THE GREAT
HISTORICAL,
Geographical, Genealogical and Poetical
DICTIONARY;

BEING

A Curious Miſcellany

OF

SACRED and PROPHANE HISTORY.

Containing, in ſhort,

The LIVES and moſt REMARKABLE ACTIONS

Of the Patriarchs, Judges, and Kings of the Jews; Of the Apoſtles, Fathers, and Doctors of the Church; Of Popes, Cardinals, Biſhops, *&c.* Of Hereſiarchs and Schiſmaticks, with an Account of their Principal Doctrines; Of Emperors, Kings, Illuſtrious Princes, and Great Generals; Of Ancient and Modern Authors; Of Philoſophers, Inventors of Arts, and all thoſe who have recommended themſelves to the World, by their Valour, Virtue, Learning, or ſome Notable Circumſtances of their Lives. Together with the Eſtabliſhment and Progreſs both of Religious and Military Orders, and the Lives of their Founders. As alſo, The Fabulous Hiſtory of the Heathen GODS and HEROES.

THE DESCRIPTION

Of Empires, Kingdoms, Common-Wealths, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Iſlands, Mountains, Rivers, and other conſiderable Places, both of Ancient and Modern Geography; wherein is obſerved the Situation, Extent and Quality of the Country; the Religion, Government, Morals and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants; the Sects of Chriſtians, Jews, Heathens and Mahometans. The principal Terms of Arts and Sciences; the Publick and Solemn Actions, as Feſtivals, Plays, *&c.* The Statutes and Laws; and withal, the Hiſtory of General and Particular Councils, under the Names of the Places where they have been Celebrated.

The Whole being full of Remarks and Curious Enquiries, for the Illuſtration of ſeveral Difficulties in Theology, Hiſtory, Chronology and Geography.

COLLECTED

From the beſt Hiſtorians, Chronologers, and Lexicographers; as *Calviſius*, *Helvicus*, *Iſaacſon*, *Marſham*, *Baudrand*, *Hoffman*, *Lloyd*, *Chevreau*, and others: But more eſpecially out of *LEWIS MORERY*, D. D. his Eighth Edition Corrected and Enlarged by Monſieur *LE CLERC*; In Two Volumes in Folio.

To which are added, by way of Supplement, intermix'd throughout the Alphabet, The Lives, moſt Remarkable Actions, and Writings of ſeveral Illuſtrious Families of our *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Nobility, and Gentry, and moſt Famous Men of all Profeſſions, Arts and Sciences: As alſo, an Exact Deſcription of theſe Kingdoms; with the moſt Conſiderable Occurrences that have happened to this preſent Time.

The SECOND VOLUME.

The Second Edition Reviſ'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd to the Year 1688;
By JER. COLLIER, *A. M.*

LONDON,
Printed for *Henry Rhodes*, near *Bride-Lane* in *Fleetſtreet*; *Thomas Newborough*, at the *Golden-Ball* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; the Aſſigns of *L. Meredith*, at the *Star* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; and *Elizabeth Harris*, at the *Harrow* in *Little-Britain*; MDCCI.

SUUM CUIQUE
Edvardus Coles M.D.

BRITISH MUSEUM

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

M.

BRITISH MUSEUM

M. This Letter, is one of them which the Grammarians call *Simple* and *Immutable Demy-Vowels*, and the *Latines*, *Liquid*. In Compoſition *M.* is changed into *N.* before *d. c. t.* and *q.* Likewiſe the Prepoſition *am*, is changed into *an*, before *f.* as *anfractus.* The Poets make an *Eliſion* of it at the end of the Word, becauſe the Sound ſeems too harſh. The *Meſſenians* engraved an *M* upon their Shields, as the Mark and Cypher of their Nation. Amongſt the *Romans*, it went for a Thouſand. It was alſo the Emblem of a phantaſtical and fooliſh Humour, *moroſitatis*; hence the Ancients uſed to ſay, *obvenit tibi M.* and every body knows the witty Anſwer of *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, when this Proverb was applied to him. *Pierius lib.* 43. *hierol. c.* 50. *&* 51.

MA, a certain Woman that waited upon *Rhea. Jupiter* entruſted her with *Bacchus*'s Education. *Rhea* went alſo by the Name of *Ma*; and under that Name the *Lydians* ſacrificed a Bull to her; for which reaſon they had a Town called *Maſtaura. Stephanus* of *Byzantium* in *Maſt.*

MAACHA, or *Mackedah*, was Wife to King *David*, and *Abſolom*'s Mother, and Daughter to *Tolmai*, King of *Geſhur.* 2 *Sam. Ch.* 3.

MACAA, *Spelunca Sidoniorum, i. e.* The Grot of the *Sidonians*, was a place in *Palæſtine*, in the Land of the *Sidonians*, mentioned in the Book of *Joſhua.* The Chriſtians made uſe of that Grot, as a Fort to defend themſelves againſt the *Saracens*, in 1161; but the Soldiers that kept it, took Money, and ſurrendred to the Infidels. *Guill. de Syr. lib.* 19. *J. Euſebius Nier. lib. de Mirab. nat. terræ promiſſæ.*

MACAO, or AMACAO, Lat. *Amacaum*, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Canton.* The *Portugueſe* were Maſters of it, and did drive a very great Trade there, but the *Chineſes* retook it in 1668.

MACAREUS, a *Greek* Author, quoted by *Athenæus* in his 6th. and 14th. Books. There is another whom the Poets call the Son of *Æolus.* They ſay, that he corrupted his Siſter *Canea*, and that he afterwards was Prieſt of *Apollo* at *Delphos. Pauſanias* mentions one *Macareus* deſcended from *Hercules*, who killed himſelf that the *Athenians* might be Conquerors, having known, by the Oracle, that it was the only Method to obtain it; upon which, the *Athenians* Sacrificed to him, as to a God.

MACARIA, an Ancient Town of *Cyprus*, upon the Coaſt that lieth towards the S. E. It is now only a Villag called *Jalines*, according to *le Noir.* The whole Iſland went alſo by the ſame Name, becauſe of its Fertility, from the Greek, *μακάριος*, *Happy.* It is alſo the Name of an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Red-Sea*, towards the Coaſt of *Abex*, now called *Mazua*, according to *Sanſon. Pauſanias* mentions a Spring, or a Fenn of that Name, near the Town *Marathon* in *Attica*, where a vaſt number of *Perſians* were drowned in the Battel which they loſt againſt the *Greeks*, which occaſioned the Old Proverb, *In Macariam abi, Go to Macaria*, when they wiſhed Miſchief to any Body. *Mela lib.* 2. *cap.* 7. *Diod. Sicul. lib.* 5.

MACARIA, *Hercules*'s Daughter, who, to ſave her Country, devoted her ſelf to Death. *Euriſtheus*, King of the *Myceni*, endeavouring to deſtroy all the Children of *Hercules*, after the Death of that *Hero*; when they could not reſiſt, they took Sanctuary in the *Aſylum*, that was called *Mercy's Altar*, at *Athens*, and implored the help of the *Athenians*, who took Arms in their defence. The Oracle according to Cuſtom, was conſulted before they began the War; the Anſwer was, That the *Athenians* ſhould get the Victory, if one of *Hercules*'s Children would make a Sacrifice of their Life to the Infernal Gods, and *Macaria* preſently offered to die, which obtained the Victory to the *Athenians*, and *Euriſtheus* was killed. The *Athenians*, to preſerve for ever the Memory of ſo generous an Action, and to ſhew their Gratitude, built a glorious Monument to *Macaria*, which they adorned with Flowers and Garlands. *Cœl. Rhod. lib.* 13. *cap.* 7. *Eurip.*

MACARIUS of *Egypt*, called *The Old*, for diſtinction's ſake, from another of *Alexandria.* He lived in the IVth. Century, and St. *Anthony* was his Maſter. He lived in a Monaſtery of Mount *Scetio.* There is a frequent mention of his Doctrine, Miracles, and Sanctity, in the Eccleſiaſtical Authors. He died 90 Years old. This is certain that he lived in the time of St. *Pachomius* and *Oreſierus*, and that he was *Evagrius* his Maſter. We have ſtill 50 Homilies of his in Greek, printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum.*

MACARIUS I. of that Name, Biſhop of *Antioch*, a ſtubborn Heretick, lived in the VIIth. Century. He followed the Errors of the *Monothelites*; and becauſe the Biſhops of *Rome* oppoſed them, he ſpoke irreverently of them. He was in the IIId. Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the VIth. General Council. There he was diſcovered to be of the Erring Party; the Emperor *Conſtantinus Pogonatus* commanded him to declare his Opinion; and he with a Criminal boldneſs, Anſwered, That the Will and Operation of Chriſt, was of a God-man; and though they did all they could to undeceive him, he could never be brought to confeſs, that there were in Chriſt two Wills, and two Operations, ſaying always, That tho' he were to die for it, he would never alter his Mind. Thereupon an Anathema was pronounced againſt him; he was Depoſed, and *Theophanes*, a *Sicilian*, a Man of approved Faith and Virtue ſucceeded him. A while after, his incorrigible Stubbornneſs, occaſioned his being ſhut up in a Monaſtery. *Acts of the VIth. Counc. Act.* 8, 9, *&c. Anaſtaſius in vita Pontif. Baronius A.C.* 677, 681, *&c.*

MACARIUS II. Patriarch of *Antioch*, was in eſteem in the XIth. Century. He was an *Armenian* born, and the Acts, yet extant, of his Life certifie, that he was brought up by another Patriarch of the ſame Name, whom he ſucceeded in the Government of that Church, which afterwards he committed to the care of *Eleutherus*, a Man of great and ſolid Vertue, and went to Travel to *Palæſtine*, where he was treated ill, and clapt in Priſon by the Infidels, whom he would have taught the Knowledge of Chriſt. This Captivity being ended, he retired towards the Weſt, and died in the Monaſtery of St. *Baven* in *Flanders*, in 1011. upon *April* 10. *Baronius* mentions him in his Annals.

MACARIUS I. of that Name, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Hermon*, by others called *Thermont* in 312. *Theodoret* praiſes him mightily, and, indeed, he deſerved it, having ſhewed an extraordinary Zeal upon ſeveral Occaſions, both for the Defence of the Church, and the Propagation of the Faith. In 318. he oppoſed *Arius* his Errors; and we find in the Letter, that this Hereſiarch writ to *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, mentioned by St. *Epiphanius* and *Theodoret*, that naming ſeveral Prelates who Adopted his new Doctrine, he excepts *Macarius* of *Jeruſalem*, and *Philogonus* of *Antioch.* He was afterward at the Council of *Nice*, held in 325. He was one of the forwardeſt Defenders of the Faith. The Emperor *Conſtantine* made uſe of him in the building of the famous *Baſilica* at *Jeruſalem*, and writ a long Letter to him about it. *Macarius* died in 331. having Governed the Church at *Jeruſalem* 19 Years. *Baron. in Annal. Martyr. ad* 10. *Mart. Theodoret lib.* 1. *c.* 5. *&c. St. Epiph. hæreſ.* 69.

MACARIUS II. ſucceeded *Peter* in the See of *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 546. He was ſuſpected to follow the Doctrine of *Origen*, which prevailed ſo far upon his Prieſts, that they turned him out. But indeed, we may well abſolve him, by what *John Moſchus* in the *Spiritual Meadow*, or *Pratum Spirituale*, relates of him, and what we read in the Acts of the Life of St. *Gregory*, Biſhop of *Agrigentum*, whom *Macarius* Ordained Deacon. And *Evagrius* affirms, That the Injuſtice of his Slanderers being made appear, he Condemned *Origen*'s Errors, and was reſtored to his Church, which he Governed 4 Years. *Joh. Moſchus Prat. Spir. c.* 96. *Surius ad* 23. *Novemb. Niceph. lib.* 27. *c.* 26. *Evag. lib.* 4.

MACARIUS, called *Junior of Alexandria*, a famous Hermit, was a Prieſt, and lived in the time of *Macarius the Old, viz.* In the Vth. Century. He is ſaid to have had about 5000 Solitaries under his Tuition. The Holineſs of his Life, and his Sufferings by the *Arians*, render him famous. He is ſaid to be the Author of the Rules of the Monks, which we have in 30 Chapters; tho' *Mivus*, and ſome others, are of another Mind. *Pallad. in hiſt. Lauſ. Ruff. in hiſt. Patrum, Baronius.*

MACARONIQUE, a Name given to the Burleſque Latin Poets, who mix together ſome *Italian*, or other Words of another Vulgar Tongue, in their Poems. The *Macaronea*, or *Macaronique* Poetry had the Name from the *Macarons* of *Italy*, which are pieces of Dough, or rather a kind of ſmall Cakes made of unſifted Flower, Eggs, and Cheeſe, which are much uſed in the Country, and counted the chief Dainties of the Peaſants. It is a manner of Ragout made up of ſeveral things, but in a clumſy way; ſo the *Macaroniques* were a hotch-potch of *Latin*, *Italian*, and *French*, with the Latin Termination, and the Country *Groteſque*; adorned with a natural Beauty, together with pleaſant Jeſts, and a brisk and jolly Stile. *Theophilus Folengi*, who flouriſhed about 1520, is ſaid to have been the Author of that kind of Poetry. 'Tis ſaid, That *Rablais* endeavour'd to imitate *Folengi*, and that he has tranſcrib'd the moſt beautiful Paſſages of that Author into his *Pantagruel:* But if *Macaroniques* were his deſign, he was out in his meaſures. It being impoſſible to make this ſort of Poem agree with the *French* Language.

MACASSAR, or MACAZAR, a conſiderable Town of *Celebes*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Indian-Sea.* It is a very ſafe Haven, where the Merchants pay nothing for Importation or Exportation. Stones are very common there, but the Iſlanders do not know how to imploy them. There be three Moſques in this Town built with Palm-Timber. The *Portugueſes* had made an Agreement with one of the Kings of the Iſland, to Engroſs the whole Trade to themſelves, and had built a Fort there with 5 Baſtions. But the *Hollanders* cauſed them to be driven out of it, and are Maſters of all the Commerce. They have perſuaded the King of *Macaſſar* to fortify his Town, and to build Houſes. He is a *Mahometan*, as are moſt part of his People. They ſo ſcrupulouſly follow the *Alcoran*; that they will not ſo much as drink Palm-Wine, which is excellent, and nothing inferior to our Wines. Though the number of the Idolaters be but ſmall there, yet the Jeſuits have attempted, without ſucceſs, the preaching of Chriſtianity in that Country. As for the *Dutch*, though they are very powerful in this Country, give a Toleration to other Religions, yet they ſcarce keep any one for themſelves, but live after a Libertine manner. There is about this Town, and all over the Iſland, abundance of *Cocos*, and *Indian* Fig-Trees. The *Coco* is a Tree that grows very tall, and at the top ſhoots forth abundance of Leaves, as the Palm-Tree does; the Fruit is covered over with a green Bark, which when ripe, may be ſpun into a kind of Flax. The inward part grows hard, and covers a white Subſtance, and the middle is full of a freſh and wholſome Water. The *Indian* Fig-Tree, has very long Leaves, with a Flower as big as ones Fiſt, which produceth a Cluſter of about 100 Figs. They cut off the Cluſter before it be ripe, and eat it, when dried. There be ſome of them ſo big, that two Men can hardly carry them. Theſe Figs taſte like Beans. *Thevenot. & Linſchot.*

MACAZAR, or MACASSAR, a great Iſland in *Aſia*, between *Borneo*, *Gilolo*, and *Mindanao.* It is alſo called *Celebes*, and counted one of the *Molucca*'s. It is made up of ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, ſo near one another, that they commonly paſs for one. It is 100 Leagues broad, and 200 long. It contains 6 Kingdoms, the moſt conſiderable is that of *Macazar*, with a Town of the ſame Name, at the South of the Iſland, with a good Harbour. It hath a very good Air, and plenty of all Neceſſaries for Life. There was printed at *Paris* in 1688, an Hiſtorical Deſcription of that Kingdom.

MACCHIA, a Dukedom in *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in that part which goeth by the Name of *Capitanata. Leander Alberti Deſcript. of Italy.*

MACCIO *(Sebaſtian)* born at *Urbania*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, was a Perſon of Character in the XVIIth. Century. He was a good Lawyer, well accompliſh'd in the Belles Lettres, and wrote very handſomely in Proſe and Verſe. He wrote, *de Hiſtoria Scribenda & de Bello Aſdrubalis. De Hiſtoria Liviana.* A Poem of the Life of our Saviour, *&c. Janus Nicius Erythreus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 152.

MACCLESFIELD, or MAXFIELD, a large, fair Market Town in *Cheſhire*, upon the River *Bollin*, Capital of its Hundred, ornamented with a fair Chappel in the Pariſh of *Preſtbury*, adjoining to which, is a College. The Inhabitants drive a good Trade in making Buttons. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Charles Gerard*. Its 124 Miles from *London*.

MACEDONIA, a vaſt Province of *Greece*, formerly a Kingdom, under which was *Theſſaly*, *Epirus*, and even *Thracia.* Its Limits were the *Egean* Sea on the E. *Epirus* and *Theſſaly* on the S. the *Ionick* and *Adriatick* Seas on the W. and the *Marinean* Mountains on the N. with the River *Stromona.* According to *Titus Livius*, it went by the Name of *Pœonia*, *Mygdonia*, and *Emonia.* *Solinus* gives it the Name of *Edonia*, *Precia*, and *Emathia.* It is now divided into four Parts, *viz. Jamboli*, *Macedonia*, *Comenolitari*, and *Janna.* This Kingdom is ſaid to have contained fifty ſeveral Sorts of People, in former Times. *Caranus* deſcended from *Hecules*, founded this Monarchy about *An. Mun.* 3240, which endured about 500 Years, became very famous under *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*, his Son, and continued till the Reign of *Perſeus*, whom the *Romans* Conquered, *An. Rom.* 586, and reduced the Kingdom into a Province, 256 Years after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, and after a Succeſſion of 41 Kings.

MACEDONIANS, certain Hereticks, who followed *Macedonius* his Errors. This Prelate thinking it intolerable to be Depoſed, would revenge himſelf by a new Hereſy. He taught, that the Holy Ghoſt was not like either to the Father or to the Son, but a meer Creature, and one of God's Miniſters, being yet more excellent than the Angels. The Malecontent Biſhops ſubſcribed to this Error, which the *Arians* greedily ſwallowed; and even the *Donatiſts* of *Africa* joined with them, if we believe St. *Jerome*, who ſaith, That *Donatus* of *Carthage*, writ a Treatiſe of the Holy Ghoſt, Conſonant to the Doctrine of the *Arians*. The outward ſhew of Piety, ſeduced many ſimple Folks to the *Macedonians*; for they profeſſed to live very auſterely, which hath always done the Church a great deal of Miſchief, when that auſterity countenanced a bad Doctrine. One *Maratonus*, who had been formerly a Treaſurer, having got vaſt Riches, forſook his Secular Life, and at firſt gave himſelf to the Service of the Poor and Sick, then became a Monk, and under *Euſtathius* ſucked in the *Macedonian* Hereſy. He ſpread it far and wide, by reaſon of his great Riches, the free Diſtribution of which, was of more force than any other Argument. *Socrates* ſaith, that theſe Hereticks were called *Maratonians.* They were alſo named *Pneumatomachi*, i. e. *Enemies of the Holy Ghoſt.* The noiſe of that Hereſy being ſpread over *Egypt*, the Biſhop *Serapion* acquainted *Athanaſius* with it, who lay hid in the Deſart; and that famous Prelate immediately took Pen in hand, and was the firſt who confuted it; and after that time, the Councils by their Decrees, and the Emperors by their Edicts, did vigorouſly proſecute it. *Athanaſius, lib. de Spir. S. S. Auguſtin hæreſ.* 52.

MACEDONIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, intruded into that See, about 640. after *Anaſtaſius* III. who was an Heretick. As he had been of his Party, ſo he defended his Errors, for which Pope *Martin* I. Excommunicated him in 649. and from that time, we know nothing of the Biſhops of *Antioch*, until *Macarius*, who was Depoſed in the 6th. General Council in 681. *Martinus I. Epiſt.* 6. *& ſeq. Baronius, A.C.* 640, *and* 649.

MACEDONIUS, an Hereſiarch, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, being put in by the *Arians*, after the Death of *Alexander*, in Oppoſition to *Paul*, in 342. who was turned out by *Conſtantius* the Emperor, after much Debate and Bloodſhed, *Macedonius* governed the Church tyrannically. A little while after, he cauſed the Body of *Conſtantine* to be tranſlated from the Temple of the Apoſtles, to that of *Acacius* the Martyr; which raiſed great Tumults, and many being killed in the fray, he loſt the Emperor's Favour. Joining with the *Semi-Arians*, he coined his new Doctrine, and moulded a new Sect, denying the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. He was turned out by the Council of *Conſtantinople*, in 359. *Eudoxius* ſucceeded him. *S. Hieronymus, in Chron. S. Auguſtin Hær.* 52.

MACEDONIUS II. Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Euphemius*, who was turned out and baniſh'd. *Theodorus Lector* ſays, That *Macedonius* ſign'd *Zeno*'s *Henoticon*; but *Cyril* aſſures us, in the Life of St. *Sabas*, that this Prelate was Orthodox, and, to ſpeak plainly, the Emperor found him ſo, to his great diſſatisfaction: For perceiving that *Macedonius* diſappointed his Expectation, and defended the Council of *Chalcedon* with great Reſolution, he broke with the Biſhop upon this Point, and gave him a great deal of trouble; particularly the Emperor charg'd him with ſeveral Crimes and Miſdemeanours, of which *Macedonius* eaſily clear'd himſelf; ſo that finding this Method would not do, he ſent an Aſſaſſin to diſpatch the Biſhop, who was bought off the Murther by a Sum of Money. The Emperor's laſt Expedient was Baniſhment: To put this in Execution, he order'd *Macedonius* to be carri'd off privately in the Night, for fear the People ſhould riſe in his behalf. Thus *Macedonius* died in Exile, in the Year 515. Theſe hardſhips rais'd the Character of *Macedonius* to a great pitch, and he was only blam'd for not blotting the Name of *Acacius*, a Heretick, out of the Diptychs. *Theodorus Lector, lib.* 2. *Cedrenus in Annal. Anaſtaſ. Bibliothec. &c.*

MACEDONIUS, a Monk, hearing of the ſlaughter at *Antioch* by *Theodoſius'* Command, he left his Deſart, and having put on the ſame Robes which the Emperor's Judges wore, he commanded them, in the Name of God to repair to the Emperor, and ſpeak in the behalf of that poor People; which together with the humble Addreſſes of *Flavian*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, put an end to their Miſery. *Theodoret, lib.* 5. *cap.* 9. *Johannes Chryſoſtomus, Oratione de Statuis.*

MACEDONIUS, Maſter of the Offices (ſomewhat reſembling a Lord High-Steward) to *Gratian* the Emperor at *Milan*, favoured the *Priſcillianiſts* againſt St. *Ambroſe*. *Paulinus*, who writ the Life of that Saint, tells us, that he periſhed unfortunately in 382. He refuſed to open the Door of his own Houſe to St. *Ambroſe*; and when he was purſued, he could not get into the Church.

MACER (*Æmilius*) of *Verona*, a Latin Poet, flouriſhed in the CXCIſt. Olympiad, and died in *Aſia*, as St. *Jerome* ſaith. He writ about Serpents, Plants, and Birds; and in his Books, imitated *Nicander*, according to *Quinctilian* and *Manilius*. *Ovid* mentions his Works, *Lib.* 4. *de Triſt. Eleg.* 10.

> *Sæpe ſuas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo,*
> *Quæque nocet Serpens, quæ juvat herba, Macer.*

He alſo ſupplied what was wanting in *Homer*, about the Deſtruction of *Troy*, as Q. *Calaber* had writ the ſame in *Greek*. Which *Ovid* obſerves in the 10th. Elegy of the 2d. Book *De Ponto.*

> *Tu Canis æterno quidquid reſtabat Homero,*
> *Ne careant ſumma Troica bella manu.*

Voſſius de Poetis latinis.

MACERATA, a Town in *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, built upon the Ruins of *Ricina*. Here is an Univerſity, and a Biſhoprick joined to that of *Tollentinum*.

MACHABEUS: See JUDAS.

MACHABEES, a Name given to the *Aſamonæan* Princes, who governed the *Jews* about 130 Years. The *Jews* would have them thus named, from the four firſt Letters of theſe four Words in their Colours, *Mi Camocha Belohim Adonai*, *Who is like unto thee among the Gods, O Lord?* Their Hiſtory may be found in the Books that go by their Name, and in *Joſephus*.

MACHABEES, Two Books in the Apocrypha, the Authors whereof are not well known, though ſome would have it, that *Johannes Hyrcanus* wrote the Firſt; and *Jaſon*, the *Cyrenian*, the Second. But that amounts to no more than a

Conjecture, and chiefly what is ſaid of *Hircanus*; becauſe; forſooth, he had been an Eye-witneſs to all that is contained in the Firſt Book; that he lived peaceably, and that he is called a Prophet by *Joſephus*, *lib.* 13. *Antiquit. cap.* 15. As for *Jaſon*, he, indeed, writ the whole Hiſtory of the *Machabees*; but it is not true that he writ this Book, ſince the Author profeſſes that he deſigned to abbreviate *Jaſon*'s Book. *Spanhemius* hath proved at large, that theſe Books cannot be counted amongſt the Canonical Books. Some add a Third Book to theſe, which *Bellarmine* himſelf owns to be no Canonical Book. *De verbo Dei*, *cap.* 15. *See Bp.* Coſins's *Scholaſtical Hiſtory of the Canon of Scripture.*

MACHABEES, Seven Brothers, who, together with their Mother *Salomone*, ſuffered Martyrdom. *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, having taken *Jeruſalem*, *An. Mun.* 3886, and 168 before the Birth of Chriſt; and being returned to *Antioch*, would force a grave old Man, named *Eleazer*, and *Salomone*, with her Seven Children, to abjure *Moſes*'s Law. *Eleazer* withſtood the Temptation, and died with a wonderful Conſtancy. The Seven Brothers expoſed themſelves alſo with Courage to all the Torments prepared for them. The Eldeſt had his Body torn with Scourges, then he was ſtretched upon a Wheel, under which the Executioners kindled a great Fire. This generous *Iſraelite*, ſcorning the Torments, ſpent his laſt Breath in exhorting his Brothers to ſuffer. *Antiochus* his Guards dragged the Second to the place of Torments, who alſo ſuffered with an undaunted Reſolution, they pulled off the Skin of his Head with Iron-Pincers, and all the Fleſh of his Body to the lowermoſt part of his Belly. The Third ſuffered as courageouſly, the Executioners bound his Hands and Feet to a Rack, made in form of a Circle, to bruiſe all his Members, then they pulled off his Skin with Iron-Nails, and ſtretched him upon a Wheel. The Fourth had his Tongue cut off, becauſe he threatned the King with an Everlaſting Puniſhment, afterwards he was burnt alive. The Fifth was bound with Chains upon an Inſtrument called *Catapulta*, after which, all the Bones of his Loins were broken with Wedges driven in by force, then he was rolled upon a Wheel, ſtrewed all over with Nails like Scorpions. The Sixth was thrown into a boiling Cauldron. The Seventh, and the youngeſt of all, ſtrengthened by his own Zeal, and the Exhortations of his Mother, deſired the Executioners to untie him, that he might go to the King, and ſpeak to him; which they did gladly, thinking that he would Obey the King; but he ran preſently to the place where the Fire was kindled to burn him, and when he had bewailed the Tyrant's Miſery, he threw himſelf into the midſt of the Flames. The Mother of theſe generous Martyrs, having exhorted them to it, followed their Example, and died in the Fire, with the ſame Conſtancy ſhe had inſpired them withal. *Joſephus*, *Martyrdom of the Machabees.*

MACHANES, the Chief City of *Morocco*.

MACHAON, a famous Phyſician, who practis'd at the Siege of *Troy*. He was Son to *Æſculapius*, and Brother to *Podelerius*, who was of the ſame Profeſſion. *Homer* makes mention of them both, and gives an honourable Character of their Buſineſs. *Quintus Calaber*, in his 6th. Book, tells us, that *Euripylus* charg'd *Machaon*, and kill'd him.

MACHAZOR, that Word ſignifieth *Cycle*, and it is the Name of a Prayer-Book, very much in uſe amongſt the *Jews*, in their greateſt Solemnities. It is very hard to underſtand, becauſe the Prayers are writ in Verſe, and in a very conciſe Stile. *Buxtorfius* obſerves, that it was printed many times, as well in *Italy*, as *Germany* and *Poland*; and that in thoſe printed at *Venice*, many things that were againſt Chriſtians, were mended. There be not many Manuſcript Copies amongſt the *Jews*, however there is a good number in the Library of *Sorbonn. Buxtorfius in Biblioth. Rab.*

MACHERA, or *Macheronte*, a Caſtle of *Judæa*, upon the River *Jordan*, on the Borders of the *Dead-Sea*, within five or ſix Leagues of *Jeruſalem*. *Joſephus* ſaith, that in this place, St. *John the Baptiſt* was beheaded, by the Command of *Herod*, 31 Years after the Birth of Chriſt. They ſay, that in this place there was a Plant of Rue as tall as a Fig-Tree, which continued there from the times of *Herod*, to the Wars of the *Jews*, who cut it down when they had taken the place. The Plant called *Baaras*, grew alſo about this Caſtle, the wonderful effects of which are reported by *Joſephus*, *lib.* 7. *Of the Wars of the Jews. Baronius.*

MACHIAVEL (*Nicolas*) of *Florence*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He had no great skill in the Latin Tongue, yet he writ very politely. He was accuſed, as having had a hand in the Conſpiracy of the *Soderini's* againſt the *Medici's*, and was put to the Rack. His Conſtancy ſaved him. He was made Secretary of the Commonwealth, and undertook to write the Hiſtory of his own Country in 8 Books, which contain what paſſed from 1215, to 1494. He hath publiſhed other Pieces, *The Prince*, *The Life of* Caſtruccio Caſtracani, ſome Poems, *&c.* This Author affects mightily to extol *Brutus* and *Caſſius*; which perſuades ſome, that he was not altogether innocent of the Crime laid to his Charge, I mean, the Conſpiracy of the *Soderini*'s. His Politick Maxims are very dangerous. He is ſaid to have died about 1528, or 1529. by taking Phyſick unadviſedly. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. doct. cap.* 87. *Voſſius de arte hiſt. cap.* 10. *Cornelius Tollius de infæl. Liter. in append. ad Pier. Valer. &c.*

MACHYLES, an Ancient People of *Africa*, near the *Syrtis Major*, now called the *Syrtes* of *Barbary*. They are reported to have uſed both Sexes alternatively. *Ariſtotle* ſaith, that their right Pap was like that of a Man, and the left like that of a Woman. *Calliphanus*, *Plinius lib.* 6. *cap.* 2.

MACHYMLETH, an Ancient Market-Town in *Montgomeryſhire*. It ſtands upon the River *Devy*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, 139 Miles from *London*.

MACOCO, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *High Æthiopia*, towards the River *Zaire*. Their King hath Ten other Kings under him, as Tributaries. He is ſaid to be always at War with the King of *Mujaco*. The Inhabitants are called *Monſoles*, or *Metica's*; and are Canibals. They report, that every day 200 Men, either Criminals, or Slaves of Tribute, are killed, and that their Fleſh is dreſſed for the King's Table, and that of his Courtiers, as it were Beef or Mutton; though they want neither Cattle, nor Fowl in that Country. *Monſol* is the Metropolitan Town. The *Portugueſes* of *Lovango* ſend over their Pombero's thither, who are Slaves of known Fidelity, to buy Slaves, Ivory, and Copper. The King of *Macoco* hath a very glorious Court, but nothing near that of the King of *Congo*, whom the *Portugueſes* have taught part of the Cuſtoms of *Europe*. *Dapper deſcriptio Africæ.*

MACRAN, or *Makeran*, a Province of *Perſia*, towards the *Indian* Sea, and the States of the *Great Mogul*. It is called alſo *Makeran* and *Geteche Maquerona*, and it paſſes for part of the Ancient *Caramania*. Its Eaſtern part is called *Kirman*. The Prince of that Country is Tributary to the King of *Perſia*. The chief Town is *Macran*, or *Makeran*; the others are *Titz*, *Kambele*, *Darci*, *&c.* *Guadel* is one of the Sea-Ports on the *Indian* Sea.

MACRINA, a Virgin Lady of great Piety, Siſter to St. *Bazil* and St. *Gregory Nyſſen*; her Mother and ſhe founded a Nunnery, where they liv'd together in a very Regular and Exemplary Manner. *Macrina* was a Lady of Letters, and perticularly well read and improv'd in the Study of the Scriptures. She endeavoured to ſupport *Gregory* of *Nyſſen* under his Affliction for their Brother, St. *Baſil*'s Death; and ſaid ſo many excellent things upon this Occaſion, that he wrote a Dialogue upon the Argument, calling it, *De Anima & de Reſurrectione:* Here he brings in *Macrina* diſcourſing upon the Point, and calls her his Miſtreſs or Inſtructreſs. She died in 379. and her Life is written by her Brother *Gregory Nyſſen*, in an Epiſtle to *Olympus*. *See St.* Bazil's *Life*, *by* Hirmannus.

MACRINUS (*Marcus Opilius Severus*) was choſen Emperor in 217, after *Caracalla*, whom he had cauſed to be murdered. He was of a very mean Birth, and Fortune raiſed him by degrees, having been a Fencer, a Huntſman, a Scrivener, an Attorney-General, and a *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Captain of the Guards. He made his Son *Diadumenus*, Aged not above Nine or Ten Years, partaker of the Empire. His Cruelty made him odious to the Soldiers. The ſame that had ſet him upon the Throne, pulled him down by a violent Death, when he had Reigned one Year, and two Months, from the Year of our Lord 217. to *June* 7. 218. *Julius Capitolinus in his Life. Aurelius Victor in Macr. Lampridius in Diadem.*

MACRINUS, or *Macrianus*, or *Marcianus*, (*Marcus Fulvius*) a Captain. He was raiſed to the Empire by *Baliſtus* or *Baliſta*. He made his Two Sons, *Macrinus* and *Quintus Fulvius Macrinus*, and *Caius Fulvius Quietus*, partakers of the Empire. But he was routed in *Illyrium* by *Aureolus*'s Army, when he was preparing to come into *Italy*, about 258. He died in the Fight, with his Eldeſt Son. *Quintus* was killed by thoſe of *Emeſa*, whilſt he was in purſuit of *Odenathus*, who had killed *Baliſta*. They lived about the end of the IIId. Century, in the time of *Galienus*. *Trebellius Pollio of the Thirty Tyrants.*

MACROBIANS, a certain People of *Aſia*, ſo named, becauſe they lived long. *Pomponius Mela* places them in the Iſland *Meroe*, and *Pliny* in *Æthiopia*, others in *Macedon*. *Dionyſius Africanus* and *Euſtathius*, give alſo this Name to divers People; *Euſtathius* calls them *Hyperboreans*, and *Africanus* the *Æthiopians* that lie by the *Atlantick* Sea. Thus *Orpheus* ſpeaks of them in *Argonaut.*

Venimus ad dites, omnique ex parte beatos
Macrobios.

Plinius lib. 4. *cap.* 10. *& lib.* 6. *cap.* 30. The Holy Scripture informs us, that before the Flood, the Period of Humane Life reach'd to 700 Years, and upwards: After the Flood, the Age of Man was much ſhorten'd, though not to that degree 'tis now, for *Terah*, *Abraham*'s Father, lived 205 Years: *Abraham* himſelf 175. *Iſaac* 180. *Jacob* 147. and *Judah* 119. Prophane Hiſtory tells us, that *Neſtor* had liv'd to Three Ages, when he was at the Siege of *Troy:* That *Arganthonius*, King of the *Tarteſſians*, liv'd 150 Years: *Cinyras*, King of *Cyprus*, 160; and *Æginius* 200. *Maffeus* in his Hiſtory of the *Indians*, reports, that in the Iſle of *Bengal*, they found a Man 335 Years old, and that the Man prov'd his Years by giving an Account of all the memorable Actions which had happen'd within that time, and which upon Examination they found agreeable to the Relations of Hiſtory. *Seneca*, the Philoſopher, liv'd to the Age of 144 Years, and might have gone on longer, if *Nero* had not diſpatch'd him. *Simon*, Son of *Cleophas*, the Second Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, was crucified under *Trajan*, at a 120 Years old. And *Narciſſus*, Biſhop of the ſame City, in the Third Century, reach'd to 166. *Paul*, the firſt Hermit, liv'd to 120. And St. *Anthony*, the Abbot, to 150. The Emperor *Claudius* having throughly examin'd into the Age of *Titus Fullonius* of *Bononia*, in *Italy*, found it 150 Years. *Attila*, King of the *Hunns*, was 120 Years old when he died. *Peter de Natalibus* enlarges upon ſeveral Proofs, to ſhew that *Severinus*, Biſhop of *Tongres*, liv'd 375 Years, and that he was 197 at his Conſecration. *Guido Donatus* affirms poſitively, that in the Year 1223. he knew one *Richard*, who was then living, and full 400 Years old, which *Richard* made appear, by proving he had bore Arms under *Charles the Great*. *Johannes de Temporibus* is much talk'd of, who ſerv'd in the Field under the Emperor abovemention'd, and died in the Reign of *Lewis* the VII. in 1146. ſo that by this Account he muſt be 360 Years old; but let this be as it will, 'tis certain that the *Antediluvian* Patriarchs liv'd to 7, 8, and 900 Years, and upwards: Neither are we to imagine, that the *Hebrew* Years were only Lunary, of 29 or 30 Days a piece, for the Years of theſe *Antediluvian* Patriarchs, either took in the Revolution of the Four Seaſons of the Year, according to the Computation of the *Chaldeans* and *Arcadians*, as *Lactantius* reports; or at leaſt, they comprehended the time of the *Sun*'s paſſing from one Tropick to another, which makes about Six Months. That theſe Patriarchal Years could not be Lunary, is apparent, becauſe by this way of Computation, the *Antediluvians* would not have liv'd ſo long as People do now, for 100 of our Solar Years makes above 1200 Lunary ones; ſo that by this way of reckoning, none of the Ancients before the Flood would have liv'd 100 Years. Further, to ſhew that the Years of the *Antediluvian* Patriarchs conſiſted of, at leaſt, 12 Lunary Months, we need only obſerve, that *Moſes* in the 7th Chapter of *Geneſis*, ſpeaking of the Deluge, tells us, it began upon the 17th Day of the Second Month, when *Noah* was 600 Year old: And in the 8th Chapter he adds, that on the 27th Day of the 7th Month, the Ark ſtruck upon the Mountains of *Armenia*; and that the 1ſt Day of the 10th Month, the Tops of the Mountains began to appear above Water; and that 40 Days after *Noah* ſent out the Dove. At laſt he tells us, that upon the 1ſt Day of the 1ſt Month, when *Noah* was 601 Years old, that Patriarch ſet open the Ark. All this put together, amounts to a Demonſtration, that *Moſes* reckon'd 12 Months from the 600 to the 601 Years of *Noah*, and that his Calculation is, at leaſt, very near that of ours. *De Commiers dans ſes Lettres.*

MACROBIUS (*Aurelius*) lived about the end of the IVth Century. Thoſe of *Parma* affirm, that he was born there, but he owns himſelf to be a Stranger. This is certain, at leaſt, that he was one of *Theodoſius*'s Chamberlains, or one of the Maſters of his Wardrobe, as it may be eaſily gueſſed, by a Reſcript directed to *Florentius*, concerning the Rank of them that were of that Office. He compoſed ſeveral Pieces full of Learning; that which he calls the *Saturnalia*, treats of ſeveral Subjects, and 'tis a pleaſant mixture of Critick and Antiquities. He hath alſo compoſed ſome Commentaries upon that Piece of *Cicero*, called *Scipio*'s *Dream*. *Planudes* Tranſlated it into Greek. *Iſaacus Pontanus* and *Meurſius*, have made good Annotations upon it. *Merula lib. 2. Ant. Gall. Ciſalp. cap. 2.*

MACROCEPHALES, a People near the *Thracian Boſphorus*, according to *Pomponius Mela*, ſo named, becauſe of their Long-heads. *Stephanus Byzantinus* places them near *Colchide*, and *Plinius* in the Neighbourhood of *Ceraſonte*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. The Name is derived from μακρὸς, *long*, and κεφαλὴ, *a head*.

MADAGASCAR, or St. *Lawrence*'s Iſland, ſo called, becauſe diſcovered on that Day; and according to ſome, from *Lawrence*, a *Portugueſe*, who diſcovered it in 1506. The *French*, in the Reign of *Henry* IV. called it the *Daphine's Iſland*. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Menuthias* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Cerne Æthiopica* of *Pliny*. It lies in the *Æthiopian* Sea, and points Weſtward towards *Zanguebar* and the *Cafres*, on the Coaſt of *Africk*. 'Tis about 50 Leagues in length, and 100 or 80 in breadth. It is under the Torrid *Zone*, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*. It hath abundance of Capes, and moſt of them covered with Citron and Orange, or Ebony-Trees, and others, whoſe Wood is ſpeckled. The Rocks are of excellent white Marble, whence flows the beſt and pureſt Water in the World. The Country is divided into many Provinces, but thoſe towards the North are unknown to the *Europeans*. Their Villages are compoſed of movable Houſes, ſuch as four Men can carry. Their Towns are encompaſſed with Pales, and a deep Ditch 6 or 7 Foot wide, and their Houſes built of Planks. The *French* have built Fort *Dauphin* here, and ſeveral others, to defend their Colonies towards the South-Eaſt of the Iſland. The Air is extream hot, and they have never any Snow nor Ice. Here are ſeveral Mines of Iron, and fine Steel; they have ſome Mines of Gold, but it is very pale; moſt ſorts of precious Stones are to be found in their Rivers; and they have ſtore of excellent Honey, ſweeter and harder than ours, reſembling Sugar. They make Wine or Mead of Honey, which is the moſt common, Wine of Sugar, and a ſort of Syder. They extract Oil from ſeveral Plants, Fruits, Nuts, and Grains, and have a ſort of Earth as good as the *Terra Sigillata* of *Lemnos*. Here grows abundance of White Pepper, and precious odoriferous Wood of divers Colours. They have alſo ſtore of Canes of a vaſt height and thickneſs, tall and round, of which they make Pots, Bottles, Violins, and Harps, Boats that will hold two Perſons, and Sedans, and take care to give them a certain Bent when young, to render them fit for their purpoſe. Theſe Canes which they call *Bamboches*, have a Pith within, much eſteemed by the *Indians*, *Arabians*, and *Perſians*, and called the Sugar of the *Bamba's*, or *Bamboches*. They have very good Tobacco, and alſo a ſort of Hemp, whoſe Leaves they uſe inſtead of it, which being chawed, makes them fall aſleep, and afterwards renders them extraordinary chearful; but ſuch as are not accuſtomed to it, it makes mad for three or four Days. The Inhabitants are often incommoded with Locuſts, which deſtroy all their Corn and Fruits; but the Natives gather up the Locuſts, and feed upon them. Here are no great plenty of noiſome Animals, except Crocodiles, and great Serpents, without Poiſon. The Natives are of two Sorts, Black and White: The latter, by their Names and Cuſtoms, ſeem to be of *Jewiſh* Extract. All of them go naked, but cover their *Pudenda*. Women of Quality have ſome ſlight Habit extraordinary. The Men buy their Wives, and keep as many as they can maintain. The Men are Courageous, and deſpiſe Death; and their Arms are Javelins, Bows, and Arrows. The Women are very diſcreet and extreamly virtuous. Their Language and Writing reſembles the *Arabick*: Their Paper is yellow, very ſmooth, and fine; being made of the Inner Rind of a certain Tree, call'd *Avo*: Their Ink is a ſort of Gum, made of a Tree call'd *Arandranto*, and their Pens made of Cane. They believe in one God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth; who rewards the good, and puniſhes the Bad. They call him *Zanharre*, and Sacrifice to him, but without Temples. They own alſo that there are Good and Evil Angels; and are mightily afraid of the Devil; and in all their Sacrifices they throw the Devil the firſt Bit to pacify him. Their Prieſts are uſually Magicians, and give them Spells and Charms to prevent Miſchief from the Devil. They live in Hords, like the *Tartars*, under one Chief, whom they call *Tſchich*: Which Authority is many times uſurped by him who is moſt powerful. The lateſt Relation from this Iſland, informs us, That the Provinces are governed by Petty Princes, or Grandees; and the People are divided into ſeveral Ranks. When any of the Subjects die, their Princes ſeize upon all their Cattle or Stock, and leave their Children nothing but their Lands. After the Death of one of thoſe Grandees, their Subjects may chuſe another; and he is obliged to make them a Preſent. When the Grandees viſit one another, he who receives the Viſit proſtitutes his handſomeſt Wife to the other: And the Subjects entertain their Friends and Strangers in the ſame manner. Their Princes are much delighted with Comedies. Their Comedians, whom they call Secalſes, ſhave themſelves cloſe, and Act in the Habit of Women, and play their Part in a Farce divertingly enough. *Mandeſlo. Flacourt. Dapper.*

MADAURA, *Madara* or *Madura*, a Town in *Africk*, between *Hippo* and *Lambeſa*; 'twas formerly a conſiderable place, and had an Academy, in which St. *Auguſtin* ſtudied. *Apuleius* was born here. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Marmol*.

MADDESPATAN. This Port is in the Kingdom of *Biſnagar*, South of *Maſilipatan*; and but half a League from St. *Thomas*, another Port. Near it is *Fort St. George*, belonging to the *Engliſh*; together with a General Factory for every thing that concerns the Kingdoms of *Golconda*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*. *Tavern. Part 2. Pag. 85.*

MADERA, an Iſland of the *Atlantick* Sea, towards the Weſt of *Barbary*, and the ſame which *Pliny* calls *Cerne Atlantica*. It is called by ſome, *The Queen of Iſlands*, becauſe of its Beauty and Fertility. It was diſcovered in 1420. by *John Gonſalvo* and *Triſtan Vaſee*, in the Name of the King of *Portugal*, who is poſſeſſed of it. It is covered with Woods and Foreſts. The chief Town is *Funchal*, or *Funzal*, with a Biſhop's See. It hath ſeveral little Towns, and 36 Pariſhes. The *Portugueſe* called it *Madera*, becauſe they found it covered all over with Woods. They ſet it on Fire to fit it for Tillage; and while it was burning they retired into their Ships, where they ſuffered much for want of Water. This Iſland is full of Mountains, and very fruitful, pleaſant Plains. It abounds with Springs, Sugar-Canes, Honey, Wax, and Corn. The beſt Wine in the World is made there; and the Plants were brought over from *Candia*. The Cluſters are about two Foot long, and proportionable in breadth. The Haven is not ſafe, but the Coaſts are very good. Some call it *The Inacceſſible Iſland*, becauſe of a thick Fog that hangs always over it, wherein Ships may eaſily miſs their Courſe. The *Deſart-Iſland* is divided from *Madera* by a ſmall Chanel: It is called *Madera's Warren*, becauſe of the great Game in it. Here are eight Mills for Sawing of Wood; and they drive a great Trade in *Portugal* with Yew and Cedar. Here are abundance of Ring-Doves, Wild Peacocks, Quails, and Canary-Birds. *Marmol of Africa. Davity.*

Davity. Other Authors ſay, This Iſland was firſt found by an *Engliſh* Man, whoſe Name was *Macham*, in 1344. The Man was left here by the Ship, with a few Men; and in an open Boat, made of one Tree, arrived in *Barbary*, and was by the *Moors* preſented to *Peter* IV. King of *Arragon*, as a Wonder. In 1395. *Henry*, King of *Caſtile*, ſent ſome Ships the ſecond time, to find out this Iſland, and the *Canaries*; which, it ſeems, ſucceeded; for in 1417. *Monſieur Ruben de Bracamont*, a *French* Gentleman, was ſent to Conquer the *Canaries*. *Hackl. Tom.* 2. *Part* 2. *Pag.* 1. Its Latitude is 32. *Tom.* 2. *Part* 2. *Pag.* 7. Its Principal City is called *Funchal*, which is a Biſhop's See. It has a fair Harbour for Ships, and a ſtrong Fort. Wine and Fruits here are plenty, but it yields little Corn, which, for the moſt part, is brought from *France* or *Teneriff*. Its Circuit is about 30 Leagues. *Ibid. p.* 7. *Pory* ſays, It is the greateſt in the *Atlantick* Ocean, being 160 Miles in Compaſs. Beſides plenty of Springs, it has eight ſmall Rivers; which make it as fruitful and pleaſant as a Garden; and its Product is extraordinary good: The Biſhop of *Funchal* had a Revenue of 8000 Ducats.

MADIAN, *Abraham* and *Keturah*'s Son, gave Name to the *Madianites*; a People given to Idolatry, and great Enemies to the *Jews*. They inhabited *Arabia Petræa*, near *Palæſtina*. There was the Deſart of *Madian*; and, as *Thevet* ſays, a Town called now *Saloboni*. God commanded the *Jews* to deſtroy that People. I have obſerved before, ſpeaking of *Gideon*, how the *Jews* were ſeven Years Slaves to the *Madianites*, and ſet at liberty by this generous Commander. *Geneſis*, *cap.* 15. *Judges*, *cap.* 7. *&c. Joſeph. Antiq. Jud.*

MADOFHER, the laſt King of *Guzurate*, in *India*; being but 12 Years old when his Father *Sultan Mamoët* died, in 1545. *Ehamet-Chan* was his Guardian, who begged the *Mogul Achobar*'s Protection againſt the Nobles of the Kingdom, that were revolted; promiſing to give him the Town of *Amadabat*. *Achobar* immediately enter'd *Guzurate* with a powerful Army; and having conquered the whole Kingdom, he carried along with him *Madofher*, and his Guardian, Priſoners to *Agra*. *Madofher* being 30 Years old, recovered ſome of the Towns of his Kingdom; but he was defeated by the *Mogul*, and made a ſecond time Priſoner. This unfortunate Prince fearing leaſt *Achobar* ſhould put him to Death, reſolved to prevent him, and cut his own Throat. *Mandeſlo. Olearius*, *Tom.* 2.

MADRID, Lat *Madritum*, *Matritum*, or *Madridium in Carpetanis*; a Town of *Spain*, in *New Caſtile*. It is a new-built Town upon the ſmall River *Manzanares*; and was increaſed by the Ruins of *Villa Manta*, which the Ancients called *Mantua Carpetanorum*. It is become the Capital Town of *Spain*, ever ſince *Philip* II. and his Succeſſors made it their Place of Abode. It is large enough, but by no means neat. The King's Palace, *Palazzo del Rei*, which ſtands at the End of the great Street, the Church of *Nueſtra Sennora de Almaduna*, that of St. *Sebaſtian*, the *Guild-Hall*, the Palace call'd *Il Conſiſtorio*, and the Square for Bull-Fighting, are the moſt conſiderable Parts of *Madrid*. It is ſurrounded with a weak Wall, without a Ditch. The *Jeronymites* Monaſtery, and *El Buen Retiro*, near *Madrid*, are famous, and much frequented. *Merula. Mariana. Egidio Gonzales. Davila*, in his Book called, *Teatro de las Grandezas de la Villa de Madrid. Jeronymo de Luitana*, *Hiſt. de Madrid*, *&c. Roderic*, Legate of Pope *Paul* II. called a Council in *Madrid*, in 1473. againſt the Ignorance, Simony, and Irregular Lives of the Clergy. *T. XIV. Concil.* It is 670 Miles S. W. of *Paris*, 760 S. W. of *London*, and 960 W. of *Rome*. Long. 13. 40. Lat. 40. 25. *Mariana*, *lib.* 23. *cap.* 18. *Sponde A.C.* 1473. *n.* 8. *&c.*

MADURA, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, near the Iſland *Java*. There is alſo a Town of that Name. It ſtands at the Foot of the Mountains, under a Prince known by the Name of *Naique* of *Madura*.

MÆANDER, a great River of the *Leſſer Aſia*, in the *Greater Phrygia*. It ſprings from a Fountain called *Alocrene*. It runs with ſo oblique a Current, that it often ſeems to be returning again to its Spring. Many of the Poets allude to it in their Works. It falls into the *Archipelago*, between *Heraclea* and *Miletum*.

MAESECH, a conſiderable City of the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Maez*, in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; 15 Miles N. E. from *Maeſtricht*, and 27 from *Liege*.

MAFFEUS (*Bernardinus*) was born at *Rome* in 1514. He made a great Improvement in Learning, and was a good Poet and Orator. Theſe Qualifications preferr'd him to the Favour of Pope *Paul* III. who firſt made him his Secretary, and afterwards a Cardinal. He wrote Commentaries upon *Tully*'s Epiſtles, and a Treatiſe concerning Medals and Inſcriptions. *Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 15. *Onuphrius*, *&c.* There was another *Maffeus*, (*John Peter*) a Jeſuit of *Bergamo*, who wrote a Hiſtory of the *Indies*, *&c. Janus Nicius Erythreus Pinac.* II. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 4. *&c.* There was likewiſe a third, call'd *Maffeo Vegio*, born at *Lody* in *Italy*. He was Datary to Pope *Martin* Vth, and lived in the XVth. Century. He wrote ſeven Books of Perſeverance. A Supplement to *Virgil*, or a 13th. *Æneid*. Epigrams, *&c.*

MAGADOXO, a great Kingdom in *Africa*, with a Town of the ſame Name. It lieth upon the Coaſt of *Aian*, along the *Indian* Sea, near *Zanguebar*. It has a Fort with a famous Haven. The *Portugueſe* formerly ſpoiled the Town. This City is at preſent the Capital of a ſmall, but wondrous fruitful Kingdom of the ſame Name, abounding in Cattle and Corn. It has an excellent Haven, much frequented by the Ships of *Aden* and *Cambaya*; and drives a great Trade in Elephants Teeth, Gold, Slaves, Honey, and Wax. The King is a *Moor*, or *Arabian*, and payeth a Tribute to the *Abaſſinian* Emperor. In former times it was the Capital of the *Arabian* Colonies on this Coaſt, but in the XVth. Century taken by the *Portugueſe*. It is ſtrong, rich and populous. *Pory. Marmol. Deſcript. of Africa.*

MAGAS, Son to *Philip*, a *Macedonian* Captain, and *Berenice*, who afterwards married *Ptolemæus Lagus*, King of *Egypt*. He conquered the Province of *Cyrene*, that was revolted, and kept it, together with the Title of King, during 50 Years. This Prince was of ſo moderate a Temper, that when a Poet, named *Philemon*, had made a Satyr againſt him, he was contented to command one of his Officers to ſtrike him gently with the flat of his Sword upon the Head: Then he ſent him little Marbles and Bowls to play withal, like a Child. *Magas* grew ſo fat and bulky, that he was choaked. *Plutarch de Cohibenda Ira.*

MAGDALEN, (St. *Mary*) Siſter to *Martha* and *Lazarus*, to whom our Bleſſed Saviour ſhewed himſelf after his Reſurrection. Some Doctors affirm, That there were three *Magdalens*, becauſe of ſeveral Actions of *Mary*, mentioned in the Goſpel. On this Head, *Faber* of *Eſtaples* and *Joſſus Clitovius*, printed a Book, *De Tribus & Unica Magdalena*, in 1519. They confirmed their Opinion by the Authority of *Origen*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Theophylact*, and ſome others of the Fathers. The Tradition of the Churches of *Provence* are, That *Magdalen*, *Martha*, *Lazarus*, *Maximin*, and others, were their firſt Apoſtles, immediately after our Saviour aſcended into Heaven: But *John de Launcy* hath of late confuted it in his Book, *De Commentitio Lazari*, *&c. in Provenciam appulſu. Vincent de Beauvais.*

MAGDALEN of *France*, Fifth Daughter to *Charles* VII. and *Mary* of *Anjou*; the wiſeſt and moſt beautiful Princeſs of her Time, was married to *Gaſton de Foix*, Prince of *Viane*, Eldeſt Son to *Gaſton* IV. and *Eleonor* of *Arragon*, Heir Apparent to the Kingdom of *Navarre*. This prudent Princeſs continued a Widow after the Death of *Gaſton*, her Husband, occaſion'd by the Splenter of a Launce at a Tilting at *Libourne*, near *Bourdeaux*; after this Misfortune, ſhe took care of the Education of *Francis*, *Phœbus*, and *Katharine de Foix*, whom ſhe had by her Husband, the Prince of *Viane*; ſhe likewiſe took all poſſible care to take up the Differences of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, occaſioned by the Factions of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*, which had almoſt ruin'd the Kingdom: This Deſign ſhe happily effected, and got her Son Crown'd, who was afterwards poiſon'd in 1483. *Katharine*, his Siſter, ſucceeded him, and brought the Crown of *Navarre* to *John de Albert*, her Husband. *Sainte Marthe Hiſt. Geneal. de France. Favinus Hiſt. de Navarre*, *&c.*

MAGDALEN of *France*, Queen of *Scotland*, was Daughter to *Francis* I. and *Clauda* of *France*. *James* V. King of *Scotland*, one of the handſomeſt Princes of his Age, being charmed with the Beauty and Virtues of *Magdalen*, come over to demand her of the King, her Father, and married her at *Paris*. But this Queen died 7 Months after in *Scotland*, *July* 7. 1537.

MAGDEBURG, Lat. *Parthenopolis*, one of the Hanſe-Towns of *Germany*, upon the River *Elbe*. It lies in *Saxony*, was an Archbiſhop's See, and is the Metropolis of the Dioceſs of that Name. *Wittikind*, Prince of *Saxony*, founded in *Weſtphalia*, in the Village of *Agaren*, a College of Regular Canons; which *Henry the Fowler* tranſlated to *Wallerſleben*, in the Territory of *Lunenburgh*: But *Otho* I. Son to *Henry*, tranſlated again the ſame College into *Magdeburg*, and there founded an Archbiſhop's See, about 940. which was the fourth Year of *Otho*; or about 971. as others would have it, a little before his Death. However, *Albertus*, one of the Monks of St. *Maximin* of *Treves*, was the firſt Prelate there; and Pope *Benedict* VI. gave him the Name of Patriarch of *Germany*, in an Epiſtle written to the Biſhops of *Germany*. The Archbiſhop and People of *Magdeburg* embraced *Luther*'s Doctrine in the Laſt Century. *Charles* V. beſieged that Town in 1550. but they bought him off by a vaſt Sum of Money. During the late Wars of *Germany* in 1631. *Tilly* and *Papenheim*, at the Head of the Imperial Army, took it, and burnt it almoſt to the Ground. It was beſieged ſeveral other times, and would have been deſolate e'er now, if it had not fallen to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, by the Peace at *Munſter*, in 1648. ſince which time it has been ſeculariz'd. This City derives its Name from the Image of *Venus*, and the *Three Graces*, which were placed in a Chariot, and worſhipped there; the Name, in the *German* Language, ſignifying, *The Maidens City*. It is the Metropolis of *Lower Saxony*, and was built by *Otho* I. at the Deſire of his Queen *Editha*, Daughter to King *Edmond* of *England*, who is buried there. It hath alſo been honoured with the Reſidence of ſeveral Emperors, and hath been a long time famous for Wealth and Authority. It is divided into Three Parts, and excellently well fortified with Ramparts, Towers, and Ditches. Count *Tilly* was conſtantly unfortunate after the Taking of this City. The Archbiſhop of this City was by *Otho* I. made Primate of all *Germany*; and it hath been famous a long time for Wealth and Authority: And the Centuriators of this City, by their Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, have not a little contributed to its Renown. In the VIIth. Book of the *Itinerary* we find theſe Verſes on it:

> *Nobile ſe nobis* Magdeburgum *oſtentat, & altas*
> *Inſignes turres, ac templa extendit in Auras.*
> *Salve, urbs pace potens, Salve, clariſſima bello,*
> *Nomine* Parthenopen *referens,* Lacedæmona *factis.*
> *Cluver. Deſcript. Germ.*

It ſtands 9 Leagues Eaſt from *Halberſtadt*. The Archbiſhoprick of *Magdeburg*, now turned into a Dukedom, being a very ſmall Province of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*, bounded on the North, with the Old Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, on the Eaſt with the Middle Marquiſate, on the South with *Anhault* and *Halberſtat*, and with the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* on the Weſt, the Capital of it is *Magdeburg*, 42 Miles S. W. of *Brandenburg*, and 45 N. W. of *Wirtemberg*. *Albertus Crantz. de Epiſc. Magdeb. Andrew Wernerus Chron. Magdeb. Cluver. Deſcript. Germ. &c.*

MAGELLAN, *vulgo Magathens* (*Ferdinand*) a *Portugueſe*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He got an immortal Fame by the Diſcovery of the Streight called by his Name, *The Magellanick Streight*, about 1519. or 20. He diſcovered it by Order of the Emperor, *Charles* V. to whom he made his Addreſſes, becauſe his own King refuſed to augment his Pay Half a Crown a Month. *Magellan* ſailed from *Seville* in 1519. with five Ships; and croſſing the Streight, went through the South-Sea to the Iſlands *De los Ladrones*, where he was poiſoned, or, as ſome ſay, died in a Fight in the Iſland *Maran*, after he had conquered the Iſland *Cebu*, in 1520. Theſe are the *Philippine* Iſlands. However, one of his Ships ſailed round the Globe, and arrived again at *Seville*, *September* 8. 1521. Others ſay, That *Magellan*, the firſt Diſcoverer, went by the way of the *Mar del Noort*, or *Atlantick* Ocean, and entred it by the Capa *de las Virguas*, and reached the South-Sea in one Month, in 1525. *Garſias de Loyaſa* and *Simeon Alcazova* followed him in 1534. In 1539. three Ships were ſent by the Biſhop of *Placenza*; one of which went through the Streight to *Arequipa*. *Acoſta*, from their Journals, ſaith, The Mouth of the Streight is not full 52 Degrees from the Line, and that the whole Length of it is but 90 or 100 Leagues at moſt, and one League over where it is narroweſt; but ſo deep in many places, that they can find no Bottom. The *Spaniards* neglected this Paſſage afterwards, till *Drake* and *Cavendiſh* awakened them. The latter of theſe paſſed it a ſecond Time in 1591. in which Voyage he died. In 1593. Sir *Richard Hawkins*, an *Engliſh*-Man, having ſailed a long time in ſight of the *Terra Auſtralis*, in 50 Degrees of Latitude, he at laſt paſſed this Streight in 1594. and was taken by the *Spaniards* after a ſharp Fight on the Coaſt of *Peru*. He told the *Spaniards*, that the *Terra del Fuego* was nothing but a Knot of Iſlands; and many other things, which they knew not before. In 1598. the *Dutch*, under *James Mahuvius* and *Simon de Cordes*, paſſed this Streight the firſt time with five Ships. They found a Bay, called by them *The Green Bay*, in 54 Degrees Latitude. The Second was that of *Oliver Vander Noort*, in 1600. *George Spilberg* paſſed it firſt in 1614. and again in 1615. The *Spaniſh* Plantations were ſettled here in 1584, 85, and 86. and began and ended unfortunately, as *Laet* ſaith, *Page* 512. It was obſerved by all that paſſed it, to be ſurrounded by high, barren Mountains, ever covered with Snow, and ſeeming to meet; and ſo ſubject to intolerable Cold and Tempeſts, that few have ſince attempted to paſs it, eſpecially, ſince the Streights of *Lemary* were found. *Ferdinand Pizarro. Varrones Illuſtres del Nuovo Monde. Ozorio lib.* 11.

MAGELLANICA, called *Chika* by thoſe of the Country, Part of the Southern *America*. Called *Magellanica*, from *Ferdinando Magellan*. Here is no Colony of the *Europeans*, thoſe the *Spaniards* had there being diſperſed, or periſhed by Hunger. Here were the Towns of *Nombre de Jeſus* and *San-Felipe*; which the *Engliſh* called ſince, in Deriſion, *Porto Fame*. The Air of that Country is cold. There grows a certain Root, named *Capas*, which ſerveth for Bread to the Inhabitants. The *Spaniards* repreſented the *Patagons*, who lived in that Country, like Giants; but the late Relations of the *Engliſh* ſay the contrary. Towards the South of this Country lieth the Streight of *Magellan*. *Terra di Fuego* is called by ſome the *Magellanick* Iſland; and the Sea round about it goeth by the Name of the *Magellanick* Sea. This *Land of Fire*, towards the South of *America*; and on the other Side of the *Magellanick* Streight, is made up of ſeveral Iſlands. The Fires that were ſeen when they firſt landed, gave it that Name. The Fort St. *Julian*, where *Magellan* winter'd, and where he chaſtiſed ſome of his ſeditious Soldiers in 1519. and Port *Deſier*, are upon the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Magellanica*. The laſt, otherwiſe called *Baya de los Abayos*, hath an Entry about half a League broad, with two ſmall Iſlands, and two Rocks that are not ſeen at High-Water. The Ground is full of White Sand, without Trees, but hath plenty of ſweet Water, which the Ships take in when they go towards the Streights. Beſides *Magellan, Drake, Cavendiſh, Vander Noort*, and others, landed there. *Ozorio. Herrera. Texeira. Sanſon.*

MAGI, Prieſts and Philoſophers among the *Perſians*, intruſted with the Government, Civil and Eccleſiaſtick. They are much addicted to the Contemplation of the Stars. The firſt Author was *Zoroaſter*, or *Aſtrotheates:* And their Doctrine ſeems to have been nothing elſe but a kind of Natural Divinity, grounded upon the Worſhip of ſome God. *Cambyſes* going into *Egypt*, left the Government of the Kingdom, in his Abſence, to one of them, named *Patizithes*. *Herodotus* ſaith, That he had a Brother, called *Smerdis*, whom he ſet upon the Throne, as one of *Cyrus*'s Sons, whom he had cauſed to be murthered; but this being diſcovered, they were both killed, and the reſt of the *Magi* deſtroyed: For which, a Solemn Feaſt was kept among the *Perſians*, called *Magophonia*, or *The Slaughter of the* Magi. Amongſt other Authors, *Agathias* ſheweth how much the *Magi* were credited, when he ſaith, *Hiſt. lib.* 4. That the *Perſians* being told for certain, by the *Magi*, that the Queen Dowager was big with Child, they crowned her Belly, and proclaimed the Royal *Embryo* King, by the Name of *Sapor*, long before he was born. Dr. *Viperus* hath compoſed the fabulous Hiſtory of the Three *Magi*, that came from the Eaſt to Worſhip *Chriſt*. 'Tis probable that thoſe wiſe Men were the Poſterity of *Abraham*, by *Keturah*. The Ancients mention Three Sorts of *Magi:* The Firſt dived into the Curioſities of Nature. The Second applied themſelves to the Curing of Diſeaſes by Enchanted Words; for whom the old *Romans* had a great Veneration: And *Cato* teaches how to ſet a diſlocated Limb by a Charm: His Words are theſe, *Incipe cantare in alto S. F. Danata Dardaries Aſtotaries dic unà uſque dum coeant, &c.* *Q. Serenus*, a Phyſician, tells us, That the word *Abra-ca-dabra*, written upon Paper, and worn about the Neck, will cure a Quartan-Ague: The Heretick *Baſilides* dealt in this Black Art: And what Opinion *Irenæus*, *Tertullian*, *Epiphanius*, and *Theodoret*, had of theſe Practices, the Reader may inform himſelf, if he pleaſes, in the Second Volume of *Baronius*'s Annals. The Third Sort of *Magi* did invoke Spirits, which *Palingenius* labours to defend; alledging, that the Air is full of good Spirits. *Arnobius* ſays thus of their Miracles: Magi, *non tantum ſciunt Dæmones; ſed etiam quicquid miraculi edunt, per Dæmones faciunt, illis aſpirantibus & infundentibus præſtigias edunt, vel quæ non ſunt videri, vel quæ ſunt non videri. Cato cap.* 160. *de R. R. Herodotus, lib.* 3. or *Thalia. Agathias, Hiſt. lib.* 4. *Strabo, lib.* 5. *Baronius, A. C.* 1. *Maldonatus. Tho. Stanly, Hiſt. Philoſ. Orient. lib.* 2. *cap.* 4. with the Notes in the *Index.*

MAGICK is divided into *Natural*, *Artificial*, and *Diabolical*. *Natural Magick* produces extraordinary and marvellous Effects, by the meer Force of Natural Means. *Artificial Magick* produces alſo extraordinary and marvellous Effects, by Humane Induſtry and Wit: As, The Glaſs-Sphere of *Archimedes*; the Wooden Pigeon of *Architas*; the Golden Birds of the Emperor *Leo*, which ſung; *Boetius*'s Brazen Ones, which did both ſing and fly; and Serpents of the ſame Metal, which did hiſs; and *Albert le Grand*'s Speaking-Head, *&c.* *Diabolical Magick*, or *The Black Art*, hath ſurprizing Effects, ſurpaſſing thoſe of Art or Nature, by the help of Dæmons: As *Pharaoh*'s Magicians, who did imitate the true Miracles of God.. And in the laſt Age there was a Magician, who made the dead Corps of a famous Harper at *Boloigne* walk and play, as if he had been alive, by a Charm which he put under one of its Arm-pits. *Gaſparus Peucerus*, the Phyſician, who mentions this, ſays, That another Magician, who diſcovered the Cauſe of this, did take out the Charm with great Dexterity; ſo that the Corps fell to the Ground, and remained unmoveable. *Iſidore*, Biſhop of *Seville*, ſays, That the Magicians did move the Elements; kill Men by their very Charms, without Poiſon; and raiſe the Devil, from whom they learnt how to annoy their Enemies. *Natural* and *Artificial Magick* have no harm in them, if People take care not to awaken a Spirit of Curioſity, and preſs too far into Futurities and Superſtitious Enquiries: But as for the *Black Art*, 'tis always unlawful, as imploying a Correſpondence with Evil Spirits. There are ſome People, who either disbelieve, or pretend to do ſo, that there is any ſuch thing as Witches; but this is a Truth, to ſay nothing more, which no Man, who believes any thing in Reveal'd Religion, can call in Queſtion; for the Holy Scripture in ſeveral places forbids us to have recourſe to Magicians; and mentions thoſe made uſe of by *Pharaoh* and *Manaſſes*; of the Witch of *Endor*, conſulted by *Saul*; of *Simon* and *Bar-Jeſu*, Magicians; and of a Woman who had a Familiar Spirit diſpoſſeſs'd by St. *Paul*; all mention'd in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. The Councils likewiſe excommunicate Magicians, and the Holy Fathers mention them upon occaſion: Neither is the Civil Law wanting in Penal Proviſions againſt them: There is likewiſe a Statute in the beginning of the Reign of King *James* I. which makes Witchcraft Felony. *Thier*'s *Treatiſe of Superſtitions.*

MAGINUS, (*John Anthony*) a Mathematician, born at *Padua*. He got a great Reputation by Reading at *Bolonia*, towards the end of the XVIth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIIth. His Merit endeared him to all the Princes of his Age. He was an extraordinary laborious Man, and compoſed ſeveral excellent Pieces: The moſt conſiderable are, his *Ephemerides* from 1580. to 1630. *Tabulæ ſecundorum Mobilium*, *Tom. II. Theorica Planetarum juxta Copernicas obſervationes de Planis triangulis*, *lib.* 1. *Primum Mobile*, *lib.* 12. *Trigonometria Sphæricorum. Problemata Aſtronomica, Gnomica & Geographica. Comment. in lib.* 3. *Galeni de Diebus Decretoriis, & de Legitimo Aſtrologiæ in Medicinæ uſu. Comment. in Geograph. Ptolemæi Italiæ Deſcriptio. De Metopoſcopia, &c.* He died at *Bolonia*, *Jan.* 1. 1617. being 61 Years old. *Tomaſini.*

MAGISTER *Oecumenicus:* It was the Name of the Director of a famous College, which *Conſtantine the Great* founded at *Conſtantinople*. That Name was given him, either becauſe he knew all that a Learned Man ought to know, or becauſe his Office was to direct all that concerned the Adminiſtration of the College. He had under him Twelve Doctors, that taught Youth, *gratis*, all Divine and Humane Sciences. The Emperors had a great Reſpect for this *Magiſter Oecumenicus*, and the other Profeſſors; ſo that they conſulted them in all weighty Matters. This College was nobly furniſhed with Veſſels of Gold and Silver, glorious Ornaments for the Church; and, above all, it was enriched with a Library not to be equalled, conſiſting of 600000 very curious Volumes. There was among their Rarities, that wonderful Maſter-piece of Art in Miniature, *viz.* the *Iliad* and *Odyſſee* of *Homer*, written in Golden Characters, upon a Dragon's Gut, 120 Foot long. *Leo Iſauricus* being angry againſt the Oecumenick Maſter, and the Doctors of that College, who defended the Worſhip of Images, cauſed them to be ſhut up in that glorious Palace, and commanded it ſhould be ſet on Fire in the Night, where they were all burned, together with that rich Pile of Building, and the curious Library, which is an irreparable Loſs. *Theoph. Zonar. Cedren. Maimbourg Hiſt. de Iconoclaſtes.*

MAGLIANO, Lat. *Manliana*, a pleaſant and well-peopled Town, which is at this Day the Capital of *Sabinia*, a Province in the States of the Church in *Italy*. It is ſeated upon an Hill, by the Banks of the River *Tiber*, 20 Miles from *Rome* to the North. It is now the See of the Biſhop of *Sabinia*, by the appointment of Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1495.

MAGNANUS (*Emanuel*) one of the Order of the *Minim*'s, born at *Tholouſe* in 1607. He profeſs'd Divinity and Philoſophy at *Rome* with great Reputation, where he wrote a Book, call'd *Perſpectiva Horaria*, which he Dedicated to Cardinal *Spada:* He likewiſe wrote two curious Treatiſes, one againſt *Des Cartes*'s *Hypotheſis*; and the other concerning the Speaking Trumpet. He likewiſe wrote Two Tomes of Divinity, call'd *Philoſophia Sacra. Memoires du Tems.*

MAGNENTIUS, a *Barbarian* by Birth, made himſelf conſiderable in the Armies. He uſurped the Supream Power, and put on the Imperial Purple at *Autun* in *Gaul*, on *Jan.* 18. 350. and then cauſed the Emperor *Conſtans* to be murthered at *Elne* in *Rouſſillon*. He afterwards made himſelf Maſter of *Africa*, *Italy*, *Gaul*, and ſome other Provinces. Thoſe who took *Rome* for him murthered *Nepotian*, who had been ſaluted Emperor. And he was ſo puffed up with thoſe good Succeſſes, that he thought it a great Obligation to the Emperor *Conſtantius* to promiſe him his Life. In 351. having ſtormed and raiſed *Siſcia*, having taken and plundered all the Towns ſituate along the *Save*, he drew near *Murſa* in *Pannonia*, where he was overcome *Septemb.* 28. This Victory indeed, though advantageous to *Conſtantius*, proved fatal to the *Roman* Empire, becauſe moſt of the ſtouteſt Men of the Army were killed in that obſtinate Battel. The Winter kept *Conſtantius* from making the beſt of his Victory by puſuing the Tyrant, who ſaved himſelf for a while by Flight; but he was forced out of *Aquileia* and *Italy*, and routed a third time in the *Cottian Alps*, in *Upper Dauphiné*, near a Caſtle called by *Socrates* Mount *Seleuque*, ſuppoſed to be near *Dye*. This laſt Defeat drove him into Deſpair; and having at *Lyons* killed his own Mother, who went for a Propheteſs, he killed himſelf alſo, *Aug.* 10. or 11. 353. He reigned 3 Years and 7 Months. His Brother *Decentius*, whom he had created *Cæſar*, ſtrangled himſelf at *Sens*. *Aurelius Victor in Epit. Eutropius Hiſt. S. Jerom, Idacius and Marcellinus*, *lib.* 2.

MAGNESIA, a City of *Aſia*, according to *Pliny*; or of *Caria*, according to *Diodorus*. The King of *Perſia* aſſigned it for *Themiſtocles*'s Subſiſtence, and he died there. Modern Authors will have it to be *Mangreſia*, a Biſhop's See, under that of *Epheſus*. *Scipio* overcame *Antiochus* near this place. *Leunclavius* ſaith, there is another Town of the Name in *Lydia*, now called *Maniſſa*. It differs from *Magneſia*, a Province of *Macedon*, with a Promontory, called by *Sophian*, *Capo ver lichi*; and by others, *Capo dis Georgio*. *Strabo* ſaith, That the *Magneſians* having offended a certain God, ſuffered cruelly for it; and that the *Lydians* had almoſt deſtroyed them. Hence was the Proverb, *Magnetum malum*. *Strabo*, *lib.* 13. *Pliny. Ferrarius in Lexic. Geograph.*

MAGNUS I. of that Name, King of *Norway*, was Son to St. *Olais*, whom he ſucceeded; as he did alſo *Canute* II. King of *Denmark*, about 1045. He governed the Kingdom 4 Years. *Arald*, or *Errold*, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Norway*, and left it to *Magnus* II. who reigned 28 Years. *Magnus* III. his Natural Son, ſucceeded him; and having reſigned the Crown, he took it again. *Magnus* IV. reigned 52 Years, from 1180. *Magnus* V. Son to *Eric*, was alſo King of *Sweden* in 1315. He left his Son *Aquinas* III. and this left his Brother *Magnus* VI. who alſo was King of *Sweden*.

MAGNUS II. Son to *Chriſtiern* III. of *Denmark*, having quitted a Third Part of *Holſtein* to his Brother *Frederick*, contented himſelf with the Dioceſſes of *Oeſel* and *Curland*, which his Father had bought from the Biſhop: But being expelled for his Tyranny, he had recourſe to the *Muſcovites*, *An.* 1570. and obtained from the *Czar* the Title of King of *Livonia*; and having married a Kinſwoman of the *Czar*'s, was ſent into *Livonia*, where he made a conſiderable Party; but having beſieged *Riga* in vain, for which the Great Duke ſtruck him over the Face when he returned, he retired to *Curland*, where he died without Iſſue in 1583. *Thuan.*

MAGNUS II. ſurnamed *The Young*, Son to *Magnus* I. Duke of *Brunſwick*, by *Sophia* of *Brandenburg*, made War upon the Duke of *Lower Saxony*, who claimed the Inheritance of *William* of *Lunenburg:* But a Peace was concluded by marrying his two Sons with the Duke of *Saxony*'s Daughters. But being afterwards overcome by thoſe of *Mecklenburg*, and rejected by the *Lunenburgers*, he was killed, *An.* 1373. by a Common Soldier, as deſigning to kill *Otho*, Count *Schawenburg*, whom he had worſted in a Duel. He was Father to *Frederick*, who ſucceeded *Wenceſlaus* in the Empire; as alſo of *Otho*, Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, and *Bernard* and *Henry*, the Founders of the Families of *Lunenburg* and *Brunſwick*. *Hoffm.*

MAGNUS (*John*) Archbiſhop of *Upſal* in *Sweden*, in the Reign of *Guſtavus* I. when the Kingdom embraced the Reformation. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Sweden*, in 24 Books: And a Treatiſe of the Prelates of *Upſal*, which he continued till 1544. which was the Year of his Death. *Olaus Magnus*'s Brother ſucceeded him in the Archbiſhoprick of *Upſal*, and wrote a very curious Book of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Wars, of the Northern Nations. And died in 1544. *Hoffm. Spondan in Annal. Eccl. A.C.* 1520.

MAGNUS, commonly called St. *Magnus the Apoſtle* of the *Orcades*; whoſe Inhabitants, to patronize their Drunkenneſs, kept a Cup of an extraordinary Size, which they alledged he drunk out of, and therefore uſed to preſent it full of Liquor, as a Teſt, to their Biſhop, at his firſt Coming among them: If he drunk it out, they took it as an Omen of enſuing Plenty; but otherwiſe, of Scarcity. *Buchan.*

MAGO, a Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who made his Country famous by his Victories. He was the Father of *Amilcar* and *Aſdrubal*. *Juſtinus* mentions him in his 18th and 19th. Books.

MAGO, a Phyſician, who travelled many Years, feeding only upon dry Meal. *Geſner. Vander Linden.*

MAGO, an *African*, who compoſed 29 Books of *Geography*, in the *Phœnician* Language. *Dionyſius* of *Utica* tranſlated them into *Greek*, and ſent them to the Prætor *Sextilius*. They ſay, that *Diophanes* of *Bithynia* reduced them to ſix Books, and preſented King *Deiotarus* with them. *Pliny* quoteth *Mago*, *lib.* 23. *Hiſtor.*

MAGO, *Hannibal*'s Brother, General of the *Carthaginians*. He accompanied him at the famous Battel of *Cannæ*, and brought the News thereof to *Carthage*; where he produced, in the Preſence of the Senate, the Golden Rings of the *Roman* Gentlemen killed in the Combat; the Number of which was ſo great, that a whole Buſhel was filled with them. He waged War againſt *Scipio*, in *Spain*; then croſſed over into *Italy*, and landed at *Genoua*. Having made a conſiderable Addition to his Army, he ventured a Battel againſt *Quintilius Varus*; but he was both routed and wounded; and, after this Defeat, retreating to *Genoua*, embark'd for *Africk*, and died upon the Seas. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 30.

MAGO *Barceus*, (*i. e.* of the Family of the *Barces*) a General of the *Carthaginians*, was ſent over into *Sicily*, to wage War againſt *Dionyſius* I. Tyrant of *Syracuſe*; where, after ſeveral Victories, he was at laſt killed in a Battel. *Diodorus lib.* 14.

MAGO, Son to *Mago Barceus*, undertook the Government both of the State and Army of *Carthage*, after the Death of his Father, and went over into *Sicily* with a Fleet of 150 Men of War. He took *Syracuſe*; but being frighted away by the Arrival of *Timoleon*, General of the *Corinthians*, he left *Sicily* in an hurry, and returned to *Carthage*, where he killed himſelf; and the *Carthaginians*, not ſatisfied with his voluntary Death, hanged his dead Body on a Croſs, to load his Memory with Eternal Infamy. *Plutarch in Timoleonte.*

MAGOPHONIA, a Feaſt among the *Perſians*, in Memory of the Murder of the falſe *Smerdis*, whom the Seven Chief Lords of *Perſia* killed, with the other *Magi*, that were either Friends or related to this Uſurper. Theſe Seven Lords were *Ottanes*, *Intaphernes*, *Gobrias*, *Megabyſes*, *Aſpaſines*, *Hydarnes*, and *Cyrus*, who was afterwards King of *Perſia*. The Name comes from Μάγος, and φόνος, *Murther*. *Herodot. lib.* 3. *Juſt. lib.* 1.

MAGRA, a River and Valley of *Italy*, between the Commonwealth of *Genua* and *Tuſcany*. It comes out of *Parmeſan*, and paſſes near *Pontrimoly*; thence, increaſed with ſome ſmall Rivers, it waters the Valley that goes by the ſame Name; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, a little lower than *Sarſane*. *Lucan*, mentions it, *lib.* 2. *Pharſ.*

MAGUELONA, a ruined Town in *Lower Languedoc*, formerly a Biſhop's See, but now tranſlated to *Montpelier*. It was built in an Iſland at the end of a ſmall Gulf of the *Mediterranean* Sea, formerly called *The Volces*, or *Volques-Pound*; and afterwards, *The Pounds of Mauguio*, *of Perauſt*, and *of Lates*. The *Saracens*, after the Conqueſt of *Spain*, in 730. entred into *France* by *Aquitaine*, and took *Maguelona*, which *Charles Martel* took again in 735, or 736. And judging the Seat of that Town too advantageous for the *Barbarians*, when they ſhould Land again in *France*, he cauſed it to be demoliſhed. The Epiſcopal See was firſt tranſlated to *Subſtantion*, within a Mile of *Montpelier*, where the Biſhop reſided about 300 Years, till *Arnaldus*, Biſhop of that Church, cauſed *Maguelona* to be built again, about 1060. and the See was tranſlated to *Montpelier* in 1533. The Town of *Maguelona* had its proper Earls; and the Biſhops were not the Temporal Lords thereof, till after the Wars of the *Albigenſes*, when *Innocent* III. inveſted *William*, Biſhop of *Altignac*, with the Temporality thereof, in 1215. It is to be obſerved, That when the Troubles of *France*, towards the end of the Second Race of their Kings, had given Occaſion to ſeveral Lords to appropriate to themſelves the Government of the Provinces and Towns they had been truſted withal, the Count of *Maguelona* followed their Example. He at firſt lived at *Subſtantion*, as well as the Biſhop; but the bad Air of the Place, too near the ſmall River *Sez*, forced him to retire into the Caſtle of *Melgueil*, where he uſurped the Government. He took the Title of Earl of *Subſtantion* and *Melgueil*; and coined Money that went by the Name of *Melguoris Sols*. *Peter* gave this Earldom to the Church in 1085. to hold it from him and his Heirs, for an Ounce of Gold to be paid Annually. *Beatrice* Counteſs of *Melgueil* married *Bernard Pelet*, and left an only Daughter, named *Ermeſſenda*, who married *Raymond* VI. called *The Old*, Earl of *Tholouſe*, in 1172. This Prince favouring the *Albigenſes*, incurred the Diſpleaſure of the Popes; his Lands were forfeited, and the Earldom of *Melgueil* devolved to the Church, and Pope *Innocent* III. inveſted the Biſhop of *Maguelona* with it. *Verdal, de Epiſc. Maguel. Gariel, Series præſulum Maguel. Catal. Hiſt. & Memor. de Languedoc, &c.*

MAHAMED-ALY-BEG *Nazar*, High-Steward to the Kings of *Perſia*, was in a very extraordinary manner raiſed to that Dignity. *Shah Abbas* being a hunting in the Mountains, and far from his Attendants, found a young Boy playing upon his Flute by a Flock of Goats. The King having asked him ſome Queſtions, wonder'd ſo much at the Readineſs of his Wit, and Solidity of his Judgment, that he put him into the Hands of the *Cham*, or Governor of *Shiras*, and ordered him to be brought up. This young Man became, in a ſhort time, the Wonder of all the Lords at Court, and got the *Sophi*'s Favour, who gave him the Name of *Mahamed-Aly-Beg*, and the Place of High-Steward. The King having experienced his Fidelity and Prudence in all Things, ſent him twice Ambaſſador to the *Great Mogul*, and was very well ſatisfied with his Negotiations. *Mahamed* could not be bribed with Preſents, a thing very rare among the *Mahometans*. This great Integrity made ſome of the Courtiers his Enemies, chiefly the Eunuchs, and the Women, who have at all Times the King's Ear; but no body durſt ſpeak againſt him, becauſe he was too deep in *Shah Abbas*'s Favour; ſo that his Enemies appeared not till after this King's Death, then they endeavoured to diſcredit him with *Shah Sephi*, his Succeſſor; who being very young, was more apt to receive Impreſſions againſt the High-Steward. They endeavoured to perſuade the King, That ſeeing *Mahamed* cauſed ſeveral *Carvanſera*'s to be built in his own Name, and a very glorious Houſe for himſelf, he could not do that but with the Publick Money; which it were very fit to call him to an Account of. The King being willing to clear the Buſineſs, commanded *Mahamed* to bring in his Accounts within a Fortnight. But that faithful Steward deſired His Majeſty to come the next Day into the Treaſury, where he found all in very good Order. And from the Treaſury, the King went to *Mahamed*'s Houſe who preſented him with a ſmall Gift: (For it is the Cuſtom, that whoſoever is honoured with the King's Viſit, muſt preſent him, to expreſs his Acknowledgment.) *Shah Sephi* wonder'd to ſee ſo little Furniture in the Rooms, and admired the *Nazar*'s Moderation in ſo great a Fortune. One of the Eunuchs having obſerved a Door faſten'd with three great Padlocks, told the King of it, who did not obſerve it; which gave him the Curioſity to ask *Mahamed* what Treaſure he kept in that Place, which was ſo carefully ſecured? *Mahamed* anſwered the King, That all his own Treaſure was there, but the reſt was his Majeſty's; and immediately opened the Door of the Chamber, where nothing was found beſides *Mahamed*'s Hook, his Bag, his Leather-Bottle, that he uſed to fill with Water, his Flute, and his Shepherd's Clothes, hanging ſeverally on a Nail againſt the Wall, without any Hangings, or other Furniture. The *Nazar* obſerving the King's Aſtoniſhment, told him the Story of his good Fortune, and how he was brought to Court by *Shah Abbas*'s Order; beſeeching His Majeſty to give him leave to re-aſſume his firſt Trade and Habit, if he was not ſo happy as to do him ſome acceptable Service. The King being moved with ſo great a Virtue, cauſed himſelf to be preſently diveſted of his Clothes, and preſented the *Nazar* with them; which is the greateſt Honour the Kings of *Perſia* can do any Subject; and new ones were brought him, to return with into the Palace. So that *Mahamed* continued in his Office, in ſpite of all the Endeavours of his Enemies. *Tavern. Voiage de Perſe.*

MAHAMED II. (Son to *Aaron Rachid*) the Twentieth *Califfe*, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, had a Brother named *Abdala*, who diſputed the Crown with him in 814. ſo that of neceſſity the Empire muſt be divided. *Mahamed* removed from *Damaſcus* to *Bagdat*, which he cauſed to be Built upon the Ruins of *Seleucia*, within a Days Journey of the ancient *Babylon*: And *Abdala* reigned in *Cairo*, in *Egypt*. This Diviſion occaſioned many Revolts; and five *Califfes* were obſerved at the ſame time, *viz.* thoſe of *Bagdat*, *Cairo*, *Carvan*, *Fez* in *Africa*, and the *Califfe* or King of *Spain*; and yet no Duty payed, either in *Africa* or *Spain*, to the *Califfes* of *Syria*. *Mahamed* endeavoured to aboliſh the Sect of *Ali*; but *Giobora* defended it ſo well in his Preſence, againſt the Doctors of the Sect of *Omar*, that this *Califfe* embraced the Doctrine which he before condemned. He died in 834. and his Son *Imbrael* ſucceeded him. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHAMED *Budobus*, the Seventh King of *Morocco*, of the Family of the *Almohades*, was Uncle to *Ceyed Barrax*; and killed *Abdelcader*, Nephew and Succeſſor to *Ceyed*, to ſtep into the Throne: But having fought a Battel with *Aben Joſeph*, the Uſurper of the Kingdom of *Fez*, he loſt his Life, and *Aben Joſeph* conquered *Morocco*. It is true, that ſome *Almohades* Princes kept the Sovereignty in ſome Places of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, but they had no more the Title of Kings; and payed Tribute to the King of *Fez* and *Morocco*. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHAMED *Enacer*, the Fourth King of *Morocco*, of the Family of the *Almohades*, ſucceeded his Father in 1206. Being of a Warlike Temper, he broke the Truce which *Almanzor* had made with the King of *Caſtile*, and croſſed over into *Spain* with 120000 Horſe, and 300000 Foot; which would ſeem beyond all Probability, if all the Hiſtorians, both *Spaniſh* and *Arabians*, did not agree about it. With that dreadful Army he entred the Fields of *Calatrava* in 1210. and beſieged *Salvaterra*, where the Knights of the Order of *Calatrava* reſided. After a long Siege, he ſtormed the Town, and razed it. In 1212. he ſent for new Levies out of *Africa*, and got ſuch a prodigious Army, as the like was never ſeen in *Spain*. The *Chriſtian* Princes joining their Forces, attacked *Mahamed* in the Plains of *Toloſa*, or *Tolozetta*; and after a long Fight, got the Victory: And in that Day above 150000 Foot, and above 35000 Horſe were killed of the *Moors*. *Mahamed* ran away, leaving all his Baggage, and Furniture of his Camp to the Conquerors, and croſſed back again into *Barbary*, having left the Government to his Brother *Aben Saad*, who was afterwards King of *Valentia*. A little while after *Mahamed* died of meer Sorrow, and left his Crown to *Ceyed Barrax*, one of his Grand-Children. *Marmol. of Africa.*

MAHAMED *Mehedi*, the Eighteenth *Califfe* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, began to Reign in 781. after the Death of his Father *Abdala*. He ſent three powerful Armies into the Provinces of the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, *viz.* into *Thracia*, or *Romania*, with Orders to deſtroy all the Churches, and to put to the Sword all them that would not turn *Mahometans*. Thoſe Armies ravaged cruelly every where; but that in *Armenia* was routed by the Emperor's Troops, who killed above 12000 *Arabians*. The Empreſs *Irene*, who governed the Empire in the Name of *Conſtantine* VII. her Son, who was under Age, fearing the Forces of *Mahamed*, made a Truce with him in 790. engaging for an Annual Tribute. The *Califfe Mahamed* died in the ſame Year, leaving *Muca*, his Son, for his Succeſſor; who reigned but two Years, and did nothing worthy of Memory: For which Reaſon he is not ſo much as counted among the *Califfes*, and *Aaron* is counted the Nineteenth. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHAMED *Mohaidin*, the Twelfth Son to *Huſſein*, who was Second Son to *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law. The *Perſians* believe he is not yet dead, ſo they expect him from Day to Day, and keep an Horſe always ready for him in the great *Moſque* of *Cufa*, where his Sepulchre is. They keep a yearly Feaſt, and lead this Horſe in Triumph, with many *Flambeau's* about him. It was this *Mahamed Mohaidin* who was the firſt Author of the Sect of the *Morabites*, which I mention in the Article *Morabites*. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

MAHARBAL, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, was ſent with 500 Horſe to ravage the Country of the Allies of the *Roman* People. He alſo commanded the Horſe in the Battel of *Cannæ*. It is he who would have perſuaded *Hannibal* to beſiege *Rome*; and engaged, that after ſix Days Siege they would go eat and drink in the Capitol. But *Hannibal* having refuſed to follow his Advice, this Captain told him, Hannibal, *You know how to vanquiſh, but not how to make uſe of the Victory: Vincere quidem ſcis, ſed uti victoria neſcis. Tit. Liv. lib.* 22.

MAHAUD, or *Maud*, Counteſs of *Bolonia* and *Dammartin*, was the only Daughter and Heireſs to *Renaud*, Earl of *Dammartin* and *Ide*. In 1201. ſhe was betrothed to *Philip* of *France*, Son to King *Philip the Auguſt*; and he married her in 1216. In 1233. ſhe payed Homage to St. *Lewis* for the Earldom of *Bolonia*, which ſhe had from her Mother. And the Prince, her Husband, being killed at the Tournament at *Corbie*, ſhe married *Alphonſo* in 1235. afterwards King of *Portugal*, the Third of that Name, who divorced her. She had by *Philip* of *France*, *Jane* of *Bolonia*, married in 1245. to *Gaucher de Chaſtillon*, Lord of *Montjoy* and *St. Agnen*, and died without Poſterity. In 1251. *Mahaud* founded an Hoſpital at *Bolonia*.

MAHEQUIL, one of the Three Tribes of *Arabians*, that croſſed over into *Africa* in 999. The two others are called *Eſquequin* and *Hilela*. Theſe two latter came from *Arabia Deſerta*, and the Tribe of *Mahequil* came from *Arabia Fœlix*. All three together made up 50000 fighting Men, who ſpread themſelves over the Provinces of the *Eaſt-Barbary*. The Tribe of *Mahequil* contains 23 Families; the Chief of which is, that of *Vled-Maſtar*, which may raiſe 3600 Horſe, and 30000 Foot, all very good Soldiers. The Family of *Vled-Huſſein* is alſo very conſiderable: Their Quarter is between the Kingdom of *Fez* and the Province of *Segelmeſſa*; and their *Cheque*, or Prince, kept his Court at *Garciluyn*, now belonging to the King of *Fez*, There is of them about 6000 Horſe, and above 50000 Foot. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 1.

MAHOMAD, ſurnamed *Ibné Haben Hamur*, or *Alabib Almanzor*, was General of the *Moors*, and Guardian to Young *Hiſſen*, Son to *Alhaca*, King of *Corduba* in *Spain*. In the Xth. Century he entred 52 Times into the Country of the *Chriſtians*, and had generally good Succeſs. After a long Siege he took *Leon*, and was dreaded all the Kingdom over; ſeveral Towns ſurrendring to him, and ſeveral Armies being routed by him, but *Varamond*, King of *Leon*, ſtopped the Currant of his Victories; for, having aſſembled all the Forces of his Kingdom, he killed in one Battel 70000 *Moors:* It was about *An.* 998. *Mahomad* is reported to have killed himſelf, not being able to bear the Shame of his Defeat; for he would take no Food after it. *Rodericus. Morales. Mariana's Hiſt. of Spain.*

MAHOMET, a Falſe Prophet, an *Arabian*; was born, according to ſome Authors, upon *May* 5. 570. His Father, an Heathen, was named *Abdala*; and his Mother, a *Jewiſh* Woman, was called *Emine*; both of a very mean Condition. However, thoſe of his Sect ſay, he was of a Royal Family; and bring down a Pedegree from *Adam*, every way as impertinent as his Religion His Wants forced him to be a Servant to a rich *Arabian* Merchant; who being dead, he ſo well cajolled his Widow, named *Cadiche*, or *Tadige*, that he married her, and at laſt became her Heir. He made uſe of his Eſtate to ſatisfy his Ambition: Aſſociated himſelf to *Batiras*, a *Jacobite* Heretick; to *Sergius*, a *Neſtorian* Monk, and to ſome *Jews*, that his Religion might partake of all. With them he compiled his *Alcoran*, a piece full of impertinent Stories, as is obſerved elſewhere. So his Religion made up in part of *Judaiſm*, in part of the Dreams of the Hereticks, and fitted to the ſenſual Appetites of corrupt Nature, was embraced by Thieves and wicked People, who had no ſenſe either of true Religion or Honeſty. With ſuch *Mahomet* took up Arms, and conquered many People, chiefly *Arabia*. He put to the Sword all thoſe who refuſed to ſubmit, and embrace his Religion. By ſuch means this Impoſtor, under colour of Religion, was, in a little time, followed by a great number of People; and the better to deceive them, being ſubject to the Falling-Sickneſs, he got a tame Pigeon, which, at that time came up to his Ear, and the Falſe Prophet perſuaded his Followers, that it was the Angel *Gabriel*, ſent from God to dictate to him the Orders he was to follow. It is reported alſo, that having cauſed one of his Companions to hide himſelf in a dry Well, he commanded him to cry with a loud Voice, when he ſhould come by, that *Mahomet* was the true Prophet. He did ſo, and every one wondering at this; the Impoſtor, leaſt the Cheat ſhould be diſcovered, commanded his Followers to fill up the Well, leaſt it might be afterwards prophaned, which was done in a Moment, and the poor Wretch periſhed miſerably. Moſt of the *Arabians*, a very inconſtant Nation, followed him, but the moſt conſidering part oppoſed his Deſigns; then *Mahomet* fled from *Mecca*, upon *Thurſday* or *Friday*, *July* 16. 622. and retired to *Medinat Alnabi*, that is, *The City of the Prophet*. From that day begins the *Æra*, or *Egira*, of thoſe of that Sect. He married ſeveral Wives, and begot but one Daughter, called *Fatima*, or three Daughters, as others affirm. He is ſaid to have died upon *Monday*, *June* 17. 631. having Reigned 8 Years, and ſome Months, and lived 63 *Lunar* or *Arabick* Years, ſince that time, his Succeſſors have conquered *Palæſtina*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Perſia*, *Greece*, *&c.* The greateſt part of our Hemiſphere hath embraced his Law. *Zonaras* and *Cedrenus*. *Johannes Damaſcenus. Iſmael. Vincent de Beauvais, lib.* 24. *cap.* 4. *Peter* of *Cluny, cont. Sect. Savac. Blondus, lib.* 5. *dec.* 1. *Sanderus hær.* 125. *Volaterranus in Mah. Baronius A. C.* 622, 730. *Mariana lib.* 7. *de reb. Hiſp. Poſtellus, &c. Vide Alcoran* and *Egira*.

MAHOMET I. of the Name, Sultan of the *Turks*, was one of *Bajazet* I's Sons, whom *Tamerlain* cauſed to die in a Cage. He ſuceeded his Brother *Moſes*, or *Muſa*, whom he put to Death about 816. of the *Egira*, or 1413. of the Chriſtian *Æra*, at leaſt, according to the moſt probable Opinion, for Authors differ much about this. He deſerved to be commended for his Victories, his Juſtice, and his Faith, which he kept inviolable, whenever he was engaged; and, indeed, the *Ottoman* Empire recovered its Luſtre under his Reign, and that of *Amurat* II. his Son. He forced the Prince of *Caramania* to raiſe the Siege of *Bagdat*, and took ſome of his Towns. He recovered *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*, conquered *Servia*, part of *Sclavonia* and *Macedonia*, and forced the *Valachians* to pay him Tribute. He removed his Court to *Adrianople*, and began to get footing in *Thracia*. He ravaged the *Venetian* Territories, near the *Ionian* Sea, but they took from him *Lampſacum*, and ſome other Towns. He alſo waged War againſt *Iſmael*, Prince of *Sinopi*, becauſe he protected his Brother *Muſtapha*, and was ſo thankful to the *Greeks* that ſeiz'd him, that he made an Alliance with them, which he obſerved faithfully. Opinions differ about the time of his Death, as well as about the beginning of his Reign. That which ſeems moſt probable is, that he died of an Apoplexy, *An. Ch.* 1421. and 824. of the *Turkiſh Æra*. *Chalcondyle hiſt. of the Turks.*

MAHOMET II. ſurnamed by the *Turks*, *Bojuc*, that is, *The Great*, was the Terror of *Europe*, and the moſt fortunate of all the Infidel Princes. He ſucceed his Father *Amurat* II. in 1451. He reſolved to make War againſt the *Greeks*, and begun by ſhutting up all the Paſſages, by which they might receive any help from other Princes, and preſſed ſo vigorouſly upon them, that he took the City of *Conſtantinople* upon a *Tueſday*, *May* 29. 1453. That of *Trebizonda* fell into his hands in 1461. He Conquered 12 Kingdoms, and took above 200 Towns. In 1456. he beſieged *Belgrade* with a powerful Army, but receiving a Wound in an Aſſault, he was forced to retire. The famous *John Hunniades* and *John Capiſtran*, had a great ſhare in that Victory. Afterwards *Mahomet* entred into *Albania* in 1457. but was vigorouſly beaten out by *Scanderbeg*. *Uſumcaſſan*, King of *Perſia*, took alſo ſome of his Towns; but his Deſtiny was to be a Conqueror, and ſo he was in *Hungary*, *Perſia*, *Myſia*, *Boſnia*, *Valachia*, *Tranſilvania*, and *Albania*. He became the Terror of the *Venetians*, and of the Knights of *Rhodes*. All *Peloponneſus* was conquered, together with *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Sinopi*, the Iſland of *Metelin*, and the Town of *Otranto* in *Italy*; and if we may believe the Inſcription he compoſed himſelf, and commanded to be put upon his Tomb, after the rehearſal of his Exploits, *He deſigned to take* Rhodes *the Strong*, *and* Italy *the Proud*. He died at *Nicomedia*, as he was preparing to carry the War into *Egypt*, in 886 of the *Egira*, and according to the Chriſtians Computation, *May* 3. 1481. Aged 52 Years, whereof he Reigned 31. He is ſaid to have underſtood the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick*, and *Perſian* Languages; he had a great Skill in Aſtrology; he was well-ſhaped, and wanted neither Wit nor Courage. By theſe excellent Qualifications, he might, indeed, be compared to the moſt famous Hero's, had not his Debaucheries darkned the Luſtre of his Actions. *Dracula*, Brother to the Prince of *Valachia*, ſtruck him in the Thigh with a Poinard, to avoid the Violence he offered him. He had no Religion, for he approved of none, laughing as well at the Chriſtian Faith, as at the Superſtition of his Fathers. His Probity was no more to be commended, for he put to Death *Stephen*, Prince of *Boſnia*, and the Prince of *Metelin*, notwithſtanding of his Promiſe to the contrary, made to *Commenus*, and his Children, whom he treated moſt cruelly. And to ſay all in a word, he commanded 14 of his Pages to be ripped up, to know who had eaten a Melon, ſtolen out of a Garden which he cultivated himſelf. He cut off, with his own Hand, a Woman's Head, who ſeemed too beautiful to him. And, after the Storming of *Conſtantinople*, he treated our Saviour's Image with great diſreſpect. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Vigenerus, Contin. of Chancondyle. Leunclavius in Pand. Turc.*

MAHOMET III. Son to *Amurath* III. began his Reign in 1595. by the Death of 21 of his Brothers, whoſe Throats were cut, and by the Death of 10 Wives, whom his Father had left with Child, and whom he cauſed to be thrown into the Sea. He commanded his Army but once. The Chriſtians took *Strigonia* from him, under the Command of Prince *Mansfelt*, *Alba Regalis*, in 1601. under the Command of the Duke of *Mercœur*, and the Lower Town of *Buda*, under the Arch-Duke. He loſt the Forts of *Viſſegrade*, *Baboch*, *Petrinia*, *Haduam*, *Palota*, and *Veſprin*; and the Knights of *Malta* took *Lepanto*. *Mahomet*'s Armies were routed by the Vayvode of *Valachia*, and by the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, who beat *Sinan Baſſa*. By that means, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and *Tranſilvania*, were reſcued from under the *Mahometan* Yoke. Theſe however had ſome Advantage, and took again two or three Towns, as *Peſt*, *Caniſia*, and *Alba Regalis*; but theſe advantages were nothing to their Loſſes. *Mahomet* begged a Peace of the Chriſtian Princes, who refuſed it. He was ſo deep in his Debaucheries, that neither Domeſtick Troubles, nor the Wars abroad, could bring him to any ſober Courſe, which cauſed the Janiſaries to Mutiny. To appeaſe them, *Mahomet* was fain to deliver up his beſt Friends, and to pretend to baniſh his Mother, who was looked upon as the cauſe of all the Publick Calamities. He cauſed his Eldeſt Son to be ſtrangled, and the Sultana, the Mother of him, to be drowned, upon Suſpicion of Treaſon. He died of the Plague at *Conſtantinople*, in 1603. Aged 39 Years, having Reigned but Eight. *Baudier Invent. de l'hiſt. de Turc. Mezeray contin. de l'hiſt. de Turc.*

MAHOMET IV. was Born upon *Jan.* 2. 1642. and his Birth was celebrated by publick Demonſtration of great Joy all over the *Ottoman* Empire. He ſucceeded, in 1648. to his Father *Ibrahim* I. whom the Janizaries had ſtrangled. After that, he took *Newhauſel* in *Hungary*, the Fort of *Serin*, and ſome other places, and had like to have been dangerous to the Empire, had he not been Defeated at the Paſs of *Raab*, in 1664. He took alſo *Candia*, in 1669, after a long Siege. He is ſaid to have been a very handſome Prince, of great Courage, and very Ingenious, and much leſs given to Pleaſure than many of his Anceſtors. His ſtrongeſt Inclination was for Hunting, which was his conſtant Exerciſe almoſt all the Year round; for which reaſon, he commonly kept his Court at *Adrianople*, to be nearer the places where there is moſt Game. He went often to *Lariſſa*, and kept ſometimes 8 or 10 Days together under magnificent Tents, pitched within half a League of that Town upon the River *Peneus*. During his Reign, the *Turks* took from the *Polanders*, *Caminieck*, and ſome other places. *Sobieski*, Great Marſhal of the Crown, and afterwards King of *Poland*, was then General of the *Poliſh* Army. He beat the *Turks* at the famous Battel of *Cotzchin*, in 1673. broke their Meaſures the two following Years, and at laſt forced them to a Peace. The *Turks* after that began the War againſt the *Muſcovites* with ſome Advantage, in 1678. *Mahomet* IV. had ſeveral Children of divers Sultana's, but being Depoſed in 1687. his Brother *Solyman* III. ſtept into the Throne. He died of a Dropſy the 4th of *January*, 1693.

MAHOMET, or *Mahamet*, Cherif, or Xeriff, King of *Sus* in *Barbary*, was Son to *Haſſen* Cherif, a *Numidian*, a very cunning and intriguing Man. The Word *Cherif*, ſignifieth an *Interpreter of the Law*. *Haſſen* had Three Sons, *Abdelquivir*, *Hamet*, and *Mahomet*, whom I now ſpeak of. He ſent them to *Mecha*, and being returned, he adviſed the Two youngeſt to go to *Fez*, where *Mahomet Oataz* then reigned. They were well received there for their Father's ſake; *Hamet* was made a Profeſſor in the College of *Modaraſe*, and *Mahomet* had the Honour to be Tutor to the King's Children. In the mean time, as their Credit and Favour increaſed, their Father adviſed them to demand the Government of the Provinces of *Sus*, of *Hea* and *Ducala*, of *Morocco* and *Tremezen*, to defend them in the King's Name againſt the Incurſions of the Chriſtians, Enemies to *Mahomet*'s Religion, which the Cherifs are the chief Defenders of. Their requeſt was granted, and they became powerful in thoſe Provinces, where *Abdelquivir*, the Eldeſt of the Three Brothers, was killed, and *Hamet* was proclaimed King of *Morocco*. He conquered *Fez*, and became very Potent. This was the beginning of the Empire of the Cherifs in *Africa*. *Mahomet* cauſed the King of *Fez*, who had been his Pupil, to be moſt barbarouſly ſtrangled. *Buhacon*, who was of that King's Family, demanded *Philip* II. King of *Spain*'s Protection. With his help, and that of the *Turk*, he recovered *Fez* in 1555. In the mean time, *Mahomet* beſieged his Brother in *Tafilete*, and took him by craft. Afterwards he recovered *Fez*, and returned to *Morocco*, where he was killed, in 1557, by *Aſcen*, Captain of his Guards, who had been tampered with by the King of *Algier*. Such was the end of Cherif *Mahomet*, of whom it is a Queſtion, Whether he was more famous for his Courage, and the readineſs of his Wit in dangers, than by his Cruelty and Perfidiouſneſs. *Diego de Torres hiſt. of the Cherifs. Thuanus hiſt. lib.* 7. *&* 20.

MAHOMET, firſt Viſier, and Son-in-law to Sultan *Selim* II. was in great Favour with his Prince, and gave him the greateſt Proofs of Fidelity and Affection: For *Solyman* being dead, during the Siege of *Sigeth* in *Hungary*, in 1565, he kept his Death ſecret, and preſſed the Siege with ſo much vigour, as if the Sultan had been ſtill alive, ſo that he Stormed the place three Days after. He ſent an Expreſs, at the ſame time, to *Selim*, to give him notice of the Death of his Father, and adviſed him to make haſt to *Conſtantinople*, to ſecure the Crown before the News came thither; for a Recompence of that Service, the Sultan made him Grand Viſier. This Miniſter had the Honour to be his Son-in-law, for he married one of his Daughters, whilſt *Solyman* was ſtill living. Obſerving that *Selim* was given to pleaſure, he became abſolute Maſter of the Empire; all the other Viſiers and Bacha's acted only by his Orders, and thought it a great Happineſs and Glory to hold all their Power from ſo potent and wiſe a Miniſter. *Gratiani hiſt. of Cyprus.*

MAHOMET GHIREI, or *Zirei*, Cham of the *Leſſer Tartary*, now reigning, is the firſt that refuſed to ſend his Eldeſt Son for an Hoſtage to the Sultan, as his Predeceſſors had done. Having been himſelf ſent an Hoſtage, during his Father's Life, he was kept at *Jamboli*, within four Leagues of *Conſtantinople*; but the Sultan ſent him to *Rhodes*, where he was very ill uſed. His Father, the Prince of the *Tartars*, being dead, he was brought to *Conſtantinople*, where he took the Oath of Fidelity to the Sultan, and then took Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. But being Eſtabliſhed upon his Throne, he would ſhake off that intolerable Yoke, and refuſed to ſend his Son; the Sultan took no notice of his Denial, becauſe he could not then force him to it. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MAHOMETISM. Many Authors have ſpoken of the *Mahometan* Religion, but moſt of them very unskilfully. I ſhall preſent the Reader with a very curious Extract of it out of a Summary of their Divinity, written in *Turkiſh* by a *Mahometan* at *Conſtantinople*. The *Mahometans* own, That both the *Jewiſh* and Chriſtian Religion are true, but they pretend that they are now abrogated, ſince God has communicated himſelf to his Prophet *Mahomet*. They pretend, That neither the *Jews* nor the Chriſtians have, at this time, any certain Principle of their Religion, becauſe of the Corruption of their Books. *Mahomet*, as they alledge, during the ſpace of 23 Years, by the Miniſtry of the Angel *Gabriel*, hath received from God a certain number of written Papers, out of which he hath compoſed the Book called *Alcoran*. The chief Article of their Faith is, the Unity of God, and they repeat continually, *There is no other God but God, God is one.* The ſecond Article is this, Mahomet *is a Meſſenger from God.* They pretend that he wrought ſome Miracles. As for Example, They affirm that he drew Water out of his Fingers, and that marking the Moon with his Finger, he cleft it. They add farther, That the Stones, the Trees, and the Beaſts acknowledged him to be the true Prophet of God, and that they ſaluted him in theſe Words, *You are the true Meſſenger of God.* Furthermore they affirm, That *Mahomet* went in one Night from *Mecha* to *Jeruſalem*, whence he aſcended into Heaven; That there he had a view of Paradiſe and Hell; That he converſed with God, and at laſt came down from Heaven that very Night, and was found at *Mecha* before the Break of Day. The *Mahometans* have alſo their Saints, who, as they pretend, have wrought Miracles, inferior however to thoſe of their Prophet. They own that there be Angels Executioners of God's Commands, deſigned for certain Offices both in Heaven and Earth, who write down the Actions of Men. The Office of the Angel *Aſrael* is, to receive the Souls of them that die; and another named *Eſraphis*, keeps conſtantly a large Horn or Trumpet in his Mouth to ſound it in the Day of Judgment. They believe a General Reſurrection of the Dead, and that then an *Anti-Mahomet* will come, and that Jeſus Chriſt will come down from Heaven to kill him, and to Eſtabliſh the *Mahometan* Religion. To which, they add ſeveral Stories concerning *Gog* and *Magog*, and the Beaſt that is to come out of *Mecha*. They ſay, that the Reſurrection of the Dead will be in this manner, They muſt all appear naked from Head to Foot, That the Prophets, Saints, Doctors, and the Juſt, will be cloathed, and carried up to Heaven by Angels and Cherubims. As for the reſt, they will ſuffer Hunger, Thirſt, and Nakedneſs. The Sun will draw near within a Mile of their Heads, they will Sweat ſadly, and ſuffer an infinite number of other Torments; there will be in the Day of Judgment a Pair of Scales, wherein Good and Evil ſhall be weighed; thoſe whoſe Good will over-balance the Evil, ſhall go into Paradiſe; on the other ſide, thoſe whoſe Sins ſhall over-weigh their good Deeds, ſhall go into Hell, except the Prophets and Saints make Interceſſion for them. Beſides Heaven and Hell, they ſeem to own a kind of Purgatory, where they believe that thoſe whoſe Sins over-weighed their good Actions, though they died in the Faith, and were not holpen by the Interceſſion of the Juſt, muſt ſuffer in proportion with their Sins, whence afterwards they ſhall be caught up into Paradiſe. Beſides that general Judgment, when God will call himſelf every one to an account, they hold a particular Judgment, which they call *The Torment of the Sepulchre*, which is performed in this manner: As ſoon as one is buried, two of the firſt Angels, the one named *Munzir*, the other *Nekir*, come to aſk the dead Man Queſtions concerning his Faith of God and the Prophet, of the Law, and *Kiabé*, to wit, which way one muſt turn himſelf to pray to God. The juſt Ones ought to anſwer; Our God, is the God that created all Things; Our Faith, is *Muſtimich*, or Orthodox, and the Place towards which we turn our ſelves in our Prayers, is *Kiabé*. The Infidels on the contrary, not knowing what to Anſwer, are condemned to grievous Torments. They commonly believe Predeſtination, and that both Good and Ill happen by the particular Command of God; and if one asks, Why God hath created the Infidels and Wicked? Their Anſwer is, That we ought not to be over-curious to ſearch into the Secrets of God. Touching the Faithful who died before they repented of their Sins, they believe they are in ſuſpence after their Death, and that God diſpoſes of them after his own pleaſure, Forgiving ſome, and Condemning others. They firmly believe, that God pardoneth all Sins, except Atheiſm and Idolatry; for which reaſon, in their Prayers for the Dead, they pray equally for the good and bad Ones. They have a kind of Liturgy for that purpoſe, where are marked the Prayers that are to be read at a Funeral, and the Chapters out of the *Alcoran*, that ought to be read over the Grave. The Morals of the *Mahometans* conſiſts in doing Good, and ſhunning Evil. Their Caſuiſts hold, That the Actions done without Faith in God, are Sins; and that whoſoever renounceth it, loſeth the Merit of all his good Works, and that, during all that time, he can do nothing acceptable to God, till he hath repented, then he becomes a Muſſulman, or Faithful again. But he muſt marry a ſecond time, if he was married before; and if he hath been once at *Mecha*, he muſt return thither again. They forbid to judge of uncertain things, as for inſtance, no body muſt ſay ſuch a one is dead, or ſhall die in the Faith, becauſe it doth not belong to us to judge of the Things that God hath concealed from us. The Devotion of the *Mahometans* extends to the very ſacred Names; when they pronounce the Name of God, they make a Bow, and they add, moſt High, moſt Bleſſed, moſt Strong, moſt Excellent, or ſome ſuch thing. They have devout Men amongſt them, that do more than the Law commands them, and who go to Nine a Clock Prayers in the Morning, though there be no Obligation to do it. There be ſome Conditions, which being not obſerved in their Prayers, make them uſeleſs; for inſtance, in their Prayers at Noon and Afternoon, which are Obligatory amongſt them, they muſt read low; but in their Evening Prayers, before they go to Bed, and in the Morning Prayers, they muſt read with a loud Voice, if there be an Imaum, that is, a Prieſt; but if they pray alone, then it is Indifferent. Beſides, in ſaying their Prayers, the Men ought firſt of all to lift up their Hands to the Tip of their Ears, and the Women to the Jaws only. When they ſtand, and have their right Hand upon their left; if it be a Man, he ought to place his Hands under his Navel; but if it be a Woman, ſhe ought to put them upon her Breaſt. In fine, that they may pray orderly, they ought with a low Voice, to follow the Imaum, and imitate him in whatſoever he doth. If they chance to ſpeak, or to laugh in their Prayers, ſo that they may be heard, their Prayers are void. They are forbidden to pray to God with the Garment they commonly uſe in their Work up and down the Houſe, and which they would not wear, were they to pay a viſit to a Perſon of Quality. They ought not to pray neither before the Fire, but they may uſe a Candle or a Lamp. It is of Divine Obligation amongſt them to waſh their Mouth, their Face, and the whole Body. If they break Wind during the Abdeſt or Ablution, then the Ablution is void. They count, amongſt the Commands of God, to waſh their Face once, and their Arms to the Elbow, to waſh the fourth part of the Head, and their Feet once. The Tradition of *Mahomet* Commands them to waſh their Hands three times, to cleanſe their Teeth with a certain ſort of Wood, and then to waſh their Mouth three times, and the Noſe as often, without any Intermiſſion, when they have once begun; then to wet their Ears with the ſame Water they waſhed their Head withal. They muſt always waſh the right Hand firſt, and whenever they waſh their Hands and Feet, they are obliged to begin at the Fingers.

The Sects of the Mahometans.

There is a great number of Sects among the *Mahometans*, which would be too tedious to ſpeak of ſeverally; 'twill be ſufficient to ſay, that the Muſſulman's, or Faithful, (as the *Mahometans* call themſelves) being very much multipled, began to embrace divers Opinions, ſo that it became neceſſary to have thoſe amongſt them, that ſhould ſtudy their Law, to Comment upon thoſe Books which they take to be Divine. This occaſioned the ſeveral Sects of their Doctors, for every one expounded the Law according to his own Senſe and Capacity. The People were immediately divided into Schiſms, ſome followed *Abuhaniſe*, others *Chaſibié*, others *Malikè*, others *Achmed*, others *Dudzahimé*. In a word, the number of the Doctors that produced ſeveral Sects, was very great, and the ſame Diſtinction holds ſtill to this very day: It is neceſſary however to obſerve, that thoſe ſeveral Sects agree in the Fundamentals of their Religion. They ſay, that ſuch Diviſion happened by God's Providence, and that there is no danger for the Diſſenters, there being no Sect wherein they may not be ſaved; however pious Men ought, as they pretend, to give the preference to *Abuhaniſe*'s Sect above all others, becauſe being Elder, and more Learned, he could Expound better the difficult Points of the Law. And he deſerves chiefly to be imitated in his Morals, there being more merit in following his Opinions, than thoſe of the other Doctors that came after him. Such great variety of Sects, occaſions no Schiſm or Diviſion that may endanger the *Ottoman* Empire, becauſe they all agree in the Fundamentals of *Mahometiſm*, *viz*. That there is but one God, and that *Mahomet* came from him, to read exactly their Prayers, to give Alms, to make a Voyage to *Mecha*, and to keep the Faſt of *Ramazan*. Theſe are the five chief Points that contain many others; for the Article concerning Prayer, contains all that is neceſſary in order to its Purity, as we obſerved before; Circumciſion its ſelf amongſt them, belonging to that External Purity. *Father Simon.*

The Extent of Mahometiſm.

This falſe Religion is ſpread over ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, but it is unknown in *America*. The *Mahometan* Princes in *Europe* are, the Sultan, or the Emperor of the *Turks*, and the Cham of the *Leſſer Tartary*. There are many more in *Aſia*. The Sultan's Dominions reach beyond the Source and Mouth of the *Tigris*, and Northward as far as the *Mingrelian*'s Country. Then travelling from Weſt to Eaſt, you meet in your way the Princes of the Three *Arabia*'s, the King of *Perſia*, the *Great Mogul*, the King of *Viſapor*, the King of *Golconda*, the Kings upon the Coaſt of *Malabar*, the chief of which is that of *Comorin*; the Great Cham of the *Tartars*, and the Kings of the Mountains in *Tartary*, who have invaded *China*. In the Iſlands of the Eaſt, the King of the *Maldivians*, the King of *Achem* or *Sumatra*, the Emperor of *Java*, the King of *Bantam*, in the ſame Iſland, and the King of *Macaſſar* or *Celebes*, which are all of them *Mahometan* Princes. Amongſt theſe, the Kings of *Perſia*, *Viſapor*, and *Golconda* favour *Ali*'s Sect. The Kings of the Mountains of *Tartary*, are given to ſome particular Superſtitions; but it is obſervable, except the Sultan, the King of *Perſia*, the Cham of *Tartary*, and *Arabian* Princes, all the other Kings which I have now named, have almoſt no other Subjects but Idolaters; and that all the common People are Heathens, the Courtiers only, and Soldiers embracing *Mahomet*'s Doctrine. In *Africa* there is a *Mahometan* King, whoſe Dominion is all along the Coaſt of *Abex*, towards *Arabia Fœlix*, as far as Cape *Guardafu*, and the *Red-Sea*, and the Ocean. The Governors which the Sultan ſends into *Egypt*, and the Iſlands of the *Red-Sea*, and along the Coaſt of *Barbary*, at *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*, who bear the Title of Kings, are alſo *Mahometans*. To conclude, the King of *Fez* and *Morocco* Embraces the ſame Religion. *Tavernier's Relation of the Seraglio.*

MAHOMORA. *Leo Africanus Pa.* 118. ſays, This Town is in the Kingdom of *Fez*, and built on the Mouth of the Great River *Subu*, 12 Miles from *Sale* to the North, and half a Mile from the Sea, and deſigned to ſecure the Mouth of that River. When the *Portugueſe* entred that River, and built the Fort, they ruined the Town, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 921. But then they received a great Loſs by Night, 3000 of them being ſlain by Surprize, which, with other Misfortunes, coſt the *Portugueſe* 10000 Men, to no purpoſe, and 400 Pieces of Braſs Ordinance. He ſaith, he was preſent in this Action, and ſaw it. The *Portugueſe* have been in Poſſeſſion of it ſince 1614.

MAIA, a Nymph, who, by ſome, is ſaid to be the Mother of *Mercury*, and by others to have been *Vulcan*'s Wife. *Macrobius* and *Plutarch* mention her often. *Ovid*, in the Fifth Book of his *Faſti*, conſidering ſeveral Derivations of the Month of *May*, thinks it may come from one of the *Pleiades*, whom *Jupiter* loved,

> *Quarum Maia ſuas forma ſuperaſſe ſorores*
> *Traditur, & ſummo concubuiſſe Jovi.*

MAIDENHEAD in *Barkſhire*, ſeated by the *Thames*, over which it hath a large Wooden Bridge, a great throughfair Town, full of Inns, from *London* 22 Miles.

MAIDSTONE, Lat. *Madus Vagniacæ*, a fair, ſweet, and populous Town in *Ailesford* Lath, in the County of *Kent*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, built by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. *Edward* VI. incorporated this Town, and granted it a Mayor, which was taken from them in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for favouring *Wyat*'s Rebellion, in 1554. But Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored them to their former State. In ancient Times, their Chief Magiſtrate was called a *Portgreve*. *Charles* I. added another Honour to this place, by creating *Elizabeth Finch*, Grand-Mother to the late *Heneage Fench*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*, Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*, and Counteſsof *Winchelſea*, with an Entail upon her Heir Males, which Honours are now poſſeſſed by *Heneage*, her Grand-Child, the Second of this Family. *Heneage*, late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was another of her Poſterity. This is the Town where the Aſſizes and Seſſions are kept, with which Honour, it has alſo that of ſending two Members to the Houſe of Commons.

MAIENNE, *Mayne*, or *Mayenne de Juhel*, Lat. *Maduana*, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Maine*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name, beneath *Laſſay*, towards the Frontiers of *Normandy*, within 14 Leagues of *Mans*. It is a pleaſant Town. It got the Name of *Juhel* from an ancient Lord of that Country, who lived under the Reign of *Philip Auguſt*. It had firſt the Title of Marquiſate, then that of Dutchy. Several Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, went by the Name of Dukes of *Maienne*. Cardinal *Mazarin* bought *Maienne*, and upon *Feb.* 28. 1660. gave it to *Armand Charles de la Porte*, Duke *Mazarine*, *&c.* by the Marriage Contract of that Duke, with *Hortenſe Mancini*, Niece to the ſame Cardinal.

MAIENNE, or *Maine*, Lat. *Maduana*, a River in *France*, the Source of it is in the Mountains of *Alencon*, upon the Frontiers of *Normandy*. It runs through the Weſt part of the Province of *Maine* by *Laſſay*, *Maienne*, *Laval*, *Antreſme*, *&c.* then it paſſes through *Anjou*, by *Chateau Gontier*, receives the *Joune*, *Oudon*, *&c.* falls into the *Sarte*, and very near that place, it falls into the River *Loire*. It begins near *Laval* to carry Boats.

MAILLEZAIS upon *Autiſe*, Lat. *Malleacum*, a Town in *France*, in the *Lower Poitou*, formerly an Epiſcopal See. It hath been famous for being the Seat of the Earls of *Poitou*, and Dukes of *Guienne*, who built there a very fine Church dedicated to St. *Hilary*. The Epiſcopal See was transferred to *Rochel*, in 1648. *Du Bouchet Annal. of Aquit. Du Cheſne Antiq. des villes. St. Marthe Gall. Chriſt. Tom. III.*

MAIMBOURG, (*Lewis*) a Jeſuit, hath compoſed ſeveral Books, Two Volumes of Sermons, the Hiſtory of *Arianiſm*, of the *Iconoclaſtes*, that of the *Croizades*, of the Schiſm of the Weſt, of the Shiſm of the *Greeks*, of the *Decay of the Empire*, of the *Ligue*, that of *Lutheraniſm*, of *Calviniſm*, a Treatiſe of the Church of *Rome*, the Pontificate of St. *Leo*. All theſe Books are printed in 16 Volumes, 4. He died ſuddenly in 1686. in the Abbey of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, when he was compoſing the Hiſtory of the Schiſm of *England:* Proteſtant Authors charge him with Paſſion and Inſincerity, and pretend to have corrected him of Miſtakes in their Refutation of his Hiſtory of *Lutheraniſm* and *Calviniſm:* They likewiſe make him a ſort of a Romantick Auther in his Account of Ancient Hiſtory. He was born at *Nancy* in *Lorrain*. Some of his Writings drew upon him the Indignation of the Court of *Rome*; whereupon the Jeſuits putting him out of their Body, the King of *France* ſettled a conſiderable Penſion on him. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MAIN (*Amber*) a Wonder of *Cornwal*, and a Maſter-Piece of Mathematicks, and Critical Proportions; being a great Rock, mounted upon others of a leſſer Size, ſo that though no force can remove it from its Poſition, the leaſt thing can ſtir it, being in an exact *Equilibrium*. As for its Name, *Main*, in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *Stone*, and the word *Amber*, is look'd upon as a Contraction of *Ambroſius*, a Valiant *Britain*, by whom this Monument is thought to have been Erected upon ſome Victory he obtained againſt the *Romans*, or ſome other Enemies.

MAINA, *Braccio di Maina*, or *The Land of the Mainiotes*, a Country of *Greece* in *Morea*, all along the Sea, upon the Coaſts of the Gulph *Coron*, and from Cape *Matapan* to the River *Calamata*. The *Mainiotes* or *Magnotes*, who inhabit part of the Land of the Ancient *Lacedæmonians*, were the only *Greeks* who preſerv'd themſelves a Republick independant of the *Turks*; they owe this advantage to the Neighbourhood of the Sea, and the highth of their Mountains. However, after the taking of *Canea* in 1669. the fear of being oppreſſed in their Liberty, forced them to ſeek for other Habitations, that they might live quiet. The *Genoueſes* received into *Corſica* 5 or 600 Families of them; and the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* hath given Lands in his Dominions, of late, to 1000 more. Theſe *Mainiotes* have ſtill the ſame Inclination as the Ancient *Lacedæmonians*, for they are great Robbers, cruel, and live a very hard Life.

MAINARD (Sir *William*) Knight, Son and Heir to *Henry Mainard* of *Eſton-Parva* in *Com. Eſſex*, by *Suſan*, his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas Pearſon*, Eſquire, Uſher of the Court of *Star-Chamber*, having firſt been dignified with the Title of Baronet, *June* 29. 1611. 9 *Jac.* next with that of Lord *Mainard* of *Wicklow* in *Ireland*, in 1620. was in conſideration of his Father's Merits, by Letters Patent, bearing date at *Weſtminſter* 3 *Car.* 1. advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mainard* of *Eſtaines ad Turrim in Com. Eſſex*, otherwiſe called *Little Eſton*. He died in 1639. leaving one Son, and five Daughters. His Son *William* ſucceeded him, and was Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Charles* II. He married two Wives, firſt, *Dorothy*, ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir *Robert Banaſter*, of *Paſſenham* in the County of *Northampton*, Knight, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Banaſter Mainard* and *William*, which *William*, hath married the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Kent*. Surviving *Dorothy*, his Wife, he hath ſince Wedded the Lady *Margaret Murray*, youngeſt Daughter to *James*, Earl of *Dyzert* in *Scotland*, and by her hath Iſſue, one Son called *Henry*, and one Daughter called *Elizabeth*. *Dugdale Baronage.*

MAINE, a Province of *France*, that hath *Normandy* on the N. *Perche*, *Vandomois*, and *Beauſſe* on the E. *Brittany* on the W. part of *Tourain* and *Anjou* on the S. 'Tis vulgarly divided into Two Parts, *Low* and *Upper Maine*. Its Ancient Inhabitants were called *Cenomani Aulerci*. It is famous for giving Title to *Charles*, Son to *Francis*, Duke of *Guiſe*, who was firſt made Duke of *Maine*, and then General of the *Ligue* againſt *Henry* III. and IV. The common Proverb of this Province is, *Un Manceau vaut un Norman & demie*, *A Man of* Maine *is worth a* Norman *and a half.* That that founded this Proverb was, becauſe a Piece of Money, currant in *Maine*, was worth half as much again, as that of the ſame Name in *Normandy*. This Province is plentiful in Corn, Wine, Flax, and Cattle. *Mans* is its Capital; the next conſiderable, are *Lavalle*, *Beaumont*, *le Viconte*, *Sable*, *la Ferte-Bernard*, *Mayenne*, &c.

MAINFROY, Tyrant of *Sicily*, Baſtard to the Emperor *Frederick* II. He is reported to have ſmothered his own Father in his Bed, and that afterwards he cauſed *Conrade*, Son to the ſame Emperor, to be poiſoned. This *Conrade* left a Son named *Conradin*, to whom *Mainfroy* made himſelf Guardian. He poſſeſſed himſelf of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which he governed 11 Years, in conſtant Troubles and Diviſions. He quarrelled with Pope *Innocent* IV. carried the War into his Dominions, and upon *Dec.* 20. 1254. routed his Army, with the help of the *Saracens* of *Lauria*. Afterwards he took from the Church, the County of *Fondi*, the Popes, *Urban* IV. and *Clement* IV. Excommunicated him. *Urban* IV. having called *Charles* of *Anjou*, Inveſted him with the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; wherefore he made War againſt *Mainfroy*, as an Enemy to the Church. It is reported, that he made an Overture of Peace to *Charles*, who anſwered thus, *Ite & renunciate Sultano Lucerino* (ſo he called *Mainfroy*, whom the *Saracens* of *Luceria* helped) *vel me brevi ipſum in infernum detruſurum*, *vel ipſum me in Paradiſum collocaturum*; i. e. *Go and tell the Sultan*, *or Uſurper*, *of* Luceria, *that very ſhortly*, *I'll either ſend him to Hell*, *or he ſhall ſend me to Heaven.* And conſequently the Battel was fought in the Plain of *Benevent* upon *Friday*, *Feb.* 26. 1266. and *Mainfroy* loſt his Life, and was found Dead, covered all over with Blood and Dirt. He was thrown into a Ditch, near the Bridge of *Benevent*, becauſe he was Excommunicated; and, as a Modern Author ſaith, Pope *Clement* cauſed his Body to be carried out of the Church-Lands. This *Mainfroy* had, in 1262, given his Daughter *Conſtance* in Marriage to *Peter* III. King of *Arragon*, and upon this Match, the Princes of that Family founded their Pretenſions to the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Sumoneta and Collenutio*, *Hiſt. of Napl. Fazel*, *Blondus*, *Naucleras*, *St. Antonin. Spond. Bzovius and Rainaldi in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MAINIOTES, they are an ignorant, faithleſs People, being thus denominated from *Bracchio de Maina*, or an Arm of Land in the *Morea*, ſtretching it ſelf out into the Sea, ſo called by the *Venetians*, but anciently part of the Country of the *Lacedæmonians:* Theſe People by their nearneſs to the Sea, and ruggedneſs of their Mountains, have in deſpight of the *Turkiſh* Arms, conſerved themſelves after the manner of the Ancient *Greeks*, in the form of a Republick, whereby they had ſome kind of Government and Juſtice amongſt themſelves, though they entertained a *Turkiſh* Aga, rather out of Reſpect to the *Turks* than Subjection; but as to other People, they lived upon the Spoil, keeping no honeſt Intercourſe with them, unleſs with the *Venetians*, whom they feared, becauſe of their Gallies which frequented their Ports. In the Iſle of *Cervi*, which belongs to them, and about Cape St. *Angelo*, which is oppoſite to the Iſle of *Cerigo*, they maintain ſeveral Brigantines, with which, when they take Chriſtians, they Tranſport them over to *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, where they find a Market for them; and when they have the fortune to ſeize *Turks*, they ſell them to *Venice* or *Malta*, and ſo are Freebooters on all ſides. The *Mainiotes*, in 1685. hearing of the ill Succeſs of the *Turks* in all places, and that their Fortune was changed, declared for the *Venetians*, to whom they were moſt inclined on account of the Chriſtian Religion, they profeſſing to be of the *Greek* Church; the *Turks* to prevent their Revolt, ſent ſome Forces to reduce them; but they being ſupported by *Venetian* Succours, charged them ſo vigorouſly, that of 3500 Men, their eſcaped but 150, all the reſt being either killed or taken; they have been alſo ſerviceable to the *Venetians* upon many other occaſions. *Ricaut.*

MAIO, Admiral of *Sicily* in the XIIth. Century. He was born at *Bari* in *Apuglia*, and his Father was but an Oil-Man. His Wit and Parts got him the Favour of *William* I. King of *Sicily*, who made him firſt Notary of the Palace, then Chancellor, and at laſt Admiral. He was ſo blinded by that Dignity, that he deſigned to Uſurp the Crown. In order to this, he plotted with *Hugh*, Archbiſhop of *Palermo*, and, by his Calumnies, perſuaded the King to Impriſon the Chief Lords of the Court, ſome of them had their Eyes put out, others their Tongues pulled out, and others were whipp'd; afterwards he engaged the Queen in his Party. Some Hiſtorians ſay, it was by a ſhameful Intrigue; afterwards he flattered the People by his Liberality. At laſt, he ſent rich Preſents to Pope *Alexander* III. hoping to prevail with him, that he ſhould deprive King *William* of his Crown. But when he was like to have ſtept into the Throne, a violent and unexpected Death put a ſtop to all his Deſigns. *Bonello*, a young Gentleman, prevailed with by ſome Lords, that could not brook the Inſolence of that Favourite, run him through twice with his Sword. The Death of that wicked Man was ſo acceptable to the People, that running immediately to the place, they pulled off his Hair and Beard, then dragged his Body along the Streets, and tore it in Pieces. *Du Puy Hiſt. of the Favour.*

MAJOB, (*George*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, born at *Nuremburg*, *April* 25. 1502. He embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*, with whom he was particularly acquainted. He taught at *Magdeburgh*, then at *Wittemberg*, and was Miniſter at *Iſlebe*. He died very Poor, and very Old, in 1574. His Works are printed in Three Volumes, which contain his Commentaries upon ſome Books of the Bible, his Sermons, *&c. George Major* taught againſt *Nicholas Amidorphius*, and amongſt thoſe that were called *The Rigid Confeſſioniſts*, that good Works are ſo far neceſſary to Salvation, that even Children cannot be juſtified without them. His Diſciples were called *Majoriſts. Florimond de Raymond, lib.* 2. *de Orig. hær. cap.* 14. *n.* 5. *Spond. A. C.* 1551. *Sanderus hær.* 187. *Melchior Adam, in vitis Theolog. Germ.*

MAJORAGIO (*Mark Anthony*) was Born in a Village of that Name, in the Territory of *Milan*, and lived in the XVIth Century. He has oblig'd the World with ſeveral Treatiſes, and was much admir'd for his Elocution; and, indeed, his Notes upon *Ariſtotle*'s Rhetorick, and on *Tully De Oratore*, are ſufficient Proof that his Reputation was not undeſerv'd. Further *Majoragio* publiſh'd Corrections againſt *Mario Nizoli*, one of his Antagoniſts. We have likewiſe Notes of his upon *Virgil*: Laſtly, he wrote *De Senatu Romano. De Riſu Oratorio & Urbano. De Nominibus Propriis Veterum Romanorum*, &c. There are alſo ſome Letters of his, and ſome written to him, publiſh'd at *Utrecht* in 1697, where the Reader may ſee ſeveral Paſſages relating to the Quality of his Writings. *Imperialis in Muſæo Hiſtorico. Riccioli Chron. Reform.*

MAJORCA, an Iſland of the *Mediterranean* Sea, towards the Eaſt of *Spain*, famous for its Univerſity, where *Raymond Lullius* was Profeſſor. His Doctrine is ſo much eſteemed there, that they keep a Profeſſor to explain it. The Air of that Iſland is very wholeſome, and the Winds that blow from the Sea temper the Heat of the Summer. There is abundance of Coral upon the Coaſts; 'twill not be altogether uſeleſs to obſerve here the nature of it, and the manner of getting it. It is not ſoft under Water, as ſome ſay, it grows upon Rocks, in very deep Water. They may draw a kind of Milk from the top of the Branches, by preſſing them, in ſome Months of the Year, as out of a Woman's Pap; which, perhaps, is the Seed, which falling upon any thing in the bottom of the Sea, produceth a new Branch of Coral, as ſome hath been found upon a Skull, upon the Blade of a Sword, and upon a Granado, that was fallen into the Sea, upon which Branches of Coral half a Foot high were found interwoven. This is the manner of getting it, they tie two pieces of Wood acroſs, and wrap them about with Hemp, with a piece of Lead in the middle, that they may fall to the bottom. The Inſtrument is faſtened to both the ends of a Bark with Ropes, which being carried down the Stream, the Hemp takes hold, and is intangled with the Coral; then dragging it with force, it brings the Coral along with it. It is reported, that there are Divers in *Barbary*, hardy and skilful enough to take it with their Hands, having a pair of Spectacles to diſtinguiſh it from a certain Root of no value, which is very like it. The reddeſt is counted the beſt, when it hath ſeveral Branches, and is not unpoliſhed and ſtony, but ſolid, without any hole in it. The *Indians*, and even many other Nations believe, that if one carries a piece of Coral about him, he may avoid many Misfortunes, chiefly Sorcery, for which reaſon they hang a Branch of it about their Children's Neck. The old *Indians* eſteemed Coral, as much as we do Pearl. *Pliny* ſaith, That at the bottom of the Sea it is like a green Shrub, and that the Bloſſoms of it are white and tender, but that being drawn out of the Water they grow red and hard. *Pliny lib.* 32. *Davity of the World*, *Tom. I. Tavernier Voyage des Indes*, *Tom. II. lib.* 2. *See* Baleares.

MAJORIANUS, (*Julius Valerius*) Emperor, famous for his Wit, Learning, and Valour. Having won the Victory of the *Franks* and *Germans* by his Conduct and Valour, he was created Captain-General of the Militia, and afterwards Emperor of the Weſt, upon *April* 1. 457. The Battel was fought in a Plain near *Ravenna*. *Leo* conſented to that Election, judging him fit to oppoſe the Incurſions of the *Vandals*; and, indeed, he routed them in a Battel, and beat them from the Coaſts of *Campania*, where *Genſeric* had made a Deſcent. He writ a Letter to the *Romans*, and promiſed that he would promote Juſtice and Equity, and remitted to the People what remained due of the Publick Taxes. He made Peace in 459, with *Theodoric*, King of the *Viſigoths*, having got the better of thoſe *Barbarians*. Afterwards he prepared, in earneſt, to carry the War into *Africa*, but *Genſeric* ſtopped him, having, by a Stratagem, got away 300 Ships that lay near *Carthagena* in *Spain*. It is reported, That the Emperor went in a diſguiſe to *Genſeric*'s Court, who, not knowing him, communicated to him his Deſigns againſt the Empire; they add furthermore, that whilſt they were diſcourſing together, the place where they were, ſhook; however *Majorian* was preparing to make War againſt the *Vandals*, but the Treachery of *Rizimir*, General of his Armies, blaſted all his hopes. This Traitor forced him to quit his Purple in *Tortona*, a Town in *Lombardy*, in 461, and cauſed him to be murthered upon the River *Iria*, after he had Reigned four Years, four Months, and two Days. *Idacius* and *Marcellinus in Chron. Caſſiodorus and Jornandes hiſt. Procopius lib.* 1. *de bello Vandal.*

MAJORINUS, firſt Biſhop of the *Donatiſts* in *Africa*, in 306. He liv'd in the Houſe with that *Lucilla*, who is mention'd before; and had been a Reader under *Cecilian*, in Oppoſition to whom he was intruded into the Epiſcopal See of the Church of *Carthage*. Thus began the Schiſm of the *Donatiſts*; though *Majorinus* was their firſt Biſhop, yet he did not give his Name to the Sect; this unhappy remarkableneſs was reſerved to *Donatus* his Succeſſor, as is obſerved under his Name. *St. Auguſtin lib.* 1. *cont. Parmen. cap.* 3. *lib.* 3. *cont. Creſcon. &c. Optatus lib.* 1. *in Parmen.*

MAIRE, (*James le*) a famous Seaman, who diſcovered the Streight of his Name, which lieth beyond the Land *del Fuego*, 'twixt which, and the Continent of *America*, is the Streight of *Magellan*. He commanded two *Dutch* Ships, *The Concord*, and *The Horn*, which ſailed from *Texel*, *June* 14. 1615. There is a Relation of his Voyages from the *Texel* to *America*, from thence through the South Sea to *Java*, and from *Java* back again to *Holland*. It is printed at *Amſterdam* in *French*, in *Folio*, in 1622, amongſt a Collection of Voyages to *America*.

MAIRE, (*Eudes le*) Groom of the Chamber to *Philip* I. towards the latter end of the XIth. Century, was the only Servant of his, that offered to accompliſh the King's Vow, and went on Foot in Armour, with a Torch in his Hand, to the Holy Land. Being returned, the King gave him *Chalo St. Mard*, (or St. *Medard*) near *Etampes*, a conſiderable Eſtate, with this Privilege, That the Heirs of his Body, both Male and Female, ſhould be free of all Taxes, which they have enjoy'd above 500 Years. *Charron. Univerſ. Hiſt.*

MAIRE, or *Major*, (*John*) Born at *Haddington* in *Scotland*, ſtudied for ſome Years in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Commenc'd Doctor in Divinity at *Paris*. He flouriſh'd in the XVIth. Century, and wrote a Hiſtory of *Great Britain*, which he Dedicated to King *James* V. of *Scotlaud*: This Work was publiſh'd in Six Books, in 1521, and Ends with the Marriage of *Henry* VIII. with *Catharine* of *Spain*. *Major* likewiſe wrote Commentaries upon the Maſter of the Sentences. *Sophiſticalia Pariſienſia. Placita Theologica, &c. Tho. Dempſter lib.* 12. *Hiſt. Eccleſ. Scot. Buchan. lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Scot. &c.*

MAIRES of the Palace, Officers during the firſt Race of the Kings of *France*. Some derive the Name *Maires*, from *Mejer*, which, in *Dutch*, ſignifieth a *Steward*; others, from the *Latin* word *Major*. Thus *Gregory* of *Tours* calls them, *Majores Domus Regiæ*. Their Authority was ſo great, that they even governed the Kingdom. They were all Men of Quality, as *Eginhard* tells us in the Life of *Charlemaign*, *Hic honor non aliis dari conſueverat, quam iis qui & claritate generis, & opum amplitudine cæteris eminebant.* They took the Title of Dukes of *France*: They were the King's Guardians, and often depoſed them, or uſed them as they pleaſed: Under their Name they reigned inſtead of them. In this Senſe the Annals of *Mentz*, and thoſe of the Monk of *Laureſheim* ſpeak concerning *Charles Martel*. *Carolus ſub honore Majordomatus tenuit Regnum Francorum annos viginti ſeptem.* Theſe Verſes upon his Tomb prove the ſame:

Dux, Dominuſque Ducum, Regum quoque Rex fore ſpernit.
Non vult regnare, ſed Regibus imperat ipſe.

Gregory of Tours Hiſt. Franc. Du Cheſne in Hiſt. Paſquier, aux Recherches. Andreas Favin. Treatiſe of the Chief Officers of the Crown, &c.

MAISIERES, (*Philip de*) Chancellor of the Kingdoms of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*, was a *French*-man born, and not a Noble *Venetian*, or *Sicilian*, as ſome write. He was born about 1327. in the Dioceſs of *Amiens*. Having finiſhed his Studies, he left his Country, and entred into the Service of *Andrew*, King of *Sicily*, and *Alphonſo*, King of *Caſtile*. He returned into his own Country, and was made a Canon of the Church of *Amiens*; and ſix Years after went into the Holy Land, deſigning to invite the *Chriſtian* Princes to undertake the Croiſade. He liſted himſelf among the Infidels, who then were divided, that he might know their Strength and Method of Fighting. After a Year's Service he retired into *Cyprus*, to King *Hugh* IV. of *Luſignan*, whom he found diſpoſed to manage the Holy War againſt the *Saracens*; but that Prince died ſoon after, in a Voyage he made on purpoſe to engage the Princes of the Weſt. *Peter* I. ſucceeded him, who made good uſe of *Maiſiere*'s Advices, and made him Chancellor of his Kingdoms. *Philip Maiſieres* was at the Siege of *Alexandria*, in 1365. And when the Town was taken, the King gave him the Third Part of the Spoils, to begin a new Military Order for the Conqueſt and Preſervation of the *Holy Land*. But the *Chriſtians* loſt in a little time by their

Cowardice, what they had got by their Valour. *Peter* I. having been murthered, his Succeſſor, *Peter* II. called *Petrin*, ſent *Maiſieres* as his Extraordinary Ambaſſador to Pope *Gregory* XI. who kept him a whole Year with him. From thence this Great Man came into *France* in 1372. and got into King *Charles* V's Service, who made him a Councellor of State, and committed to him the Education of the *Dauphin*, who was afterwards *Charles* VI. King of *France*. Being in that great Poſt, he grew weary of the World, and reſolved to live retired in the Monaſtery of the *Cæleſtines* at *Paris*, which at that time was near the Court. He got Leave from the King, and in 1380. built himſelf an Appartment in a Corner of that Monaſtery, without either taking the Habit, or making Vows, though the Author of the Hiſtory of *Cyprus* affirms the contrary. *Charles* V. honoured him often with Viſits: And when he was at any diſtance from *Paris*, he conſulted him by Letters about the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom. His Pupil, *Charles* VI. had a great Eſteem for him; and granted, at his Requeſt, that the Cuſtom of denying the Sacrament of Penance to Criminals ſentenced to Death, ſhould be abrogated; as it appears by the Edict of *Feb.* 2. 1396. He was obliged to leave his Retreat, to go to *Avignon*, to demand the ſettling of the Feaſt of the *Preſentation of the Virgin* in the *Weſt*, in Imitation of the *Eaſtern* Church, from Pope *Clement* VII. And having obtaining it, he returned into his Monaſtery, where he compoſed, beſides other Pieces, two excellent Books for the Inſtruction of the young King *Charles* VI. The Title of the one is, *The Pilgrimage of the Poor Pilgrim.* That of the other is, *The Dream of the old Pilgrim.* In the Firſt he gives the Rules for Virtue and true Honour; and in the Second he ſhews the Means how to avoid the Diſorders then reigning amongſt *Chriſtians*. *Extrait des Memoirs du P. Becquet Bibliothequaire de Celeſtins à Paris.*

MAJUMES, certain Spectacles in uſe among the *Pagans*, and continued ſince among *Chriſtians*. They were thus called, according to Cardinal *Baronius*, from a Town in *Palæſtina*, named *Majuma*, where *Venus* was worſhipped: And, according to *Suidas*, and many others, from the Month of *May*. The moſt criminal Adulteries mentioned in Fables were acted there, which could not but tempt the Spectators to commit the ſame Crimes. They were forbidden; and the Emperor *Arcadius*, either for his own, or the People's Diverſion, purged them of all their Impurity. But the old Impurity came upon the Stage again; which cauſed St. *Chryſoſtom* to inveigh ſo much againſt them, that at laſt they were wholly aboliſhed by the Emperor in 399. *S. Chryſoſtom*, *Hom.* 7. *in Matth. Hom. de David & Saul*, *&c. lib.* 1. *&* 2. *C. Theod. de Majum. Baronius*, *A. C.* 399.

MALABAR, a Country upon the *Weſtern* Coaſt of the *Peninſula* of *India*, on this ſide *Ganges*, at the Weſt of Cape *Comorin*. It begins from Cape *Ramos*; diſtant on the South-ſide 10 Leagues from *Goa*, and ends at Cape *Comorin*. The Length of it is about 108 Leagues, according to *Linſchot*. It is the moſt fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *Eaſt-Indies*. There be ſeveral Kingdoms that borrow their Names from their Capital Cities; as, *Angamele*, *Calicut*, *Cananor*, *Cochin*, *Coulant*, *Travancor*, *Cranganor*, *Manigate*, *Porca*, *Tanor*, &c. The Coaſt is always green, covered with tall Trees. There are great quantities of Pepper and Cinnamon. There was but one King formerly, but now it is governed by ſeveral Princes. The *Portugueſe* and *Hollanders* have Plantations there: The laſt are poſſeſſed of conſiderable Towns. The Inhabitants are well ſhaped; moſt of them are Black, or very Tawny. They have Wit enough, but neglect to improve it. The *Mahometans* are very treacherous, and the Natives but a little better. They are diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral Tribes: The Firſt is, That of their Princes; the Second, That of the *Nambouries*, or the High Prieſts; the Third, Of their *Bramens*; and the Fourth, That of their *Nahers*, or Nobles. The *Tives* are thoſe that till the Ground; and they are allowed to bear Arms. The *Moncana*'s, or Fiſher-men, dwell upon the Sea-Coaſts, and live upon Fiſh: They never think them worthy to be liſted for Soldiers. The *Chetes*, that is, the Weavers, and other ſort of Artificers, make alſo a Tribe by themſelves. The *Pouliats* are the vileſt of all, and live in little Cottages made of Palm-Leaves. When a *Namboury*, a *Bramen*, or a *Naher*, meets a *Pouliat*, he commands him to get out of the way; and if he doth not obey immediately, he may force him away with Arrows, or Musket-ſhot; and may lawfully kill them, provided they be not in a privileged Place, for all that theſe *Pouliats* have ſometimes good ſtore of Gold and Silver; for, knowing that moſt of the *Malabars* uſe to bury their Money, without ever removing the leaſt part of it, they carefully ſeek it out, and by that means grow Rich. This Law is exactly obſerved among the *Malabars*, *That no Body can raiſe his Fortune beyond the Tribe that he is born of*; *and how Rich ſoever they may be*, *they never change their Condition*. No Stranger may Travel over the Kingdoms of the Coaſt of *Malabar* without one or more *Nahers* to guide him; and the Prince never puniſhes a Violence offered to them that go without them. Theſe *Nahers* never betray or forſake their Truſt: If the Man they accompany happen to be killed, they will chuſe rather to periſh with him, than to bear the Reproach of ſurviving him. Thoſe of a nobler Tribe never keep Company with their Inferiors, chiefly in Eating and Drinking. The Children are noble by their Mother's, not by their Father's Side; and are counted of the Mother's Tribe, not of the Father's. The Princeſſes marry ſome of the *Nambouries* and *Bramens*; but their Children are Princes, and Heirs to the Crown. The Princes cannot marry Princeſſes; but the *Nahers* and their Children are *Nahers*, and not Princes. The *Malabars* hate Theft ſo much, that they often Sentence one to Death for ſtealing a Bunch of Pepper, or ſomething of the like Value. All Civil or Capital Cauſes are pleaded before the King, by the Parties: And if the Criminal be ſentenced to Death, he is immediately diſpatched, being dragged out of the Palace. They have no Executioners but the *Nahers* of the Guard, becauſe every one takes it as an Honour to execute the Prince's Orders. When the King dies, the oldeſt among the Princes ſucceeds him: So they have few young Governors. When the King of *Cananor* goeth out of his Palace, he either rides on an Elephant, or ſits in a Palanquin, wearing a Crown of Maſſive Gold, in form of a Cap, weighing 500 Ducats. The Miniſter of State, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, preſents the King with it; and that of the late King is put in the Treaſury of his Pa-god, or Temple. As to their Marriages, Women among them may take as many Husbands as they pleaſe, contrary to the *Mahometans*, who marry ſeveral Wives: For which Reaſon they are exempted from that cruel Cuſtom, in uſe among other *Indians*, to burn themſelves alive with their Husbands Bodies. The *Mahometans* of *Malabar* are born of thoſe Strangers that ſettled themſelves there for Trade; becauſe the Natives, and, above all, the *Nahers*, or Nobles, are not brought up to any. All that is imported or exported out of the Country, paſſes through the Hands of the *Mahometans*. The Villages they live in are called *Bazars*, or Markets. The richeſt live upon the Sea-Coaſts, or at the Mouth of the Rivers, for the conveniency of Merchants, that are commonly *Europeans*. *Dellon*'s *Voyage into the Eaſt-Indies.*

MALABARES, or *Malavares*, the Name of the *Indian* Pyrates, which rove along the Coaſt of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, chiefly from the Coaſt of *Malabar* to *Surat*. They are *Mahometans*, and very cruel to *Chriſtians*. They are commonly 200 or 250 in their Barks, and Sail by Squadrons of 10 or 15, and will fight a great Man of War; for they preſently board it, and throw abundance of Carcaſſes, or Fire-pots, upon the Deck. But thoſe that know their manner of Fighting, as ſoon as they perceive them, preſently ſtop all the Holes of the Deck, and fill it up with Water, to prevent the Damage of that Artificial Fire. The *Malabares* are ſo Superſtitious, that they will never touch any dirty thing with their Right Hand. They let grow the Nails of their Left Hand, which they uſe inſtead of a Comb; wearing long Hair, like Women, which they twiſt about their Heads, with a triangular piece of Linen-Cloth tied over it. *Tavern. Voyage into the Ind.*

MALACCA, a Town of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of the *Indus* on the other ſide the *Ganges*, called formerly *The Golden Cherſoneſus*. It has the Kingdom of *Siam* to the North, and is every where elſe ſurrounded with the Ocean. *Heylin* ſays, it is 270 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, of a diſproportionable Breadth, extream Hot, and, though neither Populous nor Fruitful, yet very Rich by its Commerce with all Nations. In 1500. the King of *Siam*, from whom *Malacca* revolted, endeavoured to reduce it with 200 Ships, 3000 Men, and 400 Elephants, but in vain. The Air of it is unwholſome, but the Conveniency of the Harbour, and the great Trade, makes it famous, not only in the *Indies*, but even in *Europe*. The Country and Town of *Malacca* belonged to the King of *Ihor*. The Duke of *Albuquerque* conquered it for the *Portugueſe*, who built a Fort there, and made it an Epiſcopal See; but the *Hollanders* took it, after ſix Months Siege, in 1640. The Town of *Malacca* is ſituate upon the Streights that ſeparate the firm Land from the Iſle *Sumatra*. It rains twice or thrice a Week here all the Year over, except in the Months of *January*, *February*, and *March*. This Town ſtands very well for the Commerce of *China*, and the *Molucco's*. The Air is very good, and agrees very well with Strangers, though the *Portugueſe* publiſhed the contrary, to hinder other Nations ſettling there. *Mandeſlo. Olearius. Linſchot*'s *Voyage into the Indies. Maginus Geogr. &c.*

MALACHY, the laſt of the Twelve, called *The Little Prophets*. He was of the Tribe of *Zebulon*, if we believe what St. *Epiphanius* ſaith of him; and lived after *Zachary*, in the Time of *Darius*, or *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. Becauſe his Name ſignifieth *An Angel*. *Origen* thought he was an Angel Incarnate: But St. *Jerom*, and the reſt of the Fathers, are of another Mind. And, indeed, if we muſt believe that *Malachy* was an Angel becauſe of his Name, why ſhould we not take *Hoſea* for *Chriſt*, ſince his Name ſignifieth *Saviour*. Some are of Opinion, that *Malachy* is the ſame with *Eſdras*; and that he was ſurnamed *Angel* becauſe of the Purity of his Life. St. *Jerom* doth neither reject nor approve this Opinion, though it is coxtrary to the Opinion of *Euſebius*, and other

famous Authors. *Euſebius in Chron. S. Auguſtin de Civitat. Dei, lib.* 18. *cap.* 36. *S. Cyril in Malac. cap.* 1. *Sixtus Senenſis Biblioth. lib.* 1. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.*

St. MALACHY, Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, lived in the XIIth. Century. He is famous for his Holineſs, pretended Miracles, and for his Acquaintance with St. *Bernard.* He was firſt a Monk in the Abby of *Bercor*, and then Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh.* He quitted his Archbiſhoprick to be an Inferior Prelate in the Church of *Downe.* Pope *Innocent* II. eſteemed him much, and expreſſed it when this Prelate viſited him at *Rome.* He died in 1148. at *Clairvaux*, in St. *Bernard*'s Arms, who made his Funeral Panegyrick in a ſhort Draught of his Liſe. He had alſo written three Epiſtles to him, *viz.* the 315th. the 316th. and the 317th. He is ſaid to be the Author of the Prophecies concerning the Characters of the Popes, from *Cœleſtine* II. whom he characteriſes by theſe Words, *Ex Caſtro Tyberis*, becauſe this Pope, whoſe Name was *Guy du Caſter*, was born in a Caſtle upon *Tyber.* He writ ſome other Books beſides. *S. Bernard in his Life. Baronius in Annal. & Martyr. Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Balæus de Script. Angl.*

MALAGA, or *Malgue*, a Sea-Port Town of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, near the River *Guadalquivir.* It is famous for good Wines, and two forts. The *Phœnicians* are reported to have firſt built it, long before the Birth of *Chriſt*; *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other ancient Authors, mention it often. Here is a Biſhop's See, formerly Suffragan to *Seville*, and now to *Granada. Strabo, lib.* 3. *Pliny, lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *Merula, Mariana, &c.* There was formerly a great Trade of Salt-Fiſh and Fleſh, according to *Strabo*; whence came the Name of *Malaca*, from the *Phœnician* Word *Malach, to ſalt.* It was taken from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, after a long Siege, in 1487. In 1661. an Inundation of the River drowned 2000 Men, carried away 1060 Houſes, and rendred 3000 more uninhabitable. *Boch. Canaan, lib.* 1. *cap.* 34.

MALAGUETTE, or *Managuet*, the Weſtern Part of *Guinea*, about 60 Leagues in length; extending from the River *Sanguin* to the Cape of *Palmis.* It is noted for its Pepper-Trade. It was firſt planted by the *French*, and afterwards by the *Portugueſe*, *Engliſh*, and *Dutch.*

MALAISES, a People in the Kingdom of *Malaca*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, beyond the Gulf of *Bengala.* A great Number of them have ſettled themſelves in the Kingdom of *Siam.* They are *Mahometans*; but there is ſome difference between their Religion, and that of the *Turks* and *Perſians.* They are good Soldiers, and great Robbers. *Mandeſlo. Olearius, Tom.* 2.

MALAPERT (*Charles*) a Jeſuit, born at *Mons* in *Hainault.* He read with Reputation at *Doüay*, and writ many Pieces, both in Proſe and Verſe. He was an excellent Mathematician. He died at *Madrid* in *Spain*, *Nov.* 1. 1530. He left theſe Works behind him: *De Ventis, lib.* 2. *Comment. in lib.* 6. *priores Euclidis. Elementa Geometricæ. Inſtitutiones Arithmeticæ. Practicæ. Auſtriaca. Sidera Heliocyclica, &c. Alegambe Bibliot. Soc. Jeſ. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MALATESTA, (*Sigiſmundus*) Lord of *Rimini*, was very famous in the XVth. Century. He was a Philoſopher and Hiſtorian, a great Soldier, and one of the moſt famous Commanders of his Age. But theſe good Qualities were overſhadowed by very ill ones: He was impious, ridicul'd Religion, he denied the Immortality of the Soul, and ſtuck at nothing to ſerve his Intereſt and Ambition. Such a Behaviour offended the Pope, ſo that *Pius* II. excommunicated him in 1462. which cooled his Temper in ſome meaſure. *Malateſta*, together with *Francis Sforza*, routed *Antonio Ordelaffi*, Lord of *Forli. Sigiſmond* made War againſt his Neighbours, and got always the better of them. Afterwards the *Venetians* made him their General: He paſſed into the *Morea*, and took *Sparta*, and ſome other Places, from the *Infidels.* Being returned, he was made General of the *Sienneſes* and *Florentines:* Then he made War againſt Pope *Pius* II. but he was not ſucceſsful in it. He died *Octob.* 6. 1467. being 51 Years old. He left many Children; among the reſt, *Robert Malateſta*, a famous Commander in his Time. He was General to the *Venetians:* Then he commanded Pope *Sixtus* IV's Army, againſt *Alphonſus*, King of *Naples*, and his other Allies, whom he routed in 1482. *Jeronymo Riarco* is reported to have poiſoned him a little time after, for he died in 1483. The Pope commanded a Statue on Horſeback to be erected for him in St. *Peter*'s Church. The *Malateſta*'s Family was both Famous and Potent: Several Heads of it have commanded at *Peſaro* and *Rimini*; and in this laſt City the *Malateſta*'s maintained themſelves above 200 Years. Pope *Clement* VII. took it from *Pandolpho Malateſta*, who died poor at *Ferrara. Marcheſelli & Sanſovino Orig. de Famig. d'Ital. Pius II. in Comment. Guichardini. Paulus Jovius, &c.*

MALAXE (*John*) lived at *Conſtantinople* in 1578. his Miſery and Poverty appear by theſe Words, written from *Conſtantinople*, to *Martinus Cruſius*, by *Gerlach:* (Malaxe, ſaith he, *is very old; he teaches Children in a pitiful Cottage, where I ſaw ſome few dry Fiſhes, which were all his Pittance. He copies Books, and with the Money he buyeth Wine; and for all that he is in very good Health.*) Three Years after, the ſame Man affirms that he was Dead. He writ *The Patriarchal Hiſtory of* Conſtantinople, in *Greek*; which Father *Labbé* hath printed with *The* Byzantine *Hiſtory. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

MALCHUS, a Sophiſt of *Byzantium*, according to *Suidas* and *Philadelphus.* As *Photius* ſaith, he lived in the Vth. Century, under *Anaſtaſius* the Emperor. The ſame *Photius* ſaith, That he had read Seven Books of his Hiſtory, which began at the 17th. Year of the Empire of *Leo*, and ended at *Nepos*'s Death. He praiſes him for the Purity and Elegancy of his Stile; and commends him, as a Model of a perfect Hiſtorian. *Suidas* ſaith, that his whole Hiſtory began at *Conſtantine*, and ended at *Anaſtaſius. Photius in Biblioth. cap.* 78. *Suidas. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2. *cap.* 21. *Geſnerus in Biblioth. &c.*

MALCOLM: See *Milcolumbus.*

MALDERUS (*James*) Biſhop of *Antwerp*, was Born at a Village near *Bruxels*, in 1563. He profeſs'd Divinity, and read in that Faculty with Reputation at *Bruxels*, *Doway*, and *Lorrain.* He wrote ſome Tracts of Divinity upon *Aquinas*'s Summs. *De Abuſu Reſtrictionum Mentalium. Commentaria in Cantica Canticorum. De Sigillo Confeſſionis Sacramentalis, &c. Miræus, Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MALDIVES, ſome Iſlands of *Aſia*, in the *Indian* Sea. They lie near one another in 13 Cluſters, called *Atollons*, divided by Currants and Streights. Theſe are the Names of the 13 Collections, which extend from North to South, 350 or 300 Leagues; *Trillad*, or *Machis*, which the *Portugueſe* call *Cabexa de las Ilhas*; *Milladové*, *Madové*, *Padipola*, *Malos-Madou*, *Ari-Atollon*, *Male-Atollon*, where is *Male*, the Chief of the *Maldives*; *Poliſdou*, *Moluque*, *Nillandoux*, *Collomadoux*, *Adoumatis*, *Sovadou*, *Addou*, and *Pove-Moluque.* The two laſt are counted but for one; and all of them have a King, who commonly keeps his Court at *Male.* The Air of theſe Iſlands is not exceſſive hot, though they be under the Line, becauſe of the long Nights; during which there fall Dews that allay the Heat of the Day. Here are fine Tortoiſes, Black Coral, Amber-Greaſe, &c. See *Francis Pyrard*'s *Deſcrip. of the Mald. Maffeus*'s *Hiſtory of the* Indies. *Linſchot*'s *Voyage into the* Indies, *&c.* Theſe Iſlands have their Name from two Words, *viz. Male*, and *Dive:* The firſt is the Name of the Chief Iſland; and the ſecond, in the Language of the Country, ſignifieth an Iſland. They were diſcovered in 1507. That Part of the Sea is called by Mariners, *The Sea of the* Maldives. Some reckon above 12000 of thoſe Iſlands, but the Number is not certainly known; they making up an Archipel, or an Heap of Iſlands, ſo confuſed, that very often a Rock or Shelf is taken for an Iſland. They lie upon a ſtraight Line. The 13 *Atollons* are divided by 12 great Streights; and the Iſlands are parted by ſmall Chanels, where the Sea is very ſhallow. The Air of theſe Iſlands is generally dangerous to Strangers; and the putrefied Waters of ſo many Chanels exhale ſtinking Vapours, which, together with the Unwholeſomneſs of their freſh Waters, cauſe Peſtilential Fevers. There are alſo ſo many Crocodiles between thoſe *Atollons*, that it is not ſafe to go into the Water. Thoſe People are generally thought to have come from the Iſland *Ceilan.* They are of an Olive-Tawny Complexion, and of a low, but well proportioned Shape. Moſt of them go all naked, except what Modeſty makes them cover. None but the King and Soldiers are allowed to wear long Hair. They are ingenious, and apply themſelves to Phyſick and Aſtrology. Theſe Iſlands bear no Wheat, nor Rice; but Honey, Pomegranates, Limons, Oranges, and *Cacoa* or *Indian* Nuts. The Tree that bears them is the moſt uſeful of all others: It ſupplies Juices and Liquors; which being prepared ſeveral Ways, or drawn in ſeveral Seaſons of the Year, makes Oil, Wine, Butter, Milk, or Sugar: The Fruit is an Almond, which they make Bread withal: The Leaves they make Writing-Paper of: And of the Trunck they make Houſes and Ships. There are alſo white Shells in thoſe Iſlands, ſo pretty, that they paſs for current Coin in ſeveral Parts of the Continent of the *Indies.* The *Mahometan* Religion is profeſſed there: And when an Iſlander hath made a Voyage to *Mecha*, he is privileged to wear a long Beard, as a Token of his Holineſs. All theſe Iſlands are Hereditary, and the Succeſſion is intailed upon the Males, excluding the Females. The chief Revenue of the King is, the Fifth Part of all the Fruits, and the Confiſcation of all the Wrecks. His Titles are, Sultan *King of* 13 *Provinces, and* 12000 *Iſlands. Pyrard*'s *Voyages.*

MALDON, Lat. *Camalodunum*, a Town in *Dengy* Hundred in *Eſſex*, ſituate upon the River *Chelmer*, about Seven Miles from the Sea, between which, and it, lie two ſmall Iſlands, called *Northey* and *Oſey.* This was the Royal Seat of *Cunebelinus*, a *Britiſh* Prince, who lived in the Times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius*, the *Roman* General, in *Claudius*'s Reign, fought *Caractacus*, another of his Sons, and ſlew him in Battel. *Claudius*, coming over into *Britain* in Perſon, in the Third Year of his Reign, and *An. Ch.* 43. made himſelf Maſter of this City, and was therefore called *Britannicus.* He made it a *Roman* Colony, planting in it a Regiment of Old Soldiers, and ordered Money to be Coin'd with this Inſcription, *Col Cama Lodun.* This

City felt the fury of the *Britains*, under *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, who took and burnt it, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about *An. Ch.* 63. Yet the *Romans* re-built it, as appears by *Antoninus*. *Edward*, Son of *Alfred*, a *Saxon* King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired and fortified it with a Caſtle. In Mr. *Cambden*'s Time, it was a well inhabited Town, conſiſting of one Street of a Mile in length, built on the Ridge of an Hill, and having a convenient Haven; now not only a Corporation, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, but alſo made a Viſcounty in the 13th. of King *Charles* II. and given to the late Earl of *Eſſex*.

MALDONATUS, (*Johannes*) a famous Divine, who lived in the XVIth. Century, born at *Fuente del Maeſtro*, a ſmall Village in *Eſtremadura*. His Family is Noble and Ancient, and he made it more Illuſtrious by his own Merit. From his Youth he ſhewed a great Propenſity to Learning. He ſtudied under *Dominicus Aſoto*, a *Dominican*, and under *Francis Tolet*, a Jeſuit, who was afterwards a Cardinal. There was no better Scholar in the Univerſity of *Salamanca* in his time, than *Maldonat*. He was made a Jeſuit at *Salamanca*, and was of great Reputation for his Piety and Learning. He was ſent to *Rome*, to read there for a time, and afterwards his Superiors thought fit to ſend him over into *France*, in 1563. He read both Philoſophy and Divinity at *Paris* above ten Years, with a very great Concourſe of Students, ſent thither from all Parts of *France*. The Proteſtants themſelves crowded to hear him, though he was one of their greateſt Adverſaries. *Maldonat* ſpoke *French* well enough, and preached very Eloquently. King *Charles* IX. took a great pleaſure in hearing him, and converſing with him in private. The Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain* took his part, againſt ſome that perſecuted him too fiercely, though they had more reaſon to defend him. *Peter* of *Sondi*, Biſhop of *Paris*, declared alſo for him. *Maldonat* retired to *Bourges*, where the Jeſuits had a College, and was there about a Year and a half. Here he put in order moſt of his Works that are printed. Pope *Gregory* XIII. who knew his Learning, ſent for him to *Rome*, to help him in the publiſhing of the *Septuagint* in *Greek*. But Father *Maldonat* died a little while after, to wit, *Jan.* 5. 1583. which was about the 50th. of his Age. He hath writ Commentaries upon the Four Evangeliſts, Four of the Prophets, *Jeremiah*, *Baruch*, *Ezechiel*, and *Daniel*. *Diſputationes de fide. Liber de Dæmonibus. Summa Caſuum Conſcientiæ. Diſputationes ac Controverſiæ circa Sacramenta, &c.* Theſe two laſt Pieces are printed with his Name at *Lyon* and *Colen*, though *Alegambus* affirms, they are none of *Maldonat*'s Works. Beſides theſe Books, he had compoſed Commentaries upon the Pſalms, upon the Epiſtle of St. *Paul* to the *Romans*, and upon all the School-Divinity, with Four Treatiſes, *De Conſtitutione Theologica*, *De Cæremoniis miſſæ*, *De Indulgentiis*, and *De Purgatorio*, which are kept at *Milan* in the *Ambroſian* Library, but they were never printed. *Genebrardus in Chron. ad An.* 1583. *Florimond de Raymond, de Orig. hæreſ. lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *n.* 6. *Poſſevinus in Appar. ſacr. Andreas du Sauſſay in Suppl. Martyr. Gallic. ad d.* 5. *Januar. Ribadeneira & Alegambus, de Script. Societ. Jeſ. Beierlink, in Chronogr. p.* 64. *Andreas Schottus Biblioth. Hiſt. Nicholas Antonio, Biblioth. ſcript. Hiſp. Petrus des Romuald, Theres Chron. Spondan. Serrarius, Mariana, l'Mire, &c.*

MALDVINUS, the 55th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Ferchardus*. He made Peace with his Neighbours, that the Kingdom might recover ſtrength, which was ſo much weakned by the Tyranny of former Kings. He ſuppreſſed a Tumult which happened betwixt thoſe of *Lennox* and *Argile*. In his Reign the *Scottiſh* Monks, who had ſpread Chriſtianity over a great part of *England*, being envied by the Youth whom they taught, who thought themſelves able enough to teach their own Country-men, were obliged to return home, which broke off the good Underſtanding betwixt the two Nations; but by the Modeſty of the Preachers, it was prevented from breaking out into an open War. In his Reign, there happened the moſt terrible Peſtilence all over *Europe*, that ever was heard of, from which the *Scots* and *Picts* were the only People that were exempted. *Maldvinus* was ſtrangled by his Wife, on ſuſpicion of keeping a Concubine, in the 20th. of his Reign, *An.* 688. for which ſhe was burn'd alive four Days after. *Buchan.*

MALEAS, a People in the Mountains of *Malabar*, amongſt whom are many of the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*.

MALEAS, General of the *Carthaginians*, was the firſt that brought their Army into *Sicily*, where, at firſt, he ſucceeded very well, and conquered a great part of it; but his Fortune changing, he was routed, and loſt the greateſt part of his Army, for which he was baniſhed by the Senate; which provoked him ſo much, that he laid Siege to *Carthage*, with the Remnant of his Army. While he was beſieging the Town, his Son *Cartalo*, returning from his Embaſſy at *Tyre* in *Syria*, went through the Camp, and would not ſee his Father before he had been in the Town; but few Days after, he returned in his Purple Robes and Miter; his Father ſeeing him with theſe Ornaments, fanſied he came to inſult over him, and tranſported with Rage, he cauſed him to be Crucified in his Glorious Apparel, in the ſight of the Town, that he might prove an Example to Children, never to inſult over their Parents. Afterwards *Maleas* being Maſter of the Town, he got a general Amneſty for all he had done; but ſome time after, being accuſed by his Fellow Citizens to have deſigned to uſurp the Sovereign Authority, he was murthered by the Citizens. *Juſtinus, lib.* 18.

MALEG, a River of *Africk*, in *Upper Æthiopia*; it runs through the Kingdom of *Damute*, receives the River *d'Anquet*, and after a Courſe of about 80 Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*. *Voſſius Diſſert. de Nil.*

MALEGUETE, *Mallaguete*, or *Managuete*, a Coaſt of *Guinea* in *Africk*, which the *Dutch* call *Tand Cuſt*, and the *French la Coſte des Graives*. It begins at *Rio Sanguin*, and ſtretches as far as the Cape of *Palms*, which is 60 Leagues in length. Pepper is a very conſiderable Commodity in thoſe Parts. The Air is very bad and dangerous for Strangers. The Natives go bare-headed, are ſtrong and robuſt, great Workers in Iron. They have divers ſorts of Fruits, Veniſon, and great quantity of Palm-Wine. There are *French*, *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, as well as *Portugueſe*, ſettled on theſe Coaſts. *See Villaut's Relation of the Coaſts of* Africk.

MALESPINA, a Sovereign Marquiſate of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, near the State of *Genoa*; it is properly that of *Maſſa*, poſſeſſed by the Family of *Maleſpina*. This Family comes from *Vienne*: I ſhall not therefore give Credit to the Fables of thoſe that derive it from the Houſe of *Saxony*; nor of ſome others, who pretend that the Head of it was a certain young Man, Son to *Hugues*, Earl of *Milan*, who in 945. killed *Sigefroy*, Prince of *Luques* and *Maſſa*, with a long black Thorn, and that the Name was derived from thence. Others derive it from *Alberic*, mentioned in the Council of *Pavia*, in 876. He begot *Alberic* II. Marquiſs of *Italy*, who begot *Alberic* III. Marquiſs of *Toſca*, Lord of *Maſſa*, *&c.* He is reported to have married *Cuniſſa*, Siſter to the Wife of *Berengarius* III. whence came *William*, ſurnamed *Maleſpina*, Marquiſs of *Luni-giane* and *Carfagnano*, Lord of *Bobio*, *&c.* He ſerved under the Emperor *Otho*, againſt the *Saracens* of *Calabria*, and married *Guiborga*, Daughter to *Guimar*, Prince of *Saluma*. *See the whole Genealogy ſet down by Laboureur, Porcacchi, Quazzera*, &c.

MALESTRAND, by the *Dutch*, *Maleſtroom*, a Whirlpool on the Coaſt of *Lapland*, which, from half Ebb, to half Flood, maketh a moſt terrible noiſe, which is heard in the Iſlands of *Roſt* and *Lofoot*, ten Miles off. If any Whale is taken in by the Current, it makes a pitiful Out-cry; and Trees, when they fall into it, are torn like Flax and Hemp. *Hackl. pag.* 311. *Tom. I.*

MALHERBE, (*Francis*) a famous *French* Poet, was one of the firſt that applied himſelf to poliſh and improve the *French* Tongue, which he did with great ſucceſs, and general applauſe. He died in 1628. and we have his Life in the beginning of a Book, called *Divers traitez de hiſtoire de Morale & de Eloquence*, thought to be writ by *M. Balzac*.

MALIK, the Head of one of the four Ancient Sects of *Mahomet*'s Religion, which the *Turks* own to be Orthodox. This Sect is called *The Malikian Sect*, and is embraced by thoſe of *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MALINES upon *Dele*, called by thoſe of the Country, and the *Dutch*, *Mackelen* or *Meckelen*, a Town and Lordſhip of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, between *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Antwerp*. Its Bigneſs and Magnificence cauſe it to be called *Malines the Beautiful*, as *Antwerp the Rich*, *Bruſſels the Noble*, *Lovain the Wiſe*, *Ghent the Great*, and *Bruges the Ancient*. The Situation is very pleaſant, and becauſe of the Tide, the Trade is very good. In the Suburbs is St. *Alexis*'s Nunnery, where there is 15 or 1600 Nuns, who are allowed to walk abroad, to pay and receive Viſits, and to Marry when they pleaſe. The Lordſhip of *Malines* had her own Lords, until 1336, when it became a free Town. After that time, it belonged to the Houſe of *Burgundy*, until it entred into that of *Auſtria*, in 1477. There is an Archbiſhop's See, founded by *Paul* IV. in 1559, with the Title of Primate of the *Low-Countries*. Cardinal *Granville* was the firſt Archbiſhop. The Cathedral Church is Conſecrated to St. *Rombaut*. *Meckelen* is alſo the place of the great Royal Council, Inſtituted by *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1473. There is the Parliament of the Knights of the *Fleece*, and the Princes *Arſenal*. Speaking of this *Arſenal*, I cannot but mention, that the Thunder having ſet on fire, in 1546, ſeveral Barrels of Powder, it broke out with ſuch fury, that it over-turned a Tower, and above 300 Houſes, dried up the Ditch about the Town, and cauſed extraordinary damage. Now the Inhabitants of *Meckelen* are free from all Taxes, for the good Service performed to *Charles the Bold*, Earl of *Flanders*, at the Siege of *Nans* upon the *Rhine*. Here have been two Provincial Councils, the firſt in 1570, the ſecond in 1607. *Guichardin's Deſcription of the Low-Countries. Joan. Baptiſta Gramage's Hiſtory of Malin. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Havenſius de electione Novor. Epiſc. in Belgis, Gazei's Hiſt. Eccl. of the Low-Countries. San. Marthe, Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

MALIO, or *Capo Malio*, which is alſo named *Capo de S. Angelo*, a Promontory in *Peloponneſus*. It was ſo much dreaded, that it gave occaſion of this Proverb among the Ancients, *Maleam legens obliviſcere quæ ſunt Domi.* It is mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other Geographers, as well as *Virgil*, *Æneid.* 5.

MALLEOLUS, (*Fælix*) a Singer of the Church of *Zurich*, very much eſteemed in the XVth. Century, toward 1454. He compoſed ſeveral Books, *Contra validos Mendicantes*, *Lotnardorum Deſcriptio*, *De Libertate Eccleſiaſtica*, *De Plebanis*, *&c Religioſis Mendicantibus*, *De Religioſis proprietariis præcepta Domini prædicantibus*, *&c.* *Addition to Trithem.us*, *de ſcript. Eccleſ.* *Geſnerus Bibl.* *Coceius Cat. A. C.* 1450.

MALMESBURY, Lat. *Maldunenſe Cœnobium*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Malmesbury* Hundred, in the N. W. of *Wiltſhire*, ſituate on the Weſtern Bank of the River *Avon*, on the Confines of the County of *Gloceſter*. It took its Name and Riſe from *Maidulph*, a learned *Iriſh Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, Erected here a School and Monaſtry, much improved by *Adelme*, his Scholar, for whoſe ſake *Athelſtan*, King of *England*, enriched the Monaſtery with Princely Donations. *William* of *Malmesbury*, who writ the Hiſtory of the *Saxon* Kings and Biſhops, before the Conqueſt, and after it, until his own time, was Chanter and Library-keeper of this Church, and *Hobbs*, our late Philoſopher, was born here. 'Tis now a Corporation, repreſented by its Burgeſſes in Parliament, and in a tolerable Condition, by reaſon of its Cloathing-Trade. It hath 6 Bridges over the River, and is almoſt encircled with it. It is 74 Miles from *London*.

MALPHI, or *Amalphi*, Lat. *Amalphis*, a Town of *Italy*, in the hithermoſt Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of Dutchy, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is ſituate upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Salerno*, and the Cape *Minerva*, towards the Iſland *Caprea*. *Amalphi* was not well known before the XIIth. Century. The Emperor *Lotharius* II. taking up Arms in behalf of Pope *Innocent* II. againſt *Roger*, King of *Sicily*, who favoured the Antipope *Anacletus*, took *Amalphi* in 1133, by the means of 46 Gallies, which the *Piſans* brought to his help. The Town was plundered, but *Lotharius* would have nothing of the Booty, but a Volume of the *Pandects*, which the Emperor *Juſtinian* had cauſed to be compiled, and is now kept in the Library at *Florence*. Cardinal *Peter*, ſurnamed *Of Capua*, born at *Amalphi*, brought thither the Body of St. *Andrew*, about 1206. when he returned from his Journey, as Legate of the Holy See, together with the *French* and *Venetians*, who took *Conſtantinople* in 1203. This Town was famous by the Birth of *John* or *Flavio Gioia*, or *Goia*, who invented the Sea-Compaſs: Thus ſaith *Anthony* of *Palermo*, in Commendation of *Amalphi*,

Prima dedit Nautis uſum magnetis Amalphis.

This happened about 1300. *Amalphi* belonged to the Houſe of St. *Severin*, then to that of *Picolomini*, afterwards it became a Royal City. And, at laſt, in this Century, it was made a Dutchy, in favour of *Octavio Picolomini*, one of the moſt famous Captains of this Age. *Blondus lib.* 15. *hiſt.* *Sigonius lib.* 11. *Reg. Ital.* *Scipio Mazella*, *Deſcript. del Regno di Napoli.* *Leander Alberti deſc. Ital.* *Alexander Sardus*, *&c Polydorus Virgilius de rer. invent.* *&c.*

MALTA, or *Maltha*, Lat. *Melita*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Africk*, about ſixty Miles diſtant from *Pachino*, the moſt South Eaſtern Cape of *Sicily*, Twenty Miles long, and Ten broad, fortified with ſeveral Caſtles which defend its Coaſts and Havens. It hath ſeveral other Iſlands which depend upon it, and its principal Cities are *Maltha*, or *La Valette*, the *Cite*, the *Bourg*, and St. *Michael*, or *La Sangle*, with the Caſtles of St. *Elme* and St. *Ange*. *Maltha*, or *La Valette*, ſo called from the Grand Maſter, who built it, is the principal City, and one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the Univerſe. It is divided into the City, *Bourg* and *Iſle*, which are ſo many great Cities, ſeparated by an Arm of the Sea, which makes them ſo many Peninſula's, conſiſting of Rocks that riſe a great hight out of the Sea, and have ſafe Havens capable of whole Fleets. On arriving at *Maltha*, two of theſe Ports appear diſtinguiſhed by a high Point of Land, on which are built the New City and Caſtle of St. *Elme*; that on the Right Hand is called *Marſamouchet*, where Veſſels put in to refreſh themſelves; the other is the great Haven defended by the Caſtles of St. *Elme*, the Fortreſs of *Terra della Bocca*, and the Caſtle of St. *Ange*. The City is fine, well built, hath large Streets, and its Houſes are built of hewen Stone, with Platforms above. The Fortifications are alſo very regular, and nothing is omitted to render the place impregnable. The Grand Maſter's Palace, the Infirmerie, Conſervatory, Treaſury, St. *John*'s Church, with its rich and magnificent Veſtry, the Inns, with divers other fine Churches, Palaces, and Gardens, adorn the City, and entertain the Curioſity of Strangers. The Caſtle of St. *Ange* defends the Entrance of the Port where the Gallies lie, and is ſo ſtrong, that *Solyman* could never take it. In the *Bourg* are the Arſenals for Sea and Land, the Palace of the Inquiſition, *&c.* There is a Biſhop in *Malta*, who is Suffragan of *Palermo*, Grand Prior of the Church, has many great Privileges, and is much conſidered. In the middle of the Iſland, is *Citta* or *Civita Vecchia*, which is alſo a Biſhop's See, and was formerly Capital of the Iſland. There are ſeveral other Boroughs and Villages here; and the Grand Maſters have a Houſe of pleaſure at *Il Bochero*. It appears from the Acts of the Apoſtles, that when St. *Paul* was caſt upon that Iſland, it was inhabited by *Barbarians*; and the Inhabitants pretend, that upon the Viper's coming out of the Sticks, and faſtening upon his Hand, he bleſſed the Iſland, that ſince that time it produces no Inſects. *Malta* was afterwards ſubject to the Kings of *Tunis*, but taken by the Emperor, *Charles* V. who gave it to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in 1530. This Iſland produces no Wine, nor Corn; but Oats and Cotton in great abundance. The Water is brought in an Aqueduct, four Miles to *Malta*: So that it is ſaid, *The Grand Maſter* Valette *formed the Body of the Town, but* Vignancour *gave it Life, by bringing the Water into it.* The Order of the Knights of *Malta*, or Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, who have been ſo famous for defending *Chriſtendom*, had their Riſe thus: Some time before the Journey of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* into the *Holy Land*, ſome Merchants of *Melphis*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, who traded in the *Levant*, obtained Leave from the Caliph of *Egypt* to build an Houſe for themſelves, and thoſe of their Nation who came in Pilgrimage thither, on paying an Annual Tribute: After which they built two Churches, and received the Pilgrims with much Zeal and Charity. This Example being followed by others, they founded a Church in Honour of St. *John*, and an Hoſpital for the Sick; whence they took the Name of Hoſpitallers: And a little after that *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* took *Jeruſalem*, in 1099. they were diſtinguiſhed by Black Habits, and a Croſs with 8 Points; and beſides the ordinary Vows, took another, by which they obliged themſelves to defend Pilgrims. This Foundation was laid in 1104. in the Reign of *Baldwin*; and ſo their Order became Military, into which many of Quality did enter themſelves, and changed the Name of Hoſpitallers into Knights. After the *Chriſtians* loſt their Intereſt in the *Eaſt*, and that *Jeruſalem* was taken, the Knights retired to *Margatt*, and then to *Acre*, which they defended valiantly in 1290. Then they followed *John*, King of *Cyprus*, who gave them *Limiſſon* in his Dominions, where they ſtayed till 1310. and that ſame Year they took *Rhodes* under the Grand Maſter *Foulques de Villaret*, a *French*-man, and next Year defended it under *Ame*, D. of *Savoy*, againſt an Army of *Saracens*; ſince which, his Succeſſors have uſed theſe four Letters for Device, *F. E. R. T. i. e. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*; and the Order was from this called Knights of *Rhodes*. The Defences made afterwards by the Grand Maſters, *Aubuſſon* and *L'iſle Adam*, will be found under their Names: But after that *Solyman* took it in 1522. they retired into *Candia*, thence into *Sicily*, and Pope *Adrian* VI. granted them the City of *Viterbo* for their Retreat; and in 1530. the Emperor *Charles* V. gave them the Iſle of *Malta*, to cover his Kingdom of *Sicily* from the *Turks*; which they accepted of, with the Conſent of other Princes, in whoſe Lands they had Poſſeſſions. In 1566. *Solyman* beſieged *Maltha*, and attacked it vigorouſly for four Months; but it was gallantly defended by the Grand Maſter, *John de Valette Pariſot*: So that though the *Turks* were Maſters of the Fort St. *Michael*, and had laid the Borough in Aſhes, yet after the loſs of four Months Time, 78000 Canon-Shot, 15000 Soldiers, and 8000 Sea-men, they retired in Confuſion. Since that time the Iſland hath been better fortified. The Knights conſiſted of Eight different Languages, or Nations; of which, the *Engliſh* were formerly the Sixth, but now there are only Seven. The firſt is, that of *Provence*, whoſe Chief is Grand Commendator of the Religion: The ſecond, of *Auvergne*, whoſe Chief is Mareſchal of the Order: The third, of *France*, whoſe Chief is Grand Hoſpitaller: The fourth, of *Italy*, and their Chief, Admiral: The fifth, of *Arragon*, and their Chief, Grand Conſervator: The ſixth, of *Germany*, and their Chief, Grand Bayliff of the Order: The ſeventh, of *Caſtile*, and their Chief, Grand Chancellor: And the Chief of the *Engliſh* was formerly Grand *Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry. Thoſe who are admitted into this Order, muſt make Proof of their being Nobly deſcended, both by Father and Mother's Side, for Four Generations, by Lawful Marriage; except the Natural Sons of Kings and Princes. Amongſt the Knights, the Grand Croſſes are only thoſe who have a Right to be Candidates for the Dignity of Grand Maſter, who is their Superior, and the Sovereign of the Iſland. There are alſo Knights-Servants, who are taken from good Families: The Courage, both of the one, and the other, improves by their continual War againſt the *Turks*. Thoſe of this Gallant Order do never marry, yet they have continued ſince 1090. from which time, to 1663. there is a Chronological Succeſſion of 60 Grand Maſters. The Order conſiſts of Three States, *viz.* Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. There are alſo Prieſts of Obedience, who officiate in the Churches; Friar-Servants, who aſſiſt at the Offices; and *Donnes*, or Demi-Croſſes; but theſe are not reckoned as conſtituent Parts of the Body. This Diviſion was made in 1130. by the Grand Maſter, *Raimond du Puy*. This Order hath been often honoured with the Sons of Kings and Princes. The Chaplains, or Conventual Prieſts, are of Noble

Extraſt, or, at leaſt, of Conſiderable Families, and the Eccleſiaſtical Dignities of *Malta* are reſerved for them: Several of them have been Cardinals. The Servants at Arms are alſo of Noble Extraſt; but it is not neceſſary that they ſhould be ſo by Four Generations. The Government is mixed; partly Monarchical, partly Ariſtocratical: The Grand Maſter is Sovereign, coins Money, pardons Criminals, and gives the Places of Grand Priors, Bailiffs, Commendators, and Knights; who are all obliged to obey him in whatſoever is not contrary to the Rule and Statutes of the Order. But in Affairs of Importance, the Grand Maſter and Sacred Council are abſolute, and the Grand Maſter has only two Voices there, for his Pre-eminence. The Ordinary Council is compoſed of the Grand Maſter, and the Grand Croſſes; but at the full Council, two of the Eldeſt Knights of each Language attend. Every Language have ſeveral Grand Priories, and every Grand Priory a certain Number of Commanderies. The Knights are received into this Order, either by undergoing the Trials required by the Statutes, or by Diſpenſation: The Diſpenſations are either obtained by the Pope's Brieſ, or from a General Chapter of the Order; and are granted in Caſe of ſome Defeſt, as to the Nobility, of their Pedigree, eſpecially on the Mother's Side: And the Knights are received either as of Age, under Minority, or Pages to His Eminence the Grand Maſter. According to the Statutes, they muſt be 16 Years old compleat e'er they be received, enter into the Novitiar at 17, and make Profeſſion at 18: And they muſt either preſent themſelves to the Grand Chapter, or to the Provincial Aſſembly of the Grand Priory in which they are Born. The Proofs of their Nobility by four Deſcents on both Sides are made by the Arms of the Families, and an exaſt Enquiry into Regiſters, ſigned by the Grand Prior, and ſent to *Maltha*, where they undergo another Examination by the Knights of that particular Language, who ſometimes rejeſt them; and if they paſs, the Standing of the Knight is reckoned from that Day, he paying 250 Crowns in Gold to the Treaſury of the Order: But formerly they uſed to return the Money, if the Proofs were rejeſted. They make alſo a particular Enquiry whether any of the Candidate's Predeceſſors have during thoſe Four Generations, derogated from their Nobility, by Merchandize, Traffick, or being Bankers, excepting thoſe of *Sienna* and *Genoua*, to whom theſe things are not accounted Derogatory. The Candidate muſt alſo pay the Right of the Language to which he is admitted, according to the Rank that he enters in; as, Minor, Page, *&c.* They ſometimes admit Minors of one Year old, but it coſts them about 4000 Livres; which is never reſtored, neither in Caſe of Death, nor Change of Mind: And thoſe Minors have extraordinary Privileges. The Grand Maſter hath 16 Pages, who ſerve him from 12 to 16 Years of Age, and are conſtantly ſucceded by others. Thoſe who are Chaplains, Conventual Clerks, or Servants at Arms, cannot be admitted into the Order of the Knights: Nor yet thoſe who are Eccleſiaſticks, though they have all other Requiſites. The Church-men, who make the Second State, are received as Deacons, or Clerks-Conventuals, to ſerve in the Church of *Maltha*, from 10 to 15 Years of Age. The Deacons are obliged to prove that they have been legally baptized, and that their Parents live above the Common People: And the Charge of their Admiſſion is 100 Crowns in Gold. The Chaplains pay twice as much, beſides the Rights of the Language: And the Servants at Arms do the like. The Prieſts of the Obedience are received without any of thoſe Formalities; and are ſo called, becauſe they obey the Grand Prior, or Commander; who appoint them to Officiate in the Cures belonging to the Order. They wear a White Croſs upon their Cloaks, and enjoy the Privileges of the Religion: And of this Number, ſome are Gentlemen. The Servants of the Office are thoſe who are employed in the Hoſpital, or on ſuch Occaſions. There are alſo Donnes, or Demi-croſſes, who Marry, and wear a Golden Croſs of Three Branches; thoſe of the Knights having Four, as have alſo thoſe of the Servants and Chaplains: But they muſt not wear them without a particular Licenſe from the Grand Maſter; but all the Knights, of what Rank or Quality ſoever, are obliged, after making their Vows, to wear on the Left Side of their Cloak, or Waſtcoat, a Croſs of white waxed Cloth, with eight Points; which is their true Badge, that of Gold being only for Ornament. When they go to War againſt the *Turks*, they wear, above all, a red Caſſock, with a great white Croſs before and behind, without Points; which are the Arms of the Religion. The ordinary Habit of the Grand Maſter is, a ſort of Caſſock of Tabby or Cloth, open before, and tied about him with a Girdle, at which hangs a great Purſe, to denote Charity to the Poor, according to the firſt Inſtitution of the Order: And over this he wears a Velvet Gown; inſtead of which, he wears a long Cloak when he goes to Church on Solemn Feſtivals; and on the Left Side, againſt his Stomach, he wears a White Croſs, with eight Points, or Croſs Patee. The reſt of the Knights give him the Title of Eminence, and his Subjeſts call him His Highneſs. The preſent Grand Maſter is of the Family of *Caraffa*, was eleſted in 1680. and maintains the Dignity as becomes a Great General, and a Sage Sovereign. He contributed much to the Viſtory which the Chriſtians obtained over the *Turks* at the *Dardanelloes*, being then General of the Gallies of *Maltha*. He was the firſt who put the Enemy to rout, and with his Squadron of ſeven Gallies took eight of thoſe belonging to the *Turks*, with three of their Galleaſſes, which he brought to *Maltha* in Triumph. The Paſſage betwixt this Iſland and *Sicily* is about 25 Leagues broad: It is 190 from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*, and 500 Eaſt of the *Streights*. *Aity's Hiſtory of the Order.* Other Authors ſays, That when they enter into this Order, they vow to God, the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptiſt*, Obedience, Poverty, and Chaſtity. They muſt take ſpecial Care of the Sick and Strangers; and muſt receive none into their Order, but ſuch as are ſound, and ſtrong of Body. The Priors chuſe the Grand Maſter, who is only ſubjeſt to the Pope in Spirituals, but has a Dependence on all thoſe Secular Princes, in whoſe Dominions they have any Revenues. If the Suffrages at his Eleſtion be equal, they chuſe an Umpire, who determines it. His Yearly Revenue is 10000 Ducats, beſides ſome Thouſands of Ducats out of the Common Treaſury. Their Gallies generally contain 500 Men a-piece, and 16 Canon. And he acknowledges the Kings of *Spain*, and both *Sicilies*, as his Proteſtors; to whom he preſents a Falcon every Year, and is obliged to ſuppreſs Pirates by their Agreement with the Emperor *Charles* V. *Crantz. Polydor. Æmilian.*

MALVASIA, or *Napoli di Malvaſia*, anciently called *Epidaurus*; a City of the *Morea*, near the fartheſt South-Eaſtern Cape, called *Cape Maleo*; built upon a Rock, whence it hath a pleaſant Proſpeſt, both into the Sea, and the adjacent Country. It is alſo ſurrounded with the Sea, and joined to the Continent by a Timber-Bridge; yet it has Springs of good freſh Water, ſufficient both to ſerve the City, and their Gardens. It is only approachable on the South-ſide, and there it is defended by a tripple Wall of extraordinary Strength. It was anciently famous, and much frequented, on Account of *Æſculapius*'s Temple. It was taken from the Emperor of the *Eaſt* by the *Venetians* and *French*, *An.* 1204. and re-taken again from *William*, a *French* Baron, to whom it was given by the *Latins*. Whereupon he reſigned his Right to the *Venetians*, who attacked it with a powerful Fleet, took, and kept it till 1540. that they ſurrendred it to the *Turks*, to purchaſe a Peace. In the *Candian* War they took it again by Storm, plundered, burnt it, put moſt of the Inhabitants to the Sword, carried away the Canon, and then left it; the *Turks* afterwards rebuilding it. In 1689. the *Venetians* beſieged it again, under the Command of the *Doge Moroſini*; who being called home by the Senate, on *Septemb.* 14. left it blocked up by three Forts, and a Squadron of light Frigats. On the 10th of *Auguſt*, 1690. it was ſurrendred to the *Venetians*, after two Years Blockade; being the laſt Town in the *Morea* that withſtood them. *Coronelli*, in his Deſcription of the *Morea*, adds, That it has a very commodious Haven, defended by a Fortreſs: That it produces as much Corn as ſerves to maintain 60 Perſons, which, conſidering its natural Strength, are enough for a Gariſon: And that it has ſtore of excellent Wine, nothing inferior to that of *Candia*.

MALVENDA, (*Thomas*) a Dominican, born in the Dioceſs of *Valencia* in 1565. He was eſteem'd a Learned Perſon, and wrote *De Anti-Chriſto, lib. XI. De Paradiſo. Comment. in SS. Script. T. V. Annales Ordinis Prædicatorum, &c. Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Script.*

MALVERN-*Hills*. Theſe Hills part *Glouceſterſhire* from *Herefordſhire*, and are of ſome Note for the admirable Ditch drawn upon them, by *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, to divide his Lands from the Church of *Worceſter*.

MALVEZZI (*Virgilio*) born at *Bononia* in *Italy*, acquir'd a great deal of Reputation by his Learning and Parts. This Marquis (for ſuch was his Quality) was a general Scholar, and underſtood Law, Phyſick, Mathematicks, Philology, Muſick, and Divinity. He was likewiſe a Soldier, and imploy'd alſo in ſeveral Negotiations by *Philip* IVth. of *Spain*. He wrote ſeveral Ingenious Treatiſes, as *Diſcorſi Sopra Cornelio Tacito. Il Romulo. Il Tarquino Superbo. Il Davide Perſequitato. Ragioni per li quali li letterati credono non poter avantagiarſi nella corte. Il ratratto del privato politico Chriſtiano, &c. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. d'Huom Letter. p. 1ſt, &c.*

MAMERCUS, a Tyrant of *Catana*; who, after *Dionyſius* was vanquiſhed, and *Catana* yielded, did ſurrender himſelf to *Timoleon*, on Condition that he ſhould not accuſe him, but ſuffer him to plead his Cauſe before the *Syracuſians*: But as ſoon as he began to ſpeak what he had premeditated, the People cried out, and hiſſed at him; ſo that finding them inexorable, he threw off his Robe, and running through the Middle of the Theatre, attempted to have killed himſelf by daſhing out his Brains againſt the Stairs, but failed, having only broke his Head; and was put to Death by the People as a Common Thief. *Polyæn.*

MAMERE, or *Mamre*, a fertile and pleaſant Valley of *Palæſtine*, 15 Furlongs from *Hebron* Southward, and 250 Furlongs (which is about 31 Miles) from *Jeruſalem*. It is famous in the Sacred Hiſtory for *Abraham*'s dwelling there under Tents, where he harboured the three Angels, who foretold

told the Birth of his Son *Iſaac:* There it was he entertained them under a Tree, which St. *Jerom* calls a Turpentine-Tree; whence this Valley was alſo named, *The Valley of the* Terebinth. The ſame Author affirms, That the Tree was there ſtill in his Time, in the Reign of *Conſtantius Junior.* Some People had built an Altar there for Offerings; but *Conſtantine the Great* hearing of that Superſtition, by his Mother *Helena*, cauſed the Cuſtom to be aboliſhed, and built a noble Temple there. Though this Tree is periſhed, ſome others ſprung from its Root, which are ſhewn at this Day, to know the place where it was. *Euſeb. Nier. cap.* 26.

MAMERTINES, a People of the Iſland *Samos*, who ſettled themſelves near *Meſſina:* For which Reaſon the *Meſſinians* were called *Mamertines*; and the Fare of *Meſſina*, *Mamertinum Fretum*; which we meet often with in Ancient Authors. *Martial* mentions the good Wine of that Country, *Lib.* 13. *Epiſt.* 114.

MAMERTINUS, an Orator, lived in the IVth. Century, under *Conſtantine*, and his Sons, and *Julian the Apoſtate.* Under the laſt of theſe he was made Conſul; and, in Gratitude, he pronounced this Panegyrick to him, which begins thus: *Et ſi ſuo te Imperator, & cunctos qui conſilium tuum participant poſſe mirari, &c.*

MAMERTUS, Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, was a very Eminent and Holy Prelate. He liv'd in the Vth. Century, and was Brother to *Claudianus Mamertus*, who wrote Three Books, *De Statu Animæ. Mamertus* reſtor'd the Faſt to a proper Solemnity and Diſcipline, and order'd it to be kept in the Three Days, in which Proceſſions were made, which they call'd *Rogations*, being but diſorderly manag'd before, *Mamertus* held a Synod in 474. to regulate this matter; upon which *Sidonius Apollinaris* wrote a Letter to him, to congratulate his Succeſs in ſettling theſe Proceſſions. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 2. *Hiſt. cap.* 24. *Ado in Chron. Baron. Annal. &c.*

MAMMEA, *(Julia)* Mother to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*; famous in Hiſtory becauſe of her great Wit and Courage. She was no Enemy to the *Chriſtian* Religion: She ſent for *Origen*, who came and diſcourſed her upon that Head; ſo that the Emperor being brought up under her Care, was not unacquainted with it. Afterwards ſhe became Cruel and Covetous: She cauſed the Father-in-Law of *Alexander*, her Son, to be murthered, and baniſhed her Daughter-in-Law into *Africa*, that ſhe might alone enjoy the Sovereign Prerogatives. Her Covetouſneſs made her Son odious to the Soldiers, and was, in part, the Occaſion of his Death: But thoſe who conſpired againſt *Alexander*, and murthered him, killed *Mammea* alſo, in 235. *Lampridius in Alex. Herodianus, lib.* 5. *Euſebius Hiſt. lib.* 6. *cap.* 15.

MAMMELUCS, the Name of the Militia of the *Sultans* of *Egypt:* It ſignifieth, *a Servant*, or *a Soldier.* They were commonly Captives, taken from among the *Chriſtians*, and inſtructed in Military Diſcipline, and did not marry. Their Power was great; for, beſides that the *Sultans* were commonly choſen out of their Body, they diſpoſed of the moſt important Offices of the Kingdom. It is reported, That the firſt of them being come out of *Circaſſia*, to ſettle in *Egypt*, began to be known there towards *An.* 1250. when St. *Lewis* made War againſt the *Saracens.* They were formidable above 200 Years, till at laſt *Selim*, *Sultan* of the *Turks*, routed them, and killed their *Sultan Campſon*, near *Aleppo* in *Syria*, *Aug.* 20. 1516. They afterwards choſe *Tomumbey*, whom the ſame *Selim* routed, *Jan.* 27. 1517. And when he had taken the City *Cairo*, he cauſed *Tomumbey* to be hanged, whom the *Arabians* had found hidden in a Fen; and ſo put an End to the Empire of the *Mammelucs*, which had laſted 267 Years. *Peter Martyr. Angleri Hiſt. Leg. Epig. Paulus Jovius. Chalcondylas.*

MAN, the Iſle of *Man*, by *Ptolemy* called *Monada*; by *Pliny*, *Monabia*; by *Beda*, *Menavia*; by *Gildas*, an old *Engliſh* Writer, *Eubinoa*; by the *Welſh*, *Menaw*, and by the Inhabitants *Maning*; is a conſiderable Iſland, ſituate in the *Iriſh* Sea, betwixt the Three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, about 10 Leagues diſtant from each. The Form of it is long and narrow, in length, from North to South, 30 Miles; and in breadth but 10, where broadeſt. On the Eaſt ſide it faces *Cumberland*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Cheſhire*, in *England*; on the Weſt, the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; Northward, ſome of the South Parts of *Scotland*; defended by Two Caſtles; the whole containing 17 Pariſhes, and 5 Market-Towns. The Air is cold and ſharp, the Iſland being expoſed on all ſides to cold Winds, on the Sea-Coaſt Eaſtward eſpecially. The Land is high, and the Coaſt well guarded with Rocks. Through the Middle runs a Ridge of Hills, from the higheſt Part whereof one may ſee the Three Kingdoms in a clear Day. The Soil, by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, yields Proviſions enough, Corn, Cattle, Red-Deer, abundance of Conies and Wild-Fowl; And the Sea, on the other Side, furniſhes it with plenty of Fiſh. Turf is the common Fuel. It is well watered with Rivers, and ſtocked with Havens; the Chief whereof are, *Ramſey*, *Laxi*, and *Douglaſs*-Haven, that lie Eaſtward; *Ruſhin*-Caſtle Southward, and *Peel*-Caſtle on the Weſtern Coaſt. As to the People, they have much of the *Iriſh* in their Language, and Way of Living: But the beſt Sort live moſt like the *Engliſh:* In this generally happy, That all Litigious Proceedings are baniſhed from among them, their Differences being quickly determined by certain Judges, called *Doemſters*, without Writings, or Fees: And if it be an intricate Cauſe, then it is referred to 12 Men, whom they call *The Keys of the Land.* The Inhabitants in general have a very good Character; not inclined either to Lewdneſs, Cheating, or Thieving: So that every Man poſſeſſes his own in Peace and Safety, none living in fear of loſing what he has. They are alſo reported to be generally devout and zealous in their Religion, reſpectful to their Teachers, and conſtant to their Religious Exerciſes, both Publick and Private. This Iſland belonged firſt to the *Scots*, and was conquered from them in 1340. by *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who enjoyed it, with the Title of King of *Man.* Afterwards it was ſold to the Lord *Scroope*; who being convicted of Treaſon, forfeited it to the Crown. *Henry* IV. gave it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, the laſt that held it with the Title of King. But he proving alſo falſe to his Sovereign, the King gave it to *William* Lord *Stanley*; whoſe Grand-Child, *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, was created Earl of *Darby*; in whoſe Houſe this Eſtate has continued hitherto, with the Title of Lord of *Man*, though a King in effect; for he has here all kind of Civil Power and Juriſdiction over the Inhabitants, and the very Nomination of the Biſhop of *Man*; but ſtill under the Fief and Sovereignty of the Crown of *England:* The Biſhop Elect muſt be preſented to the King for his Royal Aſſent, then to the Archbiſhop of *York* for his Conſecration; which is the Reaſon why the Biſhop of *Man* is no Lord of Parliament; none being admitted to that Honour, but ſuch as hold immediately of the King himſelf.

MANALIS *Lapis*, feigned by the Poets to be the Gate of Hell, thro' which the *Manes* aſcended to the Gods above. It was alſo the Name of a Stone, by the Temple of *Mars*, at *Rome*; which being drawn into the City in time of Drought, did forthwith occaſion Rain. *Feſtus.*

MANAR, a ſmall Iſland, with a Town of the ſame Name, in *Aſia*, in the *Indian* Sea, near *Ceylan.* The *Portugueſe* have a Fort there, but the *Hollanders* are Maſters of all the reſt of the Country over. *Baudr. in Addit. Lexic. Geogr. Du Val Geogr.*

MANASSES, King of *Judah*, ſucceeded his Father *Hezechias*, *A. M.* 3338. He was but 12 Years old when he began to Reign, and was addicted to the moſt abominable Idolatries and Impieties, till towards 3361. the King of *Aſſyria* took him Priſoner, and carried him into *Babylon*, where his Humility and Repentance appeaſed God, ſo that he was reſtored to his Kingdom. He is ſaid to have cauſed the Prophet *Iſaiah* to be cut in two in the Middle by a Wooden-Saw. But after his Repentance he purged the Temple, deſtroyed all the Monuments of Idolatry which he himſelf had erected; and endeavoured to reclaim the People, whom he had debauched. He died, *A. M.* 3392. in the 67th. Year of his Age, and the 55th. of his Reign. 2 *King. cap.* 21. 11. *Paralip. cap.* 33. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. lib.* 10. *cap.* 4. *Sulpitius Severus Hiſt. Sacr. lib.* 1. *Torniel & Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

MANCHESTER, Lat. *Mancunium*, a very rich, populous, and beautiful Market-Town, upon the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Spolden*, near the Borders of *Cheſhire*, at the South-end of the County of *Lancaſter*, in the Hundred of *Salford.* This has been an Ancient *Roman* City; which being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Wars, was re-built by *Edward the Elder*, about 920. Here has been a College founded by *Thomas*, Lord *De la Ware*, refounded and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and is ſtill in Being. There is alſo a Collegiate-Church. *Charles* I. added another Honour to this Place, by creating *Henry Montague*, Earl of *Mancheſter*, in 1625. Which Honour is now poſſeſſed by *Edward*, his Grand-Child, the Third Earl of this Family. This Town is much reſorted unto for Linen and Woollen Cloth; as alſo for Cottons. It is 137 Miles from *London.*

MANCINI, *(Paulus)* a *Roman*, a great Lover of Learning. He founded the Academy of the *Humouriſts.* He lived in 1600. and married *Vittoria Capoti*, and afterwards being a Widower, he became a Prieſt. The youngeſt of his Sons married Cardinal *Mazarini*'s Siſter. *Bumaldi Bibl. Bon. Script.*

MANDAB, or *Mandel*, is a Mountainous Iſland, lying in the Mouth of the *Red-Sea*, between *Africa* and *Arabia Fælix*; the higheſt Part of which looks towards the South. It ſtretcheth it ſelf to the Northward about 12 Miles, but a little bending to the Weſt. That Part of the Paſſage which lies on the Weſt of it, towards *Africa*, is full of Shoals, and ſmall Iſlands, to *Zalegh Ecquent* and *Bacle*; ſo that it is unpaſſable for Ships on that ſide. On the Eaſt-ſide, towards *Arabia*, it is ſo narrow, that one may know his Friend from the Shoar. The Ancients had a Story, That if any Ship, having Iron-Nails, paſſed by this Mountain, the Mountain would draw the Ship to it, and fix her there immovably. *Nub. pag.* 22, 23. *Mandav.*

MANDANA, *Aſtyages*'s Daughter. She dreamed once, That ſhe drowned all the World with her own Water: And at another time, That out of her Boſom ſprung a Vine, which covered all the Earth with its Boughs. Which moved her Father to marry her to *Cambyſes* the *Perſian*, by whom ſhe had *Cyrus*. *Herodotus*, *lib.* 1.

MANDANIS, an *Indian* Philoſopher, being invited by *Alexander*'s Meſſengers to come to the Banquet of *Jupiter*'s Son, with Promiſe of great Reward if he obeyed, and Threats if he did not: He anſwered, *That* Alexander, *though he commanded a great Part of the World, was not* Jupiter*'s Son: That he cared not for that Man's Gifts, who had not enough to ſatisfy himſelf; neither did he value his Threatnings: That* India *was ſufficient to maintain him, if he lived; and that he was not afraid of Death, but rather deſired it, that he might exchange an infirm Old Age for a better Life.* Strabo.

MANDARINS, the Lords of *China*, who are commonly Governors of ſome Province. The King of *China* chuſes his *Mandarins* out of the *Loitia's*, who are the moſt Learned of *Confucius*'s Sect. In their Government, which is always at a great diſtance from the Place they are born in, they have a glorious Palace; and in the Chief Hall there is the King's Statue upon a high Pedeſtal, to which the *Mandarin* kneels before he ſits upon the Bench. They are ſo much reſpected, that no Body ſpeaks to them, but upon his Knees. There are Military *Mandarins*, who Command in the Wars; and Learned *Mandarins*, that are Judges. *Tavernier*'s *Relation of Tunquin.* The *Mandarins* are of nine Sorts, and diſtinguiſhed from one another by different ſorts of precious Stones in their Caps and Girdles. And there are great Lords, ſuperior to thoſe *Mandarins*, who are alſo known by round Jewels in their Girdles, and a Sapphire in the middle. *P. Magaillan*'s *New Relation of* China.

MANDESLO, or *Mandelſlo*, born in the Country of *Meckleburg*, in *Lower Saxony*, was at firſt Page to the Duke of *Holſtein*, afterwards Gentleman of the Chamber, to the Ambaſſadors that this Duke ſent into *Muſcovy* and *Perſia* in 1636. The King of *Perſia* offered him a Penſion to keep him in his Court, but he got Leave to go to *Ormutz*, and from thence into the *Indies*, according to his Deſign before he left *Germany*. He hath writ a Relation of his Journey, which he began in *January*, 1638. and ended in *May*, 1640. when he returned to *Holſtein*. The Hiſtory whereof is printed in the 2d. Volume of the *Relation of* Olearius*'s Treatiſe*.

MANDEVILLE, (Sir *John*) an *Engliſh* Phyſician, went to Travel about 1332. and ſpent 34 Years in *Aſia* and *Africa*. At his Return he publiſhed a Relation of his Travels, with an Account of what he had ſeen remarkable in *Egypt*, *Arabia*, and *Perſia*, *&c.* He writ it himſelf in *Latin*, *Engliſh*, and *French*; and it hath been tranſlated ſince into divers other Languages. He died at *Leige*, *Novemb.* 17. 1372. *Balæus. Pitſæus.*

MANDINGUE, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between *Niger*, or *Sanguer*, Northward, and the Kingdom of *Magualetta* Southward. The chief Town is *Mandigue*, or *Sango*, as ſome others will have it.

MANDON, a Town and Kingdom belonging to the Great *Mogul* in *India*.

MANDOWAY, Lat. *Mandova*, a very ſtrong Town or City in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the *Eaſt-Endies*, ſeated upon a very high Rock, of great Circuit, on the Weſt-ſide of the moſt Weſterly Branch of the *Ganges*, 15 *German* Miles from *Satigan* to the Weſt. *Zelabdim Echebar*, the Great *Mogul*, beſieged this Place 12 Years before he took it. *Hackluit.*

MANDREREI, a great River in the Iſland of St. *Lawrence* or *Madagaſcar*, which after having run a conſiderable Courſe, falls into the Sea on the North-ſide of the Iſland, near the Province *Carcanoſſi*. *Flacour Hiſt. de Madag.*

MANDRO, a certain Boat-man, who came to be Emperor by his aſpiring Fortune. Which gave Occaſion to the Proverb againſt thoſe who, being advanced beyond their Merit, forget themſelves. *Hoffman.*

MANDROCLES, a famous Architect of *Samos*, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea. He was in great Reputation towards the 68th. *Olympiad*, 508 Years before the Birth of Chriſt. He built the Bridge which *Darius* cauſed to be made over the Sea in the narroweſt Paſſage of the *Thracian Boſphorus*. This Bridge, made up of many Barks joined together, covered all the Breadth of the Sea; and was ſo ſtrong, that the Army of *Darius*, though very numerous, went ſafely over it, from *Aſia* into *Europe*. *Mandrocles*, that he might perpetuate the Memory of ſuch a Work, that could hold but few Years, drew a Picture of the Bridge, and repreſented the King of *Perſia* in the middle, and the whole Army croſſing over. *Tzetzes Chil.* 11. *Felibien*'s *Lives of Architects.*

MANELFI (*John*) a Phyſician much eſteemed under Pope *Vrban* VIIIth. for his Learning and Writings; the moſt conſiderable of which are, *De Fletu & Lachrymis. De Helleboro. Vrbanæ Diſputationes. Menſa Romana, &c. Ghilini.*

MANES, ſome Divinities among the Ancients, which many think to have been the Souls ſeparated from the Bodies: And others, the Infernal Gods, or the Gods of the Dead. So ſaith *Servius*, who thinks they are ſo named by *Antiphraſis*, from an old *Latin* Word *Manum*, which ſignifieth *Good*: Like as the *Parcæ*, *quod nemini parcant*. We read, that *Orpheus*, in his Hymns, calls the Infernal Gods, *Sweet* and *Benign*, Μειλιχίους· and that the Deceaſed among the *Greeks* were called Χρήστοι, *very Good*. For which Reaſon, *Plutarch*, in his *Greek and Roman Queſtions*, expounds the Phraſe in the Alliance betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and *Arcadians*, Μὴ ἐξεῖναι Χρηστοὺς ποιεῖν· *That it ſhould not be lawful to put any Body to Death*: Whereas, in the proper Sence of the Word Χρηστοὺς, it ſhould be thus tranſlated, *That it ſhould not be lawful to make any very good Men.* Others diſtinguiſhed thus, That the Celeſtial Gods were the Gods of the Living; and the *Manes*, thoſe of the Dead: Or, That the *Manes* were the Gods of the Night, and reigned betwixt the Heaven and the Earth, preſiding over the Vapours of the Night: And from them came the *Latin* Word *Mane*, for *the Morning*. They alledged alſo, that they delighted to torment Men. *Apuleius* ſays of them, That they were Souls ſeparated from the Bodies, and became Dæmons, or *Genii*; ſometimes called *Lemures*. And ſuch of them as were kind to their Families were named *Lares Familiares*; and thoſe who for their Wickedneſs were condemned to perpetual Wandrings, *Larvæ*; but it being uncertain whether thoſe Souls were *Lares*, or *Larvæ*, they were called, *Manes*, and honoured as Gods. The *Lares*, called *Penates*, were worſhipped in particular Families, under the Images of Silver, Braſs, or Earthen Puppets. The *Romans* worſhipped the *Manes*, as preſiding over Tombs, and taking Care of the Dead. And ſometimes it is taken for the State of the Dead, or Place of their Abode. As *Virgil* in that Verſe:

Hæc manes veniet mihi ſama ſub imos.

By all which it appears how indiſtinct the *Pagans* were in the Notions of their own Divinity; and that they conceived an *Idea* of Souls, as being a certain light kind of Subſtances, reſembling Shadows, but having the ſame Organs, and capable of the ſame Functions as when in the Body. And indeed, according to their Imagination, they muſt have fanſied them to be only a ſort of Refined or Aereal Bodies. Which Error was imbibed by ſome of the Primitive *Chriſtians*, who aſcribed much ſuch a kind of Body to God himſelf; and were therefore called *Anthropomorphites*. *Spon. Recherches Curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

MANES, the Father of the *Manichæans*, began to ſpread his Errors in the IIId. Century, which he embraced thus. One *Terebinthus*, Diſciple to *Scythianus*, a *Magician*, finding that in *Perſia*, where he was forced to retire out of *Palæſtina*, the Prieſts, and Learned Men of the Country, did ſtrongly oppoſe his Errors and Deſigns, retired into a Widow's Houſe, where he was murthered. This Woman, being Heireſs to the Money and Books of *Terebinthus*, bought a Slave named *Curbicus*, whom ſhe afterwards Adopted, and cauſed to be inſtructed in all the Sciences of *Perſia*. This Man, after the Death of the Woman, changed his Name to blot out the Memory of his firſt Condition, and took that of *Manes*. He pretended himſelf an Apoſtle of Chriſt, and that he was the Comforter promiſed by our Saviour. He held, that there were two Principles; the one of Good, from whence proceeds the Good Soul of Man; and the other of Bad, from whence proceeded the Evil Soul, and likewiſe the Body, with all Corporeal Creatures. He allowed his Diſciples to wallow in all Impurities, forbid giving Alms to any who were not of his own Sect. He attributed the Motions of Concupiſcence to the Evil Soul. He gave out, that the Souls of his Followers went through the Elements to the Moon, and afterwards to the Sun, to be purified, and then went to God, to whom they did re-join; and thoſe of other Men, he alledged went to Hell, to be ſent into other Bodies. He alledged, that Chriſt had his Reſidence in the Sun; the Holy Ghoſt in the Air; Wiſdom in the Moon, and the Father in the Abyſs of Light. He denied the Reſurrection, and condemned Marriage. He taught *Pythagoras* his Metempſychoſis, That Chriſt had no real Body, That he was neither Dead nor Riſen, and, That he was the Serpent that tempted *Eve*. He forbid the uſe of Eggs, Milk, Cheeſe, and Wine, as Creatures proceeding from the bad Principle. He uſed a different Form of Baptiſm from that of the Church. He taught that Magiſtrates were not to be obeyed, and condemned the moſt lawful Wars. It were next to impoſſibility, to rehearſe all the impious Tenets of that Hereſiarch; inſomuch, that Pope *Leo* ſaid of him, That the Devil reigned in all other Hereſies; but he had built a Fortreſs, and raiſed his Throne in that of the *Manichees*, who embraced all the Errors and Impieties that the Spirit of Man is capable of; for, whatever Profanation was in Paganiſm, carnal Blindneſs in *Judaiſm*, unlawful Curioſity in Magick, or Sacrilegious in other Hereſies, did all center in that of the *Manichees*. This Man promiſed the King of *Perſia*, that he would cure his Son; the Father ſent away all the Phyſicians that might have cured him, and the Patient died ſoon after. *Manes* was clapt in Priſon, whence he eſcaped; a little while after, he was apprehended by the King of *Perſia*'s Servants, who cauſed him to be flea'd alive, and his Carcaſs to be thrown to the wild Beaſts. The *Manichees* were divided into Hearers, and the Elect; of the Elect, Twelve were called Maſters, in imitation of the Twelve Apoſtles; there was a Thirteenth, who was a kind of a Pope among them. In the IVth. Century, the Emperors made Laws againſt thoſe Hereticks, who renewed their Opinions in *Africa*, *Gaul*, and at *Rome*, where a Council was held againſt them. The Ancients do not agree, as to the time of this Heretick's firſt appearance; but, *Spanheim* ſays, it was in the time of *Probus*, a little before *Diocleſian*; that his Hereſy was a Compound of the *Pythagorean*, *Gnoſtick*, and *Marcionite* Opinions, that he held Two Gods, who were Contrary and Co-eternal, one the Author of Evil, and the other of Good. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and other Authors, charge them with aſcribing a Body to God, and alledging, that he was ſubſtantially in every thing, though never ſo baſe, as Mire, Dirt, &c. but was ſeparated from them by Chriſt's coming, and by the *Manichees* eating the Fruits of the Earth, whoſe Inteſtines had in them a cleanſing and ſeparating Vertue. They maintained alſo, that there had been a great Combate between the Prince of Darkneſs and Light, wherein they who held for God, were taken Captives, and that he laboured ſtill for their Redemption. He held likewiſe, That the Sun and the Moon are Ships; that the Soul of a Man, and of a Tree, are the ſame in Subſtance, and both of them a part of God; that Sin is a Subſtance, and not a Quality or Affection, and therefore Natural, and not acquired by the Fall. He held likewiſe a Fatality, and deny'd Free-Will. *Epiphan. Theodoret. Herebertus* and *Liſoius* taught the ſame Errors in *France* in the XIth. Century, as is mentioned elſewhere. *St. Epiphanius*, *hær.* 6. *St. Auguſtin hær.* 46. *de Morib. Manich. &c. Theodoretus lib. hær. fab.* 10. *Euſebius*, *St. Cyrillus*, *Prateolus*, *De Caſtre*, *Sanderus*, *&c. Baron. in Ann. Eccleſ. Godeau hiſt. Eccleſ. Genebrard. in Chron. Philaſter*, *&c.*

MANETHO, an *Egyptian*, born at *Heliopolis*, lived in *An. Rom.* 450. in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, and a little after *Beroſus*, whom he may probably have ſeen. He was a Prieſt, and writ the Hiſtory of *Egypt* in *Greek*; he is often mentioned by *Joſephus*,. and ſeveral others. *Julius Africanus* abbreviated his Hiſtory; what *Annius* of *Viterbo* made of it, were a ſhame to mention, it is ſo deſpiſed by the Learned. *Joſephus lib.* 1. *Antiq. c.* 1. *lib.* 1. *contra App. &c. Plut. lib. de Iſide & Oſiride. Tertull. c.* 19. *Apolog. Euſeb. lib.* 1. *Præpar. Evang. Scaliger in not. ad Euſeb. Voſſius de hiſt. Græc. lib.* 1. *cap.* 14.

MANETTI (*Janus*, or *Janutius*) was Diſciple to *Emanuel Chryſolorus* in the XVth. Century. He was very much eſteemed by Pope *Nicholas*, who favoured learned Men. *Manetti* had great Skill in Languages; he Tranſlated the Pſalms out of *Hebrew*, and the Introduction of *Porphyry*, with the Categories of *Ariſtotle*, out of *Greek* into *Latin*. He publiſhed ſix Books, *De Illuſtribus Longævis*, four of the Life of *Nicholas* V. two of the Hiſtory of *Genoua*, three of that of *Piſtoia*, the Lives of *Socrates*, *Seneca*, *Dante*, and *Boccacio*, *&c.* He died at *Naples* in 1459. *Hugolinus Verrinus*, *Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital. Voſſius de Hiſtor. Latin.*

MANFREDONIA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Capitanata*, near Mount *Gargan*. It was built by *Mainfroy*, Natural Son to the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1250. near the Ruins of *Siponto*, where the Archbiſhop's See was Eſtabliſhed. It has a good Haven, with a Fort that withſtood the famous *Lautrec*. The *Turks* took it in 1620, and ruined it; but it was repaired ſince, and fortified. *Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital. Voyage of Italy.*

MANFREDUS: See MAIMFROY.

MANGALOR, a Town of the Kingdom of *Canara*, upon the W. Coaſt of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulph. It is one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the Kingdom. The *Portugueſe* have a rich Factory there; where they receive half the Cuſtom granted by the King of *Canara*, for the benefit of the Commerce. *Dellon*'s *Relation of the* Eaſt-Indies.

MANGANUM, Gr. *Μάγγανον*, a Machin, often mentioned by *Heſychius*, being the moſt forcible of all the Engines uſed before Guns. It was ſometimes called *Baliſta*, *Tormentum*, *Funda*, *Petraria*, and *Catapulta*, according to the various Services it was uſed in. This Engine was improved to that height, as to throw a Stone of 360 Pound weight; and was uſed both in Taking and Defending Towns, as alſo on Ship-board. They were of various Forms, and there is one of them kept in the *Arſenal* at *Baſle*. *Lipſius Poliorcet.*

MANHEIM, a Town in *Germany*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between that River and the *Neckar*, within three Leagues of *Spire*. Having been taken, and ruined by the *Spaniards* in the beginning of the XIIIth. Century, it was rebuilt and fortified by *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*. It was taken and abandoned by the *French*, in 1689, and ſince that time, they intirely ruined it. It ſtands 3 *German* Miles from *Spire* to the N. and as much W. of *Heidelberg*.

MANIACES, a General under *Michael Paphlago*, Emperor of *Greece*, who defeated 50000 *Saracens* in *Sicily*, and recovered that Kingdom; but being afterwards taken off by Calumnies, the Emperor loſt it again under *Stephen*, another of his Generals. *Zonaras.*

MANICHEES, Hereticks: See MANES.

MANIHLE, which the *Spaniards* call *Manilla*, the head Town of the *Philippine* Iſlands in *Lucon*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It belongs to the *Spaniards*, who got it in 1572. There is alſo the Streights of *Manihle*, called ſo from this place.

MANILIUS, a Learned Hiſtorian, who lived in the time of *Marius* and *Sylla*. *Cicero* quotes him in his Oration for *Roſcius*. *Pliny* praiſes him much in the Tenth Book of his Natural Hiſtory, *Chap.* 11. beginning thus: *Primus atque diligentiſſimus togatorum, de eo prodidit Manilius, Senator ille maximus, nobilis doctrinis doctor*, *&c. Varro lib.* 4. *&* 6. *de L.* 1. *Arnobius lib.* 3. *Voſſius de hiſt. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9. *Geſnerus in Bibl. Poſſevinus in Appar. &c.*

MANILLE, or *Lucon*, an Iſland of the *Indian* Sea, with a City of that ſame Name, being Capital of the *Philippine* Iſlands. It is about 350 Leagues in Circuit, and fruitful in Corn and Rice, and Garden-Fruits of all ſorts; but the Pears, Figgs, Citrons, and Oranges of this Place, are admirable. It hath abundance of Cattle, Fowl and Game, of all ſorts; as alſo Parrots, Eagles, and Faulcons, but is much annoyed with Crocodiles. The Inhabitants make Wine as ſtrong as that of *Spain*, from Liquor of Palm-Trees, whoſe Branches they cut to let the Liquor run out. The City lies at the bottom of a Bay, on a Point of Land, being waſhed by the Sea on one ſide, and the River *Araud*, which carries great Barges, on the other. It hath a fine Haven, and its Houſes are built of Stone, according to the Modern Faſhion. Here are many ſtately Churches, a College of Jeſuits, and another of *Jacobins*. It is alſo an Archbiſhop's See, who is Metropolitan of all the *Philippines*, and hath three Suffragans; he preſides alſo as Vice-Roy in the Council of that Iſland. The Caſtle of St. *Jago*, mounted with Cannon, defends the Haven, and there are about 2000 *Spaniards* here, Gariſon and all; 20000 *Chineſe* Tradeſmen do conſtantly reſide here, beſides thoſe who arrive Annually, in 500 Ships, and follow their Commerce from *December* to *April*. The *Japanois* do alſo Trade hither, and though not in ſuch great numbers, yet the *Spaniards* are more jealous of them. Here are greater Galleons built, than thoſe of the *Mediterranean*, becauſe they have more Materials for that end. The *Spaniards* have been in Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince 1572, and the *Dutch* attempted it, but in vain, in 1649. *Mandeſlo.*

MANINGTREE, a Market-Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Tendring*.

MANIPE, an Idol worſhipped in the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Barantola* in *Tartary*. It hath Nine Heads, which riſe Monſtrouſly in the manner of a Pyramid, there being three in the firſt and ſecond row, then two, and one at the top of all. *Kircher of China.*

MANLIANS, a Family very famous at *Rome*, generally believed to be deſcended from *Manlius*, Son-in-Law to *Tarquin*, to whom he retired, being forced out of *Rome* in 245, according to *Titus Livius*. *Plutarch* mentions another, whom *Cato*, the Cenſor, forced out of the Senate, becauſe he had ſpoken indecently to a Woman. Many others of that Name have been Conſuls and famous Men. As, *C. Manlius Cincinnatus*, Conſul, *An. Rom.* 274, who was killed fighting againſt five Nations, Enemies to the *Romans*, yet he obtained the Victory. *Manlius Imperioſus* was made Dictator in 391, and deſigned a War againſt the *Hernici*, on no other Account, but from an ambitious deſire to Triumph; but the Tribunes of the People withſtood him, and conſtrained him to lay down his Office. *A. Manlius* being Conſul in 513. overcame the *Faliſci* in ſix Days time, which adminiſtred occaſion of Triumph; he killed 15000 of them, ſeized half their Lands, and left them the reſt. And there was another *Manlius*, Tribune of the People, who made that called *Lex Manilia*, in favour of *Pompey*. *Polyb. Plutarch. Plin.*

MANLIUS, ſurnamed *Capitolinus*, a *Roman* Conſul and Commander; he bore Arms being but 16 Years old, and deſerved 37 times to be rewarded for his Valour. He it was, who being awaked by the *Geeſe* when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, reſiſted them that they ſhould not take the Capitol; for which Reaſon, the *Romans* gave him the Surname of *Capitolinus*, and *Conſervator of the Town*. But he was accuſed to have hidden the Treaſure of the *Gauls*, and to have aſpired to the Crown; for which he was thrown headlong from the Capitol. It was *An. Rom.* 370. in the XCIXth. *Olympiad. Titus Livius lib.* 5. *&* 6. *Florus lib.* 1. *cap.* 13. *&* 26. *Eutropius lib.* 2. *cap.* 13. *Valerius Maximus lib.* 6. *cap.* 3. *Plin. lib.* 7. *cap.* 18. *Aurelius Victor*, *de Viris Illuſtr. cap.* 24.

MANLIUS, ſurnamed *Torquatus*, was Son to another *Manlius*, called for his Severity *Imperioſus*, the ſame whom the Senate choſe in 391. to drive a Nail in the Temple of a certain God, that the Town might be delivered from a ſad Plague. He was naturally Dull, and of a bad Utterance, for which cauſe he was kept in the Country. This Severity of the Father, moved *Pompey*, Tribune of the People, to accuſe him before the Judges. *Torquatus* hearing this, came into the City, and being entred into *Pompey*'s Houſe, drew his Poignard, and made him ſwear that he would let fall the Accuſation againſt his Father. He was a Military Tribune, when *Sulpitius* was Dictator. He killed a Soldier of the *Gauls*, who had Challenged him, and pulled his Golden Chain, or

Necklace, from him, whence he was called *Torquatus.* He was ſeveral times Conſul afterwards, and during one of his Conſulſhips, *An. Rom.* 414. whilſt he was purſuing the War againſt the *Latines*, he Commanded the Head of his Son to be cut off, becauſe he fought againſt his Command, though he had got the Victory. He overcame the Enemies near the River *Veſiris*, at the ſame time that his Colleague, *Decius Mus*, devoted himſelf to Death for his Country. Another time, he refuſed the Conſulſhip, ſaying, *That he could no longer bear the Vices of the People, nor the People his Severity.* It was indeed extraordinary, and it became Proverbial, *Manliana Imperia. Titus Livius lib.* 7. *Valerius Maximus lib.* 8. *cap.* 9. *Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illuſtr. cap.* 28. *Florus, &c.*

C. MANLIUS, called *Vulſo*, a *Roman* Conſul, *An. Rom.* 565. together with *M. Fulvius Nobilior.* He was ſent to Govern the Province allotted to *Scipio Aſiaticus* in *Aſia.* He was ſo ambitious of Triumphing, that of his own accord, he declared War againſt the *Piſidians* and *Galatians*, who helped *Antiochus.* The Senate finding his Proceedings unjuſt, refuſed him the Triumph, after he had overcome thoſe Nations; but the People granted it. *Chiomara*, the Wife of their King *Ortiagonte*, was made a Slave, and forced by the Captain who took her; but having redeemed her ſelf, ſhe revenged the Affront done to her. *See* CHIOMARA. *Titus Livius lib.* 38. *Florus lib.* 2. *Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illuſtr. cap.* 53.

T. MANLIUS, a great *Roman* Lawyer, who being Judge betwixt his own Son and the *Macedonians*, after hearing, expreſſed himſelf thus, *Seeing it is proved, that* Silanus, *my Son, hath extorted Money from the* Macedonians; *I, henceforth, Diſown him as mine, and Command him never to ſee my face any more. Silanus* was ſo much grieved, that he hanged himſelf next Night, neither would his Father be preſent at the Funerals, but at the very time when he was carried to his Grave, he gave Advice to his Clients who conſulted him. *Val. Max. de Severitate.*

MANOSQUE, a City of *France* in *Provence*, Lat. *Manueſca.* It is ſeated in a fertile Country, within a League of *Durance*, in the Dioceſs of *Ciſteron.* Some Authors take it to be the *Bormanicum* of *Pliny*, or the *Alaunicum* of the Itinerary of *Antoninus* and *Peutinger.* Others think it to be the *Machas*, or *Machaovilla* in *Gregorius Turonenſis* and *Paulus Diaconus.* It was probably built by the *Barbarians*, who made frequent Incurſions into *Provence.* It was re-built in the VIIIth. Century by the Inhabitants of three or four neighbouring Hamlets. *Manoſque* belongs to the Knights of *Malta*, by Conceſſion of the Counts of *Forcalquier*, who commonly wintered in this Town, where they had a Palace. There is in it at this time, two Pariſhes, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. Father *Jean Columbi*, a Learned Jeſuit, hath publiſhed the Hiſtory of *Manoſque*, his Country.

MANS, upon *Sarte*, a Town in *France*, the Chief of the Province of *Mayne*, with a Biſhop's See. The *Latines* call it *Cenomanum. Scaliger, Cluverius*, and almoſt all the Geographers, take it to be the *Vindinum* of *Ptolemy.* The Ancient *Cornelius* would make us believe, that *Mans* was built by *Sarthon*, Grandſon to *Samothes*, King of the *Gauls*; and that afterwards having been ruined by the Factions of the *Druides* and *Sarronides*; it was built again by *Lemant*, King of the *Gauls*, who gave it his Name. But there is little Credit to be given to ſuch Fables. We muſt however own *Mans* to be one of the moſt ancient Towns of the *Gauls*, 25 Miles South of *Alencon*, 48 N. W. of *Tours. Gregorius Turonenſis lib.* 5. *Aimonius in hiſt. Du Cheſne Antiq. des villes. Robert & San. Marthe Gall. Chriſt.*

MANSFELD, a Town and County of the Empire in *Higher Saxony.* It got the Name from a famous Caſtle in that Country, called by the *Germans*, *Graffſchafft Mansfeld.* It lies between the Principality of *Anhalt*, *Merſebourg*, and *Thuringia Propria, &c.* There were formerly Counts of *Mansfeld*, but the Duke of *Saxony* pays now a Penſion to thoſe of that Family, and he is Maſter of the Country, where there are four Chief Towns, *Mansfeld*, *Leimbach*, *Eiſleben*, and *Wipren.* The Houſe of *Mansfeld* hath had many famous Lords, and it is divided into ſeveral Branches, ſome *Roman* Catholicks, others Proteſtants. The *German* Hiſtorians mention *Hoyer*, Count of *Mansfeld*, under the Empire of *Henry* II. of a Gigantick Stature, and matchleſs Valour, who quitted the *Saxons*, amongſt whom he was a famous General, but was killed in a Battel againſt them, *An.* 1115. at which time, *Henry*, the Emperor, was defeated. In the XVIth. Century, *Albert*, Count of *Mansfeld*, declared for *Luther*, and was one of the Proteſtant Generals. He obliged the Duke of *Brunſwick* to raiſe the Siege of *Bremen*, in 1547. In 1550, he put Relief into *Magdeburg*, beſieged the Emperor *Charles* V's Army under *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony.* He had ſeveral Sons, all great Captains, but eſpecially *Wolrad*, who acquired great Fame by his Arms. He was Lieutenant-General of the Army ſent in 1569, to aſſiſt the *French* Proteſtants under the Duke of *Bavaria*, who dying not long after, he Commanded in Chief, and fought the Battle of *Moncontour. Erneſt*, Count of *Mansfeld*, made a great Figure in the *German* Wars, and eſpouſed the Quarrel of the Elector *Palatin*, who was choſen King upon the Revolt of *Bohemia.* He rallied the ſcattered Troops after the Defeat at *Prague*, reſtored Courage to the Proteſtants, and put the Imperialiſts in a Conſternation, taking ſeveral places. He was reckoned more ſucceſsful in ſetting an Army ſpeedily on foot, than in Battel, yet he ceaſed not, during his Life, to diſturb the Repoſe of the *Imperialiſts*, and had ſeveral Battels with Count *Tilly* and *Wallenſtein*, the *Imperial* Generals, but was defeated; having nevertheleſs raiſed ſome more Troops, he ſent to the Duke of *Weymar*, and deſigning to go to *Venice*, he died in a Village betwixt *Zara* and *Spalatro. Mansfeld* ſtands 38 Miles S. W. of *Magdeburg*, 44 N. E. of *Erford. Cluvier. Thuanus, Strada.* The Country of *Mansfelt* is, by ſome, thought to derive its Name from *Mannus*, Second King of the *Germans. Munſter* ſays, there is a vaſt Lake in this Country, the figure of whoſe Fiſh, Frogs, and other Reptiles, are ſo accurately found by Nature, in ſome Rocks of Free-Stone, which are formed hereabouts, that they are not diſtinguiſhable at firſt view. Here are alſo Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper.

MANSFELD, a good, large, well built, and inhabited Market-Town in *Brexlow* Hundred, in the County of *Nottingham*, and Foreſt of *Sheerwood.* This Town drives a good Trade for Malt, 109 Miles from *London.*

MANSFELDT, or the Iſland *Mansfeldt*, in the Northern *America*, in *Hudſon*'s Bay. It was diſcovered, not long ago, by the *Engliſh.*

MANSO, or *Le Manſo*, (*Johannes Baptiſta*) Marquiſs *De Ville*, a *Neapolitan.* He bore Arms for the Duke of *Savoy*, then for the King of *Spain*, his own Prince. Then returning to *Naples*, he addicted himſelf to Studies, and was one of the Founders of the Academy *de gli Ozioſi* at *Naples.* He compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes; as, the Life of *Torquato Taſſo*, *l'Erocallia*, *La Poeſie Nomiche*, *Paradoſſi, &c.* He died, *Decemb.* 28. 1645. Aged near 84. *Lorenzo Craſſo Elog.*

MANTE, called *The Pretty*, a Town of *France*, upon the *Seine*, in the Dioceſs of *Chartres*, 12 Leagues below *Paris.* It had formerly the Title of an Earldom. There was a Cittadel which *Henry* IV. cauſed to be demoliſhed at the Interceſſion of the *Pariſians.* The Church, which is Collegiate, was built and founded by *Jeanne*, Daughter of *France*, whoſe Monument is on the ſide of the great Altar. *Charles* V. King of *France*, in 1376. Founded there the Monaſtery of the *Cæleſtines*, where there is a Hill famous for the beſt *French* Wine. It has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seyne.* It is 12 Miles beneath *Paris* to the Weſt, and 16 above *Roan* to the S. E. *Spicil. Tom. III.*

MANTICA, (*Francis*) a Cardinal, born at *Udina*, in *Friuli*, in 1534. He was counted a great Lawyer, and wrote *De Conjecturis Voluntatum Ultimarum, Lib. XII. Lucubrationes Vaticanæ, ſeu de Tacitis & Ambiguis Conventionibus, Lib. XXVII. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Lett. Laurenzo Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Lett.*

MANTINEA, a Town of *Arcadia* in *Morea.* It is famous for the Battel of the *Thebans*, Commanded by *Epaminondas*, *An. Rom.* 391. Some think that this Town is that now called *Mendi.* This City was compoſed at firſt of the Inhabitants of five other Cities, and by the *Argives* ſurrounded by a Brick Wall, which *Agis*, King of *Sparta*, ruined, by turning the River againſt it, and entring by the Breach, took the City. It was afterwards called *Antigonia*, from *Antigonus*, the Guardian of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, and Father of *Perſeus. Hadrian*, the Emperor, reſtored it to the old Name of *Mantinea. Ptol.* Long. 44. 20. Lat. 35. 36.

MANTOUA, a Town of *Italy* in *Lombardy*, the Metropolis of the Dutchy of that Name. The Country known under the Name of *Mantouan*, is on both ſides the *Po*, between the State of *Modena*, that of the Church, the *Demeſn* of *Venice*, and the *Milaneſe.* It is above 50 Miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The Land is very fruitful. The Town of *Mantoua* is built in the middle of the Lake, made by the River *Mincio*, ſo that it is acceſſible only by Two Bridges built upon the Lake, which makes it very ſtrong. It is fine and ancient, the Circuit is about Four Miles, it hath Eight Gates, Eighteen Pariſhes, Forty Religious Houſes, with a Synagogue for the *Jews.* The Duke's Palace, ſo famous for its rich Furniture, is the greateſt Ornament of the City, which is as it were divided into Two Parts. The Roof of the Dome, or Cathedral Church, is partly gilded, and partly of an Azure Colour; that of St. *Dominick*, the Town-Houſe, the Mill of the Twelve Apoſtles, and the Manufactures of this City, are much renowned by all Strangers. There are ſeveral Lordſhips which have been diſmembred from this Dutchy, in Appennage to younger Sons. The Family of *Gonzagues* do now enjoy the Soveraignty, having baniſhed the Tyrants thence, ſince 1327, when *Louis de Gonzagues* killed *Paſſerino Bonacolſa*, Tyrant of *Mantoua*, after which he obtained the Lordſhip of it, under the Title of *Vicar of the Empire. Charles* V. Erected it into a Dutchy, in 1530. In 1629, the *Imperialiſts* made War upon the Duke of *Mantoua*, and *Lewis* XIII. of *France* aſſiſted him. *July* 18. 1630. *Colalto*, the *Imperial* General took this City, and the Soldiers plundered it, and ruined incomparable Workmanſhip. *Mantoua* did ſcarcely ever recover this Loſs. The Duke's Palace, one of the moſt Magnificent of *Italy*, being pillaged, before which time, he had Seven different ſorts of Furniture for each Apartment, beſides an infinite number of Pictures, Statues, Cabinets, Silver, and Gold Plate, which were all carried off. Amongſt his Curioſities, there was an Unicorn and an Organ of Alabaſter. Six Tables, each of them three Foot: The firſt of them was all *Emeralds:* The Second, *Turquoiſes:* The Third, *Jacinthes:* The Fourth, *Sapphires:* The Fifth was made of *Amber:* And the Sixth of *Jaſper*. The City of *Mantoua* is reckoned 300 Years older than *Rome*. The Duke of *Mantoua* takes the Title of Duke of *Mantoua* and *Montferrat*, of Prince and Vicar Perpetual of the Holy Empire, of Marquiſs *de Gonzague*, *Viadana*, *Gazolo*, and *Dozola*, of Lord of *Luzara*, Earl of *Rodiga*, *&c.* He is the Chief of the Order of the Knights of the Blood of Chriſt, which Duke *Vincent* Inſtituted in 1608. *Mantoua* has been the Country of ſeveral famous Men, among others of *Virgil* and *Caſſ. Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital. Antonius Poſſevinus, in Mant. & Mont. hiſt. Marco Egulicola, or Agricola, Chron. di Mant. Franciſco Nigro & Frederico Boſſio, Ducat. Mant. Diſquiſ. Juriſd. Gregorio Leti Ital. Regn. Schotus Itiner. Ital. &c.*

The Council of Mantoua.

The Election of Pope *Alexander* II. having been diſturbed by that of *Cadaloe*, Biſhop of *Parma*, whom the Emperor, *Henry* IV. had named Pope under the Name of *Honorius* II. it was neceſſary to look for a Remedy to reſtore Peace to the Church. For that end, a Council was called at *Mantoua*, where the Election of *Alexander* was Confirmed, and the Antipope Condemned. *Pius* II. held a Conference there, to adviſe and find out means, how to carry on the War againſt the *Turks*, which began in 1459.

MANTURNA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, to oblige the Bride to ſtay at home. *Hoffman.*

MANUCIUS (*Aldus*) lived towards the end of the XVth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIth. He was a *Roman*, born of the Family of the *Manucii*, Printers at *Venice*, famous for their Learning. He it was, who laboured ſo much to baniſh Barbarity out of *Italy*, and to reſtore Learning. He publiſhed a *Greek* Grammar, ſome Notes upon *Horace*, *Homer*, *&c.* He had Tranſlated ſome Treatiſes of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, and St. *John* of *Damaſcus*. *Manucius* publiſhed ſome Works of the Ancients, with an excellent Preface of his own. He was a very laborious Man, married the Daughter of *Andrea Aſculano*, Printer at *Venice*, and begot *Paulus Manucius*, whom I ſhall mention hereafter. *Aldus* died at *Venice* very old, about 1513, or 1514. *Geſnerus Bibl. Le Mire de Scriptor. Sæc.* 16.

MANUCIUS, (*Aldus*) Junior, was the Son of *Paul*, and Grandſon to *Aldus Manucius*. He writ ſeveral Pieces both in *Latin* and *Italian*; as, his Commentaries upon *Cicero*, a Treatiſe of Orthography, Three Books of Epiſtles, *&c.* He was eſteemed one of the greateſt Geniuſes of his time. *John Victor de Roſſi*, who calls himſelf *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, tells melancholy Stories of him, in the Panegyrick that he hath writ of this great Man. To get Victuals, he was forced to ſell the Excellent Library that was in his Family, which his Father, Grandfather, and Great Uncles, had collected with ſo much care. It is reported, that it contained 80000 Volumes. The *Piſani* pretend they have it. *Aldus Manucius* died at *Rome* in 1597. where he was only commended for his Learning, without any other Recompence. *Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. c.* 109. *Ghilini. Theatr. d'Huom. Letter. p.* 1. *Craſelius in Elog. Thuanus hiſt. Beyerlink in cont. Chor. Opin. Simlerus in Epiſt. Geſnerus. Poſſevinus, &c.*

MANUCIUS, (*Paulus*) Son to *Aldus*, was born at *Venice* in 1512, and was not unworthy of his Predeceſſors. He kept the *Vatican* Library for ſome time; publiſhed the Works of *Cicero* with Notes and Commentaries. *De Legibus Romanis, De Dierum apud Romanos veteres ratione, De Senatu Romano, De Civitate Romana, De Comitio Romanorum.* Some Epiſtles both in *Latin* and *Italian*. He died at *Venice* 62 Years old, in 1574. *Thuanus.*

MANUEL MOSCHOPULUS, who left ſeveral *Greek* Treatiſes; amongſt the reſt, *Dictiones Atticæ. Notæ in Heſiodum. Synopſis in vitam Euripidis, &c. Geſnerus in Bibl. Poſſevinus in Appar. &c.*

MANUEL, one of the General Officers in the Army of *Theophilus*, Emperor of the *Greeks*. He ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions. This Emperor fighting againſt the *Saracens*, and obſerving the Rout of his Army, was ſo poſſeſs'd with Grief, that he remained without Motion, as if he had been out of his Wits; ſo that the brave *Manuel*, not knowing how to reſcue him out of the Hands of the Enemies, bethought himſelf of threatning, that he would kill him, if he would not follow him, and by this means ſaved him. After the Death of this Emperor, in 841, he was one of the chief Counſellors of the Empreſs *Theodora*, and a great Stickler to reſtore Image-Worſhip. *Maimbourg hiſt. of the Iconocl.*

MAPES, an *Engliſh*-Man, Canon of *Salisbury*, and afterwards Pre-Centor of *Lincoln*, and Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Century. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, and particularly ſome Satyrical Pieces againſt the Popes, the Court of *Rome*, and the *Ciſtercians*. *Bale, Leland, &c.*

MAR, a County in the North of *Scotland*, 60 Miles long from E. to W. It is bounded on the North with *Murray* and *Buchan*, on the Eaſt with the *German* Ocean, on the South with *Merns* and *Angus*, and on the Weſt with *Athol*; the River *Dee* waſhes it on the South, and the *Done* on the North; part of the Country is Mountainous and Barren, and part Fruitful. The Cities of *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, are the Places of moſt Note in the County; both as being the Seat of the Muſes, and for their Great Salmon-fiſhing. This County hath given Title of Earls to ſeveral Families, and often to the Natural Sons of the Kings; but ſince Queen *Mary*'s Reign, it hath been enjoyed by the Chief of the *Areskins*.

MARABA. The *Syrians* aſcribe to this Author, who was of their own Nation, the *Syriack* Tranſlation of the Old Teſtament, and *Ebed Jeſu* doth alſo attribute to this *Maraba*, whom he calls *Rabba the Great*, the Commentaries upon *Geneſis*, the *Pſalms*, *Proverbs*, and many of St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles. *Ebed Jeſu, Catalogue of the* Chaldean *Writers.*

MARABOTTI (*Frederick*) born at *Genoua*. He was a good Soldier, and particularly conſiderable in the Stratagemical Part of War; a famous Inſtance of which we have, when he Commanded the *Genoueſe* Fleet againſt the *Gibelines:* For, diſcrying the Enemy at a diſtance, he ſheer'd off in the Night, and ordering the Admiral's Lanthorn to be ſet up in a Shalop, bid ſome of his Men Row her towards the next Shoar, while the reſt of the Fleet ſail'd off another way without Light. In the mean time the *Gibelines* ſteering after the Lanthorn, which they imagin'd at the Head of the *Genoueſe* Fleet, were mightily ſurpriz'd the next Day, when they found nothing but this Shalop, which had deceived them all Night, and cover'd the Retreat of *Marabotti. Ub. Foliet. Elog. Clar. Vir.*

MARABOUT, the Name of the Idolatrous Prieſts in *Guinea*, and in the Country of the *Negro's* in *Africa*. The Great *Marabout*, is the Second Perſon in the Kingdom of *Ardres* in *Guinea*, who determines both Spiritual and Political Affairs.

MARACAIBO, or *Marecaye*, a Town in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Caſtil dor*, in the Southern *America*, upon the Coaſt of the Lake *Marecaye*. It is very well built, and contains about 4000 Inhabitants, and 800 Men fit to bear Arms. They have a Governor ſubject to him of *Caraco*. The *Spaniards* build Ships here, wherewith they drive a Trade through all the *Indies*, and even into *Spain* it ſelf. The Harbor is the moſt commodious in the World. *Oexmelinus Hiſt. of the Weſt-Indies.*

MARACAYBO, a vaſt Lake in South *America* in *Venezuela*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Lago de Noſtra Sennora*, from the Bay of *Mexico*, between *Cap San Roman* to the Eaſt, and *Cap de Coquibocca* to the Weſt; it entreth the Continent 40 Leagues, and is 10 over in moſt parts, the Mouth of it is half a League over, and filled by the Tides of the Ocean. By a River that falls into it, there is a Trade between *New Granada*, and the Bay of *Mexico*. *Laet. p.* 685.

MARAGNAN, an Iſland of the Southern *America*, towards the North of *Braſil*, at the Mouth of the River *Miari*. The Province which is near that River, is called *The Capitany of Maragnan.* The *French* poſſeſſed that Country formerly, but were expelled ſince by the *Portugueſe*, who are now Maſters of it, as well as of *Braſil*. The Fort called St. *Luys del Maranhan*, is the moſt conſiderable in the Country. The *Hollanders* ſurprized it in 1641, but the *Portugueſes* have retaken it ſince. The Iſland of *Maragnan* is 45 Miles in compaſs, and lies from the Line to the South 2. 30. Into this Bay there falls Three fine Rivers, *Mounin*, *Taboucouri*, *Miari*. They are very great and rapid, and the Sands on the Eaſt part of the Iſland, render it of difficult Acceſs. It had 27 Villages inhabited by about 12000 *Indians*. The Air is very ſerene, and is neither ſubject to Drought nor Cold. When the Sun returns from the Tropick of *Capricorn* to that of *Cancer*, it Rains here, for the moſt part, forty Days, or more, which is their Winter; and in the Summer, the Eaſtern Brezes blow from Sun-riſing to Sun-ſetting, and moſt ſtrong at Noon. It has plenty of Springs, and the Earth is ſo fertile, that, without help, it brings forth abundance of Maze. Its Merchandice is Saffron, Cotton, Balſam, Pepper, Tabaco. It conſiſts of ſmall pleaſant Hills, covered with fine Woods. *Laet. p.* 620.

MARAGNON, a great River of the Southern *America*. Some call it *Xauxa*. It ſprings out of the Lake *Chincacocha* in *Perou*, and falls into the River of the *Amazons*, according to *Peter Texeira*. Some Modern Relations affirm, That what we have been told concerning this River, hath very little of truth in it, and that it is a Gulph rather than a River.

MARANA, a fortified City in the Borders of *Iſtria*, with a Haven. In 1617, when the *Venetians* were at War with *Ferdinand*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Captain *Maſſy* had plotted to ſurrender it to the *Imperialiſts*, but was diſcovered and prevented. *Du Val. Geog.*

MARAN-ATHA. It is made up of two *Syriack* Words, that ſignify *The Lord Cometh*. This Expreſſion was uſed in the great Anathema, by which a Man was excluded all Humane Society, and Curſed to the utmoſt. The *Icem-attha* in the *Talmud*, ſignifieth the ſame thing; and they add a Prayer to God, That he would be pleaſed to puniſh the Man that is thus Excommunicated. *Memoires Scavans. Hammond New Teſt.*

MARANDUS, (*John*) a famous Aſtrologer in the XVth. Century, was born at *Bourg* in *la Breſſe*. *Peter Matthieu* gives this Account of him in his Hiſtory of King *Lewis* XIth. "Amongſt other things, for which the Reign of *Lewis* XIth. "was remarkable, there was one *John Marandus*, an Aſtro-"loger, who caſt *Lewis*'s Nativity, and foretelling the Ad-"ventures of his Life for Thirty Years together, gave notice "of his Rebellion to his Father, King *Charles* VIIth. This "*Marandus* was very much valued by *Amedeus* VIIIth. and "firſt Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterwards an Antipope; this "Aſtrologer having foretold the Schiſm of the Church, and "the Wars of *France* and *England*. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Breſſ. Matthieu Vie de Lewis XI.*

MARANS, a Town in *France* in the Country of *Aulnis* upon the *Sevre* of *Niort*. It is ſeated in the Fens. It hath a Caſtle, lies 2 Leagues from the Sea, and 4 from *Rochel*.

MARATA, a ſmall Kingdom of the Northern *America*. It lies near the New Kingdom of *Mexico*, and the *Mar Vermeja*, the *Red-Sea*. *Sanſon in Geog.*

MARATHON, called at this Day *Marathona*, according to *Sophianus* and *Maraſon*; as ſome others believe, a ſmall Town of *Attica*. It is famous for the Victory which 12000 *Athenians*, under the Command of *Miltiades*, obtained over the *Perſian* Army of above 500000 Men, *An. Rom.* 264, and in the 3d. of the LXXIId. *Olympiad*, the 6th. of the Month *Boedromion*, which falls towards the end of our *September*. *Herodotus lib.* 6. *Thucydides lib.* 1. *Cornelius Nepos Life of Miltiades. Ovid mentions the Marathonian Bull killed by Theſeus.*

MARBODEUS, a *French*-Man, born in the Province of *Maine*, liv'd in the XIth. Century, and wrote a Treatiſe in Verſe, *De Gemmarum*, *Lapidumque pretioſorum Formis*, *natura & viribus:* This Book was printed at *Cologne* in 1539, with Notes written by *Alardus* of *Amſterdam*, and *Pictorius Viligenſis*. *Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

St. MARC, Evangeliſt, St. *Peter*'s Diſciple, preached the Goſpel in *Libya*, *Thebais*, *Pentapolis*, *Marmarica*, and almoſt through all *Egypt*. He Founded the Church of *Alexandria*, and is alledged to have been the firſt Biſhop thereof. He is often mentioned in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles. The moſt common Opinion of the Fathers is, That he writ his Goſpel at *Rome*. *Tertullian* ſaith, that in his time, it was called the Goſpel of St. *Peter*, St. *Mark* writ his Goſpel in the Year of our Salvation 43, and ſuffered Martyrdom *April* 25. 62. His Body was tranſported from *Alexandria* to *Venice*, whereof he is the Patron. The Authors do not agree about this Tranſlation. *Euſebius lib.* 2. *hiſt. cap.* 15. *&* 16. *& in Chron. St. Jerom cap.* 8. *Cat. Gelaſius in Decret. St. Auguſtinus*, *Iſidore*. St. *Marc*, though there be ſomething of *Roman* in his Name, is, by St. *Jerom*, ſaid to be of *Jewiſh* Parents. *Papias*, according to *Euſebius*, thinks, that he was Converted by St. *Peter*; but 'tis certain, that he was one of his conſtant Attendants, and thought to have been his *Amanuenſis*. *Nazianzen* thinks, that he wrote his Goſpel at *Rome*, at the Requeſt of the Chriſtians in thoſe Parts. *Euſebius* ſays, that St. *Peter* ſent him to plant Chriſtianity in *Egypt*; that he took up his principal Reſidence at *Alexandria*, and had great ſucceſs. But the Θεραπευταὶ, whom *Epiphanius*, *Jerom*, *Baronius*, and others, will have to be Chriſtians, engaged in a more than ordinary ſtrict way of Living by St. *Mark*, and conſequently the Patterns of a Monaſtick Life, which they draw from the Account given of them by *Philo* the *Jew*, are by Dr. *Cave*, and that with much reaſon, as may be ſeen in his Life of St. *Mark*, thought to be a Sect of the *Jews*, and probably *Eſſenes*, who choſe a Contemplative and Abſtemious Life, and therefore retired into Gardens and Groves for that end; but at the ſame time, he thinks that thoſe Preparatories did facilitate their Converſion to Chriſtianity, and contribute to the Evangeliſts ſucceſs. St. *Metaphr.* and others, ſay, That he preached alſo in *Libya* with great fruit; and returning to *Alexandria*, provided for Succeſſors in the Miniſtry: But, at *Eaſter*, when the Feaſts of *Serapis* were ſolemnized, the People, being tranſported with Zeal for the Honour of their Idol, broke in upon St. *Mark*, as at Worſhip, dragged him through the Streets by the Feet to a Precipice, and put him in Priſon that Night, where he had an Heavenly Viſion, which ſupported him. Next Morning they renewed their barbarous Treatment, till the Fleſh being torn off from his Bones, his Spirits failed, and he expired amongſt their Hands, and then they burnt him. The *Venetians* pretend to have his Relicks, and have Erected one of the ſtatelieſt and richeſt Churches to his Memory that is in the World. Authors are not agreed about the time of his Martyrdom, but *Irenæus* being poſitive that he out-lived *Peter* and *Paul*, 'tis ſuppoſed, that his Death was in the latter end of *Nero*'s Reign. His Goſpels being called St. *Peter*'s, is, becauſe he faithfully writ what St. *Peter* informed him of, and imitates his Stile; or, according to ſome, becauſe writ, and ordered to be read in the Churches by St. *Peter*, but the time of its being written, is not agreed on amongſt Authors. St. *Jerom* ſays, that the laſt Chapter of this Goſpel, or, at leaſt, part of it, was wanting in all the *Greek* Copies, and rejected by ſome, as diſagreeing with the other Goſpels, but he ſhews their Conſiſtency. 'Tis alſo debated, whether it was Originally writ in *Greek* or *Latin*; that which gives moſt countenance to the latter is, a Note at the end of the *Syriack* Verſion, but that is ſuſpected as an Addition. The *Venetians* pretend to the Original *Greek* Copy written by his own Hand, but the Letters are ſo worn, that they are now not legible. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there is a Liturgy which goes under the Name of St. *Mark*; the reaſon why this Apoſtle is made the Author of it, is probably, becauſe it was receiv'd in the Church of *Alexandria*, Founded by him. The Life of St. *Barnabas* likewiſe, Tranſlated into *Latin* by *Bede*, is attributed to him; however, it ſeems more likely that this Life was written by *John Mark* mention'd in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. *Cave's Lives Ap.*

St. MARC, Pope, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Sylveſter* I. and kept the Pontificate but 8 Months, and 22 Days. The Epiſtle that goeth under his Name, is eſteemed falſe by the Learned. *Baronius in Annal. A. C.* 336. *Bellarminus lib.* 2. *de Rom. Pontif. cap.* 14. *Du Cheſne*, *Papyrius Maſſon*, *Platina in his Life*, *&c.*

MARC, Biſhop of *Epheſus*, in the XVth. Century. He was in the Council of *Florence*, in 1439, where he ſtoutly defended the Schiſm of the *Greeks*, ſaying, That the *Latins* were Hereticks, for having added this Word *filioque* to the Symbol. Being returned to *Conſtantinople*, he died miſerably. *Spond. A. C.* 1439, 1440.

MARC, Deacon of the Church of *Gaza*, lived towards the end of the XIVth. Century. *Porphyrius*, his Biſhop, ſent him to *Conſtantinople*, in 389, to perſuade the Emperor *Arcadius*, that the Idol Temple of *Marnas* in *Gaza* ſhould be pulled down. St. *John Chryſoſtomus*, to whom *Marc* made his Applications, acted with the Emperor after his ordinary Zeal. *Marc* compoſed a Relation of this Affair, mentioned by *Baronius*. It is found alſo in *Metaphraſtes* and *Surius*, in the Life of *Porphyry*, Biſhop of *Gaza*, *Feb.* 16. but the Learned are not perſuaded of the truth of theſe Acts.

MARC, an Heretick, the worſt of all *Valentine*'s Diſciples, in the IId. Century. By Magick Illuſions, he is ſaid to have cauſed Blood to appear in the Cup of the Euchariſt. He took a ſpecial care to ſeduce Women, and chiefly the Rich and Handſom, under pretence of making them partake of the Spirit of Prophecy, and of that great and heavenly Grace, whereof, he ſaid, that he was the Fountain. He got vaſt Sums from the Rich, and perſuaded the Handſom, that by conſenting to his laſcivious Deſires, they acted piouſly, and were filled with the Holy Ghoſt. *Euſebius lib.* 4. *hiſt. cap.* 20.

MARC, an Heretick, in the IVth. Century, born at *Memphis* in *Egypt*. He profeſſed the Errors of the *Gnoſticks*, and went up and down the World to ſpread them. He came into *Gaul*, and afterwards into *Spain*, where many Women, the Chief of which was *Agape*, profeſſed his Error, as well as the *Rhetorician Helvidius*, and *Priſcillianus*, the Patron of the *Priſcillianiſt*'s. *Sulpitius Severus lib.* 2. *hiſt. Sacr. Baronius A. C.* 381.

St. MARC, an Order of Knighthood at *Venice*, repreſented in their Coat of Arms, by a winged Lyon, Gules, with this Motto: *Pax tibi*, *Marce Evangeliſta*. This Order is Conferred upon thoſe only, who have done the Commonwealth ſome conſiderable Service. The Knights are Burgeſſes of *Venice*, and have the Privilege to bear in their Coat of Arms, the Muffles of a Lion at the top of the Helmet, which the *Venetians* eſteem mightily. *Juſtiniani*'s *Hiſtory of Venice. Le Mire de Orig. Ord. Equeſtr.*

MARC, Biſhop of *Arethuſa*, one of the Principal Abettors of *Arianiſm*, in the IVth. Century. He was preſent at the Council of *Sirmium*, in the Year 352, and was charg'd with drawing up the Confeſſion of Faith made there; and afterwards, upon ſeveral Occaſions, he engag'd himſelf in the Defence of *Arianiſm:* 'Tis ſaid, That he preſerv'd *Julian*'s Life in the beginning of the Reign of *Conſtantius*; notwithſtanding which Piece of Service, he was afterwards put to Death when *Julian* came to the Crown: The cauſe of this ſeverity was as followeth; *Marc* having formerly pull'd down a fine Heathen Temple, was call'd to Account for't, and order'd by *Julian* to Re-build it at his own proper Charge: To decline this Inconvenience, *Marc* quitted the Town, but underſtanding that People were in ſome trouble about him, he came back, and appear'd publickly before the Heathens; upon this he was drag'd about the Streets, and the Soldiers toſſing him up in the Air, receiv'd him upon the Points of their Swords, and being not yet perfectly dead, they beſmear'd him with Honey, and putting him in a Basket of Ruſhes, hung him up in a place expos'd to the Flies. Had not the Glory of his Sufferings been tarniſh'd with his Heterodoxy, he might have been compar'd with the moſt Illuſtrious

Martyrs: And after all, 'tis poſſible he might come off from his Hereſy before he died; and, indeed, the Commendation which *Gregory Nazianzen* gives him, makes his Converſion not improbable. *Gregor. Nazian. Orat.* 1*ſt. in Julian. Sozomen lib.* 4, *&* 5. *Socrat. lib.* 2*d. Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.*

MARC, a Hermit, liv'd in the IVth. Century. He was Contemporary with St. *Chryſoſtome* and St. *Nilus*. Some Authors believe that he was the ſame whom *Palladius* mentions to have ſeen, and that he was remarkable for his extraordinary Age, and yet, notwithſtanding, could ſay the *Old* and *New Teſtament* by heart. We have nothing further to add, with any certainty, of him, excepting that there are Nine Treatiſes of his in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and that he was call'd an *Aſcetick*. *Photius* affirms likewiſe, that he wrote a Book againſt the *Melchiſedechian* Hereticks. *Photius Cod.* 200. *Pallad. in Hiſt. Lauſ. &c.*

MARCA, *(Peter de)* Preſident of the Parliament of *Navarre*, afterwards Biſhop of *Conſeras*, Archbiſhop of *Tholouſe*, and nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*, liv'd in the XVIIth. Century, and was one of the greateſt Men for Genius and Learning in his time. His Merits, and the great Service he did the Church and Crown of *France*, preferr'd him to thoſe conſiderable Poſts he was poſſeſs'd of. He was born at *Paw* in *Bearn*, in 1594, of a conſiderable Family. He ſtudi'd the Law at firſt, and was Councellor, and afterwards Preſident of the Parliament of *Paw*. His being concern'd in ſome Diſputes about Religion, made him apply himſelf to the Study of Church-Hiſtory, in which, as his Works ſufficiently ſhew, he made an extraordinary Progreſs. He died in 1662, as he was preparing to take Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Bearn*. *De Concordia Sacerdotii & Imperii. De Primatu Lugdunenſi. Catalania illuſtrata: Marca Hiſpanica*; and ſeveral other very learned Pieces. Monſ. *Baluzius*, who wrote his Life, and other Learned Men, give an extraordinary Character of him. *Faget. &c.*

MARCELLA, one of the Illuſtrious Women that lived under the Tuition of St. *Jerom*, Daughter to *Albinus*. She became a Widow ſeven Months after her Marriage, and would never Marry again, though much preſſed by her Relations, and other conſiderable Men, as *Cercalis*, amongſt the reſt, who would have married her. She lived a very retired Life. *Paula* had the happineſs of her acquaintance; and *Euſtochium* was bred in her Apartment. From whence 'tis eaſy to collect, ſays St. *Jerome*, the Virtue and Quality of the Miſtriſs, by that of her Scholars, who were Educated under her. When ſhe once knew St. *Jerom*, ſhe never met him without asking him ſome Queſtion or other out of the Scriptures, in which ſhe was a great Proficient, and oppoſed the *Origeniſts*, who began to riſe at *Rome*. She died a little while after *Rome* was taken by the *Goths*, in 409. *St.* Jerom *in her Life to* Principia, *Epiſt.* 8. *&c.*

MARCELLIANS, the Name that was given in the IVth. Century, to them that followed the Opinions of *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*, who was condemned in the Council of *Conſtantinople*, in 381.

MARCELLIANUS, a great Captain in *Dalmatia*, in the Vth. Century. He was Maſter of the Country after *Aetius* his Death, but the Emperor, *Leo*, dealt ſo fairly with him, that he engaged him to leave it, and to beat the *Vandals* out of *Sardinia*, which he performed in a very little time.

MARCELLINA, a certain impudent Woman, who under Pope *Anicetus* in 170, endeavoured to introduce at *Rome* the Sect of the *Gnoſticks*, which She profeſſed. She made uſe of her Beauty and Wit, to ſeduce the Orthodox by her laſcivious Pleaſures, which ſhe turned into Tenets of her Religion. *St. Irenæus lib.* 1. *cap.* 24. *St. Epiphanius hær.* 27.

MARCELLINA, Siſter of St. *Ambroſe*, to whom Pope *Liberius* gave the Veil, and pronounced an excellent Diſcourſe upon that Occaſion, which St. *Ambroſe* hath inſerted in the Third Book of his Treatiſe, *De Virginitate*.

MARCELLINUS, Pope, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Caius*, *May* 3. 296. when the Church began to breath a little from her Perſecutions. This Calm did not hold long, the Perſecution began a-new more violently in 302. This Pope is ſaid, for want of Courage, to have offered a Sacrifice to *Hercules*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, in the Temple of *Veſta*, by which he ſaved his Life for that time; but he is ſaid to have repented of this great and ſcandalous Sin; and, that in order to blot it out, he went and preſented himſelf before the Judges, where he courageouſly confeſſed the Name of Jeſus Chriſt, for which he ſuffered Martyrdom, *April* 26. 304. *Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. cap.* 8. *Platina* adds, That this Perſecution of *Diocleſian*, was the longeſt and bloodieſt of all the other, there being no kind of Torment that could be invented, which the Chriſtians did not undergo; ſome had their Fleſh ſcraped, and torn off with Potſherds; others had ſharp Reeds thruſt under their Nails, and the Women into their Privities; and a certain Perſon being ſo hardy, as to pull down, and tear in pieces an Edict, that was ſet up againſt the Chriſtians; he was thereupon Ordered to be flea'd, and to have Vinegar mixed with Salt, poured upon his raw Fleſh till he died. Not to enumerate more Inſtances, *Damaſus* affirms, That there were no leſs than 17000 Perſons, of both Sexes, who ſuffered Martyrdom through the ſeveral Provinces, in the ſpace of 30 days, beſides a vaſt number baniſhed to the Iſlands, or Condemned to work in the Mines, or Melting-houſes, to dig Sand, hew Stones, *&c.* He farther adds, That it is the Judgment of *Euſebius*, that this Calamity beſel the Chriſtians by God's Permiſſion, as a juſt Judgment for the Corruption of Manners, which the Liberty and Indulgence, that they before enjoyed, had occaſioned amongſt them. After all, ſome People queſtion the truth of *Marcellinus*'s Sacrificing to Idols.

MARCELLINUS, called *Comes*, becauſe he was Count of *Illyrium*, lived under the Emperor *Juſtinian*. He compoſed a Chronicle, which begins at 379, where that of St. *Jerom* ended, and finiſhes it at the Fourth Conſulſhip of *Juſtinian*, which was the Eighth Year of his Empire, and *An. Chr.* 534. There is a Continuation of it to the Year 566. *Caſſiodorus* praiſes much this Work, and affirms beſides, that *Marcellinus* had publiſhed Four Books concerning the Cities of *Conſtantinople* and *Jeruſalem*. *Antonius Schoonhovius* cauſed the Chronicle of this Author to be printed in the laſt Century. *Joſephus Scaliger*, and ſeveral others have alſo printed it, but the beſt Edition is that of Father *Sirmond*, in 1619. *Caſſiodorus Divin. Lect. cap.* 17. *&* 25.

MARCELLINUS, Brother to the Tyrant *Maximus*, was Defeated by the Emperor *Theodoſius* at *Pettau*, on the *Drave*, where he had Encamped, *An.* 388. *Zoſim.*

MARCELLINUS, a Prieſt, who took part with *Urſinus*, who was choſen againſt Pope *Damaſus*, in 367. He Libelled the ſaid Pope, and afterwards turned *Luciferian*. *Baron.*

MARÇELLINUS, Tribune and Imperial Notary of the Empire, a Dignity like that of our Secretaries of State. He was Tribune in *Africk*, in the time of St. *Auguſtin*, who eſteemed him ſo much, that he dedicated to him his Three Books concerning the Remiſſion of Sins, the Treatiſe concerning the Spirit and the Letter. He writ alſo ſeveral Epiſtles to him, wherein he expreſſes his great reſpect. He was a very Wiſe and Intelligent Man, and earneſtly wiſhed an Agreement in the *African* Church, divided by the Schiſin of the *Donatiſts*. Wherefore, when the Emperor, *Honorius*, had Commanded a Conference betwixt the Catholicks and the Schiſmaticks, he choſe the Tribune *Marcellinus* to aſſiſt at it in his Name. He pronounced in the behalf of the Orthodox, which made the *Donatiſts* ſo angry, that not content with publiſhing, that he had been bribed by the Catholicks, they farther reſolved to ruin him. Wherefore when *Marinus* came into *Africk*, in 413, to Command the Emperor's Armies againſt *Heraclian*, who had revolted: They perſuaded him, that *Marcellinus* ſided with that Rebel, ſo that he put him to Death. He is counted amongſt the Martyrs. *St. Auguſt. de geſt. com. Emer. St. Jerom lib.* 3. *cont. Pelag. Baron. in Annal. A. C.* 310, 311, 313. *& in Martyr. ad diem* 6. *Aprilis.*

MARCELLUS, *(Caius)* Husband to *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Cl. Marcellus*, the great Hope of *Rome*, and the Citizen's Darling, being choſe as Co-adjutor in the Government by *M. Agrippa Cæſar*. The Youth being of a chearful Temper, mighty Wit, frugal, continent and patient under Fatigue, was cut off at the Baths, in the 18th. Year of his Age, by the Fraud of *Livia*, and not [illegible] to *Auguſtus*; though he had Adopted him at the Age of 16, and married him to his Daughter *Julia*, whom, after his Death, he beſtowed on *Marcus Agrippa*. *Virgil*, in the 6th. of his *Æneids*, deſcribes the generous Diſpoſition of this Youth, which he repeated before *Auguſtus* and *Octavia*, who fell in a Swoon, at the Name of her Son, and when recovered, Ordered him 10 Seſterces for every Verſe, ſo that for 18 Lines, he had 500 Pieces of Gold. The Verſes begin thus,

Atque hic Æneas una (namque ire videbat)
Egregium forma Juvenem & fulgentibus Armis, *&c.*

Suet. Plut.

St. **MARCELLUS**, Pope, firſt of that Name, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Marcellinus* towards the end of *November*, in 304. He divided *Rome* into 20 Titles or Pariſhes, wherein the Catechumens were to be Baptized, and the Martyrs buried. *Maxentius*, a cruel Enemy to the Chriſtians, Condemned him to look after the Horſes that were uſed to ride Poſt, in a pitiful Stable upon the High Road. About Nine Months after, his Clergy took him from thence, and carried him to the Houſe of a Holy Widow named *Lucina*. *Maxentius* hearing it, cauſed the Poſt-Horſes to be brought thither, and bound him to the ſame Office, as before. The Stink of the place, his Nakedneſs, and other Miſeries of that Condition, ended his Life, *Jan.* 16. 309. *Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

MARCELLUS II. called before *Marcellus Cervinus*, Cardinal of the Title of the *Holy Croſs* in *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Julius* III. in 1555. He came to *Rome* under the Pontificate of *Paul* III. who choſe him to be his firſt Secretary; afterwards he ſent him with his Nephew *Farneſe*, who went Legate into *France*, and the *Low-Countries*, to compoſe the Differences between *Francis* I. and the Emp[illegible] *Charles* V. The Cardinal left the Buſineſs in the hands of *Michael Cervin*, who then was Biſhop of *Nicaſtro*. When he came back, he was made Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1559, and named one of the Preſidents in the Council of *Trent*. *Marcellus* would not change his Name, when he became Pope. He died 21 Days after his Election. Some are of Opinion, that he was poiſoned. He uſed to ſay, That he did not ſee, how they that were elevated to the Papal Dignity, could take care of their own Salvation. *Embrardus lib.* 4. *Chron. Panvin. in his Life. Jerom Seripando in Epiſt. princip. Spond. in Annal. A. C.* 1555. *n.* 5, 6. *Paulus Jovius, Thuanus, Sadoletus, &c.*

MARCELLUS, (*Marcus Claudius*) a *Roman* Commander, famous for his Courage, was the Head of a conſiderable Family at *Rome*, and five times Conſul. He was called *The Sword of the* Romans, as *Fabius* was called *Their Shield*. He made War upon the *Galli Geſates*, and killed their King *Britomarus* with his own Hand. He ſubdued the *Inſubrians*, and took *Milan* their Capital. He took alſo *Syracuſa*, after three Years Siege; his Attacks being rendred uſeleſs, by the admirable Machines of *Archimedes*, whom, nevertheleſs, he endeavoured to preſerve, and was extreamly grieved at his Death. This Great Man was, notwithſtanding his good Conduct, liable to Reproach, and obliged to come to *Rome*, and vindicate himſelf, which he did ſo well, that he was immediately thereupon created Conſul. He fought two Days againſt *Hannibal* with equal Succeſs, but was killed on the third, and his Corps falling into the Conqueror's Hands, was uſed with all imaginable Reſpect and Honour. *Plutarch, Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illuſtr.* The Family of the *Marcelli* was famous at *Rome* amongſt the *Plebeain* Families. Of which there were ſeveral other conſiderable Men.

MARCHANTIUS, (*James*) born at *Furnes*, near *Dunkirk*, about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He was a Lawyer, Hiſtorian, and Poet, and wrote *De Rebus Geſtis à Flandriæ Comitibus. De Rebus Flandriæ Memorabilibus*, &c. His Brother *Peter* was a *Franciſcan*, and wrote *Tribunal Sacramentale. Baculus Paſtoralis*, &c. *Valer. And. Bibl. Belg.*

La **MARCHE**, a Province in *France*, with the Title of an Earldom. This Country is fruitful, 'tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower Marche*. The whole is bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the Eaſt by *Auvergne*, on the Weſt by *Poictou*, and on the South by *Limoſin*, to which it is ſometimes attributed, though it is a diſtinct Province. *Geieret* is the principal Town in the *Upper Marche*, and *La Dorat* of the other; the Rivers *Vienne, Cher, Creuſe, Gartempe*, have their Source in this Province. It gives the Title of an Earldom, which was united to the Crown, about 1531.

MARCHE of *Ancona*, a Province in *Italy*, in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. The chief Towns are *Ancona, Aſcoli, Camarino, Macerata, Loretta, Fermo*, &c. This Province both large and fruitful, is one of the Chief of the *Demeſn* of the Holy See. It contains part of the *Picenum* of the Ancients. The *Adriatick* Sea lieth Northward of it, *Ombria* Southward, the Dutchy of *Urbin* Eaſtward, and the *Ulterior Abruzza* Weſtward. The City of *Ancona*, being given to Pope *Zachary* by *Luitp*[illegible]*ndus*, King of the *Lombards*, about 741. His Succeſſ[illegible]me, gained all the reſt of this Marquiſate to it. This [illegible] is ſo fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire, it was called *Picenum Annonarum*.

MARCHE of *Brandenburg*: See **BRANDENBOURG.**

MARCHE of *Spain*. *Catalonia*, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*, had the Name of *Marche* of *Spain*: *Marca Hiſpanica*. In the latter times of the Empire, that Name was given to thoſe Provinces which bordered upon other Eſtates.

MARCHE TREVISANE, a Province of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It contains four Territories, that of *Treviſa*, of *Feltro*, *Cadorino*, and *Belluno*. The *Marche Treviſane* was formerly larger than it is now. The *Venetians* have been Maſters of it ever ſince 1390. *Friuli* lies Eaſtward of it, with the Territories of *Trent* and *Vicenza*. *See* TREVISE.

MARCIA PROBA, Queen of the Ancient *Britains*, who Reign'd before the Birth of our Saviour. She was married to King *Guithelindus*, and was a Woman of great Prudence and Conduct. After the Death of her Husband, and during the Minority of her Son *Siſillus*, ſhe Govern'd the Kingdom her ſelf, and publiſh'd a Collection of Laws, call'd *Leges Marcianæ*, which *Gildas Badonicus* tranſlated into *Latin*; and King *Alfred* into the *Saxon* Tongue. *Bede. Polydore Virgil. Du Cheſne*, &c.

MARCIAN, Emperor of the Eaſt, Son to a Soldier in *Illyrium*. His Courage and Piety raiſed him to the *Imperial* Throne. He fought in the Battel, which the *Romans*, under *Aſpar*'s Command, loſt in *Africk*, in 431. It is reported, that having been taken Priſoner, *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals*, obſerving with Admiration, that an Eagle had pearch'd upon *Marcian*'s Head, immediately ſent him back to *Conſtantinople*, having firſt made him promiſe, that he would never make War againſt the *Vandals*. After the Death of *Theodoſius*, Junior, *Pulcheria*, who had ſucceeded him in the Empire, married *Marcian*, *July* 29. or, according to the Chronicle of *Alexandria*, *Auguſt* 26. 450. Three Days after his Election, he publiſhed a very rigorous Law againſt Hereticks, and re-called the Biſhops, who had been Depoſed and Baniſhed by the pretended Council of *Epheſus*. Afterwards in 451, he called a General Council at *Chalcedon*, where he aſſiſted, without medling with Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, and to give Authority to what had been concluded in that Aſſembly, he publiſhed ſeveral Edicts. He is eſteemed one of the greateſt Princes that ever Governed the Empire, and to have equalled *Conſtantine the Great*, by his Innocence, by his Zeal for the true Religion, by his Charity to the Poor, and chiefly by his Chaſtity. He died at *Conſtantinople*, *Jan.* 26. 457. Aged 6[illegible] Years. *Marcellinus in Chron. Evagrius lib.* 2. *Nicephorus lib.* 1[illegible] *Procopius*, &c.

MARCIAN, Son of the Emperor *Anthemius*. He endeavoured, but in vain, to Uſurp the Empire from *Zeno*.

MARCIAN, King of the *Germans*, made himſelf formidable towards the end of the IVth. Century. He joyned with the *Romans*, to make War againſt the *Gauls*, of whoſe Neighbourhood he grew jealous. He did not ſucceed in that Deſign, and he was killed towards 374, as *Ammianus Marcellinus* writes.

MARCIAN, Biſhop of *Arles*, introduced the Sect of the *Novatians* into *Gaul* in the IIId. Century. Thruſting the Penitents out of his Church, he ſeparated himſelf from his Brethren, who admitted them to Publick Penance. St. *Cyprian* writ a Letter to Pope *Stephen*, to induce him to extirpate that growing Hereſy.

MARCIAN, a General of the Emperor *Juſtin the Younger*'s Army in the VIth. Century. He was unadviſedly deprived of the Command, which the Soldiers hearing, raiſed the Siege of *Niſibe*. So the *Perſians* having no more Enemies to reſiſt them, ravaged *Syria*, took *Antioch*, *Heraclea*, and *Apamea*, which they totally ruined.

MARCIANOPOLIS, a Town of *Mæſia* in *Bulgaria*, which thoſe of the Country call *Preſlaw*, between *Odiſſe* and *Anchiale*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* ſaith, that it was ſo called from a Siſter of *Trajan* named *Marcia*. *Trebellius Pollio* mentions it in the Life of the Emperor *Claudius* II. ſpeaking of ſeveral Battels fought near that Town. It was formerly a Biſhop's See. The Codex *Theodoſianus* makes mention of *Marmarius*, who was Biſhop of it, as one of the Orthodox, whoſe Faith was to be embraced. *L. de fide Cath. Cod. Theodoſ.*

MARCION, an Hereſiarch, who lived in the IId. Century. He was born at *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, or *Pontus*, for which reaſon, he is ſometimes ſurnamed *Ponticus*. In his younger Years, he followed the *Stoick*-Philoſophy, and was a lover of Solitude and Poverty; but being convicted of Uncleanneſs with a Virgin, he was Expelled the Church by his Father, who was Biſhop. After which, he came to *Rome*, where, not being admitted to the Eccleſiaſtical Communion, becauſe his Father oppoſed it, he, out of ſpight, embraced *Cerdon*'s Hereſy, and became the Author of new Errors, in 134. He held, with *Cerdon*, Two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad. The Bad, he ſaid, was the Author of the World, and of the Law; and the Good, he ſaid, was the Author of the Goſpel, and Redeemer of the World. He called himſelf Jeſus Chriſt, ſent on purpoſe to aboliſh the Law, as being bad. *Origen* affirms, that he ſuppoſed there was a God of the *Jews*, a God of the *Chriſtians*, and a God of the *Gentiles*. *Tertullian* ſpeaks of Nine; and obſerveth more curiouſly than any body elſe, the reſt of his Opinions; as, That he denied the Reſurrection of the Body, Condemned Marriage, excluding married People from Salvation, whom he would not Baptize, though he allowed of three Sorts, and that the Living were ſometimes Chriſtened for the Dead. By his Sect, the Women commonly adminiſtred the Sacraments. *Rhodon*, a *Greek* Author, quoted by *Euſebius*, ſays, That the Diſciples of this Hereſiarch, added many other Errors to his Dogms, and were called *Marcioniſts*; that the Hereſiarch meeting St. *Polycarpus* in the Streets of *Rome*, asked him, *Whether he knew him? Very well*, anſwered the Holy Biſhop, *I know you to be the Devil's Eldeſt Son. Conſtantine the Great* publiſhed an Edict againſt the *Marcionites*, and the other Hereticks, in 326, and *Theodoret*, Biſhop of *Cyrus*, converted 10000 of them, in 423. *Tertullianus de Præſcript. & in Marc. St. Irenæus lib.* 1. *&* 3. *St. Epiphanius Hær.* 42.

MARCIUS, ſurnamed *Rutilius*, was the firſt that ever was choſen Conſul of a *Plebeian* Family. He routed the *Privernates*, and took the City, *Privernum*, for which he was allowed a Triumph, *An. Rom.* 397. He was choſen Dictator in the War againſt the *Tuſcans*, *Faliſci*, and *Tarquinians*. After the Victory, wherein he took 8000 Priſoners, the Senate oppoſed his Triumph, becauſe a *Plebeian*, but yet it was granted, and the People never ſhewed more Joy, to the great Grief of the Senators; yet he continued to do the Republick good Service till his Death. His Family became very famous at *Rome*, and furniſhed the Commonwealth with Conſuls, and ſucceſsful

Commanders. *Titus Livius lib.* 7. & 10. *Diodorus lib.* 16. *Florus. Caſſiodorus.*

MARCIUS, a famous Magician at *Roan*, who writ a Book like that of *Noſtredamus*, which fell into the Hands of *Marcus Attilius*, who by Order of the Senate, made an exact ſearch for all ſuch Writings. *An. Rom.* 541, or 542. there was found a Prophecy concerning the Battel at *Cannæ*, which ſeemed plain enough, and is ſet down at large in *Titus Livius*. This raiſed the Author's Credit. Another of his Prophecies gave occaſion to the Inſtitution of the Games, Conſecrated by the *Romans* to *Apollo*. His Book was afterwards carefully kept among the Sacred Books. *Titus Livius lib.* 25. *cap.* 12.

MARCK, or Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg*, a Province in *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of the ſame Name. It is commonly divided into Three Parts; the Ancient, or High *Marche*, called by thoſe of the Country, *Alte Marche*, the Chief Town of which is *Tangermund*; this Part lies Weſtward. The other called the *New Marck*, lies Eaſtward, the Chief Town is *Cuſtrin*. The Third Part in the middle, and larger than the Two others, is called *Mittel Marck*, the Chief Town is *Berlin*. *See* BRANDENBOURG.

MARCK, a Province of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*, with the Title of a County belonging to the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, who had it by Inheritance from the Houſe of *Juliers*. The Chief Town is *Marck*, which gives the Name to the Province. It ſtands upon the *Lippe*, as does alſo *Ham*. That Country lies Southward of the River *Lippe*. The Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* is to the Eaſtward, the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* Northward, the Dutchy of *Mons* or *Berg* Southward and Weſtward.

MARCOMANNI, a People of Ancient *Germany*, which *Regino* calls *Marahenſes*, and probably *Marhera* was their Country. *Cluverius* ſaith, that they dwelt between the Rivers *Rhine*, *Danube*, and the *Neckar*, and that from thence they paſſed into *Bohemia*, with the *Seduſians* and *Harudes*. From that time they often Revolted againſt the *Romans*, and chiefly under *Marcus Antoninus*. They are mentioned by *Ptolemæus*, *Dion*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Julius Capitolinus*, and ſeveral other Ancient Authors. *Statius lib.* 3. *Syl. carm.* 3.

MARCOMIR, the Name of ſome Princes, who are ſaid to have governed the *Francks* before *Pharamond*. *Trithemius de Origine Franc.* ſays, That *Antenor* being killed by the *Scythians* and *Goths*, left a Son named *Marcomir*, who obſerving the Monſter with the Triple Head, ſhewn him by *Alinurus*, his Maſter, a famous Magician, quitted his Country and came to *Germany*, the Lion's Head, one of the three, marking the *Germans*, as the Toad's did the *French*, and the Eagle's Head the *Roman* Empire. *Marcomir* III. one of his Deſcendants, was vanquiſhed by the Emperor *Claudius*, at his return from *Britain*. *Marcomir* IV. reigned 21 Years. *Marcomir* V. was very powerful, made War againſt the *Romans*, and rendred himſelf formidable to his Enemies. This the *Romantick* Abbot will have to be the Father of *Pharamond*.

St. MARCOUL, or *Marculphus*, Abbot of *Nanteuil*, born at *Bayeux* in *Normandy*. He is the Founder of an Order of Monks, that follow the Rule of St. *Bennet*. He was very much eſteemed by *Childebert*, King of *France*, Son to *Clovis*, the firſt Chriſtian King. *Faroul*, *Life of St.* Marcoul.

MARCULPHUS, a Monk, who liv'd about the Year 660. He wrote Two Books, *De Formulis*, or concerning the Forms of Law: The firſt gives an Exemplification of the *Chartæ Regales*. The ſecond, of the *Chartæ Pagenſes*. This Work, as *Du Cheſne* obſerves, is very ſerviceable, not to ſay neceſſary, for the underſtanding the Hiſtory of the firſt Race of the *French* Kings. It was publiſh'd in *Octavo*, in 1613, by *Bignonius*, who has made a great many curious Notes upon't. *Du Cheſne Bibl. des Hiſt. de France*, *p.* 26, &c.

MARCUS ANTONIUS, one of the *Triumviri*, was Son to *Marcus Antonius*, ſurnamed *Creticus*, and Grandſon to another of the ſame Name, a great Orator, whom *Cinna* cauſed to be put to Death, for having embraced *Sylla*'s Party. His Mothers Name was *Julia*, of the Family of *Julius Cæſar*: After the Death of her firſt Husband, ſhe marri'd *Lentulus*, who was put to Death by *Tully*, for being concern'd in *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy. This Piece of Juſtice, was, probably, one reaſon of the great miſunderſtanding betwixt *Mark Anthony* and *Tully*. *M. Anthony* ſpent the firſt of his time at *Rome*, afterwards he travel'd into *Greece*, and had a Command in the Army under *Gabinius*, in the Year of *Rome* 698. He follow'd this *Gabinius* into *Egypt* and *Judea*, where he gave good proof of his Courage, and the Generoſity of his Temper, but not without an Allay of Misbehaviour as to his Morals. At his Return to *Rome*, he was made Quæſtor, and afterwards, going into *Gaul*, he gain'd the good Opinion of *Julius Cæſar*, and perſuaded him to ſet up againſt *Pompey*; and afterwards, when *Cæſar* march'd towards *Rome*, *M. Anthony* follow'd him, and did him conſiderable Service in the Civil Wars. When *Cæſar* was Dictator, he made *M. Anthony* General of the Horſe, in the Year of *Rome* 705; and in 710, he was joyn'd with him in the Conſulſhip, and one day, when the *Lupercalia* were celebrated, *M. Anthony* made an offer to ſet a Crown upon *Cæſar*'s Head. But *Cæſar* being Aſſaſſinated the ſame Year by *Brutus*, *Caſſius*, &c. *Anthony* called the Senate together, and wrought up the People to a Mutiny, by haranguing upon *Cæſar*'s Character, the Barbarity of his Murther, and holding out the bloody Habit, in which he was aſſaſſinated; to which he artificially added a ſtroke or two upon the Legacy, which *Cæſar* had bequeath'd to the Mob. Afterwards the *Romans* were diſſatisfied with his Conduct, as being too Arbitrary and Aſpiring; upon this, *M. Anthony* takes the Field, and lays Siege to *Modena*, into which *Decimus Brutus* had caſt himſelf, with a deſign to defend the Place. The Senate, after having tried in vain, to bring *M. Anthony* to his Duty, gave Order to *Octavius Cæſar*, afterwards *Auguſtus*, and to the Conſuls *Panſa* and *Hirtius*, to Fight him. This War being luckily enough ended, *M. Anthony*, *Auguſtus*, and *Lepidus*, form'd a Triumvirate, which prov'd very unfortunate and fatal to ſeveral Great Men, particularly to *Tully*. A year after, which was 712 of *Rome*, *M. Anthony* and *Auguſtus* defeated *Brutus* and *Caſſius* in *Macedonia*, and afterwards falling into a Miſunderſtanding about ſome private Affairs, they were made Friends again, by *Anthony*'s marrying *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter; and thus their Power encreaſing to that height, that *Lepidus* ſtood almoſt for a Cypher; They, as it were, parted the Empire between them, *M. Anthony* travelling into *Aſia*, and *Cæſar* into *Gaul*. *M. Antony* made War upon the *Parthians*, but with ill Succeſs, being oblig'd to Retreat in diſorder through *Armenia*, from whence he march'd into *Egypt*; the deſign of his going thither, was to viſit *Cleopatra*, for whom he had a Paſſion ſeveral Years before; this Lady ſmit him to that degree of Diſtraction, that he forgot the Regards due to his Wife and Children. *Octavia*, who was a vertuous Lady, was ſorry at the News of her Husband's Conduct, and reſolv'd to make him a Viſit, in order to recover him to Sobriety; to this purpoſe ſhe ſet forward, but being come as far as *Athens*, *M. Anthony* ſent her a Meſſage to return back to *Rome*, with a promiſe to be ſhortly there himſelf: But he was not in a Condition to be Maſter of his Word, being perfectly in the Power of *Cleopatra*, to whoſe Ambition and Humour, he ſacrific'd ſeveral Kings to enrich this Queen with their Dominions. In the Year of *Rome* 720. he ſcandalouſly ſurpriz'd the King of *Armenia*, had him brought to *Alexandria* in Chains of Gold, and led him in triumph, as if he had been fairly taken Priſoner. In the mean time, *M. Anthony* was proclaim'd Traytor at *Rome*; notwithſtanding which, he was ſo vain as to fancy, he could Conquer the Republic, and make a Preſent of the Empire to his Miſtriſs. In the Year of *Rome*, 723, *Auguſtus* put himſelf at the Head of his Army to go againſt him, and on the 2d. of *September* defeated him in a Sea-fight, at *Actium*. *Cleopatra* went off firſt, and *M. Anthony*, who could not live without her, quitted the Fleet, and follow'd her to *Alexandria*, with a deſign to raiſe new Forces. The Year after *Auguſtus* carried the War into *Egypt*, and by a Train of Succeſſes brought *Anthony* to that pitch of Deſperation, that he diſpatch'd himſelf, imagining that *Cleopatra* had been dead before. *M. Anthony* had *Fulvia* for his firſt Wife, by whom, beſides other Children, he had *Julius Antonius*, call'd *Africanus*, who was Conſul with *Fabius Maximus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 744. This *Africanus* was afterwards put to Death by *Auguſtus*. *M. Anthony* had likewiſe two Daughters by *Octavia*; *Antonia*, the Eldeſt, was married to *Domitius Ænobarbus*: And *Antonia*, the younger, to *Druſus*. His Life and Actions are at large in *Plutarch*. *Tacitus lib.* 4. *Suetonius*, *in Auguſto*. *Dion hiſt.* *Appianus in Parth.* *Florus*, *Oroſius*, &c. The Family of the *Antonii* was famous at *Rome*. Some Authors are of Opinion, that it deſcended from *Anton*, *Hercules* his Son, as *Plutarch* obſerveth. Many of that Family died miſerably, which gave occaſion to *Tacitus* to ſay, *That the Family of the* Antonians *was Famous*, *but Unfortunate*. *Dionyſius Antiq. Rom. lib.* 10. *Titus Livius lib.* 4, & 8. *Velleius Paterculus.*

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS VERUS, called *The Philoſopher*, ſucceeded his Father-in-law, *Antoninus Pius*, *March* 7. 161. and aſſociated to the Empire *Lucius Ælius Verus*, to whom he married his Daughter *Lucilla*. He was the beſt of all the *Roman* Emperors. He made no general Edict againſt the Chriſtians, but being very much given to Idolatry, and deſirous to imitate *Numa*, from whom he pretended to derive his Original, he gave occaſion by ſeveral Reſcripts, to the fourth Perſecution, in which, through the ſeveral Provinces of the Empire, many Chriſtians were Martyr'd, in 162. He triumphed over the *Parthians*, with his Collegue, whom he loſt in the beginning of the ſecond War, about 169. This War had already laſted four Years, and the *Romans* obtained but ſmall advantage. In 174, the *Barbarians* had ſo hemmed in the *Roman* Army, that it was not thought poſſible for them to eſcape, and at the ſame time they were fatigued with an extraordinary Heat and Thirſt. In this preſſure, the Pagans invoked their Gods, but in vain; and a Legion, which was intirely Chriſtian, prayed to God to deliver them from this Danger; whereupon immediately a refreſhing Shower fell into the *Roman* Camp, whilſt, at the ſame time, Thunder and Lightning fell upon their Enemies, and put them to flight. *Julius Capitolinus* aſcribes this to the Prayers of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Dion* to a Magician named *Arnulphus*; but *Xiphilin* accuſes him of a wilful and inconſiderate Miſtake, ſaying, That all the Glory of this, was due to the Chriſtian Legion, which was afterwards called *Toe Thundring Legion*, as the Twelfth Legion was called in *Auguſtus*'s time. The Emperor, in his Letter to the Senate, confeſſed that he owed that Victory to the Chriſtians, and thereupon forbad the Perſecution. *Tertullian* mentions this Victory thus, *Marcus quoque Aurelius in Germanica expeditione Chriſtianorum Militum orationibus ad Deum factis imbres in Siti illa impetravit:* He mentions alſo the Letter writ by the Emperor, of which *Oroſius* ſays, there were many Copies in his time. In the mean time, the Emperor is ſaid to have cauſed this Hiſtory to be engraven on a Pillar dedicated to *Jupiter Pluvioſus.* In this good Prince, the old ſaying was fulfilled, *That the World ſhould be happy, if Philoſophers were Kings, or Kings Philoſophers.* He profeſſed the *Stoick*-Philoſophy, and writ 12 Books of Reflections upon his own Life. He was very unhappy in his Family, having a Voluptuous and diſorderly Son-in-law, a debauched Son of his own, and an Incontinent Wife. *Julius Capitolinus, Dion lib.* 55. *Oroſius lib.* 7. *Tertullianus in Apolog. & adverſus Scap. cap.* 4. *Euſebius.*

MARDIKE, a ſtrong Fort in *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*, about one *German* Mile from *Dunkirk* to the Weſt, and two from *Graveling* to the Eaſt, not far from the Sea-ſhoar. It was taken by the *French*, in 1645, and 1657, when it was put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, with *Dunkirk*, with which it was reſigned back to the *French*, who have ſlighted and ruined it.

MARDOCHAI, a *Rabbin*, Son to *Eliezer Comtino*, a *Jew* of *Conſtantinople*, wrote a Commentary upon the Five Books of *Moſes*. Thoſe who have read it in Manuſcript, ſay, that it is very literal, and that he gives the Sence of the Text very well; that he quotes the beſt *Rabbins*, and chiefly *Aben Ezra. M. Simon.*

MARDONIUS, General of *Xerxes*'s Army, was Son-in-law to *Darius*, and Brother-in-law to the ſame *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*. He took *Athens* in the LXXVth. *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 275. But a little while after, *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, Commanders of the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, beat his Army, and killed him near *Platea* in *Bœotia*; this happened about *Sept.* 25. of the ſame Year. *Herodotus lib.* 7. *&* 8. *Diodorus lib.* 11. *Plutarchus, Juſtinus, Cornelius Nepos, &c.*

MAREB, Lat. *Saba*, a City in the Province of *Hadramut* in *Arabia Fœlix*, which was the Country of *Beligis*, the Wife of *Solomon*, or rather the Queen of the *South*; that came to viſit him. This City, in our Author's time, was Deſolate. *Nubienſis, p.* 26. It lies 45 *German* Miles N. of *Libit*. In the Mountains of *Mareb*, are the Trees of Frankincenſe, which, from thence, are diſtributed over all the World, *Nub. p.* 26, 27. *Mareb* ſtands three Stations S. of *Dhafar*, in it is the Caſtle of *Solomon*, the Son of *David*, called *Servah*, but then it was nothing but a heap of Ruins. The Inhabitants of this City in their Pride, deſpiſed all others, and yet were Ignorant of the Benefits of the moſt Glorious God. They had a Damm againſt the Inundations of Water of wonderful Structure, ſo that they never feared its ruin, and the Waters reſtrained by it, ſwell'd to the highth of 20 Statures, which they reſerved for their uſe, and diſtributed by Pipes. This Water-houſe ſtood above the City, but, by the Will of God, it broke, and in the Night over-threw the Fort, and demoliſhed and drowned the whole City, and all it Suburbs and People. *Nubienſis p.* 52. From *Mareb* to *Scebam* South, is four Stations.

MAREOTIS, a Country of *Egypt* near *Alexandria*, now called, according to *Caſtaldus*, *Moletius*, and others, *Lago di Buchiara*. It gave the Name to a part of the Territory of *Alexandria*, which contained ſeveral Villages; in one of which, called *The Peace of Secontarurus*, εἰρήνη Σεκουνταρύρυ, *Iſchyras* the Slanderer of St. *Athanaſius* lived, as he ſaith himſelf in his Second Apology. This part of *Mareotis* muſt have been fruitful, and produced good Wine, ſeeing *Virgil* ſpeaks thus, *lib.* 2. *Georg.*

Sunt Thaſiæ vites, ſunt & Mareotides Albæ.

MARESCHAL of *France*, a conſiderable Dignity of that Kingdom for the Command of Armies. The Mareſchals of *France*, are properly the Ancient Squires of the Kings, *Magiſtri Equitum*, or *Tribuni & Præfecti Militum*, amongſt the *Romans*, and the χιλίαρχοι, amongſt the *Greeks*. Their firſt Inſtitution obliged them to Command the Vant-guard, to obſerve the Enemy, and to chooſe the Places convenient for the Encamping of the Army. Now they judge all Military Affairs by themſelves, or their Lieutenants, the Provoſts of the Mareſchals, or Provoſts of the Camp. Their number was but ſmall before *Francis* I. but ſince, it is much increaſed. They are the Arbitrators in all Quarrels amongſt the Nobles in *France*. Their Place depends abſolutely of the Crown, nor can they be deprived of it during Life, though the King may ſuſpend them from the Exerciſe of its Functions. This Honour is not Hereditary, being the Recompence of Merit, and Great Actions. 'Tis thought the word *Mareſchal*, comes from the *German March*, or *Marach*, which ſignifies a *Horſe*, and *Scalch*, a *Maſter* or *Officer*; and the common Opinion is, that they were Lieutenants to the High-Conſtables of *France*; but it does not follow thence, that they were always Generals of the Army, for the Conſtables themſelves have not always been Chief Commanders of the Armies of *France*, having only had a part of the Royal Cavalry under their Command. It was by the Valour of *Matthew* of *Montmorency*, who, in *Philip Auguſtus* his Reign, won the Battel of *Bovines*, againſt the Emperor *Otho*, and the King of *England*; that the Charge of Conſtable, came to be the Chief of the Kingdom: This was alſo the Riſe of the Mareſchals, whereof there have been very great Men. *Favin. des Offic. dela Couron. Du Cange Gloſſarium Latinitatis. Saint Marth. &c.*

MARESHUAN, the Eighth Month of the Year amongſt the *Hebrews* of Thirty Days, had no Feaſt, nor extraordinary Sacrifice. *Sigonius in Kalend. Hebræor. Torniel. A. M.* 2544. *n.* 12. 2545. *n.* 30.

MARESIUS (*Samuel*) a Miniſter, and Eminent Divine in the XVIIth Century, was born at *Oiſemond* in *Picardy*, in 1599. In his Youth he ſtudi'd at *Saumur*, under *Gomarus* and *Ludovicus Capellus*; commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Leyden*, in *July* 1625. Afterwards he travel'd into *England*, and then return'd to *Sedan*, where he was a Reader in Divinity. In 1673, he was offer'd the Divinity Profeſſors place at *Leyden*, which he accepted, but died that ſame Year at *Groningen*, before he enter'd upon the Office. He wrote againſt *Voetius*, *Dall.e*, *Wittichius*, a great *Carteſian*, and *Serarius*, a Millennary, *&c.* He wrote likewiſe a Book, called *Preſervatif contra la Revolt*. A Syſtem of Divinity, at the end of which, there is a Catalogue of all his Works. *Baile Diction. Hiſtor.*

MARFUORIO, a Statue at *Rome*, where they hang'd all Satyrical things, like that of *Paſquin*. There is alſo a *Marfuorio* at *Venice*. *See* PASQUIN.

MARGARET of *Valois*, Dutcheſs of *Alençon*, and afterwards Queen of *Navarre*. She was bred at *Lewis*'s XII's Court, and was ſought in Marriage by the Emperor *Charles*, when he was Count of *Flanders*; but ſome Reaſons of State, made the Duke of *Alençon* to be preferred to him, who, attending King *Francis* I. into *Italy*, died of Grief, that that Prince was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*. *Margaret* was extreamly afflicted at both theſe Misfortunes, and went to *Madrid*, to tend the King in his Sickneſs, where ſhe ſpoke ſo reſolutely to the Emperor, and his Council, that they ſeemed more reaſonable than before; hearing that the *Spaniards* deſign'd to have ſeiz'd her, as ſoon as the time of her ſafe Conduct ſhould be expired, ſhe made all the haſte ſhe could out of that Kingdom. The King, at his return, very ſenſible of her kindneſs, married her to *Henry* of *Albret*, King of *Navarre*, in 1527, and of his Marriage, came *Joan* of *Albret*, married to *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, the Father of *Henry* IV. She was a learned Princeſs, and a great admirer of Men of Parts. *James le Fevre* and *Gerard Rouſſel*, both Proteſtants, were her great Favourites, and 'tis ſaid, ſhe was well inclin'd that way; ſhe took for Device, a Turnſol with theſe Words, *Non inferiora ſecutus*, and a Lily between two Pearls, with theſe Words, *Mirandum Naturæ opus.* *Valentine* of *Alſinois* made her this Epitaph,

Muſarum decima, & Charitum quarta, inclyta Regum
Et ſoror & conjux, Margaris illa jacet.

Amongſt other things, ſhe wrote, *la Marguerite des Marguerites*, being a Collection of Poems. *Le Miroire del Ame Pechereſſe le Triumphe del Agneau, l'Heptameron*, commonly call'd *Tne Novels of the Queen of* Navarre, *&c.*

MARGARET of *France*, Queen of *Navarre*, the moſt beautiful and learned Princeſs of her time, was Daughter to King *Henry* II. Siſter to *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. *Henry* III. and *Francis*, Duke of *Alençon* and *Brabant*. She was married to the Prince of *Viane*, afterwards *Henry* IV. of *France*, and it was at the Solemnity of this Wedding, that the *Bartholomew* Maſſacre happened, in 1572. 'Tis ſaid, ſhe had ſettled her Affection upon the Duke of *Guiſe*. The King had no Children by her, for which, and other Reaſons, they were Divorced, having procured a Diſpenſation from Pope *Clement* VIII. in 1599. ſhe was alſo baniſhed the Court. She died in 1615, being the laſt Princeſs of the Line of *Valois*.

MARGARET, Dutcheſs of *Florence*, *Parma*, and *Plaiſance*, Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*, famous for her Wit, Prudence, and Courage, was the Natural Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* V. who married her to *Alexander de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, and after his Death to *Octavius Farneſe*, Pope *Paul* III. his Nephew. She, at firſt, had no liking to this laſt, becauſe he was but very young, complaining of Fortune that match'd her always ſo unequally; firſt, when but a Girl of 12 Years of Age, to a Man of 27, and now a Woman grown, to a young Boy of 13; yet after ſome time, ſhe was well pleaſed with her young Husband, and bore him two Sons at a Birth. All Authors ſpeak much in her Commendation; ſhe had ſo manly a Gate, and was ſo ſtrong, that ſhe ſeemed to be a Man in Woman's Apparel, delighting in manly Exerciſe; as riding a Hunting, at which ſport, ſhe rid as hard, and changed, and tired as many Horſes, as moſt of her Company; beſides, ſhe had a Beard on the Upper Lip, and was often troubled with the Gout, a Diſtemper that ſeldom afflicts Women. The People of the *Low-Countries* were much taken with her, for which reaſon, her Brother *Philip* II. made her their Governeſs. She managed them in that tickleliſh Conjuncture with great Prudence, and things went on very well, until the Duke of *Alva*, Subſtituted in her place, by his Cruelty marr'd them. She died in 1586. having firſt had the Satisfaction to ſee her Son, the famous Prince of *Parma*, made Governor of that Country, after the Death of *Don John* of *Auſtria*.

MARGARET, Counteſs of *Holland*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Florent*, Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and *Mathilda*, Daughter to *Henry*, Duke of *Brabant*; having refuſed to give Alms to a poor Woman, accuſing her of Adultery, becauſe ſhe carried two Twins in her Arms; the poor Woman prayed to God, that the Counteſs might bring forth as many Children, as there were Days in the Year, which happened on Good-Friday in 1276, witneſs an Epitaph in the Abby of the *Bernardines*, within half a League of the *Hague*, where the Mother, and all the Children are buried. *Guichardin deſcript. Holl. Eraſmus, Vives, &c.* There are ſtill the Baſons to be ſeen in the Church, in which the Infants were Baptized: And likewiſe the following Epitaph,

> *Illuſtris Domini Florentii Comitis Hollandiæ, Filia, cujus Mater fuit Mathildis, Filia Henrici Ducis Brabantiæ, Fratrem quoque habuit Gulielmum, Alamaniæ Regem: Hæc præfata Domina Margareta, Anno Salutis Milleſimo Ducenteſimo Septuageſimo Sexto, Ætatis ſuæ Anno Quadrageſimo Secundo ipſo die Paraſceues, Hora Nona ante Meridiem, Peperit Infantes vivos promiſcui ſexus, numero Trecentos Sexaginta Quatuor, Qui poſtquam per Venerabilem Epiſcopum Dominum Guidonem Suffraganeum, præſentibus nonnullis Proceribus & Magnatibus, in pelvi quadam Sacramentum Baptiſmi percepiſſent, & Maſculis, Johannes, Femellis vero nomen Elizabeth, impoſitum fuiſſet, ipſorum omnium, ſimul cum Matris, Animæ ad Deum æternaliter victuræ, redierunt, Corpora autem ſub hoc Saxo requieſcunt.*

MARGARET of *York*, Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV. She was married to *Richard Pool* of the Houſe of *Suffolk*, and afterwards made Counteſs of *Salisbury*. She had four Sons, one of which was Cardinal *Pool*. Her Birth, and other valuable Qualifications, made her much conſider'd at Court; inſomuch, that King *Henry* VIII. and his Queen *Katharine*, made Choice of her for a Governante to the Princeſs *Mary*: She acquitted her ſelf to Satisfaction in this Imployment; but after King *Henry* fell in Love with *Ann* of *Bullogne*, the Counteſs of *Salisbury* fell into diſfavour, both becauſe ſhe continued to abett all the Doctrines and Pretentions of the Court of *Rome*; and likewiſe, becauſe the Cardinal her Son had reproach'd the King with Irregular Paſſions and Injuſtice, in the Caſe of the Divorce. For this, and upon pretence that the Cardinal endeavour'd to raiſe Diſturbances in *England*, he had a Bill of Attainder paſt upon him, and the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, his Mother, was beheaded at Seventy Years of Age. She was Condemn'd by Attainder, without ſo much as being heard in her own Defence. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angl. Franc. Biſhop of* Hereford's *Annals.* Burnet's *Hiſt. Reform.*

MARGARITA, an Iſland of South *America*, in the North Sea, 8 Leagues from the Coaſt of *New Andaluzia*, and 40 from the Iſland of St. *Trinidada* to the W. Long. 3. 14. Lat. 11. Firſt diſcovered by *C. Columbus*, in 1498, and ſince moſtly frequented on the account of the Pearl-fiſhery, from whence it has its Name. It is about 40 *French* Leagues in compaſs, very fruitful, but Mountainous, watered by two Rivers; beſides St. *Jago de la Vega*, it has ſeveral Villages.

MARGARITUS (*John*) a Cardinal, Biſhop of *Elme*, and afterwards of *Girone*, was born at *Girone* in *Catalonia*, of a Noble Family in the XVth. Century. This Cardinal made a great Figure at the Court of *Alphonſus* V. called *The Magnanimous*, who was King of *Arragon*. Afterwards he was very much eſteem'd by *Ferdinand* V. who procured him his Cardinals Cap. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Spain* in Ten Books, call'd *Parabis pomena*: The deſign of them being to ſupply the Omiſſions of the *Spaniſh* Hiſtorians, beginning at the pretended Arrival of *Hercules* in *Spain*, and continu'd to the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. *Surita Lib. XVI. Ciaconius, Onuphrius*, &c.

MARGIANA, which *Caſtaldus* calls *Jeſelbes*, a great Province of *Aſia*, between the *Bactriana* and *Hyrcania* of the Ancients. *Plinius, Ptolemæus, Solinus, &c.* mention it often. *Sanſon*, and the other Modern Geographers affirm, That the Provinces of *Khoſme* and *Choraſan* in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, make up the greateſt part of the Ancient *Margiana*.

MARGUERIN (*de la Bigne*) Doctor of *Sorbonne*, Native of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, flouriſhed about the latter end of the 16th Age, and was looked upon, as one of the greateſt Men of his time. He made the Collection called *Bibliotheca Patrum*, wherein are the Works of above 200 Authors, and publiſhed ſeveral other Pieces of his own making. He printed that great Work at *Paris*, in 8 Volumes in *Folio*, in 1576, added another in 79, and a 10th afterwards, under the Title of an Appendix. It has been often re-printed ſince, and the Collections of *Melchior Hittorpius* and *Henry Caniſius*, the Two Tomes of *Greek* and *Latin* Treatiſes of *Fronto Ducaus*, and the Volumes of *Francis Combeſis* were added to them; before theſe Two laſt Editions, there was that of *Cologne*, printed in 1618, in 18 Volumes, to which *Andrew Scotus* added ſome Treatiſes, under the Title of an Appendix. But in 1677, the *Bibliotheca Patrum* was publiſh'd at *Lyons* in XXVII. Volumes. Before the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there were Collections under the Title of *Micro-Presbyticon*, in 1550. *De Hæreſeologia*, in 1556, and the *Orthodoxographis*, 1555, and 59. *Simler.*

MARIAMNE, Queen of *Judæa*, of the Blood of the *Macchabees*, or *Aſmonæans*, was Daughter to *Alexander*, Son to *Ariſtobulus*, and *Alexandra*, Daughter to *Hyrcanus*, Brother to the ſame *Ariſtobulus*; ſhe was alſo Siſter to *Ariſtobulus*, and the Wife of *Herodes the Great*, or the *Aſcalonite*, who put her to Death, *An. Rom.* 726. She was one of the moſt beautiful Princeſſes of her time. And *Gellius*, who by *M. Anthony's* Order, went upon a Diſcovery of fine Women, made his Report, That he had ſeen nothing that came up to the Perſon of this Queen: However ſome Authors affirm, That *Mariamne's* Temper was not altogether ſo charming as her Face, and that her Haughtineſs and Contempt of *Herod*, provok'd him to uſe her ill. *Joſeph.*

MARIANA, a Colony, and a City, in a certain part of the Iſle of *Corſica*, which had its Name from *Marius*, the great *Roman* Conſul, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Geneva*, heretofore very great and populous, ſeated upon a ſmall River which runs through it, but now it lies in Ruins; therefore called *Rovene di Mariana*, nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither; the Biſhop's See being removed to *Baſtia*, in 1575.

MARIANA, (*John*) a Learned Jeſuit, born at *Talavera*, in the Dioceſs of *Toledo*. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Hiſtoria de rebus Hiſpaniæ*, in Twenty Books, to which he added Ten more, with a Continuation, *De Rege & Regis inſtitutione lib.* 3. *De ponderibus & menſuris, Tractatus* 7. *Theologici & Hiſtorici*, 1. *De adventu B. Jacobi in Hiſpaniam.* 2. *Pro Editione vulgata S S. Bibliorum.* 3. *De Spectaculis.* 4. *De monetæ mutatione.* 5. *De die mortis Chriſti & Anno.* 6. *De annis Arabum cum annis noſtris comparatis.* 7. *De morte & immortalitate.* Father *John Mariana* publiſhed beſides ſome Treatiſes of *Lucas Tudenſis*, of St. *Iſidorus*, &c. with Notes of his own. He died *Feb.* 17. 1624. Aged 87 Years. *Thomas Thomajus de Vergas, & in vita & Apol. pro Mariana. Baronius A. C.* 680.

MARIANES, Mountains of *Spain*, known by the Name of *Sierra Morena*. They reach from Eaſt to Weſt, from the River *Guardarmena*, to the end of *Eſtremadura*; that which lies Eaſtward is called *las Navas de Toloſa*, and the Paſſage *Puerto Muradal*. This place is famous for a Defeat of the *Moors* by *Alphonſo* IV. called *The Noble*, as is ſaid elſewhere.

MARIANUS (*Scotus*) was born in *Scotland*, in 1028, and in 1052, travelled into *Germany*. He took a Monk's Habit at *Cologne*, in 1058; and retiring to the Abby of *Fuld* the Year after, he continued a Recluſe there, till 1069. He wrote a Hiſtory from the Birth of Chriſt, to 1083. He died at *Mentz*, in 1086. Aged 58 Years. *Dodechin*, Abbot of St. *Diſibode*, continued it till 1200. This Hiſtory is well eſteemed. He wrote alſo *Calculatio de univerſali tempore*, and ſome other things. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſtr. Bellarmin. Trithem.*

MARIEMBERG, Lat. *Mariaberga*, a Town of *Germany* in *Upper Saxony*, ſituate upon Mountains, where are ſeveral Mines of Metals; which moved *Henry*, Duke of *Saxony*, to build it there, in 1519. It belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*, near *Annaberg* and *Meiſſen*.

MARIENBOURG, a Town in the *Low-Countries*, upon the Borders of *Hainault* and *Luxembourg*. It derived its Name from *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Hungary*, and Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*, who built it in 1542. Its Situation between two little Rivers is ſo advantageous, that it was looked upon as impregnable. The *French* took it, and kept it by the 39th Article of the Peace of the *Pyrenees* in 1659.

MARIENBOURG, a Town in *Poland*, Capital of *Royal Pruſſia*, upon the River *Nogat*. Thoſe of the Country call it *Marienbourg*, Lat. *Maria-burgum*. It is reported, that here was a Fort, which occaſioned the building of the Town, in 1281. and it got the Name from a pretended miraculous Image of the Bleſſed Virgin. It was formerly the Primitive Seat of the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, having been built by the *Portecroix*. It was taken by *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, in 1460. The *Suedes* took it in 1626, and again in 1655. but it was reſtored ſince to the Kings of *Poland*. *Marienbourg* hath the Title of a Palatinate. *Cromerus hiſt. Pol. Starovolſius & Cellarius deſcript. Pol.*

MARIENDAL, called by the *Germans*, *Mergentheim*, Lat. *Mergenthemum*, a little Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*. Some *Latin* Authors give it the Name of *Mergethum*, and that of *Mariæ domus*. It ſtands upon *Tauber*, within five or ſix Leagues of *Wisbourg*, and it is conſiderable, for being the place where the Great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, in *Franconia*, reſides.

MARIES, a Feſtival kept formerly amongſt the *Venetians*. The occaſion was this, The *Iſtrians*, a People of *Italy*, bordering on the State of *Venice*, and, at that time, ſworn Enemies to the *Venetians*, made an Incurſion in the Month of *February*, into one of the Iſlands that compoſe the Town, and ruſhed into the Church of St. *Peter*, where finding ſome young Women aſſembled for a Marriage, they ran away with them to *Caborla*, a ſmall Iſland of *Friuli*. The *Venetians* hearing this, purſued them, and after a bloody Fight, recovered the Maids. To keep up the Memory of this Action, they Inſtituted a Publick Feaſt, which was kept yearly upon the 2d. of *February*, Twelve of the moſt beautiful Maidens gloriouſly apparelled, together with a young Man cloathed like an Angel, went dancing through the whole Town. Theſe Ceremonies, which were obſerved during 300 Years, were diſcontinued, during the War againſt the *Genoeſes*, becauſe of ſome Abuſes committed in them. There remained notwithſtanding ſome Footſteps of them, becauſe the Doge and Senators, made a yearly Proceſſion to our Lady's Church, in ſolemn Pomp, upon the 2d. of *Feb. Joh. Baptiſta Ignatius, exempl. Illuſtr. Vir.*

MARIESTADT, a Town in *Swedeland*, in the Weſtern *Gothia*, or *Weſtrogothlandt*, between the Lakes *Weter* and *Weper*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of the firſt. It is a new Town.

MARIGALANTE, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, betwixt the *Antilles* and *Caribbes*. The *French* are now Maſters of it. It is very fruitful, within 6 Leagues of *Guadaloupa*, and within 10 or 12 of *San Domingo*.

MARIGNAN, Lat. *Melignanum*, *&* *Meriganum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, between *Milan* and *Lodi*. It is famous for the Victory which *Francis* I. got there againſt the *Swiſſes*, in 1515.

MARINIS (*Boniface*) born at *Genoua*, and flouriſh'd towards the end of the XIIIth. Century. He was counted a great Philoſopher, and indeed his Writings make good his Character, particularly his Book, *De Confuſione Linguarum*: And another, which he wrote, *De Secretis Naturæ, &c. Soprani Scrip. della Ligur.*

MARINUS I. Pope, whom others call *Martinus* II. was born at *Galeza*, a Town of *Tuſcany*. He was choſen Pope, *Decemb.* 28. 822. and ſucceeded *John* VIII. He died *Jan.* 18. 884. He had ſome Diſputes with *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

MARINUS II. called by others *Martinus* III. a *Roman*, was choſen Pope, after *Stephen* VIII. or IX. in 943. He is ſaid to have died in 946. *Baronius in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MARINUS of *Naples*, a very Learned Philoſopher in the Vth. Century. He was Diſciple to *Proclus*, and kept his School after him; and to ſhew how much he owed to his Maſter, he writ his Life in Proſe and Verſe, which remains ſtill. *Suidas, Voſſius, de Hiſt. & Poetis Græcis.*

MARINUS, or *Marini*, (*John Baptiſt*) an Italian Poet, born at *Naples* about the middle of the XVIth Century. His Father would have bred him to the Bar; but after ſome tryal in that Profeſſion, he ſtruck off into Poetry, to which his Genius ſeem'd to over-rule him. The principal of his Works are, *Lira*, *Sampegna*, *Epitalamii*, *Galerea*, *Panegyrici*, *Stragæ, dé Gl' Innocenti*, *Adone*, *Diceria*, *&c. Laurenzo Craſſo Huom. Leter Imperial. in Muſ. Hiſt. &c.*

MARIS of *Chalcedon*, an intimate Friend to *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, behaved himſelf very well in the preſence of *Julian the Apoſtate*. He was blind by old Age, and when he heard the Impiety of *Julian*, whom he had ſeen ſo often practiſing the Chriſtian Religion, he came to *Conſtantinople*, and when upon a certain Day, the Emperor was ſacrificing to Fortune, he publickly reproached him with his Impiety, Atheiſm and Apoſtacy; probably, from that time, that infamous Emperor was called *The Apoſtate*. *Julian* pretending, that day, to act the Philoſopher, ſhewed a generous Contempt of thoſe Injuries, and adding Blaſphemy to his Rallery, *However*, ſaid he, *thy* Galilean *will not reſtore thee thy Sight*; to which he immediately anſwered, *I give him thanks for this, thinking my ſelf happy that I cannot ſee thee.* The Emperor turning his back upon him, and pretending a Philoſophical patience, anſwered not a Word. *Maimbourg's Hiſt. of Arianiſm.*

MARISE, by the *Hungarians* called *Marons*, and by the *Germans*, *Meriſch*, a River that ſprings up near *Newmark*, in the *Carpathian* Mountains, which thoſe of the Country call *Szepeſi*, and *Krapach*. It runs through *Tranſilvania* to *Julia Alba*, or *Weiſſemburg*, to *Lippa*, and ſome other Towns; then into *Hungary*, where it falls into the *Theiſs*, *Teiſſa*, or *Tiſſa*, near *Siged*.

MARISUS, a great River in *Thracia*, that runs down from Mount *Hæmus*, which the *Turks* call *Balkan*, the *Sclavonians*, *Cumoniza*, the *Italians*, *Catena del Mundo*, and *Monte Argentaro*. And having watered *Philippopoli*, *Andrianople*, *&c.* it falls into the *Ægean* Sea.

MARIUS (*Caius*) who was 7 times Conſul, was born of an obſcure Family, in the Territory of *Arpinum*. He roſe up by degrees to the moſt eminent Offices. *See Plutarch in his Life. Velleius Paterculus lib.* 2. He was Lieutenant to *Metellus* in *Numidia*, and being afterwards made Conſul, *An. Rom.* 647, paſſed into *Africa*, and over-came *Jugurtha*, with *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*. In his ſecond Conſulſhip, He was ſent againſt the *Teutons* and *Ambrons* into *Provence*, where he killed above 200000 of thoſe *Barbarians*, and took 80000 Priſoners. He raiſed a Pyramid in memory of this Victory, the Remains whereof are ſtill to be ſeen on the Road to *Aix*. In his 5th. Conſulſhip, he defeated the *Cimbrians*, who had invaded *Italy*, killed 100000 of them, and took 60000 Priſoners. In his 6th. Conſulſhip, he got *Saturnius*, a ſeditious Tribune of the People, put to death, then paſſed into *Aſia*, and picked a Quarrel with King *Mithridates*. The Commiſſion of this War was appointed for *Sylla*, but he being engaged elſewhere, *C. Sulpitius*, Tribune of the People, gave it to *Marius*, which occaſioned *Sylla*'s return to *Rome*, where his Party proving the ſtronger, he put the Tribune to death, and put his Competitor to flight, who, is ſaid, hid himſelf in a Bog amongſt ſome Ruſhes, and that a *German* Soldier ſent thither to kill him, had not reſolution enough to execute the Order. They add, that he made his eſcape thence in a Bark, that carried him to *Africa*, where he lived a poor Exile, untill being re-called by *Cinna* and *Sertorius*, they entered *Rome*, put their greateſt Enemies to death, and baniſhed the reſt. He was choſen Conſul the 7th time, *An. Rom.* 668, and died a few days after. *Livy lib.* 64, 65. *Paterculus lib.* 2. *Salluſt. de Bello Jugur. Plutarch in Vit. Mar. &c.*

MARIUS (*Caius*) called *Junior*, Son of the former. He uſurped the Conſulſhip, *An. Rom.* 672. being yet but 25 Years of Age, and publickly oppoſed *Sylla*. The Senate did not favour him; he beſieged it, cauſed his Enemies to be killed, and their Bodies thrown into the *Tyber*. Afterwards, *Sylla* forced him to fly away, and having beaten his Army, he commanded *Lucretius Offella* to beſiege him in *Præneſte*. *Marius*, having no way to eſcape, out of Deſpair, killed himſelf; or, as ſome others ſay, he commanded a Souldier to kill him. The Name of the Souldier was *Pontius Teleſinus*. *Aurelius Victor de Viris Illuſtr. cap.* 68. *Velleius lib.* 2. *Florus lib.* 3. *cap.* 21. *Eutropius lib.* 5. *&c.*

MARK: *See* **MARC**.

MARLBOROUGH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Selkley* Hundred, in the Eaſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, ſeated near the head, and on the North ſide of the River *Kenet*, having the conveniency both of a Foreſt and a Chaſe, in its Neighbourhood; the firſt called *Sevenoke*-Foreſt, and the other *Aldburn*-Chaſe. This is an ancient Town, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Cunetio*, but ſince the *Roman* Conqueſt, called *Marlborough*, from its Marly Soil. It had once a Caſtle, famous in our Law-Books, for a Parliament held there in the Reign of *Henry* III. to put an end to the Differences between him and the Barons. This Town has ſuffered much, by the frequent Misfortunes of fire; however it has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom, by our preſent King, in the Perſon of *John Churchil*, the preſent Earl hereof.

MARLORAT (*Auguſtin*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, was born in *Lorrain*. He was firſt an *Auguſtin*-Friar, a very learned Man, and great Preacher; then he retired to *Geneva*, to profeſs the Proteſtant Religion; afterwards to *Lauſane*, and was choſen Miniſter of a little Village in *Swiſſerland*. Afterwards being called back into *France*, he was Miniſter at *Roan*, and was ſent to the Conference of *Poiſſy*, in 1561. and the Year after was Executed at *Roan*, by the Order of the Conſtable *Montmorency*, and the D. of *Guiſe*. He wrote Commentaries upon *Geneſis*, the *Pſalms*, *Iſaiah*, and the New Teſtament, publiſhed by *H. Stephens*, in 1562, 1564, 1570. and *Theſaurus Locor. Comm. S. Script.* in Folio, publiſhed in 1624. *Thuanus hiſt. Beza in Icon. Melchior Adam in vit. Theolog. extern. Geſnerus, &c.*

MARLOW (*Magna*) a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in *Desborough* Hundred, probably ſo called, for the ſtore of Marl, or Chalk dug up in the Neighbourhood.

MARMARICA, a Country of *Africk*, which was formerly a part of *Libya*, which did lie Eaſtward, and *Cyrenaica* Weſtward. It is now in the Kingdom of *Barca*. *Solinus* affirms, that the People of that Country could charm Serpents.

MARMOL (*Lewis*) a *Spaniard*, born at *Granada*, lived in 1580, or 90. He publiſhed ſome Works that got him great Reputation. The principal are, the General Deſcription of *Africk*. He added to it, *Hiſtoria del Rebellion y caſtigo de los Moriſcos del Reino de Granada*. The whole is divided into 3 Parts. *Thuanus hiſt. lib.* 7. *Ambroſio Moralis lib.* 14. *cap.* 33. *hiſt. Hiſp.*

MARMORA, an Iſland of the ancient *Propontis*, which gave its Name to 3 other neighbouring Iſlands, and to that Sea which is called the Sea of *Marmora*. Theſe 4 Iſlands, which in general, are called *The Iſles of Marmora*, have each their particular Name. The largeſt is *Marmora*, the ſecond is *Avezia*, the third *Coutalli*, and the fourth *Gadaro*; they lie on the right hand, as one ſails out of the Streight of *Gallipoli*, about 10 Leagues in the Sea. The Iſland *Marmora*, is in Circuit about 10 or 12 Leagues. The chief Town goeth by the ſame Name; there are many Villages with Monaſteries and Hermitages, inhabited by *Caloyers*, or *Greek* Monks, who live very ſoberly. *Avezia* hath a Town, and 2 Villages, one of which is only peopled with *Arabians*. *Coutalli* hath a Town of the ſame Name, and *Gadaro* hath ſome Hamlets with Monaſteries of *Caloyers*. Theſe 4 Iſlands lie in a very good Climate, and abound with Corn, Wine, Cattle, Fruits and Cotton. *Grelot's Voyage to Conſtantinople.*

MARNE, a conſiderable River of *France* in *Champaign*. The *Latins* call it *Matrona*. It ſprings up near *Langres*, in a place called *la Marmote*; runs through the ſame Town of *Langres*, to *Rolandpont*, to *Chaumont*, to *Joinville*, to St. *Dizier*, to *Vitri*, to *Chalon*, to *Epernax*, to *Dormans*, to *Chateau Thierry*, to *Ferté ſous Jouare*, to *Meaux* and *Lagni*; it mixeth with the *Seyne*, at the Bridge of *Charenton* above *Paris*, having received the Rivers *Vannori*, *St. Seomes*, *la Mouſche*, *la Suize*, and many others. *Papirius Maſſon's deſcript. Flum. Gall.*

MARO, is the Name of a Town, a Valley, and a Marquiſate in *Italy*. It belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*, and lies along the Coaſt of *Genoa*.

MAROCCO, or *Morocco*, a Town and Kingdom of *Africk*, in the Weſtern part of *Barbary*. This State, and that of *Fez*, made up the Empire of the *Cheriffs*, who poſſeſſed themſelves of it, under pretence of Zeal for the *Mahometan* Religion. This Country, *viz. Fez* and *Marocco*, is the ancient *Mauritania Tingitana*; both together have the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, the *Atlantick* Ocean Weſtward, Mount *Atlas* Southward, and the Sandy Deſarts of *Numidia*, and Eaſtward the Kingdom of *Tremeſen*, which is *Mauritania*, called *Cæſareenſis* by the Ancients. *Marocco* was the head Town of the *Cheriff*'s Empire, which ſignifieth *Illuſtrious* and *Sacred*; but afterwards theſe 2 States were divided, till that time that *Tafellet* joined them together, as we find it in the Relations of that Country. This King takes the Titles of Emperor of *Barbary* and *Marocco*, King of *Fez*, *Suz* and *Tafilet*, Lord of *Dara*, *Gago*, *&c.* He takes alſo the Title of Great Cheriff of *Mahomet*, and Succeſſor of the Houſe of that Prophet. The length of the Kingdom of *Marocco*, is about 125 Leagues from *Cape Nom*, to the Mountains which divide it from *Segelmeſſe*, and the breadth is almoſt as much, from the ſame *Cape Nom*, to the Mouth of the River *Ommirabi*. The Kingdom of *Marocco* is divided into 7 Provinces. *Marocco*, *Suz*, *Hea*, *Guzula*, *Teldes*, *Duccala*, *Haſcora*. This Country is more fruitful in Corn, and abounds with more Cattel than *Fez*, becauſe the Land is leſs Sandy. It now has not the ſame extent it had formerly, the Province of *Suz* having withdrawn it ſelf from it, and the Inhabitants of the Mountains of *Itala*, *Zanby*, *Guilaoa* and *Origue*, parts of *Atlas*, having ſhaken off its Yoke. The *Portugueſe* have a Fortreſs called *Maſagan*, upon the Coaſts of this Kingdom, 2 Leagues from *Azamor*, and are feared more in this Country, than either the *Spaniards* or *Engliſh* are in the Kingdom of *Fez*. The City of *Marocco* is ſituate in a fine Plain 5 or 6 Leagues from Mount *Atlas*, ſurrounded with good Walls, made of Lime, Sand, and a fat Earth, which render the cement ſo hard, that it will yield fire, if ſtruck with iron; this Wall is very high, and has no Breach in it, and yet the Town has been often plundered. It has 24 Gates, and about 100000 Inhabitants. Towards the South is a Fortreſs, which contains 4000 Houſes, near one of the Gates of this Fortreſs, is a ſtately Moſque, built by *Abdulmumen*, ſecond King of *Marocco*, of the Race of *Almohades*, and embelliſhed by his Grandſon *Jacob Almanzor*, with Jaſper and Alabaſter, which he ſent for from *Spain*; adding, as Trophies, the Doors of the great Church of *Seville*, of very curious Workmanſhip, and hung ſome Bells inverſed, tho' the *Moors* never uſe any. He alſo built a Tower, on the top of which he hung 4 great Globes of pure Gold, whereof the largeſt will hold 8 Meaſures of Corn, one Meaſure being about a Buſhel and a half, the ſecond 4, and the reſt proportionable, all weighing 130000 *Barbary* Ducats; the inſide or body of the Globes is Copper, covered with a thick plate of Gold; the common People believe, that theſe are inchanted, and guarded by Spirits; for the Cheriff, *Muley Hamet*, having taken one down in 1540, and getting a *Jew* to gild a Brazen one, which he put in its place, the Doctors of the Law contrived the *Jew*'s death, and conveyed his Body, in the Night, on the top of the Tower, and hanged it on the Bar, and gave it out, that the Guardian-Spirits did it; and the ſame Cheriff, having afterwards loſt his Life and Crown, all was attributed to his taking away the Apple or Globe, ſo that none of his Succeſſors have dared to attempt the like ſince. Near this Moſque is an old College called *Madaraca*, *i. e.* the Hammer of Sciences, wherein were taught Aſtrology, Necromancy, with the Natural Sciences, the *Arabian* Tongue, and Law of *Mahomet*. It has a Hall, all embelliſhed with *Moſaick* work, with a Court paved with Alabaſter, having a Baſin in the middle, all of one Stone, the biggeſt in all *Barbary*. There is a fine large place called *The Cereque*, where Plays, and publick Rejoycings are Solemnized, juſt againſt the Kings Palace, and a great number of magnificent Buildings, both of Modern and Ancient Architecture. The fineſt built Moſque of the Town, bears the Name of *Ali Ben Joſef*, its Founder. 'Tis of an admirable Structure, and its Tower eſteemed the higheſt of all *Africa*; the Walls are 12 Foot thick, and the Stair-caſe ſo wide, and even, that 3 Men on Horſeback, may ride up a-breaſt in it; at the top hang 3 Globes of Silver, the biggeſt whereof holds 12 Meaſures of Corn. Their Hiſtories ſay, that *Ali Ben Joſef* put them there in Memory of a great Victory he gained over the Chriſtians in *Spain*, and add, that this Silver was but the Tenth of the 5th. part of the Spoil; the Mountain *Saſi*, which is 40 Leagues from *Marocco*, is ſeen from the top of the Tower, in clear Weather. Near the Moſque of *Quivir*, is a fine College, endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of ſeveral Profeſſors, and a great number of Scholars for whom there are 400 Chambers, all paved with Chequer-work, great Halls for the Schools, and pleaſant long Galleries for walking. The *Jews* have their Quarters at *Marocco*, and are moſt of them Goldſmiths, or Merchants; the Chriſtian Merchants live near the Cuſtom-houſe, and Trade much in Silks, Linen, Cotton, and other Merchandizes. The Water-houſe, a ſtately Building, is one of the moſt remarkable things of the whole Town; the Water is brought to it, by 400 Aqueducts, which are very deep in the ground, and come from the South, none knows how far; for tho' Men have been put into them, with Lanthorns, and Proviſions for 2 or 3 Days, they could never get to the Fountain-head; ſome alledging, That at 2 Leagues diſtance, the Air was ſo cold and piercing, that it put out their Light; others, that they found the Paſſage ſtopp'd; ſome, that the Pipes being worn, or burſt, the Water was ſo deep about them, that there was no paſſing farther. It ſeems, this has been the Management of ſome wiſe Prince, that, in caſe of a Siege, their Water could not be cut off. The Inhabitants of *Marocco* are haughty, and glory in being Enemies to Chriſtians. Their Habit is a cloſe Coat of coloured Cloth, with a Veſt of fine Camblet over it, a ſcarlet Cap, and a little Turban; the Women are well bred, and gallantly dreſs'd, with Bracelets of Gold and Silver, with Pearls and Jewels hanging at their Ears, their Head and their Neck; they never go abroad, but when they Viſit, or go to the Moſque, or Baths, and then too they have their Faces veil'd. *Marmol. de Afrique.* This Kingdom of *Marocco*, was erected upon the Defeat of one of the Cailiffs of *Fez*, in which he, and 200000 of the *Moors* periſhed, near *Toulouſe* in *France*, in 1202, upon which this Weſtern Kingdom was divided into 5 Kingdoms. The *Nubian* Geographer ſaith, that this City of *Marocco*, was built by *Joſef* Son of *Taſefin*, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 470, *A. C.* 1187, that *Joſef* bought the Ground he built it on of the Inhabitants of *Aghmat*. *Varichee*, a City 12 Miles to the South, at the foot of Mount *Atlas* ſtands in a Plain, and the Water they uſed for their Gardens, was drawn by a Wheel out of a Well, then the City was a Mile ſquare, and about 3 Miles from the City run the River *Tanſift*, which tho' not great, was yet never dry. He ſaith, in that Plain, there is but one ſmall Hill called *Aigilni*, which afforded the City Quarries of Stone for their Buildings. *Leo Africanus p.* 68. This City of *Marocco* is one of the greateſt Cities in the World. In the time of *Hali*, the Son of *Joſef*, it had 100000 Families, 24 Gates, and a Stone Wall of great ſtrength and thickneſs, and ſeated 6 Miles from *Tanſift*. He ſaith, it was built in 424. It was taken in 516, by a Rebel Prince, whoſe Poſterity reigned till 668, when thoſe of the Tribe of *Marin* ruled till 785, whoſe Seat was at *Fez* and *Marocco*, but 'twas managed by Vice-Roys ever after. There is in it a vaſt ſtrong Caſtle, built all of Marble, and as big as a ſmall City, beſides a noble Moſque. It hath a ſtately College, but there were only 5 Students, and a ſilly Profeſſor in it, when *Leo* ſaw it. The greateſt part of this Noble Caſtle is now deſolate and neglected, with its Gardens and Park, and the former of them, uſed for a Dung-field to the City. The Province of *Marocco*, is of a Triangular form. To the Eaſt it has the *Atlas*, called here *Hadimei*, to the South *Hea*, to the Weſt *Haſcora*, and to the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. It is a fruitful, pleaſant Plain, like that of *Lombardy*, wonderfully fruitful, and abounding with whatſoever can delight the Senſes of Men, or yield them Food or Pleaſure. *Leo Africanus p.* 64, 76. He placeth *Niſiſa*, a Mountain on the Weſt of this Province, dividing it from *Hea*.

MARONITES, a Chriſtian People in the Eaſt, that dwell towards Mount *Lebanon*. It is generally believed, that their Name is derived from *Maron*, who was formerly the head of them. They are alſo ſaid, to have ſometime followed the Errours of the *Jacobites*, *Neſtorians* and *Monothelites*, but they ſeparated from them afterwards. *William* of *Tyre*, aſſigns their Re-union with the *Roman* Church, to the time of *Baldwin* IV. King of *Jeruſalem*, and *Aimerick*, the Latin Patriarch of *Antioch*. *James* of *Vitry* ſaith, that the Patriarch of the *Maronites*, was preſent in the IV. *Lateran*

Council, under *Innocentius* III. in 1215. The Language of the *Maronites* has ſomewhat of the *Syriack*, and is the ſame that the *Neſtorians* and *Jacobites* ſpeak, tho' theſe write and pronounce it after a different manner. They have their Patriarch, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and about 150 Curates, but they are ſo oppreſſed by the *Turks*, that their Clergy are reduced to work for their living. They are very Hoſpitable, and entertain Pilgrims very well, according to their Abilities. They keep *Lent*, according to the ancient Rigour, eating but one Meal a Day, and that not before they hear Maſs, which is ſaid at 4 in the Afternoon. They have great reſpect for their Prieſts, who are diſtinguiſhed by a blue Scarf they wear about their Caps. Married-men may become Prieſts, but none can take a Wife after he has entered Orders. The *Maronites* did the Kings of *Jeruſalem* great ſervice againſt the *Saracens*. They hold that their Name is not derived from *Maron* the *Monothelite*, but from a Borough called *Maronia*, and from St. *Maron*, who built a famous Monaſtery, near their Country in the Vth. Century. Pope *Gregory* XIII. founded a College at *Rome*, where their Youth are Educated by Jeſuites, and then ſent to their Country. Their Clergy wear no Surplices, nor corner'd Caps, keep particular Faſts and Feaſts, and diſagree in many other things from the Church of *Rome*. There is a Convent of *Maronite*-Monks upon Mount *Lebanon*, who live a very auſtere life, and they have ſome others at *Aleppo. Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Schiſme des Grecs.* The Patriarch of the *Maronites*, is a Monk of St. *Anthony*, claims the Title of Patriarch of *Antioch*, and is always called *Peter*; he has about 9 Biſhops under him, and reſides at *Edem Canobin*, a Monaſtery built on a Rock. They read their Service in the Vulgar Language, as well as in Latin, and while they perform it, turn their Head ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on the other, and pronounce the Word *Num*, or *Eynam* ſoftly, as they read, which is as much as to ſay, *Yes*, or *Yes verily*, to ſignify that they approve of what they read, as the Word of God. They have ſo great a Reſpect for their Biſhops, that they either riſe up when they drink, or proſtrate themſelves, and pray for them; they Conſecrate the Water for every Child which they Baptize. *William*, Archbiſhop of *Tyre*, ſays, That in 1180, the *Maronites* were above 40000, and very valiant. They have alſo a Grandee of their Nation, whom they call *Abounoufel*, who reſides ordinarily at *Keſraon*, and is, in a manner, their Governor, altho' there be others appointed for that end by the Grand Signior; He is Lieutenant unto, and very intimate with the Prince of the *Druſes*, who inhabit about Mount *Lebanon*, and might together, if aſſiſted by the Princes of *Europe*, do much to expel the *Turks* from *Syria*. Others ſay, That the *Maronites* denied the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, obſerved the *Saturday*, as well as the *Sabbath*, Condemned the 4th Marriage, as unlawful; denied that the Souls of the Godly enter Heaven, until the Reſurrection; held that all Souls were created together; that Hereticks are to be Re-baptized. That the Child is not to be Baptized, till the Mother be purified, which they do not allow till 40 Days after a Male, and 80 after a Female; that Children ſhould receive the Euchariſt, aſſoon as Baptized; that the Father may diſſolve the Marriage of his Child, if he diſlikes it; that Women in their *Menſes*, are not to be admitted to the Sacraments, nor into the Church. They did Communicate in both Kinds, denied the neceſſity of reſerving the Euchariſt, or carrying it to ſick Perſons; rejected Confirmation, *&c.* But in the Time of *Gregory* XIII. and *Clement* VIII. they were United to the Church of *Rome*. *Poſſevin. Appar. &c.*

MAROSIA, a *Roman* Lady, Daughter of *Theodora*, a very lewd Woman. She made uſe of her Beauty and Wit, to engage into her Criminal Deſigns, the Nobleſt amongſt the *Romans*. She made Popes, and unmade them, as ſhe pleaſed; for ſhe cauſed *John* X. to be Depoſed, and his Brother to be killed. She put to death *Leo* VI. and in 931, placed upon the Pontifical See, *John* XI. whom ſhe had got by *Sergius* III. She had a Son by *Adelbert*, Marqueſs of *Tuſcany*, yet married *Guy*, an Elder Son of the ſame Marquiſs; and after him, his Brother *Hugh*, who, upon a Difference with her own Son, by *Adelbert*, was chaſed out of *Rome*, and *John* XI. the Mock-Pope, impriſoned. *Luitprand. lib.* 3. *Flodoardus in Chron. Baronius in Annal. A. C.* 908. 928, *&c.*

MAROT *(Clement)* a famous *French* Poet, Gentleman of the Chamber to *Francis* I. He flouriſhed in the laſt Age, was born at *Cahors*, but Originally a *Norman*; his Father being Poet to Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*. *Marot* was very pleaſant, and had much Reſpect at Court, and could Verſify on all Subjects with great facility; he was alſo much eſteemed by the King, but, at laſt, baniſhed the Court, becauſe a Proteſtant. The Tranſlation of the *French* Pſalms, uſed by the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, is of his compoſure. They were Cenſured in the *Sorbonne*, and forbid by *Francis* I. He compoſed many other Poems, which are eſteemed for his pleaſant Wit. *Strada. Spond.*

MARPESSA, or *Alcyone*, was the Daughter of *Evenus*, King of *Ætolia*, who having precipitated himſelf into the River *Licolmus*, it went afterwards by his Name. *Ida* run away with her, and *Apollo* would have taken her, by force, from him; but *Mercurius* being choſen Judge of the Difference, allowed *Marpeſſa* the liberty to chuſe her own Husband. She preferred the firſt, who afterwards was together with her, changed into an *Halcyon*, having had the Misfortune to drown himſelf. *Homerus lib.* 9. *Iliad. See* IDA *and* MARPESSA.

MARPURG, a Town of *Germany* in *Heſſia*, upon *Lann*, with a Cittadel, and an Univerſity founded in 1526, by *Philip*, Landtgrave of *Heſſia*. *Cluverius* believes *Marpurg*, to be the *Amaſia* of the Ancients; but it is more probable, that it is *Embden* in *Friſia*. *Berthius* thinks alſo, that *Mattium* in *Tacitus*, and *Mattiacus* in *Ptolemy*, is *Marpurg*. The *Latin* Name at this day is *Marpurgum*, or *Matiuburgum* and *Matthiacum*. This Town had formerly its own particular Princes, but now it belongs to the Landgrave of *Heſſia*. The Caſtle is upon a Hill, the Houſes are well built, the Streets are very large and fair. It is 11 Miles from *Caſſel* to the North Weſt, and 20 from *Cologne* to the South Eaſt.

MARQUARD-FREHER, a learned *German* Lawyer of *Augsbourg*, born in 1565. He learned under the famous *Cujas* at *Bourges*, and afterwards became Law-Profeſſor at *Heidelberg*, and, at laſt, Vice-Preſident of the Senate of that City. He was well read in Ancient Hiſtory, a great Admirer of Painting, and antique Pieces, as appears by his curious Collection of Conſuls, and Emperors Medals. The moſt conſiderable of the Books he hath printed, are theſe. *De re monetaria veterum Romanorum & Hodierni apud Germanos Imperii, lib.* 11. *De fama & παρέργων. Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores varii. Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores à Carolo magno ad Fredericum tertium. Corpus hiſtoriæ Franciæ. Originum Palatinorum Comment. &c.* He died in 1614. *Melchior Adam.*

MARQUISATE *of the Holy Empire*, one of the 17 Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, conſiſting of the City of *Antwerp*, with its Territory. The Situation gave it Name, becauſe it lies upon the Borders or Marches of *France*, and the Empire.

MARS, the God of War, the Son of *Juno*; who brought him forth by touching a Flower, which was ſhewed her by *Flora*. It is feigned, that ſhe did ſo in revenge, becauſe *Jupiter* begat *Pallas* out of his Brain without her. *Mars* was born in *Thracia*. The Poets ſpeak of his Amours with *Venus*, and how they were ſurprized together by *Vulcan*. The ancient Idolaters ſacrificed a *Horſe* to *Mars*, and a *Wolf*, and a *Dog*. 'Tis ſaid, he begot on *Venus*, *Hermione*, the Wife of *Cadmus*; on *Rhea*, *Romulus* and *Remus*; on *Thebe*, the Daughter of *Aſopus*, the fair *Evadne*. *Heſiodus in Theogon. Ovid. Homer. &c. Lilio Giraldi lib.* 10. *hiſt. Deor. Natalis Comes in Mytholog. &c.*

MARSAL, a ſtrong place in *Lorrain*, belonging to the *French*, within one League of *Moyenvic*, and five of *Nancy*. It ſtood a Siege of Thirty four Days, in 1663, againſt the Forces of *Lewis* XIV. and was then ſo ſtrong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have coſt many Months to reduce it.

MARSALA, a Town of *Sicily*, built by the *Romans* during the *Carthaginian* War. Some Authors give it the Name of *Lilybæum*, which was formerly the Name of the Promontory, now called *Capó Boco*. However it is ſeated in the Valley *Mazara*, and is populous, and well fortified againſt the *Turkiſh* Pirats. It ſtands 50 Miles from *Palermo* to the South, 12 from *Trapano*, and 160 from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*. Near this City, the *Romans*, under *Atilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very great Defeat.

MARSAN, a ſmall Tract in *Gaſcoigny*. The Principal Town has the ſame Name, which lies 16 Miles from *Dax* to the North-Eaſt, and from *Bourdeaux* to the South. This Territory is water'd by the River *Midoux*, and has been a Viſcounty above 600 Years.

MARSAQUIVIR, a Sea-Port of *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*, near the Town of *Oran*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

MARSEILLES, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Biſhop's See, and a famous Harbour upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. This Town was ſo potent, and ſo famous all the World over, for her Government, her Victories, and her Univerſity, that the *Romans* made an Alliance with her, and granted her ſeveral Privileges. Authors do not agree about the Founders of it, though all agree it was the *Phocians*. It is believed, That thoſe *Aſiatick Greeks*, came at two ſeveral times into *Provence*, the firſt towards *An. Rom.* 164. when they firſt founded *Marſeilles*, but 50 Years after, another Company of them embelliſhed it mightily. Some add, That the Leaders of thoſe *Aſiatick Græcians*, were *Furius* and *Peranus*; and that at their arrival in the Country, they were kindly received by *Senanus*, King of the *Ligurian Gauls*, whoſe Daughter *Gyptis*, otherwiſe called *Peta*, or *Ariſtoxena*, being privileged by the Laws of the Country, to make choice of her Husband, pitched upon the Chief of the *Græcians*, and whether this was done by the Gift of a Garland of Flowers, or in giving Water to waſh, or finally, in preſenting him the Cup ſhe drank out of. 'Tis affirm'd, That *Protis*, Chief of the Family of *Prolide*, very famous at *Marſeilles*, came of that Marriage. Theſe new Inhabitants, made very important Laws, founded ſeveral Temples, and a famous Academy; Eſtabliſhed Arts and Manufactures, and took great care to Till and Manure the Land. The Government was *Ariſtocratick*; and of 600 Senators that formed the Council, 15 were choſen to take care of the Affairs of the City. The Situation of *Marſeilles* is different now, from what is was formerly. It is divided into Four Quarters, whereof each hath its Captains, and Officers. The Parts are, St. *John*, *Cavaillon*, the Body of the City, and the *Blanqueive*, with Four Principal Churches; the Port, which on one ſide hath the Fortreſs, and the Abby of St. *Victor*, has on the other a Key of above 1300 Paces in length: The Entrance into the Port, is ſhut up with a Chain, ſupported, at certain diſtances, upon Three Pillars of Stone, that leave place but for one Ship to come in at a time. The Ancient *Marſeillians*, civiliz'd moſt part of *Gaul*, and made a ſtrict Alliance with the *Romans*, who owned, they never had more faithful, nor more generous Friends. Their Force was very conſiderable, for they often maintained a War againſt the *Gauls*, *Ligurians*, and other Nations; built ſeveral Cities, as *Nue*, *Antibe*, *Agde*, &c. and planted many Colonies. *Cæſar* took it, and the *Barbarians* plunder'd it afterwards. *Alphonſus*, King of *Portugal*, ſurprized it in 1423, but it has, ſince that time, been repaired ſo well, that it made a vigorous Defence againſt *Charles* of *Bourbon*, in 1524, and againſt *Charles* V. in 1536, ſince, it was enlarged by the King's Order; it may be called one of the largeſt, moſt beautiful, and beſt peopled Cities in the World. In fine, this Town, upon the decay of the Empire, had firſt the *Goths*, then the *Burgundians*, and laſtly, the *French* for its Maſters. Its Port is neat and magnificent, the great number of its Churches, Monaſteries, Seminaries, Hoſpitals, Publick Places and Fountains, deſerve all Strangers Curioſity; nor is there leſs pleaſure in ſeeing the fruitful Country about it, where the Citizens have above 20000 Country-Houſes, which they call *Baſtidides*. This Town is exempted from Taxes, and from contributing to the *Ban* and *Arrier-ban*. It alſo makes a ſeparate Body from that of the Province. *Ruffy*, *Soleri & Gueſnay's Hiſt. of Marſeill. Noſtradamus & Bouche Hiſt. of Prov.*

MARSHLAND, a Tract in the County of *Norfolk*, near *Lyn-Regis*, on the other ſide of the River *Ouſe*, ſo called from its being a Marſh. The Soil is fat, and feeds abundance of Cattle. It wants freſh Water, and is liable to the Inundations of the Sea.

MARSI, a People of *Italy*, in the Country of the *Samnites*, now *Abruzzo Vlterior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. There is ſtill a ſmall Country under the Title of Dutchy of *Marza*. *Titus Livius* and *Appianus*, mention the *Marſick* War. It began *An. Rom.* 663. againſt ſeveral of the *Roman* Allies, who pretended to be made Citizens of *Rome*. Their Deſign of Killing the Two Conſuls at a Feaſt called *Latinæ feriæ*, having been diſcovered, they fell upon the Pro-Conſul *Q. Servilius & Fontejus*, his Lieutenant, and put to Death all the *Romans* that were in the Town of *Aſcoli*. *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. mention the *Marſi*, as well as *Virgil*, *lib.* 7. *Æneid.*

MARSI, a People mentioned by *Tacitus*, in the *Lower Germany*. *Ortelius* thinks they were in the Province of *Over-Yſſel* in the *Low-Countries*, and there is ſtill ſome ſteps of them, in the Name of a Village called *Ditmarſen*.

MARSIAS, the Son of *Oeager*, a Shepherd, who had the Impudence to challenge *Apollo* at playing upon the Flute, but he ſuffered for it. The Poets feigned, that the Satyrs did hereupon ſhed ſo many Tears, that they made the River called *Marſias*.

MARSLEY-*Hill*, a Hill in *Herefordſhire*, whereof Mr. *Cambden* and Mr. *Speed* relate a Story, That on *Saturday*, *Feb.* 7. 1571, about Six a Clock in the Evening, it moved, with a roaring noiſe, from the place where it ſtood, and, by Seven the next Morning, had gone about 200 Foot, continuing its Travels Three Days together, that *Kinnaſton*-Chapel hereupon fell down, with ſome Trees, Hedges, and Cotes for Sheep, and ſome ſtood; that 2 Highways were turned about 300 Foot from their former Paths, the Eaſt parts to the Weſt, and the Weſt to the Eaſt, Paſturage being left in the place of Tillage, and Tillage of Paſturage.

MARSYAS, the Statue of a Man that was in a publick Place at *Rome*, eſteemed to be under the Protection of the God *Liber* or *Bacchus*. It was the Privilege of a Free Town; for thoſe that payed Tribute, or were but Confederate, were not allowed to erect ſuch a Statue. *Servius ad lib.* 3. *Æneid. Cœlius Rhodiginus Gentilium.*

MARTABAN, a great Town in *Aſia*, in the Kingdom of *Siam*, and the Peninſula of *Indus* beyond *Ganges*.

MARTEGUES, or *Martigues*, Lat. *Maritima Colonia*, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with the Title of Principality. That Town, which ſome call the *Venice* of *France*, contains Three Parts, *Jonquieres*, the Iſle, and *Ferrieres*. The Inhabitants are famous for Fiſhing. It is ſituate upon the Lake *Berri*, whence there have been Canals made for Communication with the Sea, which is but at a Mile's diſtance, ſo that the greateſt Barks come up to the Lake; ſo that *Martegues*, eſpecially the Iſle, ſtands in the Water, and they paſs from one part of the Town to the other over Bridges. The Inhabitants are moſt of them good Pilots in the *Mediterranean*, and expert Fiſher-men. This Town was formerly called *The Iſle*; or *Bridge of St. Genais*, the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*, unpeopled it; but it was ſince Rebuilt, where it ſtands now. *Noſtradamus Hiſt. of Provence. Bouche's Deſcript. of Prov. lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. §. 1.

St. MARTHA, Siſter to *Mary Magdalen* and *Lazarus*. The common Tradition in *Provence* is, That after the Death of Chriſt, ſhe was expoſed upon the Sea with her Siſter, her Brother, and ſome others, and that the Boat arriving at *Marſeilles*, ſhe lived retired near the River *Rhodanus*, in a place where the Town of *Taraſcon* ſtands at this time, and died like a Saint. *St. Luke* 10. *St. John* 11. *Baronius in Annal. Eccleſ. & Martyr. ad* 29. *Junii.*

MARTIA, the Wife of *Cato* of *Vtica*, whom he gave freely to *Hortenſius*, his Friend, who was in love with her. Being afterwards a Widow, the ſame *Cato* took her again, in the beginning of the Civil Wars. He was blamed for putting her away when ſhe was poor, and taking her again, being made rich by the Liberality of *Hortenſius*. *Plutarch. in vit. Caton.*

MARTIALIS, (*Marcus Valerius*) a *Latin* Poet, born at *Bilbilis*, now called *Bubiera*, a Town of the Ancient *Celtiberia* in *Spain*, which is the Kingdom of *Arragon*. That Town is upon the River *Salo*, or *Xalo*, that falls into *Ebro* above *Saragoſſa*. His Father was called *Fronto*, and his Mother *Flacilla*, as he owns himſelf in the 35th. Epigram of the 5th. Book. He was but 21 Years old when he came to *Rome*, and he lived there 35 under the Emperors *Galba*, *Otho*, *Vitellius*, *Veſpaſianus*, *Titus*, *Domitianus*, *Nerva*, and *Trajanus*. He was in favour with *Titus Veſpaſian*, and *Domitian* his Brother, who gave him the *Jus Trium Liberorum*, and made him a Gentleman. It is probable, he left *Rome*, after the firſt and ſecond Year of *Trajan*, ſeeing himſelf ſlighted by him. He returned into his Country, where he died five or ſix Years after. We have 14 Books of his Epigrams, and it is probable, that we have not all that he writ. *Plinius* Junior, maketh an honourable mention of him, *lib.* 3. *Ep. ult. See alſo Spartianus in Ælio Vero. Scaliger lib.* 6. *Poet. Lilio Giraldi.*

MARTIALIS, Biſhop of *Merida* in *Spain*. He was charg'd, in the IIId. Century, with being an Idolater, and the Matter of Fact being notorious, his People refus'd to Communicate with him, and own him for their Biſhop, which Conduct of theirs is juſtified by St. *Cyprian*. *Cyprian Epiſt.* 52, 64, 68.

St. MARTIN, Biſhop of *Tours* in the IVth. Century, was an *Hungarian* by Birth, the Son of a Soldier, and himſelf a Soldier. He was Baptized, and preſerved his Innocence in ſo dangerous a Profeſſion. He acquired, in a retired Life, all the Virtues requiſite in a Biſhop. St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers* made him Exorciſt, to engage him to become a Clergy-man, without offending his Humility, and he became a very great Proficient in Piety under ſo good a Maſter. He was Elected Biſhop of *Tours*, againſt his Will, and that Election proved to be the Happineſs, the Glory, and Advantage of that Church, and of all the *Gauls*. His Zeal for the Propagation of the Faith, and Deſtruction of Idolatry, was beyond all compariſon. The Ancient *Gauls* had ſuch reſpect for the Memory of this Holy Man, that they were wont to carry his *Chape* in the Wars, as a Banner, and counted their Years from his Death, which happened at *Cande*, upon a *Sunday* Morning, *Nov.* 11. or, as *Gregory* of *Tours* ſaith, *Mediâ nocte quæ Dominica habebatur*, in 400. *Gregorius Turonenſis*, *Sulpitius Severus*, *Paulinus* and *Fortunatus*, make an honourable mention of him, eſpecially the ſecond who was his Diſciple, and who hath written his Life more particularly. *See alſo the Authors of the Hiſtory of France*, *Baronius*, *Sponde in Annal. Eccleſ. Robert of St. Marthe*, *Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

Popes of the Name of MARTIN.

MARTIN I. Pope, born at *Todi*, in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*. He ſucceeded *Theodorus*, *July* 1. 649. Immediately after his Election, he called a Council of 105 Biſhops at *Rome*, where having read and examined carefully all that had been written concerning the Hereſy of the *Monothelites*, they determined that there were Two Wills, and Two Operations in Jeſus Chriſt. Their Sence was explained in Twenty Canons; *Theodorus*, Biſhop of *Pharate*; *Cyrus*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*; and ſeveral others were declared Hereticks. The Edict likewiſe of *Heraclius*, the Emperor, call'd *Ecthesis*, was cenſur'd here, and ſo was the *Typus* of *Conſtantius*, which *Paul*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, had affix'd to the Church-Doors, as a Draught of Fundamentals, or Creed. *Platina* adds, That the *Saracens* taking heart upon this great Diſſention, between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches, ſet ſail from *Alexandria* with a great Fleet, and arriving at *Rhodes*, took the City, and deſtroyed the famous and celebrated Coloſs there, with the Braſs of which, 'tis ſaid, they loaded 900 Camels, this

Coloſs being 70 Foot high, the Workmanſhip of *Charas*, the Scholar of *Lyſippus*. Afterwards having poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral Iſlands in the *Archipelago*, and thence ſailing to *Sicily*, they very much infeſted the Inhabitants of that Iſland. Hereupon *Olympius*, at the entreaty of Pope *Martin*, makes an Expedition, and forces them thence, though not without the loſs of many of his Ships and Men, and even that of his own Life too, for he fell Sick in *Sicily*, and died there. But *Conſtantius*, not in the leaſt better'd by theſe Calamities, Commands *Theodorus Calliopa* into *Italy*, with expreſs Order, that he ſhould ſend Pope *Martin* bound to him. *Theodorus* having been honourably received by the *Romans*, and going upon pretence of making a Viſit to the Pope, ſeizes, and puts him in Fetters, and ſo ſends him to *Conſtantinople*, from whence he was afterwards baniſhed to *Cherſoneſus*, where pinched with extream want, he died in 634, after he had been in the Chair 6 Years, 1 Month, 26 Days. He writ ſeveral Epiſtles, 18 of which are printed in the Edition of the Council by *Binius*, and elſewhere. *Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr. &c.*

MARTIN II. ſaid to be the IVth. by them that count *Martin* I. and II. amongſt the Popes of that Name, was a *French*-man, and was Elected after *Nicholas* III. in 1281. He was born at *Monpincè*, in the little Province of *Brie*. The See had been vacant ſix Months, when he was ſet upon the Pontifical Throne at *Viterbo*. He was Pope 4 Years, 1 Month, and 7 Days. This Pope was very much diſpleas'd with the barbarous Maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*, call'd the *Sicilian Veſpers*, which happened in 1282; upon which Score he excommunicated *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, the contriver of it; and *Michael Palæologus*, Emperor of the Eaſt, who was an Ally of that Prince. *Platina*, *du Cheſne*, *Papirius Maſſon*, *&c. in vit. Pontif. Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MARTIN III. ſaid to be the Vth. a *Roman*, whoſe Name was *Otho*, or *Eudet Colonna*, was made Pope in the Council of *Conſtance*. *Gregory* XII. had voluntarily Abdicated the Pontificate, and *John* XXIII. had been Depoſed there, as well as the Anti-pope, *Peter de Luna*, who cauſed himſelf to be called *Benedict* XIII. The Fathers of that Council, who wiſhed to ſee an end of the Schiſm, that had divided the Church during 40 Years, thought it neceſſary to proceed to the Election of a Pope, who ſhould be made, for that time only, by the Cardinals in Conjunction, with 30 Prelates, or other Eccleſiaſticks, out of the ſeveral Nations that were then in Council. Afterwards the Cardinals, and other Electors, entred into the Conclave, which was in the *Guild-Hall* at *Conſtance*, where, ſix Days after, they choſe *Martin* V. who was Crowned *Novemb.* 21. 1417. He was Son to *Agapet Colonna*. *Innocent* VII. had made him a Cardinal, and he was ſeveral times a Legate. The Pope preſided in the Forty ſecond Seſſion of the Council, and omitted nothing that might conduce to the Peace of the Church. He ſent his Nuntio's likewiſe to *Conſtantinople*, to put an end to the Schiſm between the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, but did not ſucceed in his deſign. He likewiſe wrote to the *Huſſites*, to bring them back to his Communion, and made a famous Conſtitution in favour of Eccleſiaſticks againſt Secular Judges, but he had not the ſatisfaction to ſee the finiſhing of theſe Projects, for he died of an Apoplexy at *Rome*, *Feb.* 20. 1431. Aged 63. *Martin* compoſed ſeveral Works. *Platina* ſpeaks very advantageouſly of this Pope, ſaying, he was a Man of great Prudence in Debates, for he would tell what ought to be done, as ſoon as a thing was propoſed to him; he was ſhort in his Speeches, and wary in his Actions, inſomuch that People ſaw a thing effected, before they could imagine he had thought of it. His Diſcourſe was full of Sentences, uſing no Word ſo much as (Juſtice), frequently turning to his Attendants and Familiars, eſpecially them that governed Cities and Provinces, and ſaying, *Love Juſtice, ye that judge the Earth.* 'Tis obſerved of him, that he never denied a reaſonable Requeſt. He begun to reform the Manners of both the Laity and Clergy, which were Debauched with too much Licenſe: He Abrogated all Decrees that were made during the Schiſm, before his Pontificate, except ſuch as were made to promote Faith, or good Manners. He found *Rome* at his return ſtrangely ruinated, the Houſes being ready to totter, the Churches fallen down, the Streets empty, the City full of Dirt and Mire, and in extream want of all ſorts of Proviſions, the Citizens ſeeming rather Sojourners and Vagabonds than conſtant Dwellers; and as he had begun with great ſucceſs, to put things in their former Condition, the *Tyber* ſwelled ſo high, that it came in at the *Porta del Popolo*, over-flow'd the whole City, which lies upon a level, and filled the Church of St. *Mary* the round, as far as the great Altar; two Days after it fell, but took much Cattle along with it, and did great damage to the Citizens, who ſailed about the Streets, as upon the *Tyber*. Sometime after, *Martin* applied his Mind to adorn the City and Churches, and to that purpoſe, repaired the *Portico* of St. *Peter*'s, which was falling down, and paved the *Lateran* Church with *Moſaick* Work, Ciel'd it a-new, and began thoſe Paintings there, which were done by the hand of the famous *Gentilis*; he likewiſe repaired the old Palace that was ready to fall, near the Twelve Apoſtles, where he lived ſome Years; the Cardinals followed his Examples, and re-edified their Churches, as faſt as they could. In the mean time, *Peter de Luna* dying, the Two Anti-Cardinals of his Party, perſwaded by King *Alphonſus*, *Martin*'s Enemy, choſe *Giles Munio*, a Canon of *Barcelona*, and a Noble-man Pope, and called him *Clement* VIII. who immediately made Cardinals, and acted as Pope. But *Martin* and *Alphonſus* becoming Friends, *Giles* reſigned his Title to the Popedom. *Martin* uſed great Diſcretion in conferring Benefices, advancing none but deſerving Men; the Clergy and Citizens of *Rome* bewailed his Death, as if their City had been bereft of its only and beſt Patron. *See Lewis Jacob Bibl. Pontif. The Acts of the Council of Conſtance, Bzovius, Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccleſ.*

MARTIN, King of *Arragon*, was Second Son to *Peter* IV. called *The Ceremonious*. He uſurped the Crown in 1395. after the Death of his Brother *John* I. who died by a Fall off his Horſe when he was hunting, to the prejudice of two Daughters whom he left. He died *May* 21. 1410. the laſt of the Family of the Counts of *Barcelona*. *Surita in Ind. lib.* 3. *Mariana lib.* 19.

MARTIN (*Luther*) was born at *Iſleben* in 1483. At 18 Years of Age he went to Study at *Erfurt*, and Commencing *Maſter of Arts* in 1505. he applied himſelf to the Study of the Law, but being frightned by a Thunder-bolt which killed his Companion, as they were a walking, he became an *Auguſtin* Monk againſt his Father's Will. A little after he was ſent to *Rome*, about a Controverſy which happened amongſt thoſe of his Order, and carried himſelf ſo that he obtained the Character of a prudent Man. He came to *Wittemberg* in 1508. ſix Years after the Foundation of that Univerſity, where he taught *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy. In 1512, he was made Doctor of Divinity by *Caroloſtadius*, and ſoon after publiſhed his Explication of the *Pſalms*, *Romans*, *Galatians*; and, in 1516, began to explain the Decalogue and Catechiſm to the People. That ſame Year he diſputed with the School-Divines about Free-Will, Merits, and Humane Traditions, on *Octob.* 31. 1517, being *All Saints* Eve. He ſet up publickly 95 Propoſitions againſt the Pope's Indulgences, which *Tecelius* ſold about. After this, *Luther* requeſted the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who had the charge of diſpenſing the Indulgences, that inſtead of them, he would order the Goſpel to be preach'd, the Biſhop of *Miſnia*, having, before that time, thrown the Indulgences out of his Dioceſs; *Tecelius*, in the mean time, diſputed for the Indulgences at *Frankford*, and ſtirred up the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, and others, againſt *Luther*, who boldly anſwered all their Writings. Being Summoned to appear at *Rome*, he declined it, becauſe of the Danger, but went to Cardinal *Cajetan*, the Pope's Legate at *Augsburg*, in 1518, who, urging him to a Recantation, he deſired, That in the firſt place, he might be convinced of his Error, but finding that the Cardinal was more for uſing Power than Argument, he returned to *Wittemberg*, and Appealed from the Cardinal to the Pope, on *Octob.* 16. and becauſe he thought the Pope did privately ſeek his Life, he Appealed from him to a Council, *Nov.* 28. Then he publiſhed the Declaration of his Meaning, in the Propoſitions againſt the Indulgences, which he dedicated to *Leo* X. He publiſhed alſo Sermons concerning the Virtue of Excommunication, Penance, and Preparation to the Holy Supper, with a Meditation on our Saviour's Paſſion. Other Doctors did alſo join with him, and particularly *Zuinglius* in *Swiſſerland*. *Eraſmus* alſo writ concerning him, at the ſame time, that he neither Accuſed nor Defended *Luther*, owning, however, that he Recommended very excellent things, but he wiſhed that he had done it with more Civility; and he publiſhed alſo a Book, adviſing *Luther* to Moderation, who, in the mean time, went on to publiſh his Sermons about Juſtification, ſaving Meditation on Chriſt's Death, Baptiſm, Preparation to Death, and an Expoſition on the *Galatians*. He was Excommunicated by Pope *Leo*, *An.* 1521. and publiſhed his Adherence to all his Propoſitions, which the Pope had Condemned, and Appealed from him again to a Council. He alſo Reply'd to the Univerſities of *Lovain* and *Cologne*, who condemned his Books to the Fire; he wrote alſo a Book concerning Chriſtian Liberty, which Book he ſent to *Leo*, and another concerning the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, whereby he provoked the *Roman* Catholicks againſt him. He diſputed at *Leipſick* with *Eckius*, before the Elector of *Saxony*, about the Pope's Supremacy, and did baffle him, but the D. himſelf cried out, That, *Whether it be by Divine or Humane Right, he is Pope.* The ſame Year, he was Summoned to appear before the Diet at *Worms*, and anſwered thoſe who diſſwaded him from appearing, *That he would go, though as many Devils ſhould oppoſe him, as there were Tiles upon the Houſes of* Worms; and accordingly he appeared before the Emperor, and Princes of the Empire, where he maintained his Doctrines with an undaunted Reſolution; and while ſome of them, according to the practice of the Council of *Conſtance*, would have had his ſafe Conduct violated, the Elector *Palatine* oppoſed it. He left *Worms*, *April* 26. and on *May* 8. was proſcribed by the Emperor; but the Elector of *Saxony* kept him ſo privately in the Caſtle of *Wurtsburg*, that his Enemies could not diſcover him during this Confinement, which he called his *Patmos*, he wrote abundance of things. He was again Excommunicated by the Pope, *March* 28. and publiſhed his Anſwer. He had afterwards ſome Diſputes with *Caroloſtadius* about Chriſt's Preſence in the Sacrament, and Images, and in 1552, did begin again to Preach publickly; after this, he had ſome Controverſies with the *Enthuſiaſts*, *Stork*, and *Muntzer*, and King *Henry* VIII. of *England*, who wrote againſt him. But the Monks, by reading of the Books which were wrote by *Luther*, and others, deſerted their Monaſteries a-pace; and he, with the help of *Melancthon*, did publiſh the *New Teſtament* in the *German* Tongue. *March* 6. 1523, a Decree was made by the Princes of the Empire Aſſembled at *Nuremberg*, that a free General Council was the beſt means to ſettle Controverſies in the Church, and that in the mean time, Divines ſhould Preach the Goſpel modeſtly and purely, which *Luther* interpreted for himſelf. He aboliſhed the Canon of the Maſs at *Wittemberg*, and Adminiſtred the Lord's Supper, but recalled Auricular Confeſſion, which *Caroloſtadius* aboliſhed. He publiſhed a Book of the Duty and Dignity of the Civil Magiſtrate, which rejoyced the Elector extreamly. He wrote to the *Waldenſes*, about the Adoration of the Sacrament, and an Elegy upon two *Auguſtin*-Monks, who were burnt for *Lutheraniſm* at *Bruſſels*. He laid aſide his Friar's Habit 1524, wrote againſt *Eraſmus* about Free-Will, *Caroloſtadius* about the Sacrament, and the Seditious Articles publiſhed by the Boors. About that ſame time, he married *Catharine à Boren*, of Noble Deſcent, who had been formerly a Nun; and wrote againſt *Oecolampadius* and *Zuinglius*, about the Sacrament. In 1528, at the Diet of *Spires*, the Name of Proteſtant had its Original, and that ſame Year, the *Smalcaldian* Confederacy againſt the *Roman* Catholicks begun. An Agreement was made betwixt him and *Zuinglius*, at the Conference of *Marpurg*, which was not long lived. In 1530, the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, compoſed by *Melancthon*, was exhibited to the Emperor *Charles* V. and a Peace was made as to Affairs of Religion, in 1532, until a free General Council ſhould meet, which Ceſſation was obtained by the Electors, *Mentz* and *Palatine*. In 1534. *Luther* publiſhed the whole Bible in the *German* Tongue; and in 1536, there was a right Underſtanding betwixt him and *Bucer*. In 1537, he diſputed againſt the *Antinomians*; and in 1538, publiſhed his Book concerning the Councils and Church. In *Sept.* 1544, he publiſhed his laſt Confeſſion, as to the Sacrament, explaining what it was that the Worthy, and Unworthy received, in partaking of the ſame. Concerning which, the Divines of *Zurick* ſhortly after publiſhed their Opinion. He died at *Iſleben*, a little before the *Smalcaldian* War, *An.* 1546. He was a magnanimous Perſon, even by the Conceſſion of his Enemies, and undertook ſuch things, as the World may reaſonably admire, having oppoſed himſelf alone to the whole Earth. His Followers called themſelves *Lutherans*, much againſt his mind, but they recede from him in many things, as may be ſeen by their Writings. *Melancthon* ſays of him; *Pomeranus* is a Grammarian, and explains the Signification of Words; I am a Logician, and ſhow the Connexion between Propoſitions, and the Methods of Reaſoning; *Juſtus Jonas* is an Orator, and diſcourſes copiouſly, and with Eloquence; but *Luther* is good at every thing, the Wonder of Mankind; for whatever he Says, or Writes, it penetrates the Heart, and makes a laſting Impreſſion. *Edward Leigh*, our Country-man, ſays of him, *Melancthon* has both Words and Matter; *Eraſmus*, Words without Matter; and *Luther*, Matter without Words; and *Melancthon*, upon ſeeing his Picture after his Death, broke out into this Extemporary Verſe,

Fulmina erant Linguæ ſingula Verba tuæ.

Eraſmus, *Chytræus*, *Laur. Surius*, *Scultetus*, *&c.*

MARTIN, or *Martinus Polonus*, was ſo called, doubtleſs becauſe he was born in *Poland*, though ſome will have him to be a *Scotch*, others a *French*-man. *Volaterranus* writes, that he was born at *Carſola*, a Town of *Italy* in *Ombria*, confounding him, 'tis like, with one *Martin* of *Carſola*, whom he mentions in his 22d Book in theſe Words, *Pontificum Romanorum, ſeu temporum eorum hiſtorias ſcripſere Vincentius, & Martinus Carſulanus, &c.* However this *Martin* was a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and not a *Ciſtercian*, or a *Benedictine*, as we find in *Charles Viſch*, the Author of the *Bibliotheca Ciſtercienſis*; and *Gaſper Jongelin*, in his Book Entituled, *Purpura S. Bernardi*, and ſeveral others. *Martinus Polonus* writ a Chronicle, which, in ſome Editions, ends in 1320, which made ſome Authors believe that he lived ſo long; but certainly there muſt be an Addition by ſome Author, or other, ſince *Martinus* himſelf ſets down the time when his Work endeth, in theſe Words of the Preface, *Ego frater Martinus, Domini Papæ Pœnitentiarius & Capellanus, ex diverſis Chronicis & geſtis ſummorum Pontificum & Imperatorum præſens opuſculum uſque ad Johannem XXI. Papam deduxi incluſive.* The Pope died in 1277. *Onuphrius in Chron. Trithemius & Bellarminus de ſcript. Eccleſ. Leander Alberti.*

MARTINA, Niece, and ſecond Wife to the Emperor *Heraclius*, fearing leaſt her Son *Heracleonas* could not obtain the Empire, becauſe *Conſtantine*, her Husband's Son; whom he had ſucceeded, had Two Sons, ſhe cauſed this young Emperor to be poiſoned by *Pyrrhus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and uſurped the Government of the Empire. But about Two Years after, the Senate of that City, Sentenced her to have her Tongue cut off, leaſt ſhe ſhould perſwade the People to revolt by her Eloquence, and cauſed the Noſe of *Heracleonas*, her Son, to be cut off, leaſt he ſhould move them to Compaſſion by his Beauty; he was called *Conſtantine* IV. They were afterwards ſent both in Exile into *Cappadocia*, a Province of *Aſia Minor*. *Cuſpinian in vita Heraclii.*

MARTINI, a Jeſuit, born at *Trent*. He lived many Years in *China*, and hath writ a Book *De Bello Tartaros inter & Chinenſes*, printed at *Antwerp*, in 1654. *Hiſtoria Sinenſis Decas* 1. *Atlas Sinicus.* He returned into *Europe*, in 1651. He made a Geographical Deſcription of *China*, with a general Map of the ſame, very exact, and 15 particular Maps of the 15 Provinces of that Empire. He hath added a Map of the Peninſula of *Corea*, and another of *Japan*.

MARTINIANUS, a Captain, his Courage advanced him in the Armies of *Licinius*. He was Maſter of the Offices, or Maire of the Palace, and the Emperor Created him Cæſar in *Chalcedon*, but after the bloody Battel, which *Conſtantine* won near the ſame Town, he was delivered up into the hands of the victorious Soldiers, who tore him in pieces in *Cappadocia*, in 324. *See* LICINIUS.

MARTINICO, an Iſland of *America*, one of the *Antilles*, or *Caribbes*. The Ancient Inhabitants called it *Madanina*, and the *Spaniards* gave it the Name it hath now. It is about 16 Leagues long, with an unequal breadth, and 45 in Circuit. It is now one of the moſt populous of the *Antilles*. The *French* have ſettled there, ſince 1635, and have often beaten the *Indians*, or *Caribbes*. The Country is very good and fruitful in Tabaco and Manioc; there is alſo Sugar, Caſſia, Cotton, Potato's, *Indian* Figgs, Bananes, *&c.* There be many dangerous Serpents, which creep into the Houſes of the *Indians*, and get into their very Beds. There is but one Fort called *Fort St. Peter*. There are a great number of Tortoiſes on the Coaſts of this Iſland. The Modern Relations of it, give an Account of 40 Rivers, whereof ſome are Navigable a good way into the Country. The *Engliſh*, under Sir *Francis Wheeler*, landed in this Iſland, and over-run moſt of it, deſtroying all the Sugar-Plants, and other its Plantations, without any conſiderable Oppoſition in the Year 1693. *Du Fertre*, *Linſchot*, *Rochefort's Hiſt. of the Antilles*, *&c.*

MARTINUSIUS, *(George)* Cardinal Biſhop of *Waradin*. He took the Name of *Martinuſius*, which was that of his Mother. He was a great Stateſman, and had a great hand in the Troubles and Wars of *Hungary*. *Ladiſlaus* VI. King of *Hungary*, dying in 1616, left *Lewis the Young*, and *Anne* married to *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, firſt Emperor of that Name. *Lewis* being killed in the unhappy Battel of *Mohatz*, in 1626, part of the *Hungarians* choſe *John* of *Zapol*, Count of *Scepus*, and Vaivod of *Tranſilvania*; but *Ferdinand*, who had his Party too, beat him out of *Hungary*, whereupon he went to *Poland* for help from *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*, his Father-in-law; here he came acquainted with *Martinuſius*, through whoſe Intrigues and help, he afterwards re-mounted the Throne, for which good Service, he made him Treaſurer of his Kingdom, Miniſter of State, and beſtowed upon him the Biſhoprick of *Waradin*. He repoſed ſo much truſt in him, that on his Death-bed, he Conſtituted him, and the Queen, Tutors to his young Son *John Stephen*, whom *Martinuſius* Crowned King after his Death, notwithſtanding the Agreement made with *Ferdinand*, That after the Father's Death, the Son ſhould content himſelf with *Tranſilvania*. Hereupon *Ferdinand* ſent an Army, under *Roccandolph*, into *Hungary*, which having taken ſeveral Towns, ſat down before *Buda*, where the young Prince, the Queen, and *Martinuſius* were, who immediately ſent to *Solyman the Magnificent* for Aſſiſtance. This Prince Commanded the *Baſha's* of *Boſnia* and *Belgrade* to march towards *Buda*, and followed them himſelf with 200000 Men, and inſtead of relieving, made himſelf Maſter of *Buda*, and of ſeveral other places in *Hungary*, ſent the Prince and Queen to *Tranſilvania*, whereof he gave the Government to *Martinuſius*, and confirm'd upon him the charge of Treaſurer; but upon the Queen's Complaint of his ill uſage of her, he ſent the Baſſa of *Buda* to her Aſſiſtance; whereupon *Martinuſius* aſſembled an Army of 50000 Men, beſieged the Queen in *Alba Regalis*, forced her to an Agreement, then marched towards the *Turks*, and made them to retire. *Solyman* diſſembled his Reſentment of this, wrote to him very obliging Letters, and confirmed him in his Places: A little after, *Martinuſius* his Ambition gave the Queen a freſh Subject of Complaint, and occaſioned a new War; at laſt, he deſigned to ſide with *Ferdinand*, and made the Queen ſign a Treaty, that was very diſadvantageous to her Son's Intereſt, and would afterwards perſuade her to break it again. The Emperor *Ferdinand*, Commanded *John Baptiſta Gaſtaldo* to make him away, which he executed by the help of ſome Aſſaſſines, who killed him in the Caſtle of *Bince*, or *Binch*, under Pretence that he kept Correſpondency with the *Turks*, though the contrary was plain enough, and all thoſe that had a hand in the Murther periſhed miſerably. *Thuanus's Hiſt. Martinus Fumeus Hiſt. of Hungary. Florimond de Raymond, of the Birth of Hæreſ. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. §. 3. *Paulus Jovius, Sponde, Auberi, Mezeray's Hiſt. of France, &c.*

MARTIRIUS, or *Martyrius*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, ſucceeded *Acacius* in 459, and governed the Church with great Moderation, until *Peter Fullo*, and ſome of the Sectators of *Apollinarius*, accuſed him of *Neſtorianiſm*, becauſe he defended the Council of *Chalcedon*; the Biſhop *Gennadius* ſhewed his Innocence, and the Malice of his Accuſers, before the Emperor *Leo* at *Conſtantinople*, whither he was cited, ſo that he was remanded to his Charge at *Antioch*, where finding that *Peter* had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Chair, he renounced the See publickly thus: *I renounce a defiled Chair, a diſobedient Clergy, a rebellious Flock, and reſerve nothing but the Function of Prieſt. Nicephorus, Liberatus.*

MARTORANO, called by the Ancients *Mamertium*, and at this Day, *Mertoranum*, a Town of *Italy* in *Calabria*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Biſhop of *Coſenza*.

MARTYR, (*Peter*) a famous Divine, was born at *Florence* in 1500, his own Name was *Vermilius*, but aſſumed that of *Martyr*. He was a Regular *Auguſtin* in the Monaſtery of *Fiſcoli*, ſtudied Greek and Philoſophy at *Padua*, and Hebrew and Philoſophy at *Bononia*, where he profited ſo exceedingly, that he was looked upon as the Head of his Order, and one of the ableſt Preachers in *Italy*. The reading of *Zuinglius*, and *Bucer*'s Books, begot in him a good Opinion of the Proteſtants, but his Converſe with *Valdes*, a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, did altogether confirm him, ſo that he preach'd that Doctrine at *Rome* privately to many Perſons of Quality; for which he was accuſed, but eſcaped, by the Aſſiſtance of his Friends, to *Naples*, and thence to *Lucca*, where he was Superior to a Houſe of his own Order; and there he converted *Emanuel Tremellius*, *Celſus Martinengus*, *Paul Laſicius*, and *Jeremy Zanchy*, who converted many of the Inhabitants of *Lucca* afterwards, which occaſioned their going to reſide in *Swiſſerland*, whither *Martyr*, and his Companions above-named, did alſo retire, on notice that Pope *Paul* III. was coming to *Lucca*. He came firſt to *Zurich*, then to *Baſle*, at laſt, to *Straſburg*, where he ſettled, on *Bucer*'s Requeſt, and preached publickly. Here he married a young Nun, who had left her Convent; and the fame of his Learning, occaſioned his being ſent for to *England*, by King *Edward* VI. who made him Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford*, in 1349; but being forced to fly in Queen *Mary*'s Time, he returned to *Straſburg*, and was honourably invited to *Zurick*. He was at the Conference of *Poiſſy*, in 1561, where he diſputed againſt the Papiſts, with *Beza*, and others. He differed however in his Sentiments from *Calvin*, about Chriſt's Preſence in the Sacrament, but agreed with him in every thing elſe. He died in 1562, juſt as he was about to Anſwer *Brentius*, who had writ againſt him and *Bullinger*. *Beza, Thuanus, Voſſius.*

MARTYROLOGY, or *Diſcourſe concerning Martyrs.* There was one attributed to St. *Jerom*, another to *Beda*, which others have improved ſince. *Valeſius* has publiſh'd a little Diſſertation concerning the *Roman* Martyrology, printed at the end of his Edition of *Euſebius*'s Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory: Here he examines the Reaſons of the Jeſuit *Roſweidus*, for publiſhing a Book, under the Title of the *Roman Martyrology.* This Jeſuit goes principally upon the Authority of *Baronius*, and ſome other Modern Writers, who affirm, That the Church of *Rome* had a *Martyrology* proper to her ſelf, of which *Gregory the Great*, and *Ado Viennenſis* make mention. *Valeſius* on the contrary aſſerts, That the Church of *Rome* never had any particular *Martyrology*, before that printed by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*. *Valeſius* takes it for granted, as clear Matter of Fact, that the moſt Eminent Churches had formerly *Faſti* or *Regiſters*, in which the Names of their Biſhops and Martyrs were written, and which afterwards were call'd *Calendars:* He owns that the Church of *Rome* had a particular *Calendar* of this ſort, and that there is an Edition of it printed at *Antwerp*. He likewiſe grants this Calendar to be of great Antiquity, but then he denies theſe *Calendars* are, properly ſpeaking, *Martyrologies*, becauſe *Martyrologies* take in all the Churches in General, and are made up of a great many Calendars. To ſupport his Opinion, he cites the Teſtimony of *Uſuardus*, who, in a Letter to the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, ſtanding at the head of his *Martyrology*, he gives a Catalogue of thoſe *Martyrologies*, which were Compil'd before his Time, without making the leaſt mention of the *Martyrology* of the Church of *Rome:* Further, *Bede* in his Commentary upon the Sixth Chapter of St. *Mark*, cites the *Martyrology* of St. *Jerom*, but ſays nothing of the *Roman*. And here *Valeſius* obſerves, that the *Martyrology* cited by *Bede*, under the Name of St. *Jerom*, does not belong to that Father, but is a ſuppoſititious Piece, publiſh'd ſoon after his Death.

MARVAN, Son to *Mahomet*, 15th Califf, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was Governor of *Egypt* under the Reign of *Jezid-el-Gelid*, and was Elected Califf by the People of *Egypt* and *Arabia*, in 748. when *Hechen* was Elected by thoſe of *Syria*. To ſtrengthen his own Party, he made a Truce with the Emperor, and promiſed to pay him a Tribute of 300 Golden Beſans, 300 Horſes, and 300 Slaves, and to deliver into his hands, all that the *Arabians* were poſſeſs'd of in *Thracia*, upon Condition that the Emperor ſhould help him. So he eaſily over-came *Hechen*, whom he put to Death in the firſt Year of his Reign, with his Children, and all that were of the Houſe of *Gelid*. When he was Maſter of *Syria*, he cauſed the Walls of *Jeruſalem* and *Damaſcus* to be pulled down. In 751, he ſent a powerful Army into *Spain* againſt *Abderame*, who not thinking himſelf ſtrong enough, croſſed into *Africa* to demand help. In the mean time, the *Arabians*, who met with no Enemies in *Spain*, turned their Arms againſt the *French*, and croſſing the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, made an Incurſion through all the Country of *Narbone*; but *Pepin*, Son to *Charles Martel*, forced them out of it. In the ſame time, *Zulcimin*, called by others *Solyman*, renewed in *Perſia* the Sect of *Hali*, and took the Title of *Amir-el-Mocélémin*, which is to ſay, *The Emperor of the Children of Salvation.* In 754, *Zulcimin* won a Battel againſt *Marvan*, whoſe Head he cauſed to be cut off. Then he put to Death all thoſe he could find of the Family of *Marvan*; the reſt eſcaped into *Spain* and *Barbary*, where they eſtabliſhed ſeveral Kingdoms. This *Marvan* was a Friend to the Chriſtians, and favouring the Learned, he conſented that *Theophylactus* ſhould be conſecrated Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Marmol, of Africa lib,* 2.

MARULA, a *Syrian* Biſhop of *Miſareket*, has writ a *Martyrology*, conſiſting in Hymns and Panegyricks, in Honour of the Martyrs. He wrote likewiſe the Hiſtory of the Council of *Nice*, and tranſlated its Canons. *Ebed Jeſu, in his Catalogue of* Chaldean *Writers.*

MARULLUS, Tribune of the People, pulled down the Crowns which ſome had ſet upon the Statutes of *Cæſar*, and impriſoned them who firſt ſaluted him King, for which he was Depoſed by *Cæſar*, which was the chief Motive of the Conſpiracy of *Brutus*. *Plutarch in Cæſar's Life.*

MARULLUS (*Mark*) born at *Spalato*, in *Dalmatia*, in the XVIth Century, was a great Scholar, as appears by his Writings, the moſt conſiderable of which are, *Lib. VI. Exemplorum. Evangeliſtarium de Fide, Spe, & Charitate. Parabole, &c. Continuator of Trithemius. Mir. &c.*

MARUTHAS, Biſhop of *Meſopotamia*, being ſent Ambaſſador to the King of *Perſia*, is ſaid to have diſpoſſeſs'd the King's Son of an Evil Spirit in 438, which procured the Chriſtians a full Liberty to profeſs their Religion in that Kingdom. *Sigebert.*

MARWYN, a vaſt River in *Braſil*, 05. 45. from the Line to the N. and at the Mouth one *German* Mile over, and very deep. *Harcourt*, in 1608. ſailed up this River, and was kindly treated by the *Indian* Ryolets; about 20 Lat. from the Mouth, he found Cataracts that were hardly to be paſſed. The Soil about this River is low, and of a red Colour, and towards the Sea not ſo fruitful. *Laet.*

MARY, the Name of the Bleſſed Virgin, Mother of Jeſus Chriſt, Daughter to *Joachim* and *Anna*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, and of the Houſe of *David*. Beſides what is in the Goſpel, it is added, That Authors do not agree about the Time of her Death, nor how long ſhe lived, *Peter de Natalibus*, *Meurſius*, *Volaterran*, and others, ſay, ſhe lived two Years after our Saviour, and died in the 49th of her Age, and 35 of our Redemption. *Evodius* will have her to have lived 57, St. *Antonius* 60, *Euſebius*, *Onuphrius*, and *Baronius* 63, our Author *Moreri*, upon the Authority of *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*, who was witneſs to her Death, and *Epiphanius*, a Prieſt of *Conſtantinople*, who writing her Life, ſays, *Ætas Virginis ad ſeptuaginta duos annos proceſſit*, affirms, ſhe lived 72 Years. *Cedrenus*, St. *Anſelm*, *Glycas*, and ſeveral others, are of his Opinion.

MARY, or *Miriam*, Siſter to *Moſes* and *Aaron*, Daughter to *Amram* and *Jocabed*.

MARY of *Aragon*, Empreſs, the Wife of *Otho* III. who reigned towards the end of the Xth Century, periſhed by as ſhameful a Death, as her Life was. This Princeſs uſed to keep a young Man in Woman's Cloths, who being diſcovered, and convicted of Adultery, was burnt alive. For all this, ſhe continued her diſſolute Life, and would have perſuaded a young Count to yield to her Paſſion; but this Lord, no leſs Chaſte and Beautiful than *Joſeph*, refuſed generouſly, which ſo incenſed her, that ſhe accuſed him of the Crime he refuſed to commit. The Emperor raſhly believed her, and without examining the Matter, he Commanded the Count's Head to be cut off. The Counteſs, to whom her Husband, being ready to die, had confeſſed the whole Matter, preſenting her ſelf before the Emperor, as he was rendring Juſtice, after the Cuſtom of the Emperors, and Kings of *Italy*, in a great Plain near *Piacenza*, and without making her ſelf known, ſhe demanded Juſtice of him againſt the Murther of her Husband. *Otho* promiſed immediately to right her, according to the Severity of the Law; whereupon this generous Widow, ſhewing the Head of the Count, which ſhe took from one of her Servants, who kept it under his Cloak, *Your ſelf, Sir*, ſaid ſhe, *is the Murtherer, you have unjuſtly put my Husband to Death, which I am ready to prove, by the tryal of the Fire, holding a hot Iron in my Hands.* The Emperor conſenting to it, a red-hot Iron was brought, which ſhe took and held it in her Hands, as long as he deſired, without burning her ſelf; then turning towards *Otho*, who was amazed at ſo ſurprizing a Spectacle; ſhe did not ſtick to demand his own Head, according to the Sentence he had given againſt himſelf, ſince, by this Proof, he was convinced to be the Murtherer of the Innocent Count. But, at laſt, after many delays, which ſhe granted the Emperor, who owned himſelf Guilty, and worthy of Death, ſhe was content, that the Empreſs, who had forged that horrid Calumny, ſhould be puniſhed, which was immediately done, the Emperor Condemning her to be burnt alive, in 998. *Alb. Crantz. Cuſpinian in Oth. III. Maimbourg's Hiſtory of the Decad. of the Empire.*

MARY of *England*, Queen of *France*, and Eldeſt Daughter to King *Henry* VII. *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, marry'd her at *Abbeville*, upon the 9th of *October*, in 1514. This King being ſomething in Years, died the *January* following, upon which *Mary* returning into *England*, her Brother, King *Henry* VIII. marry'd her to *Charles Brandon*, a Commoner, whom he afterwards made Duke of *Suffolk*. *Du Cheſne. Bak. Chron.*

MARY *de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, Daughter to *Francis de Medicis*, Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, and *Joan*, Arch-Dutcheſs of *Auſtria*. She married *Henry* IV. after he had divorced *Margaret* of *Valois*. His Majeſty preparing for great Deſigns, in 1610, declared her Queen Regent, and cauſed her to be Anointed and Crowned, and he being ſtabb'd the next Day, ſhe governed till 1617, that the Mareſchal *d'Ancre* was killed, who, with his Wife, a Cabinet-maker's Daughter of *Florence*, was ſo great with the Queen, that ſhe acted wholly according to their Direction, which occaſioned the Troubles between her Son and her, and made her unhappy about the latter end of her Days. She withdrew into the *Low-Countries* in 1631, and died at *Cullen* in 1642. Aged 68. She took for Device, *Juno* leaning on a Peacock, ſpreading out its Tail, with this Motto, *Viro partuque beata*. After the Death of the King, ſhe changed it for a Pelican, and this Motto, *Tegit virtute Minores*, and got Engraven the Bird of Paradiſe, bearing Three of his young Ones on his Back, and ſoaring to Heaven, with theſe Words, *Meos ad ſidera tollo*. They repreſented her at *Amſterdam*, under the Form of *Cybele*, with this Motto, *Læta Deum partu*.

MARY, Queen of *England*, Eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. by *Catharine* of *Spain*, ſucceeded to her Half-Brother, King *Edward* VI. in 1553. *Jane Grey* being over-perſuaded by her Father and Father-in-Law, the Dukes of *Suffolk* and *Northumberland*, to ſet up againſt her, and took the Title of Queen, having the Colour of King *Edward*'s *Will* for her Uſurpation; but Queen *Mary* having ſome of the Nobility on her ſide, with the *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* Gentry, quickly made her way to the Throne; however there was ſome Oppoſition for the preſent, and *Northumberland* by the Advice of the Lady *Jane Grey*'s Council, is ſent with an Army to oppoſe her; this Duke likewiſe engag'd the *Pulpits*, as far as he could, to harangue for his Daughter *Jane*; but the People were then too Loyal and Conſcientious, to receive any Impreſſions that way: *Northumberland* perceiving which way the Stream run, and that the Privy-Council had deſerted his Intereſt, and gone over to the Legal Succeſſion; tack'd about, and Proclaim'd Queen *Mary* at *Cambridge*; but returning to his Duty too late, he was Arreſted, and ſent up Priſoner to *London*. And now the Queen being ſettled, notwithſtanding the Encouragement ſhe gave to the *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* Men, that there ſhould be no Alteration in Religion, ſets the Reformation aſide, and reſtores the Belief and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Communion: Upon this, *Gardiner* is Replac'd in his Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, and made Lord Chancellor of *England*, notwithſtanding he had ſubſcrib'd her Father's Divorce from her Mother, Queen *Catharine*, and defended in Print, King *Henry*'s Renouncing of the Pope's Supremacy. The reſt of the *Roman* Catholick Biſhops were likewiſe reſtor'd, and the Reform'd Prelates depriv'd without any Legal or Synodical Proceedings. The Duke of *Northumberland*, being brought to the Scaffold, own'd his Fault in oppoſing the Queen, and declar'd himſelf a *Roman* Catholick. The Queen concludes upon a Marriage with *Philip*, Son to *Charles* V. Emperor, and King of *Spain*, the Articles of which were drawn up to the advantage of *England*. This Match gave Sir *Thomas Wyat* his little Colour for Rebellion, who endeavour'd to deceive the People, by telling them, *The Nation was in danger of being enſlav'd to Foreigners and* Spaniards: This Inſurrection was countenanced and concerted by the Duke of *Suffolk*: Upon theſe Diſturbances, the Lady *Jane Grey* (who otherwiſe had moſt probably been pardon'd) was executed on *Tower-Hill*, where ſhe was Penitent for her Uſurpation upon the Queen, declaring, That her taking the Crown was againſt her Conſcience and Inclination, and that ſhe compli'd, perfectly out of Submiſſion and Duty to her Parents. This Year being 1554. Cardinal *Pool* arriv'd in *England*, where after his being reſtor'd in Blood, he came to the Parliament, Reconciles the Kingdom to the Church of *Rome*, and Abſolv'd them from the Cenſures of Schiſm, *&c.* which it was pretended they lay under. The next Year, the Perſecution began to grow hot in ſome Parts of the Kingdom, four Biſhops of the Church of *England*, (viz.) *Hooper*, *Ferrar*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* being burnt for the Reformation: Archbiſhop *Cranmer* likwiſe having the ſame Uſage in 1556. Theſe Severities reach'd ſome of the Inferior Clergy, together with no ſmall number of the Laity, though in ſeveral Dioceſſes there was nothing of this Perſecution. In the Year 1557, *Charles* Lord *Stourton* was hang'd in a Silken Halter, for the Murther of one *Hargil*, and his Son, together with four of his Servants, who aſſiſted him in that Barbarity. The next Year, *Calais* being not ſufficiently furniſh'd with Ammunition and Men, was taken by the Duke of *Guiſe*, which together with ſome other Misfortunes of this Reign, ſat ſo heavy upon the Queen's Spirits, that 'tis thought it occaſion'd her Death, which happen'd on the 17th of *November*, 1558. This Queen, who was naturally of a merciful Temper, ſeems to have been over-rul'd into the Rigours and Cruelties of her Reign by *Bonner*, and ſome other hot-headed and ſanguinary People, who under the pretence of Principle, Honour, and Security, puſh'd her much beyond what her own unbiaſs'd Inclinations would have led her to. *Godwin. Annal. Bp. Burnet. &c.*

MARY of *Guiſe*, Daughter to *Claude* I. of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe* by *Antoinet* of *Bourbon*, was married *Aug.* 4. 1534. to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Longueville*, who left her a Widow in 1537. She refuſed to marry *Henry* VIII. of *England* afterwards, but at the Command of *Francis* I. of *France*, married *James* V. of *Scotland*, then a Widower, and the handſomeſt Prince of his time, to whom ſhe bore two Sons, who died young, and *Mary*, afterwards Queen of *Scotland*, eight Days before her Husband's Death. She was Courted again by the ſaid *Henry* VIII. but refuſed him. After King *James* V's Death, ſhe was choſen Regent by the States, the Earl of *Arran* being diſmiſs'd in the Year 1553. Being thus at the Head of the Government, ſhe check'd the beginnings of the Reformation, more by Policy than Extremities of Rigour; however, finding the *Roman* Catholick Religion loſe ground, ſhe order'd the Preachers on the other ſide to come before the Council, but perceiving them abetted by great numbers of People after them, their appearance was deferr'd till the Multitude was diſpers'd, giving Orders, at the ſame time, that thoſe who came to Town without her Authority, ſhould repair to her Army on the Borders againſt the *Engliſh*; ſome Gentlemen, in the Weſt-Country, who were but lately return'd from that Service, complaining of this Order, as an Oppreſſion, ruſh'd tumultuouſly into the Queen's Privy-Chamber, threaten'd her with rough Language, and made as if they would draw in *the Preſence*. The Queen being frighted, was glad to make them general Promiſes of Satisfaction in Point of Religion, and ſo all was quiet for that time. Not long after, at the Inſtance of the *French* Court, Commiſſioners were diſpatched from *Scotland* to *France*, to aſſiſt at the Solemnity of the Young Queen's Marriage with the *Dauphine*. This Year the *Scots* not receiving that Satisfaction they deſir'd in their Petitions for Reformation, ſome Noblemen and Barons entred into a ſort of Aſſociation, *binding themſelves by Oaths and Subſcriptions to aſſiſt each other with their Lives and Fortunes to advance the Cauſe of Religion*: The principal Perſons were *Archibald*, Earl of *Argyle*; *Alexander*, Earl of Glencarn; *James*, Earl of *Morton*, *&c.* Theſe, meeting together, concluded that the Rectors of all Pariſhes ſhould be oblig'd to ſome Alterations in *Divine Service*; and if they refus'd to comply, the Leſſons ſhould be Read in the Church by ſome of the Laity. Theſe ſteps in Religion being made not only without, but againſt the Authority of the Government, occaſion'd ſeveral Tumults and Diſorders; for the better quieting of which, the Queen was willing the *Church-Prayers* ſhould be ſaid in the Vulgar Language. Afterwards ſummoning the Reform'd Miniſters to appear at *Striveling*, ſome Noblemen complain'd of this Order, as if the Queen had forgot her Promiſes of Liberty; being diſpleas'd with this Expoſtulation, ſhe repli'd, with ſome warmth, *That the Promiſes of Princes ought not to be ſtrain'd to their Inconvenience*: To which the Lords very hardily return'd, That if that was her Opinion, they ſhould Renounce her Authority, and be Subject to her no longer. This unexpected Anſwer made the Queen Regent conceal her Diſſatisfaction, and promiſe Redreſs of Grievances. And now Monaſteries were tumultuouſly rifl'd and pull'd down, which had like to have occaſion a Civil War between the Queen Regent, and the *Lords of the Congregation*. But by the Mediation of the Earl of *Argyle*, and the Lord *James Steward*, Natural Brother to the Young Queen, an Agreement was ſign'd; but ſome of theſe Articles being broke by the Regent, the Lords abovemention'd deſerted her, and went over to the Congregation. *John Knox* preaching at St. *Andrew*'s againſt Monaſteries, and ſome other Uſages in the Church of *Rome*, the People preſently took the hint, (and poſſibly further than he intended) went and rifl'd the Churches, and pull'd down the Monaſteries of *Black* and *Gray Friars* to the Ground. Theſe Singularities, to ſpeak ſoftly of 'em, provok'd the Queen Regent to that degree, that ſhe reſolv'd upon Puniſhment; to this purpoſe ſhe ordered ſome Forces to March towards St. *Andrew*'s, which the Lords of the Congregation underſtanding, drew a conſiderable Force into that Town to prevent her in her Deſign; ſo that now there were two Armies a foot, and after the Expiration of a ſhort Truce, the Lords beſieg'd *Perth*, which was yielded to them; Matters being carry'd thus high, the Queen Regent publiſhes a Declaration, in which ſhe charges the Lords of the Congregation with Diſloyalty, and a deſign of Uſurping the Crown, charging them to quit the Town of *Edinburgh*, and Return to their Duty to the Government, under the Penalty of High-Treaſon. To this Charge the Lords make a lame Defence, excuſing themſelves, *That their Intentions were no other than to aboliſh Idolatry, and other Superſtitious Abuſes, that did not agree with the Word of God, and maintain the true Preachers thereof, againſt the Violence of wicked Men*; which in plain *Engliſh* amounts to this meaning, That they rebell'd for the Chriſtian Religion, which damns Men for Rebellion: And here the Queen Regent, and the Lords coming to no Agreement, there was another meeting at *Preſton*, where the Queen ſeem'd to yield the Free Exerciſe of Religion, with this *Proviſo*, that the Miniſters ſhould ceaſe Preaching, and Maſs only be ſaid in the Places where ſhe reſided; this Limitation the Lords would not agree to. They likewiſe Petition her to ſend away the *French* Soldiers, without which, they ſaid, a laſting Peace was impracticable. To this, the Queen made no direct Anſwer, but march'd with what Force ſhe had for *Edinburgh*; upon notice of which, the Lords drew out their Troops to prevent her Entrance; which the Lord *Areskin*, who Commanded the Caſtle, perceiving, ſtept a little out of his State of Neutrality, and threaten'd *to play his Cannon upon the Congregationers*, unleſs they ſuffer'd the Queen to Enter without Diſturbance; this unexpected Check, 'tis thought, made the Lords willing to accept of a Truce, which was immediately concluded. And now, *Henry* II. of *France* being Dead, *Francis* II. who was marry'd to the Queen of *Scots*, ſucceeds him. And ſoon after their Acceſſion to that Crown, both theſe Princes wrote a ſharp Letter to Lord *James*, Prior of St. *Andrew*'s, in which they reproach him with Ingratitude, and reprimand him for Oppoſing their Government, and making Diſturbances in the Kingdom. The Prior purges himſelf of theſe Imputations in a canting way; does not deny the Fact of his joyning with the Lords of the Congregation, but pretends, *'twas all for the Honour of God, and the Reformation of Religion*; and almoſt blaſphemouſly adds, *That he could not deſiſt, without virtually renouncing his Saviour.* The Queen Regent publiſhes a Proclamation to ſatisfy the People, that there was no danger from her receiving *French* Soldiers, their Numbers being comparatively ſo very few: And after this, ſhe endeavours *to break the Confederacy of the Congregation, promiſing them Toleration of Religion*; but theſe Offers were to no purpoſe, for now they pretended, ſhe had diſappointed them ſo often, they could not truſt her; ſoon after, the Lords with their Forces came to *Edinburgh*, and the Queen Regent with hers march'd to *Leeth*: And now the Lords write to her to diſmiſs the *French* Forces, *&c.* To this Letter, the Queen returns an Anſwer by a Herald, who inſiſts, that the Foreigners they complain'd off, were not entertain'd, till the Lords of the *Congregation* had openly ſlighted the Government by entring into an *Aſſociation*, ſurprizing Towns, and holding Correſpondence with the Ancient Enemies of the Kingdom; and in ſhort, Orders them to depart the Town, and disband under the Penalty *Læſæ Majeſtatis.* Upon this, the Lords of the *Congregation* call'd a Council, and deliberate about Depoſing the Queen Regent; but this being a ſingular Practice, unprecedented, and of a very odd Complexion, they could not come to a Reſolution in the Affirmative. The Caſe ſticking, Mr. *Willock* and *John Knox*, were call'd in to clear the difficulty, who by wreſting and miſapplying of *Scripture*, pronounced the Depoſing Expedient, lawful. This piece of Caſuiſtry having ſettled the Lords Conſciences, they make an Act of Council to Deprive the Queen Regent of her Government, which was agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente.* The Queen hearing of theſe Proceedings, ſends for new Forces from *France*, ſome of which were diſpers'd by Tempeſt, and driven back; however ſome ſmall Reinforcement arriving, the Lords having quitted *Edinburgh*, grew diſpirited; but upon *John Knox*'s Sermon, recover'd their Courage, and ſent for a Supply from *England*: Queen *Elizabeth* comply'd with their requeſt, and aſſiſted them with 6000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe. The Regent underſtanding theſe Practices, endeavour'd to break the Lords, and put an end to the War before the coming of the *Engliſh*, but could not effect it. The Lords being thus reinforced, ſend a Letter to the Regent to ſend the *French* Soldiers out of the Realm, and upon that Condition promiſe Obedience to the Government. The *Engliſh* General likewiſe offers to quit the Kingdom, provided the *French* did ſo too. To theſe Propoſals, the Queen deſir'd a Days time for Conſideration, but the Army not admitting this delay, attack'd the Town of *Leeth*, in which, ſome numbers of both ſides were Slain. And now the *French* King, and the Queen of *Scots*, perceiving that there would be no Peace without calling back the *French* Soldiers, and not willing to condeſcend to the Diſhonour of capitulating with their own Subjects, deſir'd Queen *Elizabeth* to propoſe an Accommodation, and make up the Difference; to which Motion that Queen willingly agreed; but while her Agents were upon their Journey, the Queen Regent fell Sick in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and died *June* the 10. 1560. This Lady was a Princeſs of extraordinary Virtue, Prudence, and good Nature; a great lover of Juſtice, and very charitable and compaſſionate to the Poor: And as for her Court, it was very regular, and well manag'd, without any thing that was Leud or Licentious in't. She was likewiſe very well qualified for the Functions of Government, and had been much more agreeable to the People, had ſhe been left to her own Judgment and Inclinations; but being crampt by the Orders and Directions of the *French* Court, ſhe was ſometimes forc'd upon unacceptable Meaſures, and could not give that general Satisfaction, which otherwiſe, as far as it appears, ſhe was diſpos'd to. As for the Hiſtory that goes under the Name of *John Knox*, it is no better, as Biſhop *Spotſwood* obſerves, than a leud Libel, in which the Author diſcovers a great deal of ſpight and Prejudice, and beſides, delivers his own Conjectures for Oracles, and Matters of Fact; ſo that generally ſpeaking, *That Book has neither Truth nor Manners.* Spotſwood *Hiſt. Ch. Scot. &c.*

MARY II. Queen of *England*, Eldeſt Daughter to King *James* II. by his firſt Wife, was born at the Palace of St. *James*, the 30th of *April*, 1662. and bred up (notwithſtanding her Father's then Diſpoſition to the Church of *Rome*, and her Mother's openly dying in the Communion of it) in the Proteſtant Religion, and married in the Sixteenth Year of her Age, *Novemb.* 4. 1677, to the moſt Illuſtrious *William Henry* of *Naſſau*, then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*; ſoon after, ſhe was conducted by the ſaid Prince into *Holland*, where ſhe reſided above Eleven Years, till the Month of *February*, 168^{8}_{9}, when ſhe came over into *England*, on the 12th of the ſame Month landed at *White-Hall*, and next Day was ſolemnly proclaimed Queen of *England*, *&c.* She was an equal Sharer with her Royal Husband in the Regal Sovereignty, Supremacy, and Authority, in all the Dominion and Rights belonging to the Crown; but the Adminiſtration and Execution thereof was lodged ſolely in the King, according to the Sanction of the Convention, though in the King's Abſence out of *England*, by an Act of Parliament afterwards made, the Queen had ſolely the ſame, aſſuming it always at the King's Departure, and reſigning it at his Return. She was a Princeſs endued with the higheſt Perfections, both of Body and Mind; and the higheſt Character that ever could be attributed to any Mortal in ſo few Words, which we have in *Suetonius*, concerning that brave *Roman Germanicus*, may be juſtly attributed to her, *viz. Omnes Mariæ Corporis animique virtutes quantus nemini cuiquam contigiſſe ſatis conſtat.* Her Reſervedneſs was remarkable, and ſuch as became her Elevation, and ſutable to thoſe Affairs that were to paſs through her Hands; yet when ſhe ſaw cauſe for it, had the trueſt Methods to oblige others to uſe due freedom with her ſelf, while yet ſhe kept them at a fit diſtance from her own Thoughts; yet ſhe hated Ambiguity in her Expreſſions, and as ſhe would not deceive others, ſo ſhe avoided the ſaying of that which might give them occaſion to deceive themſelves. She was far from a cenſorious Temper, and could ill bear it in others, ſhe thinking it a cruel and barbarous way to be merry at other Peoples coſt, or to make the Follies or Misfortunes of others any matter of Diverſion. She had in her, ſays a Learned Author, all the Graces of her own Sex, and all the Greatneſs of ours; if ſhe did not affect to be a *Zenobia*, or a *Boadicea*, it was not becauſe ſhe wanted their Courage, but becauſe ſhe underſtood the Decencies of her Sex better than they did. She was very much converſant with Divinity Books; and particularly took much delight in reading that excellent Piece of Father *Paul*, of the Council of *Trent*; loved Hiſtory, eſpecially thoſe of her own Kingdom, as being more proper to give her uſeful Inſtructions; and when Reflections were once made before her of the ſharpneſs of ſome Hiſtorians, who had left heavy Imputations on the Memory of ſome Princes. Her Anſwer was, " That if thoſe " Princes were truly ſuch, as the Hiſtorians repreſented them, " they had well deſerved that Treatment, and others who " trod their Steps, might look for the ſame; for Truth would " be told at laſt, and that with the more Acrimony of Stile, " for being ſo long reſtrained. It was a gentle ſuffering to be " expoſed to the World in their true Colours, much below " what others had ſuffered at their hands. She thought all " Sovereigns ought to read ſuch Hiſtories as *Procopius*; for how " much ſoever he might have aggravated Matters, and how " unbecomingly ſoever he might have writ, yet by ſuch Books " they might ſee what would be probably ſaid of themſelves, " when all Terrors and Reſtraints ſhould fall off with their " Lives. She was alſo a good Judge, as well as a great Lover of Poetry, and loved it beſt, when it dwelt upon the beſt Subjects. Indeed, ſhe ſtudied and read more than could have been imagined, by any, who had not known how many of her hours were ſpent in her Cloſet, (for her Devotion, publick or private, ſhe never neglected upon any occaſion) and would have made a much greater Progreſs, if the frequent returns of ill Humours in her Eyes had not forced her to ſpare them. She gave her Minutes of Leiſure, with the greateſt willingneſs, to Architecture and Gardening, and ſhe had no other Inclinations, beſides this, to any Diverſions that were expenceful; but ſince it imploy'd many Hands, ſhe was pleaſed to ſay, " That ſhe hoped it would be forgiven her; yet " ſhe was uneaſy when ſhe felt the weight of the Charge that " lay upon it. As ſhe was the moſt Gracious of Sovereigns to her Subjects, the moſt Obliging of Wives to her Husband, ſo ſhe was the moſt Excellent of Miſtreſſes to her Servants; and, indeed, never was Miſtreſs both fear'd and loved ſo entirely as ſhe; neither was ſhe content to be Good and Devout her ſelf, but ſhe infuſed that Temper into all that came near her; chiefly thoſe, whom ſhe took into her more immediate Care; and 'tis remarkable that ſhe gave Orders, that good Books ſhould be laid in the places of Attendance, that ſuch as waited might not be condemned to Idleneſs, but might entertain themſelves uſefully, while they were in their turns of Service. She was very apprehenſive of ſome Judgments that might befal us, for our too obſtinate adherence to our Vices, and exceeding zealous for a Reformation of Manners; and the very Day before the fatal Illneſs overtook her, ſhe ſaid, " Though ſhe had no great hope of mending Matters, yet ſhe " was reſolved to go on, and never to ſuffer her ſelf to be " diſcouraged or to loſe heart; ſhe would ſtill try what could " be done, and purſue her deſign, how ſlow, or inſenſible " ſoever the Progreſs might be. She was alſo Bountiful and Charitable to the higheſt degree, taking all occaſions to help thoſe who were in neceſſity, ſo that ſome thouſands daily taſted of her Charity; neither is there any Princeſs in *Chriſtendom*, who gave more to Charitable Uſes than ſhe did, with ſo little Oſtentation. As to her Government in general, her Punctualneſs to Hours, Patience in Audiences, Gentleneſs in Commanding, Reſervedneſs in Speaking, Caution in Promiſing, Softneſs in finding Fault, Readineſs in Rewarding, Diligence in Ordering, her hearkning to all that was ſuggeſted, and the copious Account ſhe gave to him, whom both God, and her own choice, had made her Oracle, were every one of them ſurprizing, and yet all ſo wiſely contrived, that no other Duty was omitted by her, nothing done in haſt, and no hurry, nor impatience did appear. The firſt time ſhe took the Adminiſtration of the Government upon her, was in the Year 1690. during his Majeſty's Abſence in *Ireland*, in which time, we had the misfortune to have our Fleet, under the Earl of *Torrington*, beaten by the *French*; which might for ever have given her diſguſt to the Exerciſe of Royal Power; but ſhe ſeemed all the while to poſſeſs her Soul in Patience, with a conſtant Reſignation to the Divine Will, without any Anxiety concerning Events; and though the happy News of a great Victory at the *Boyne*, and the greater Preſervation of His Majeſty's Perſon from the ſureſt Inſtruments of Death, did ſoon change the Scene, and put another face on our Affairs, ſhe only ſeemed the leaſt changed, ſhe looked the more chearful, but with the ſame Tranquility. The next Seaſon of her Adminiſtration, concluded the Reduction of all *Ireland*, of which we entertained once but little Expectation of Succeſs; and, indeed, the Reflections ſhe made upon it, looked the ſame way as all her Thoughts did. " Our Forces elſe- " where, both by Sea and Land, were thought to be conſi- " derable, and ſo promiſing, that we were in great hopes of " ſomewhat that might be deciſive; only *Ireland* was appre- " hended to be too weakly furniſh'd for a concluding Cam- " paign; yet ſo different are the Methods of Providence from " Humane Expectations, that nothing memorable hapned any " where-elſe, but only in *Ireland*, where little or nothing " was expected. She was again at the Helm in 1692. when we were threatned with a Deſcent and an Invaſion, but the Winds that ſtopped their Fleets, joyned ours, and went not out of that Direction, till it ended in one of the moſt Glorious Actions that ever *England* had, and the intended Invaders were the melancholy Spectators of the Deſtruction of the beſt of their Ships; but the Succeſs ſhe bare with the ſame decency that appear'd when the Sky ſeemed to be more clouded. Clouds alſo returned in another Year of her Adminiſtration, *viz*. 1693. when the Battel of *Landen* was fought, though not with a face that was quite ſo black. The following Year was the laſt of her Adminiſtration, when the Sky grew clearer, our Forces being rather ſuperior to the Enemy at Land, and obtained ſome Advantages over them, and our Fleets not only aſſerting the Dominion over thoſe Seas which we claim as our own, but aſſumed a more extended Empire, as being Maſters both of the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean*; and in this flouriſhing Poſture our Affairs ſtood both by Sea and Land, with a firm Expectation of Succeſſes to follow. The next Campaign, for which we were diligently providing,when it pleaſed God to deprive us of our choiceſt Jewel, this incomparable Queen, who departed this Life, on the 28th of *December*, 1695. in her Palace at *Kenſington*, after ſhe had lain ſome few days Sick of the *Small Pox*, in the 33d of Year of her Age, which has been obſerved to be fatal to many great Perſonages. To conclude all with a Word concerning her Perſon, ſhe was Tall of Stature, of a Majeſtick and Graceful Mein, her Countenance and Air ſerene and pleaſing, her Features beautiful, and Complexion ruddy.

MARY *(Stuart)* Queen of *Scotland*, was Daughter to King *James* V. by *Mary* of *Guiſe* above-mentioned, and ſucceed her Father at eight Days old. After the Death of the Queen Regent, there was a Parliament held in *Scotland* in 1560, without the Authority of any Commiſſion from the Queen, then in *France*, or any Perſon ſent to Repreſent her. There was notwithſtanding, by Virtue of an Article of the late Peace, a Parliament to be held at this time, for the holding of which, the Queen, and King *Francis* her Husband, were to ſend a Commiſſion, and upon this Article, the lawfulneſs of it was maintain'd by the Majority; though others were diſſatisfi'd with it. In this Parliament, *The Confeſſion of Faith* was confirm'd, and the Pope renounc'd. The Queen embark'd for *Scotland*, and arriv'd at *Leith*, having paſſed by the *Engliſh* Fleet undiſcover'd, which it was believ'd, was ſent out to Intercept her. Upon her coming, ſhe condeſcended that no Change ſhould be made in Religion, deſiring nothing further, than the private Exerciſe of her own Perſuaſion: This Liberty, the Earl of *Arran*, and the Preachers, exclaim'd againſt, and publickly condemn'd it as unlawful, which exaſperated the Queen, and brought the Earl into disfavour. The Queen, about this time, ſends an Embaſſy to *England*, deſiring that Queen to declare her next Heir to the Crown, in caſe ſhe died without Iſſue; but Queen *Elizabeth*, amongſt other things, objected the unſeaſonableneſs of that Requeſt, and ſo refus'd her. In *Scotland*, the Earl of *Huntley* diſoblig'd at the Diſtribution of Court-favours, takes up Arms againſt the Queen, and is defeated. In 1564, *Henry*, Lord *Darnley*, Son to the Earl of *Lennox*, was marry'd to the Queen; but being of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, the *Scots* were diſguſted, and made an Inſurrection at *Edinburgh*; but upon the Queen's marching thither,the Rebels were diſpers'd, and afterwards pardon'd. The Aſſembly meeting at *Edinburgh* about this time, amongſt other things, petition'd the Queen to Renounce her Religion, which being deny'd, and the Lord *Darnley* proclaim'd King, ſeveral diſcontented Lords ſent out publick Remonſtrances, and deſired *the People to joyn with them, and reſiſt thoſe beginnings of Tyranny*; however, being purſu'd by the King and Queen, were glad to retire into *England*; of which number, the Earl of *Murray*, her Natural Brother, was one. In 1565, *David Riccio*, a *Piemontois*, who being advanc'd from a Muſician to a Secretary, and much in the Queen's Favour, manag'd his Intereſt indiſcreetly, and grew hated by the King, and the Nobility. The King declining, as he imagin'd, in the Queen's Eſteem, and provok'd with the Haughtineſs of *Riccio*, got him murther'd in *the Preſence*. In 1566, the Queen went to *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, and was there brought to Bed of a Son, who was afterwards *James* VI. when this Prince was Baptiz'd, the King was not admitted to the Solemnity, who, ſoon after, fell Sick; being as *Spotſwood* relates it, Poyſon'd, but recovering by the Strength of his Youth, was Murther'd, as 'twas ſaid, by *Bothwell*, for which that Earl was try'd, and acquitted. The next Year, her Majeſty coming back from *Sterling*, was forcibly carri'd off by Earl *Bothwell*, and his Company, who then brag'd he would Marry her Majeſty, whether ſhe would or no; and the next day, the Court coming to *Edinburgh*, a great many Noble-men met and ſubſcrib'd a Paper, declaring, that it was the Queen's and Kingdoms Intereſt, that her Majeſty ſhould Marry with the Earl of *Bothwell*, which Marriage was ſolemniz'd, not long after, in *Hally-Rood-Houſe*. And now *Bothwell*, as Sir *James Melvil* reports, was very earneſt to get himſelf poſſeſs'd of the young Prince, which, poſſibly, might be the reaſon of ſome Noblemens entering into a *Bond* for the Prince's Preſervation: Upon the notice of which, another Part of the Nobility ſubſcrib'd a Paper to ſtand firm to the Queen and *Bothwell*; and things now growing to a Rupture, the diſcontented Lords take the Field, and the Queen levies Forces againſt them; and upon the approach of the two Armies, *Bothwell* offers to fight ſingle againſt any Perſon of Quality; this Chalenge being accepted, the Queen interpoſes, and prevents the Combat; and here *Bothwell* finding the Queen's Forces diſaffected to her Cauſe, ſhifts for himſelf, and the Queen ſurrenders her Perſon to the Lords of the other Party; who having intercepted a Letter (as ſome affirm) of the Queen's to *Bothwell*, in which there were ſome kind Expreſſions, with a Reſolution not to quit him; they ſent her Priſoner contrary to promiſe, to the Caſtle of *Loch-levin*; hither the Earl of *Murray* came to her, and treated her extreme roughly, of which Sir *James Melvil*, one of her Retinue, complains. Her Majeſty being now Priſoner to her Subjects, they force her, by hard uſage, to reſign her Crown. But the next Year, 1568, ſhe made her eſcape, upon notice of which, ſeveral of the Nobility repairing to her; her Reſignation was, in Council, declar'd null, as being extorted through fear. The Earl of *Murray*, who was now Regent, draws his Forces together at *Glaſgoe*, and both Armies encountring at *Langſide*, between *Glaſgoe* and *Dunbarton*, the Queen's Troops were defeated. Upon this misfortune, her Majeſty thought it moſt adviſeable to Retire into *England*, having received large Aſſurances of Protection, and Kindneſs from Queen *Elizabeth*; but being Arriv'd in that Kingdom, ſhe was deny'd Acceſs to the Queen, and confin'd: And after a long Impriſonment of Eighteen Years, ſhe was Tryed, for Compaſſing the Deſtruction of Queen *Elizabeth*; and notwithſtanding her Defence, receiv'd Sentence of Death, and was Beheaded at *Fotheringay*-Caſtle, *Feb.* 18. 1585. This Queen was a Princeſs, to ſpeak in *Camdens* words, *Of ſingular Piety towards God, Invincible magnanimity of Mind, Wiſdom above her Sex, and admirable Beauty: But by* Murray, *her baſe Brother, and other her Ungrateful and Ambitious Subjects, She was much toſs'd and diſquieted, depos'd from her Throne, and driven into* England, *and deſtroy'd as 'twas thought, by the falſe Evidence of her Secretaries, who ſeem'd to be brib'd and corrupted with Money.* As for the calumnies rais'd againſt her, about her Husbands Death, and her Correſpondence with *Bothwell*; ſee Article *Buchanan*, and *James* VIth. *Spotswood*'s Hiſt. Church of *Scot.* *Melvil*'s *Mamoirs*; *Camden*'s *Eliz.*

MARYLAND, a conſiderable Country and Colony of *Engliſh* in N. *America*, in 40 Degrees of Latitude, bounded with *Penſilvania*, *New-England*, and *New-York* to the North, with the *Atlantick* and *La Ware* Bay to the Eaſt, the River *Polomeck*, which divides it from *Virginia* to the South, and the *Indian* Territories to the Weſt. This Country is generally plain and even, yet riſing in ſome Places into ſmall and pleaſant Hills; the Soil is rich and fertile, naturally producing all ſuch Commodities, as are particularly ſet down to its neighbouring Colony *Virginia*; as, all Sorts of Beaſts and Fowl, both Tame and Wild, Fiſh, Fruits, Plants, Roots, Herbs, Gums, Trees, Balſams, as likewiſe all Commodities produced by Induſtry, are here found, in great plenty and perfection. But the chief Trade of *Maryland* depends upon Tabaco, which is eſteemed better for a foreign Market, than that of *Virginia*. The Natives are in their Complexion, Stature, Cuſtoms, Diſpoſitions, Laws, Religion, Apparel, Diet, Houſes, *&c.* much the ſame with thoſe of *Virginia*, being divided into different Tribes, Governed each by their particular King. They believe that there are ſeveral Gods of different Sorts and Degrees, but hold, That there is but one Abſolute, from all Eternity. That the Sun, Moon and Stars, are petty Gods. That all the Variety of Creatures were made out of the Waters, That Woman was made firſt, who, by the Aſſiſtance of one of the Gods, Conceived and brought forth Children, but know not how long ſince that was done, having no Records, but only Tradition from Father to Son. They Believe, that after this Life, the Soul will be diſpoſed of according to its Works here, either to the Habitation of the Gods, to enjoy perpetual Happineſs, or to a great Pit or Hole in the farther part of their Country towards Sun-ſet, which they count the farthermoſt Part of the World, there to burn continually. Their Prieſts tell them Stories of People that have been in the other World, and ſuffered to come back again, to acquaint their Friends with what they were to do, to Enjoy the Pleaſures of the other Life; and what to ſhun, to avoid its Torments; which makes them very reſpectful to their Governors, and careful of their Actions. They look upon Fire-Arms to be Super-natural; ſay, The *Engliſh* are an old Generation reviv'd, and believe that there are a great many of them inviſible in the Air, who, at the Interceſſion of the reſt, revenge the Wrongs done them; they are no leſs ridiculous in their Ceremonies about their Idol. King *Charles* I. in 1632, Granted this Province, by Patent to the Right Honourable *Cœlius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*; and to his Heirs and Aſſigns, Creating them True and Abſolute Lords and Proprietors, *&c.* they doing Homage for it, in paying Yearly to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, 2 *Indian* Arrows at *Windſor*-Caſtle in the County of *Berks*, on *Eaſter Tueſday*, together with the 5th Part of the Gold and Silver Oar that ſhall be found there. Here is Toleration of Religion to all Sorts, that Profeſs the Faith of Chriſt. It is divided into 10 Provinces, and has about 16000 *Engliſh* Inhabitants, who have begun to build ſeveral Towns, as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvey*-Town, all Commodiouſly ſeated for the Benefit of Trade, and Conveniency of Shipping; but the Principal Town is St. *Mary*'s, ſeated on St. *George*'s River, being beautified with divers well-built Houſes, and is the chief Place, or Seat of Trade for that Province.

MASACCIO, born in *Tuſcany* Anno 1417, who for his copious Invention, and true manner of Deſigning; for his delightful way of Colouring, and the graceful Actions which he gave his Figures; for his looſeneſs in Draperies and extraordinary Judgment in *Perſpective*, is reckoned to have been the Maſter of the Second or Middle Age of Modern Painting: which 'tis thought he would have carried to a much higher degree of perfection, had he not been prevented by Death, which happened in the 26th Year of his Age. *Vaſſari*, *Felibien*, *Freſnoy*.

MASANDRAN in *Hyrcania*. The Air of this Province is very unwholeſome, the Country being Low and Fenny, and full of Inſects, which when the Water, in the Summer, is dried up, die, and infect the Air; and at other times, theſe Waters over-flow the Counrry. In this Country lies the Province of *Guilan*, which is the moſt unwholeſome Piece of all *Perſia*, ſo that it ſerves for a Place of Puniſhment. The Limons of this Province are the beſt in *Perſia*. *Tavern. p.* 182.

MASBOTHEANS, a Sect of Hereticks which Embraced the Errours of *Simon Magus*, or the Diſciples of that infamous Apoſtate. *Theodoretus hæret. fab. in Simon. Baronius An. Ch.* 35.

MASCALAT, a Town and Kingdom of *Aſia* in *Arabia Fælix*. The Chief Town of the Kingdom of that Name. *See Sanſon Geogr.*

MASCATE, a Town and Sovereign Principality in *Arabia Fælix*, towards the beginning of the Gulph *Balſora*. It belonged to the *Portugueſes*, but they were forced out of it by an *Arabian* Prince, called *Aceph-ben-Ali*, Prince of *Novenvaé*, who, at that time, took the Name of *Imenheet*, Prince of *Maſcaté*. It is but a ſmall Province, but the beſt of all *Arabia Fælix*. There grows all that is neceſſary for Life, and eſpecially very good Fruits and excellent Grapes. This Prince hath the fineſt Pearl in the whole World, not ſo much for the bigneſs of it, for it weighs not above 12 Carats, nor for the perfect roundneſs of it, but becauſe it is ſo clear and Tranſparent, that one may almoſt ſee through it. The Cham of *Ormuz* would have bought it, to preſent the King of *Perſia*, and offered 2000 Tomans for it, which amount to above 30000 Crowns. The Great *Mogul* ſent afterwards a *Banyan* to offer 40000, but he would not accept of it. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

MASCEZEL, or *Mazezil*, General of *Honorius*'s Army; was, by Birth an *African*, and Son of *Nubele*, one of the moſt Potent *Mooriſh* Lords: When *Gildo* Revolted againſt *Honorius*, in the Year 398, *Maſcezil*, tho' his own Brother, deteſting his Rebellion, left him, and Sailed into *Italy*; upon which *Gildo* put two of his Sons to death: This unnatural Barbarity being reaſonably thought a ſufficient ground to make *Maſcezil* irreconcilable with his Brother, he was pitche upon to head an Army againſt him: This Enterprize, though extremely difficult, upon the account of the inequality of the Forces, yet *Maſcezil* got the Day and defeated Threeſcore and Ten Thouſand of *Gildo*'s Men with a ſmall Force of his own. *Oroſius* ſays, that *Maſcezil* was puft up with this Victory, and Misbehaved himſelf with reſpect to Religion, for which he was quickly puniſhed; But *Jornandes* and *Zoſimus* inform us, that being about to return Home out of *Italy*, he was tumbled off a Bridge into a River, by ſome Soldiers, who had been corrupted by *Stilico* who envied his Succeſs. *Marcellin in Chron. Jornandes De Regn. Succeſs. Oroſ. Lib. 7th. Zoſim. Lib. 5. &c.*

MASCON upon *Saone*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*. This Town is very Ancient, *Cæſar* mentions it in his Commentaries, at the End of the 7th Book, where he ſaith, that *Cicero* and *Sulpitius* were ſent to *Maſcon* and *Chalon* upon *Saone*, to ſecure the Convoys. The *Latins* call it *Matiſco* and *Matiſcona*. It was often ruined by the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*, and chiefly of *Attila*. It ſuffered much during the Wars of the *Burgundians*, and the *French*. Several Kings of *France* have repaired it. Several Councils have been called at *Maſcon*. The Country about *Maſcon* is very fruitful, and affords good Wines.

MASCULUS, commonly called *Maſculo* (*John Baptiſt*) was a Jeſuit, born at *Naples* in 1583. He was a Perſon of more than ordinary Parts and Induſtry, and was very promiſing as to Learning from his Child-hood: As he grew up, he fully anſwered the expectations of his Acquaintance. When the Plague was at *Naples*, in 1656, Father *Maſculo* continued there, and viſiting the Infected with great Courage and Charity, got the Diſtemper, and died on't. His Works are, *Lyricorum ſive Odarum Lib. XV. De Incendio Veſuviano. Perſecutiones Eccleſiæ cruentæ. Encomia. Ponderationes Concionales in Opera S.S. Auguſtini, Hieronymi, & Ambroſii. Lorenzo Craſſo. Elog. de Huom Letter. Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ. Miræus de Script. Sæc. XVI. &c.*

MASFA, a Town of *Aſia* in *Arabia Fælix*, the Chief Town of the Kingdom of that Name. It may be the ſame which formerly was called *Maſpha*.

MASINISSA, or *Maſſiniſſa*, King of a ſmall Country in *Africa*, took the *Carthaginian*'s Party againſt the *Romans*, and twice beat *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, *An. Rom.* 541. Three or Four Years after, *Scipio* having routed *Aſdrubal*'s Army, ſent *Maſſiniſſa*'s Nephew without Ranſom, and that Courteſy charmed him ſo much, that from that time, he was a conſtant Friend to the *Romans*. He joined his Army with theirs, and in *An. Rom.* 551. he fought in the Battle which they won againſt the Armies of *Aſdrubal* and *Syphax*. He joined himſelf to *Caius Lælius* to purſue them, and they took *Syphax* Priſoner, and took, by Compoſition, the Chief Town of his Kingdom of the *Maſeſyles*. Queen *Sophoniſbe* Surrendered to *Maſſiniſſa*, who Married her. But *Scipio* not approving of that Match, he diſpatched his new Spouſe, by ſending her Poiſon. He died 90 Years old, left 44 Children, which he had by ſeveral Wives. It is reported, That being on his Death-bed, he entreated *Manlius*, General of the *Ro-*

man Army, to ſend him young *Scipio*, that he might enjoy the Conſolation to Die in his Arms, and to make him the Executor of his Will, about the Diviſion of his Kingdom. *Titus Livius*, *Florus*, *Polybius*, *Appianus*, *Oroſius*, &c.

MASIUS (*Andreas*) a Doctor of *Lovain*, born in a ſmall Village near *Bruſſels*. He was a Philoſopher, Lawyer, and had great Skill in the Oriental Languages. He died in 1573. His Works are, *Grammatica Syriaca*, *Syrorum peculium*, *Diſputatio de Cœna Domini*, *Explicatio in hiſtoriam Joſuæ*, *Commentarium de Paradiſo*, &c. This laſt Treatiſe he Tranſlated out of *Syriack* into *Latin*. *Philip* II. ſent *Maſius* to *Antwerp*, about the Edition of the Bibles, which he performed with *Arius Montanus*, and *Fabritius*. *See the Critick of the Old Teſtament by* M. Simon, *who gives a very favourable Judgment of him.*

MASLIPATAN, a Town in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulph of *Bengala*, upon the Coaſt of the *Indian* Ocean. It is famous for its Shoar, the beſt of that Gulph, from whence ſail ſeveral Ships for *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Aracan*, *Bengala*, *Cochinchine*, *Mecca* and *Ormuz*; likewiſe for the Iſlands of *Madagaſcar*, *Sumatra*, and the *Manilles*. People Travel in this Country in Palanquins or Litters, the Roads being too uneven for Coaches. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

MASORETHS, or *Maſſoreths*, the Name of the *Rabbins* choſen (as ſome Authors affirm) by *Eſdras*, to correct the Faults which had crept into the Text of the Old Teſtament, during the Captivity of *Babylon*, and to hinder, for the future, its being corrupted by any Alteration. The Name is derived from *Mazora*, that is, *Tradition*, or from *Maſſorah*, that ſignifieth *To bind*. They firſt ſeparated the Apocryphal Books from the Canonical, then they divided the Canon into 22 Books, which is the number of the Letters of the Alphabet amongſt the *Hebrews*, and each Book into Sections and Verſes. They counted all the Words and Letters of each Section; and becauſe there were Words, which were to be read otherwiſe than they were written, and which contained more or leſs Letters, than thoſe that were to be pronounced, they made Marginal Notes, calling *Cetib*, the manner of Writing, and *Keri*, the manner of Reading. They obſerved likewiſe the Anomaly, or irregularity of ſeveral Words, as to the Vowels or Accents. Some ſay, they were the Inventers of thoſe Points that ſerve inſtead of Vowels. This College ended about 330, before the Birth of Chriſt, having laſted about 130 Years. And the laſt of theſe *Maſoreths* was *Simon* the *Juſt*, who went to meet *Alexander the Great* in his Pontifical Robes, together with *Jaddus* the High Prieſt of the *Jews*, when this Prince was coming to beſiege *Jeruſalem*. This is *Buxtorf*'s opinion, but *Ludovicus Cappellus* aſſerts, that the *Maſoreths* Invented the Hebrew Points, but liv'd not till 400 Years, after our Saviour. See his Book call'd *Arcanum Punctationis*, with his Defence. *Buxtorfius Comment. Maſoreth. S. Auguſtinus de mirab. S. Script. lib.* 2. *Genebrardus lib* 2.

MASOVIA, a Province of *Poland*, which the *Latins* call *Mazovia*, or *Maſovia*. It lies between the Great and Leſſer *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Pruſſia* and *Poleſia*. Its Towns are, *Warſaw*, *Plocsko*, *Czerko*. Some confound it with the little Province called *Polachia*, which was united to it, where are the Towns of *Bielsk*, *Auguſtow*, *Tikoczin*, *Drogien*, &c. *Maſovia* had formerly its own Princes, called Dukes. It became Subject to *Poland*, under the Reign of *Caſimir the Great*; but it was not perfectly united to it till 1526, under the Reign of *Sigiſmond* I. This Country took its Name from *Maſas*, Cupbearer to *Miciſlaus* II. K. of *Poland*, who Uſurped the greateſt part of the Province of *Plocſko*, during the *Interregnum* that enſued the death of this K. in 1534, and the Retreat of *Caſimir* into *France*; but being beat out in 1540, by the ſame *Caſimir*, he was Crucified by the *Pruſſians*, whither he had fled; though he died this ſhameful death, the Province retained his Name. This Province was Divided among the Princes of the Blood, and has given its Name to a branch of them, which have had ſeveral Dukes, who had Marſhals, Chancellors, and above Forty Thouſand Gentlemen to defend 'em. This Dutchy is now reunited to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male. *Starovolſcius Deſcript. Polon. Le Laboureur Voyage of the Queen of Poland. Andreas Cellary Regni Pol. & Lithuan. deſcript. Cromerus hiſtor. Polon. Ortelius & Cluverius, Geogr.*

MASS. The Word *Miſſa*, is ſometimes taken in Latin Authors, generally for all Kinds of Divine Service, or for a Leſſon of the Service; but in the Ordinary uſe, it ſignifies the *Sacrifice*, which they call *Maſs*. Some Divines have thought it an Hebrew Word, uſed in the Apoſtle's time; but not likely. Therefore the moſt Learned affirm, That *Miſſa* is a Latin Word, equivalent to *Dimiſſio*. This Opinion is confirmed by *Iſidorus*, who ſaith, That Catechumens were ſent out juſt before the Sacrifice. *M. Simon* obſerves in his Supplement to the *Jewiſh* Ceremonies, That there was not always ſuch an Uniformity of Maſſes, as we ſee in all the Weſt ſome Ages ſince; which he proves by an Epiſtle of *Innocent* I. who complains of the Diverſity, that was in this reſpect, in the *Gauls*, *Spain*, *Africa*, *Sicily*, and other Places. Indeed there remains ſtill ſomething of thoſe ancient Maſſes. *M. Simon.*

Spaniſh MASS. It is certain, that the *Goths*, being Maſters of *Spain*, had a particular Maſs. *Toledo* and *Salamanca* keep ſtill that *Gothick* Maſs. Thoſe of *Arragon*, were the firſt that received the *Roman* Maſs, in Pope *Alexander* II's Reign. It was alſo received in *Navarre*, in *Gregory* VIIth Reign, as one may ſee in the Hiſtory of *Bearn*, by *M. de Marca*. *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*, admitted it at the Requeſt of the Queen that came out of *France*, where the *Roman* Rite was uſed. That ancient *Gothick* Maſs, is that which has been printed with the Title of *Miſſa Moſarabum*, and was put in *Bibliotheca Patrum*. It was named ſo, becauſe the *Arabians* were Maſters of *Spain*, and that the Chriſtians there were then called *Moſarabes*, that is mixt with the *Arabians*. *M. Simon.*

Gallican MASS. The *Gauls* had alſo a particular Maſs, and there *Charlemaign*, and his Succeſſors endeavoured to introduce the *Roman* Service. The Abbot *Hilduinus*, attributes to St. *Denys*, (whom he thinks to be the *Areopagite*) the Original of the Maſs uſed in *France*, before the *Roman* Rite. The ſame Abbot writing to the Emperor *Lewis*, makes mention of ſeveral Ancient Miſſals, made uſe of in the *Gallican* Church. Cardinal *Bona* believes, that the *Gallican* Maſs formerly, was taken from the *Spaniſh* Maſs, called that of *Moſarabes*. *M. Simon.*

There was alſo a particular Maſs in *England*, or *Great Britain*, before *Auſtin*, the *Monks* coming into it. All the Weſtern Churches did not agree in the Form of Maſs, nor in the other Services. *M. Simon.*

Milan MASS. *Milan* had a Maſs, and the whole Service different from that of *Rome*; and 'tis partly ſtill in being, they commonly call it the *Ambroſian* Rite. According to *Walafridus Strabo*, *Ambroſe* was the Author of it; others think that before *Ambroſe*'s time, the Church of *Milan* had a Service different from that of *Rome*.

Roman MASS. The *Roman* Service has been altered. *Radulphus* of *Tongres* obſerves, That there was in *Rome* it ſelf two Sorts of Service, one long, and the other ſhort; that the laſt abridged out of the firſt, was read in the Pope's Chappel, and that the other was properly the *Roman* Service. *M. Simon.*

MASSA, a Town of *Italy*, in the little Province of *Lunigiane*, which got its name from the ancient Town of *Luna*. It was made a Dutchy, and hath a Prince of the Houſe of *Cibo*, who is alſo Prince of *Carrara*, for which reaſon that Town is called *Maſſa di Carrara*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Maſſa di Sorrento*, which the *Latins* call *Maſſa Lubrenſis*. It is in the *Terra di Lavoro*. *See* CIBO.

MASSA, which is *Maſſa Veternenſis*, a Town of *Italy* in the Territory of *Sienna*, a Province of *Tuſcany*. It is ſeated upon a Hill, and belongs to the Great Duke. *Onuphrius* ſaith, That it was the Birth-place of *Gallus Cæſar*.

MASSADA, a Place in the Tribe of *Judah*, one *German* Mile from the *Dead Sea* S. 10 from *Jeruſalem* S. E. mentioned by *Joſephus lib.* 7. *de Bell. c.* 28. as a Place of great ſtrength. It was built by *Jonathan*, Brother of *Judas Maccabæus*, as a Refuge againſt the *Syrians*, much valued by *Herod the Great*, who, in his Troubles, left here *Mariamne*, his beloved Wiſe, with *Alexandra*, her Mother. In after-times he improved its Fortifications to that height, that *Veſpaſian* could not take it, after all *Judæa* was Conquered, without great Slaughter and Difficulty; but however he deſtroyed it at laſt. *David* fled to this Place. *Sam.* 1. 23, 26. *Joſ.* 14. *Ant.* 22. 23, 24.

MASSAGETES, a People of *Scythia*, who inhabited Mount *Imaus*, and the *Turqueſtan*, where is, at this time, *Tartaria Deſerta*, towards *Zagathay*, or *Usbeckque*, and *Mawaralnathra*. *Ptolemæus* ſaith, there were 2 Sorts of the *Maſſagetes* towards *Margiana*, and in the Country of the *Saci*, a People of *Scythia*; but others place them about the *Black Sea*, and the *Palus Mœotis*, which is at a great diſtance, however theſe People had neither Towns nor Temples, they lived under Tents, and offered Sacrifices to the Sun. They were Cruel and Barbarous. They devoured their Enemies, and they uſed to eat their Parents, when they were dead. *See Strabo lib.* 11. *Ptolemæus*, *Herodotus*, &c.

MASSALIANS, Hereticks under the Empire of *Conſtantius*, towards 361, who alſo were called *Euchites*. They ſaid that Prayer alone was ſufficient, inſtead of all other good Works. The Authors of that Sect, were ſome Monks of *Meſopotamia*, who that they might be conſtant in Prayer, left off Manual Work, which before was a conſiderable part of the Monaſtick Diſcipline. They pretended, that Prayer alone gave them ſtrength to reſiſt all Temptations, That it put the Will to flight, and rooted out Sins, which were but pared off by Baptiſm, as with a Razor, which pares the Hairs, and doth not root them up: According to their Doctrine, every Man had two Souls, one of which was more than Celeſtial, and another a Devil that was forced out by Prayer. They pretended they were Prophets, and that they could ſee the Trinity with their Corporeal Eyes, and that they became ſo far like unto God, That in ſuch Condition, they did not ſo much as ſin in their Thoughts. They Profeſſed many other Errours. They were infatuated ſo much, That they believed the Holy Ghoſt deſcended viſibly upon them, eſpecially at the time of their Ordination, at which they danced, as they pretended, upon the Devil, for which reaſon they were called *Enthuſiaſts*, i. e. *Poſſeſſed*. They forbad the giving of Alms to any, but to them of their own Sect; Diſſolved Marriages, and perſuaded Children to leave their Parents to follow them; they wore their Hair long like Women, and Magnificent Robes; they did not ſpread farther than *Meſopotamia* and *Syria*, becauſe of the general Oppoſition their Folly and Impiety met with. The Emperor *Theodoſius the Great* publiſhed an Edict againſt the *Maſſalians*, and others perſecuted them, who ſtill continued to ſpread their Errours, tho' they were received into the Church. It was Ordered in a Council of Biſhops, in 427, That by reaſon of their frequent Relapſes, they ſhould be no more admitted, whatever Promiſes of Repentance they ſhould make. *Auguſtinus de hær. cap.* 57. *Theodoretus hæret. fab. lib.* 4. *Johannes Damaſcenus hær.* 80. *Sanderus hær.* 85.

MASSANIELLO, or *Anello* (*Thomas*) Head of the Male-Contents at *Naples* in 1647. He was no more than a Poor Fiſher-man, and but Four and twenty Years old, when he occaſion'd ſuch miſerable diſturbances in that City, Burning ſeveral Houſes, and murdering a great many People, and amongſt the reſt the Duke of *Caraffa*, whoſe Head was carry'd by *Maſſaniello*'s Party, upon the top of a Pike through the Town, with about 150 others, which made a Terrible impreſſion upon the Citizens, both Quality and others. *Maſſaniello* Order'd a great many Gibbets and Wheels for Torture, to be ſet up and prepar'd in the Squares and Markets, and was commonly follow'd by ten or twelve Hangmen to Execute his Orders. During this diſtraction, no Emperor was more Abſolute, nor better Obey'd, than *Maſſaniello*; but after this Sedition had rag'd in all manner of Barbarity for ten days, 'twas broken and Suppreſt by killing this Incendiary, who, after he was knock'd o'th' Head, was dragg'd through the Streets, and us'd with all the Infamy and Contempt that he deſerv'd. This Inſurrection was occaſion'd by the *Vice-Roy*'s laying a new Gabel or Tax upon Fruit. *Du Verdier Hiſtoire Univerſelle*: See the Memoirs of the Duke of *Guiſe*. *Howel*'s Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Revolutions of *Naples*.

MASSARIA, (*Alexander*) an Eminent Phyſician in the Univerſity of *Padua*, towards the end of the XVIth. *Cent.* He wrote *De Peſte. Practica Medica. Adverſus Saxoniam de Abuſu Medicamentorum Veſicantium. De Pulſibus. De urinis. Conſultationes & Reſponſa Medicinalia. Thomaſini in Elog. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.* &c.

MASSERAN, a ſmall Principality in *Piemont*; its Pr. is of the Houſe of *Ferrari*. *Maſſeran* is within the Lordſhip of *Verceil* towards the *Milaneſe*.

MASTREICHT upon the *Meuſe* a Town of the *Low-Countries*, which the *Latins* called *Obtricum*, *Trajectum ad Moſam*, or *Trajectum Superius*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Utrecht*, called *Trajectum inferius*, or *Trajectum ad Rhenum*. This Town ſtands upon the Weſtern Bank of the *Maes*, which has here a beautiful Stone-bridge over it, conſiſting of 9 Arches, from whence it has its Name, ſignifying the Paſſage over the *Maes*. On the Eaſtern Bank lies the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Biſhops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Juriſdiction of this City betwixt them, but it was in the hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy paſſed to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who enjoyed it till 1632. The *Spaniards* ſuffering the *Dutch* to take it in 1633, left them in poſſeſſion and quitted their Claim to it, at the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *French* took it in 1673, and in 1676, the *Dutch* Attacked it again, but were forc'd to raiſe the Siege, but in 1678. They recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. Dr. *Brown* obſerves in his Travels, That the private Houſes are generally covered with a black Slate, or Ardoiſe, That the Town Houſe is fair, ſeated in one of the Piazza's, built of white Stone; That it hath 9 large Windows in a row, on each ſide, and is on the in-ſide very well painted, by *Theodorus van der Schuer*, who was Painter to the Queen of *Sweden*; in another Piazza, is a Fountain, rows of Trees, and a great Church. 'Tis ſtrong, tho' its Wall be old, the Out-works being very conſiderable. Towards the S. E. lies a Hill, which ariſes gently, and over-looks part of the Town; under this Hill, is one of the nobleſt Quarries of Stones in the World. To ſecure the Town from the Diſadvantage it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort built upon it, but it hath been long ſince ſlighted, and they have made out an Horn Work, within Musket ſhot of it, and the Baſtion anſwering to it, is made very high to cover the Town. On the other ſide of the River ſtands *Wick*, very well fortified alſo, and rather ſtronger than *Maſtreicht*, into which they may retire, if the Town ſhould be taken by Storm; all about the *Wick* the Country is flat; there are many Inhabitants, and a handſome Glaſs-houſe.

MASURIUS (*Sabinus*) a *Roman* Gentleman, and a good Lawyer, liv'd in the Reign of *Auguſtus*. He wrote *De Indigenis. Faſtorum Memorabilium Lib.* 12. *&c.* He is cited by *Pomponius Digeſt. Lib.* 1. *Tit.* 2. *De Origine Juris. Pliny, Aulus Gellius, Macrobius, &c.* make frequent mention of him.

MATACA, a Bay upon the Northern Coaſt of the Iſland *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*. There it was that the famous *Peter Heyn*, Admiral of *Holland*, beat the Fleet of Galleons of the King of *Spain*, and took moſt of them, in 1627, which put the *United Provinces* in a Condition to make War againſt him, with the prodigious Riches that were found in that Fleet. There it is, that the Galleons take in freſh Water, that they may ſail through the Canal *Bahama*, to return into *Spain*. *Oexmelinus's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies*.

MATAIA, a Province of the Southern *America*, towards the River of the *Amazons*, between the Mouth of the *Madera* and *Tapaiſa*. *Texeira hiſt. Amer.*

MATAIONE, a Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples*, called by ſome, *Magdalonum*, and by others, *Meta Leonis*. It is in the *Terra di Lavoro*.

MATAMAN, a Kingdom of *Africa*, Weſtward of the *Æthiopick* Sea, between *Angola*, and the *Cafres*, towards the *Green River*.

MATAMORE (*Alphonſus Garſias*) a *Spaniard*, Native of *Seville*, one of the great Reſtorers of Learning in *Spain*, in the Laſt Century; he taught Rhetorick in the Univerſity of *Aſcala*, and was an intimate Friend of *Arius Montanus*, *Alvarez Gomez*, *Antonius Auguſtinus*, and the other great Men of that Kingdom. He wrote *De ratione dicendi*, *De tribus dicendi generibus*, *De methodo concionandi*, *De Academiis*, *& Doctis viris Hiſpaniæ*. *Gaddius*, *Nicholas Antonio*. He died about 1550.

MATAN, an Iſland of the *Indian* Sea, and one of the *Philippines*. It had formerly its Kings, who were forced out by the *Spaniards*; but, of late, thoſe of the Country have ſettled there again, and beaten the Strangers out. It is reported, that *Magellan* died in that Iſland.

MATANE, a Countrey in *Africa*, Eaſtward of *Madagaſcar*. The *French* have ſome Plantations there of late.

MATAPAN, a Cape of *Morea*, which advanceth into the Sea Southward. The Ancients called it *Tænarium*, becauſe of the Cavern *Tænarus* that is to be ſeen there, which is ſo frightful, that the Poets called it *The Gates of Hell*, and ſaid, That *Hercules* came out that Way, when he dragged away the Dog *Cerberus*. The Sea about this Cape is very deep. Pilots find two good Harbours there; the Port of the *Quails*, becauſe of the great number of Quails there, and the other, the Port of *Maina*. Between thoſe 2 Havens, the *Turks* in 1570, built a Fort, which they called *Monige*, or *Caſtro de Maini*, to keep in awe the People of the Province of *Maina*, which cannot endure the Dominion of the *Turks*. But the Sieur *Quirini*, Captain of the *Gulph*, coming from *Candia* with 80 Gallies, made himſelf Maſter of 2 Ports and a Fortreſs, and Demoliſhed them, to favour the Liberty of the *Mainotes*, Well-wiſhers of the Re-publick of *Venice*. 'Tis noted for its Marble Quarries, and the Arrival of *Arion* on the Back of a Dolphin. *Petri Coronelli Deſcriptio Moreæ*.

MATERA upon the River *Canopro*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Terra d'Otranto*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It is not very conſiderable. The *Latins* give it the Name of *Mateala*.

MATHAREE, or *Matheree*, a very pleaſant Place, within two Leagues of the New *Cairo* in *Egypt*, where the Trees grew that bore formerly the true Balſam. They were but two Foot high, were always green, their Branches reſembling a Vine, and the Leaves Baſilick. The Balſam was a ſort of reddiſh Water, that run out of the Inciſions made in the Shrub. Near the Garden ſtands an Obelisk, and ſome Remains of fine Buildings. Here, Sultan *Selim* pitched his Camp when he took Grand *Cairo*, in 1517. *Vanſleb's Voyage of Egypt*, *M. Thevenot Voyage de Lev.*

MATHATIAS, a Prieſt of the Family of *Joarib*, called the *Macchabees*, or *Aſſamoneans*. Not being able to ſee, without extraordinary Grief, the Abominations committed at *Jeruſalem*, after the Taking of that Town by *Antiochus*, he retired with five Sons of his, into the little Town of *Modin*, in the Tribe of *Juda*, where he was born. This happened about *An. Mun.* 3887. The Partiſans of *Antiochus*, exerciſed their Tyranny at *Modin*, and forced the *Jews* to Sacrifice to Idols. *Mathatias*, and his Children, continued in the true Worſhip of God. Spying one day an *Iſraelite* Sacrificing to the Idols, and being tranſported with a Holy Zeal, he killed him, with the Deputy of *Antiochus*, who forced him to that Impiety; after which, he eſcaped to the Mountains, with his Children, and many Followers. God was pleaſed to make him an Inſtrument, for the abating of the Pride of *Antiochus*, and to ſet up his Worſhip again, which that Prince had almoſt aboliſhed. Then began the Principality of the *Aſſamoneans*, which laſted to the Time of *Herodes*, and the High-Prieſthood was almoſt always joyned with it. Some have been of Opinion, That *Mathatias* was the firſt that poſſeſſed that Dignity; but it is more probable, that it was his Eldeſt Son *Judas Macchabæus*. He died a Year after this. I. and II. of the *Macch. Joſephus lib.* 12. *antiq. &* 1. *de bello. Torneil and Salian in Annal. V. Teſt.*

MATHILDE, Counteſs of *Tuſcany*, Daughter to *Boniface*, Marquiſs of *Tuſcany*, and *Beatrix*, who, in all probability, was the Daughter of the Emperor *Conradus* II. She made War againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. in the behalf of the Popes, and, at laſt, made a publick Donation of her Lands to the Holy See. She often led her Armies in Perſon againſt that Prince, who had made his Chancellor *Guibert*, Antipope, but was defeated by him, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* in 1081, who alſo beſieged *Rome*; but this did not put an end to the War, in the Continuation of which, *Mathilde* got great Reputation, both by her Courage and Conduct; her Enemies accuſed her of being too familiar with Pope *Gregory* VII. She died in 1115. Aged 76 Years. The Prieſt *Demniſon* hath writ her Life in Heroick Verſes. *See Lambert the Abbot of Urſperg, &c. quoted by Baronius in Annal.*

MATHIEW (*Margaret*) the Wife of *John Pudget*, a Cloth-dreſſer at *Toulouſe*, was 26 Years with Child. She began to be big in 1652; and at the end of Nine Months, had the Pains of a Woman in Labour, but could not be brought to Bed. Afterwards for the ſpace of 20 Years, at times, ſhe felt the Child move, and was ſo ſenſibly out of Order, that ſhe was willing to undergo the hazard of any Experiment: But then the ſix laſt Years her Pains abated. She died in 1678, at 64 Years of Age, and being diſſected, they found an Infant of a leſſer Size, dead within her, the back parts of it being cover'd with a ſort of Meſentery. That which is moſt to be admir'd in this Matter, is, that the Child ſhould lye ſo long in the *Uterus* without Putrefaction. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MATHUSALEM, *Henoch*'s Son, born *An. Mun.* 688. his Father being 65 Years old. In 875, he begot *Lamech*, the Father of *Noah*, and died in 1656. Aged 969 Years, the ſame Year that the Flood happened. *Gen.* 5. *Torniel*, *Salian and Spond. in Annal. V. T. A. M.* 688. 1656. *&c.*

MATIGNON, (*James*) Mareſchal of *France*, and Knight of the King's Orders. He gave great Proofs of Prudence and Conduct in his very Youth, when Page to *Henry* II. eſpecially at the Siege of *Montmedy*, *Damvilliers*, Defence of *Metz* under the Duke of *Guiſe*, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battel of St. *Quintin*, where he was taken Priſoner; being ſet at liberty, he was honoured with a conſiderable Command in the Army, contributed to the Taking of *Rouen*, and was the occaſion of the Victory of St. *Denys*, by hindering *Andelot*'s paſſing the *Seyne* to joyn the Prince of *Conde*. He ſignalized himſelf at the Battels of *Jarnac*, *Roche*, *Abeille*, and *Moncontour*, in 1569, and three Years after hindred the Maſſacre of the Proteſtants at *Alenzon*, and St. *Lo*, ſettled Peace in *Lower Normandy*, where he took Priſoner the Count of *Montgomery* in *Domfront*. King *Henry* III. made him Mareſchal of *France*, in 1578, and afterwards Knight of his Orders. He did him conſiderable Service againſt the *League*, fought valiantly againſt the King of *Navarre*, and proved as faithful to him, when he was declared King of *France*; repreſented the High-Conſtable at his Coronation, and entered *Paris* at the Head of the *Swiſſers* after its Surrender. He continued to render him great Services till his Death, which happened in 1597.

MATMAN, a great Kingdom on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, between 15 and 20 Degrees of S. Lat. It is bounded to the N. by *Angola*, to the E. by *Monotapia*, to the S. by *Caffrea*, and to the W. by the *Atlantick* Ocean. The King is a Pagan. The Air is good, and the Earth fruitful, and yields plenty of Mines of Chryſtal, and other Minerals. Mr. *Povy* ſaith, it is divided from *Monotapia* by the great River *Bagamidri*.

MATRALES, a Feaſt of the Goddeſs *Matuta*, which the *Romans* kept upon the 11th of *June*; none but the *Roman* Ladies entered into the Temple of the Goddeſs to Sacrifice. They took a Slave along with them, whom they beat with their Fiſts, becauſe that Goddeſs, who was *Ino*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, had been jealous of a Slave whom her Husband loved. Moreover the *Roman* Ladies obſerved a very ſingular Ceremony in that Feaſt, for they took along with them the Children of their Siſters, whom they prayed for, but not their own. *Plutarch. in queſt. Rom. Ovidius* 6. *Faſt.*

MATRONALES, a Feaſt which the *Roman* Ladies kept upon the Firſt of *March*, in Honour of the God *Mars*. *Ovid* gives many Reaſons for which this Feaſt was inſtituted, he ſaith, That the Ground bearing Fruit in that Month, the Women offered Sacrifices that they might bear Children: That on the Firſt of *March*, a Temple was built to *Juno Lucina* upon Mount *Eſquilinus*, and that *Mars* was the Son of *Juno*, who preſided over Marriage. *Ovidius* 3. *Faſt.*

MATTHÆUS (*Cantacuzenus*) Son to *John*, Emperor of the *Eaſt*, was aſſociated to the Empire in 1354, and Crowned by *Philotheus* the Patriarch. But *Johannes Palæologus* quarrelled with him, and *Matthew* following the Fortune of his Father, quitted the *Imperial* Ornaments, and retired into a Monaſtery of Mount *Athos*. There it was that *John* compoſed thoſe admirable Works that we have. *Matthew* alſo compoſed ſome Commentaries upon the *Canticles*, which are printed at *Rome*, and is ſaid to be the Author of ſome other Commentaries upon the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, *Præcepta Salutaria*, *&c.* *See* JOHN V. *Emperor.*

MATTHEACCI, (*Anglo*) an Eminent Lawyer in the Univerſity of *Padua*. Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and the Emperor *Rodolphus*, had a great Value for him, and preferr'd him accordingly. He died in 1600, and wrote *De Via & Ratione Artificioſa Univerſi Juris. De Fideï Commiſſis, &c. Thomaſini in Elog.*

St. **MATTHEW**, of a *Publican* was made an Apoſtle. He writ his Goſpel at *Jeruſalem*, according to St. *Jerom*. Several of the Fathers think, that he writ it in *Hebrew* for the Uſe of the *Jews*. Who Tranſlated it into *Greek* is not well known, though ſome pretend it was the Apoſtle St. *James*, or St. *John*. St. *Matthew* preached the Goſpel in *Æthiopia*. Some report of him, That becauſe he had perſuaded *Iphigenia*, the King's Daughter, to live in Chaſtity, the Prince, who would have married her, cauſed him to be killed at the Altar. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſaith, That he did eat no Fleſh, and that he fed only upon Herbs. Dr. *Cave* adds, That he was a great Inſtance of the Power of Religion; how much a Man may be brought off to a better Temper, for the World had very great Advantages upon him. He was become a Maſter of a plentiful Eſtate, engaged in a rich and gainful Trade, ſupported by the Power and Favour of the *Romans*, prompted by covetous Inclinations, and thoſe confirmed by long Habits: And yet notwithſtanding all this, no ſooner did Chriſt call, but, without the leaſt Scruple, he flung up all at once, and not only renounced, as St. *Baſil* obſerves, his gainful Incomes, but ran an immediate hazard of the Diſpleaſure of his Maſters that employed him, for quitting their Service, and leaving his Accounts confuſed behind him; and his Change was the more admirable, that our Saviour appeared under all the Circumſtances of Meanneſs and Diſgrace, ſeeming to promiſe his Followers nothing but Miſery, and Suffering in this Life, and to propound no other Rewards, but the inviſible Encouragements of another World. *Porphyry* and *Julian*, two ſubtle and acute Adverſaries of the Chriſtian Religion, took occaſion hence to charge St. *Matthew*, either with Falſhood, or with Folly; either that he gave not a true Account of the thing, or that it was very weakly done of him, ſo haſtily to follow any one that called him. His Contempt of the World farther appeared, in his exemplary Temperance, and Abſtemiouſneſs, and incomparable Humility; for whereas the other Evangeliſts, in deſcribing the Apoſtles by pairs, conſtantly place him before *Thomas*, he modeſtly put him before himſelf. The reſt of the Evangeliſts, openly mention the Honour of his Apoſtleſhip, but ſpeak of his former diſgraceful Courſe of Life, under the Name of *Levi*, whilſt he himſelf ſets it down with all its Circumſtances, under his own Proper and Common Name: By all which may be ſeen, that the greateſt Sinners are not excluded the Lines of Divine Grace, and that penitent Sinners are not to be upbraided with the Errors and Follies of their paſt Life. *Pontanus* found St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel in *Hebrew* in the *Indies*, whither it was carried by St. *Bartholomew*, and brought it to *Alexandira*. St. *Matthew* deſcribes particularly the Humanity of Chriſt. The *Nazarenes* preſerved his Goſpel a long time, and it was from them that St. *Jerom* had a Copy to Tranſlate it into *Greek* and *Latin*; but in progreſs of Time, they interpolated ſeveral Paſſages of it, as the *Ebionites*, the *Cerinthians*, and *Carpocratians* had done before them, taking occaſion from the Humane Genealogy deſcribed in it, to deny the Divinity of Chriſt. *St. Irenæus lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *St. Hieronymus cap.* 3. *Cat. præf. in Evan. Matt. &c. Euſebius lib.* 9. *cap.* 18. 24, *&c. St. Epiphanius hær.* 29. *St. Athanaſius in Synop.*

MATTHEW (*Peter*) an Hiſtoriographer of *France*. He writ the Hiſtory of the memorable Things that happened during the Seven Years Peace, under the Reign of *Henry the Great*, to which he added, the Foreign Affairs that related to his Subject; afterwards he writ the whole Hiſtory of that Prince, beginning at *Francis* I. His Stile is Elegant, but ſtuffed with affected Metaphors, Citations, and Examples, drawn from Ancient Hiſtorians and Poets, which though they ſhew his Sufficiency, do not much conduce to the Reader's Inſtruction. He is faithful in Relation of Matters of Fact. *Imperialis in Muſ. Hiſtor.*

MATTHEW of *Weſtminſter*, ſo call'd, becauſe he was a *Benedictine* in a Monaſtery in that City. He is likewiſe ſurnam'd *Florilegus*, becauſe he entituled his Hiſtory; *Flores Hiſtoriarum*. He lived in the XIVth Century, and was a conſiderable Perſon for his time. His Hiſtory is divided into Three Books. The firſt Treats of the moſt conſiderable Events and Paſſages, from the beginning of the World to our Saviour. The Second continues the Firſt, and carries down the Hiſtory to *William* the Conqueror. The Third Book goes from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the Reign of *Edward* II. He wrote his Hiſtory with ſo great Care and Impartiality, that the Reader needs not wonder at the Commendation and Character, which is given him. He wrote likewiſe the Chronicle of his own Monaſtery. The Life of St. *Edmond*, *&c.* *Pits. Bale. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

MATTHIAS, High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, lived *An. Rom.* 730. whilſt he Exerciſed that Function, another *Matthias*, Son of *Margalothus*, and *Judas*, Son of *Saripheus*, both well verſed in the *Jewiſh* Laws, pulled down a golden Eagle, ſet up on the Portal of the Temple by *Herod*; whereat that Prince was ſo incenſed, that he deprived *Matthias* of his Office, thinking he kept Correſpondence with the other, and gave it to *Joazar*, his Brother-in-law, burned the other *Matthias* alive, with all that were taken in his Company. *Joſephus lib.* 17. *Antiq. cap.* 8.

St. **MATTHIAS**, an Apoſtle, was choſen inſtead of *Judas*, in the 33d Year of our Saviour. He preached the Goſpel in *Judea*, and part of *Æthiopia*, and ſuffered Martyrdom for Confeſſing the Name of Jeſus Chriſt. His Feaſt is kept on the 24th of *February*, amongſt the *Latins*, but the *Greeks* keep it on the 9th of *Auguſt*. Dr. *Cave* adds, That a Vacancy being made in the College of the Apoſtles, by the Defection of *Judas*; the firſt thing they did, after their return from Mount *Olivet*, where our Saviour took his leave of them, to St. *John*'s Houſe in Mount *Sion*, was to fill up their Number with a fit Perſon; to which purpoſe, *Peter* acquainted them, That *Judas*, according to the Prophetical Prediction, being fallen from his Miniſtry, it was neceſſary that another ſhould be Subſtituted in his Room, one that had been a conſtant Companion and Diſciple of the Holy Jeſus, and conſequently capable of bearing Witneſs to his Life, Death, and Reſurrection. Two were propounded in order to the Choice, *Joſeph* called *Barſabas* and *Juſtus*, whom ſome made the ſame with *Joſes*, one of the Brothers of our Lord, and *Matthias*, both duly Qualified for the Place. The Way of Election was by Lots, a Way frequently uſed, both amongſt *Jews* and *Gentiles*, for the Determination of doubtful and difficult Caſes, and eſpecially the chuſing Judges and Magiſtrates. The Apoſtles took this Courſe, to comply with the Old Cuſtom obſerved amongſt the *Jews*; and the rather, becauſe the Holy Ghoſt was not as yet given, by whoſe immediate Dictates and Inſpirations, they were chiefly guided; afterwards having made their Addreſs to Heaven, to guide and direct the Choice, *Matthias* his Name was drawn out of the Urn, and thereby the Apoſtolate devolved upon him. His Body is ſaid to have been kept a long time at *Jeruſalem*, thence, thought by *Helen*, the Mother of the Great *Conſtantine*, to have been Tranſlated to *Rome*, where ſome Parts of it are ſeen with great Veneration, at this Day; though others, with as great eagerneſs, and probably as much truth, ſay they were brought to, and are ſtill preſerved at *Triers* in *Germany*. Among many other Apocryphal Writings attributed to the Apoſtles, there was a Goſpel publiſhed under *Matthias*'s Name, but rejected by the Ancients as ſpurious; as alſo by *Gelaſius*, Biſhop of *Rome*. Under his Name alſo, there were Extant, Traditions cited by *Clemens* of *Alexandria*, from whence, no queſtion, it was, that the *Nicolaitans* borrowed that Saying of his, which they Abuſed to ſo vile and beaſtly Purpoſes, as under the pretended Patronage of his Name and Doctrine, to defend ſome of their moſt Abſurd and Impious Opinions.

MATTHIAS, Emperor of the *Weſt*, was Son to *Maximilian* II. and Brother to *Rodolphus* II. After the Death of this laſt he was elected Emperor, *June* 13. 1612. being before Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He died at *Vienna*, *March* 10. 1619. Aged 62 Years. He had married in 1611. *Anna Catharina*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*.

MATTHIAS, (*Corvinus*) King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was Son to *John Hunniades*. His Courage got him the Name of *Great*. The Enemies of his Father's Grandeur, kept him Priſoner in *Bohemia*, and having put to Death his Brother *Ladiſlaus*, under pretence that he had killed the Count of *Cilia* in a Duel, were reſolved to make him away. He was then 15 Years old, as ſome ſay, or, as others obſerve, 18. But King *Ladiſlaus* being dead, in 1457, *Matthias Corvinus* was ſet at liberty, and Elected King of *Hungary*, *Jan.* 24. 1458, and at the ſame time *George Podebrache* was Elected King of *Bohemia*, by the *Huſſites*. Some of the Lords of *Hungary* oppoſed the Election of *Matthias*, and endeavoured to perſuade the Emperor *Frederick* IV. to take the Crown for himſelf. Some others offered it alſo to the King of *Poland*. Which cauſed great Diviſions amongſt them. The *Turk* made uſe of the opportunity, having taken *Boſnia*, and part of *Servia*. But *Matthias* took again that which he had loſt, and reduced *Tranſilvania* and *Walachia*, and was Crowned in 1464, and he was preparing to renew the War with the *Turks*, when he died of an Apoplexy at *Vienna*, in 1490. He underſtood all that a Prince ought to underſtand. It is reported of him, that he could ſpeak all the Languages of *Europe*, except the *Greek* and *Turkiſh*. He favoured the Learned. He Collected an excellent Library at *Buda*, which he enriched with the moſt curious Books, and rareſt Manuſcripts. His Body was carried to *Alba Regalis*, and put in the Monument of the Kings of *Hungary*. *Antonius Thebaldus* made this Epitaph mentioned by *Paulus Jovius* in *Elog.*

Corvini Brevis hæc Urna eſt, quem magna fatentur
Facta fuiſſe Deum, fata fuiſſe hominem.

Bonfinius Hiſt. of Hungary. Turoſius in reb. Hungar. Peter de Reva.

MATTHIOLUS (*Petrus Andreas*) of *Sienna*, a famous Phyſician, lived in 1554. He publiſhed his Commentaries upon the Six Books of *Dioſcorides*, and *Gaſparus Bauhinus*, a learned *Botaniſt*, printed very curious Notes with them. He alſo writ *Epitome de Plantis*, *Conſilia Medica*, *&c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden de Scriptor. Medic. Geſnerus in Bibl. &c.*

MATTHIOLUS, a Phyſician of *Perugia* in *Italy*, liv'd in the XVth Century, and wrote a Book of the Art of Memory, call'd *Ars Memorativa*; and printed in *Quarto* at *Auſburg* in 1498. *Vander Linden.*

MATUTA, a Goddeſs whom the *Romans* worſhipped, whoſe Feaſt was called *Matrales*. It was *Ino*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and the Nurſe of *Bacchus*, who, as Poets feign, was changed into a Sea-Goddeſs, and called *Leucothea*, by the *Greeks*. Some by *Matuta*, underſtand *Aurora*, the Goddeſs of the Morning; others ſay, That *Matuta* ſignifieth *Good*, after the Ancient Manner of ſpeaking amongſt the *Latins*. King *Servius Tullius* built a Temple to this Goddeſs at *Rome*, which *Camillus*, Conſul and Dictator repaired again, after the Battel he won againſt the *Veii*. *Titus Livius lib.* 5. *Feſtus.*

MAUD, Daughter of King *Henry* I. of *England*, was married to the Emperor *Henry* IV. who dying without Iſſue, ſhe returned to *England*, where King *Henry* having loſt all his other Children in their Paſſage out of *France*, ſettled the Succeſſion upon her, and ſoon after married her to *Geoffry Plantaginet*, Earl of *Anjou*. King *Henry* died the fifth Year after this Match, *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, died alſo the ſame Year, together with the Earl *Plantaginet*, which, with the Empreſs's Abſence, favoured King *Stephen*'s Attempt upon the Crown ſo far, that he was Proclaimed King. *Maud*, with the Aſſiſtance of *David*, King of *Scots*, endeavoured to recover her Right. The War was attended with various Succeſs. She was in Perſon in ſeveral pitched Battels, took King *Stephen* Priſoner at the Fight of *Lincoln*; but loſing the *Londoners* by her Reſervedneſs, her Party grew weak, ſo that ſhe was at laſt forced to content her ſelf with this Agreement, *viz.* That if King *Stephen* died without Children, *Henry*, her Son, ſhould Succeed him. 'Tis obſerved, that during the War, ſhe made her Eſcape twice by Stratagem, when the Enemy thought themſelves ſure of her; firſt, getting her ſelf carried out like a Corps; the ſecond time, in a great Snow, clothing her all in white, ſhe paſſed unſeen through King *Stephen*'s Camp. She was Daughter of King *Henry*, married to the Emperor *Henry*, and Mother of King *Henry* II. as appears by her Epitaph,

Ortu magna, viro major, ſed Maxima partu,
Hic jacet Henrici, filia, ſponſa, parens.

MAULEON *de Soule*, which the *Latins* call *Malleo*, or *Mauleoſolium*, a Town of *France*, in the County of the *Barques*, the Chief Town of the Viſcounty of *Soule*. It is the Birth-place of M. *Henry Spondanus*, Biſhop of *Pamier*.

St. **MAUR**, a Congregation of the Order of the *Benedictines* in *France*. It was Erected by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1621. at the Requeſt of King *Lewis* XIII. This Order is divided into Sixteen Provinces, whereof each has about Twenty Religious Houſes. The moſt conſiderable are, St. *Denys* in *France*, St. *Germain des Prez*, St. *Rheim* of *Rheims*, *Marmoutier*, *&c.* The Monks, beſides the Rule of St. *Benet*, have particular Statutes and Conſtitutions; they have a Superior General, Aſſiſtants, and Viſitors, and hold a General Chapter in three Years. They make a particular Profeſſion of Learning, and have Seminaries in each Province for the Education of Youth.

MAUREGAT VIIth. King of *Leon* and *Oviedo* in *Spain*, was Baſtard to *Alphonſus* I. King of *Leon*. He Uſurped the Crown that belonged to *Alphonſus* his Nephew, in 783. To maintain himſelf, he was forced to make Alliance with the *Moors*, to whom he Payed an Annual Tribute of 50 Noble Virgins, and as many out of the Common People, which expoſed him to a general Hatred. He died in 788. *L. De Mayerne. Turquet's hiſt. of Spain.*

MAURICE, a Town of *America* in *Braſil*, built by the *Hollanders*, ſo called from *Mauritius* of *Naſſaw*, Governor of that Country. The *Portugueſe* are now Maſters of it.

MAURICE, an Iſland of *Africk*, called by the *Dutch*, *Maurits Eylandt*. It is in the *Æthiopian* Sea. Some call it *The Iſland of Swans*; but the *Portugueſe* call it *The Iſland of Cerns*. The Land of *Maurice*, which the *Hollanders* call *Mauritſland*, is in the Southern *America*. They diſcovered it in 1616. It is ſeated right againſt the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, 140 Leagues to the Eaſt, and is about 60 in Compaſs, and affords great plenty of Ebony, for which the *Dutch* kept it ſome time; but finding the Profit not equal to the Expence, they forſook it, though it has plenty of Fruits. Mr. *Herbert*. who ſaw it, ſaith *pag.* 208. its Lat. is 20. 05. Circuit 100 Miles, ſtretching from N. E. to S. W. ſtored with all things that are pleaſing and neceſſary to the Life of Man, but eſpecially plenty of good, clear Waters, fragrant Woods, and pleaſant Fruit-Trees. The Soil, towards the Sea, is Rocky and Barren, but within, even, fat and pleaſant, full of ſhady Trees and Rivulets. It has no Humane Inhabitants, nor perhaps, never had any, but the *Dutch*.

St. **MAURICE**, a Military Order of *Savoy*: *Amé*, or *Amadeus* VIII. Duke of *Savoy*, Inſtituted this Order, in 1434, in honour of St. *Maurice*, whoſe Ring was delivered to *Peter*, E. of *Savoy*, that by him it might be conveyed to his Succeſſors, as a Badge of their Right to, and Soveraignty over the Country. *D. Philibert Emanuel* obtained from Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. to have it United to the Order of St. *Lazarus*, in 1572, upon Condition the Knights ſhould oppoſe thoſe he called Hereticks, Defend the Honour of his See, and fight for the Faith.

MAURICE of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, Son of Prince *William*, by his ſecond Wife, *Anne* of *Saxony*. He was a great Commander, Governor of the *United Provinces*, after the Death of his Father, killed in 1584, at *Delft*, by *Balthazar Gerard*. He did great Exploits in the abſence of *Alexander* of *Farneſe*, in 1590, and 92, Defeated the Arch-Duke *Albert*'s Forces, in 1597, but was forced to raiſe the Siege of *Newport*, in 1600, though he beat the *Spaniards* in a pitch'd Battle, a few Days before. He took *Grave* upon the *Meuſe* in 1602. *Ecluſe* or *Sluys* in 1604, about the time that *Oſtend* was Capitulating with *Spinola*. His other Conqueſts are all well known. He died at the *Hague*, in 1625. Some ſay, it was of Grief, that he could not raiſe the Siege of *Breda*. Prince *Maurice* leaving no lawful Iſſue, was Succeeded by his Brother *Frederick*.

MAURIENNE, a Province, or Valley of *Savoy*, reaching from the *Alps*, to the River *Iſere* on the one ſide, and on the other from *Tarantais* to *Dauphine*. It is believed to be the Country of the ancient *Brannovices* in *Cæſar*, though *Sanſon* be of another Mind in his Remarks upon the ancient *Gaul*. 'Tis thought, the Village of *Braman* at the foot of Mount *Cenis*, was the Capital, as St. *John* of *Maurienne* upon the River *Arche*, a Biſhop's See, is the Chief Town now. Its other conſiderable Places are, *Laneburg*, *Tremignon*, St. *Andrew*, St. *Michael*, *&c.* *Guichenon's hiſt. of Savoy. See* St. *John de Maurienne*.

MAURITANIA, an ancient large Region of *Africa*, which now lies within the Weſtern Part of *Barbary*. It was formerly divided into *Cæſarienſis Tingitana*, and *Sitifenſis*. *Cæſarienſis* was bounded with *Getulia* to the South, the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, *Tingitana* to the Weſt, and *Sitifenſis* to the Eaſt, and is now almoſt wholly included in the Kingdom of *Algiers*. *Mauritania Tingitana* was bounded on all Sides by the *Atlantick* and *Mediterranean* Oceans together with *Cæſarienſis* and *Getulia*, and in the time of the Emperor *Conſtantine*, was called by the *Spaniards*, *Mauritania Transfretana*. The Name of *Tingitana*, came from the City *Tingi*, now *Tangier*. *Mauritania Sitifenſis* had for its Bounds, *Numidia* to the E. *Cæſarienſis* to the W. the *Mediterranean* to the N. and *Getulia* to the S. Several Greek and Latin Authors ſay, That *Plinthon*, one of the Sons of *Cham*, was the firſt Inhabitant of *Libya* and *Mauritania*. *Joſephus* and St. *Jerom* write, That in their time, there was a River in that Country that was called *Phuts*, whence the Place was called *Regio Phutenſis*. The *Moors* were *Arabians*, as were alſo thoſe *Saracens*, that ſettled here in 710, and afterwards entered *Spain*, to re-inthrone *Vitiza*, K. of the *Viſigoths*, whom *Roderic* had Deprived of the Crown; but having killed this laſt, kept the Country themſelves until *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, by taking of *Granada* in 1492, routed them quite out. *Salluſt*, *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cluvier*.

St. **MAURITIUS**, Colonel of the *Theban* Legion, in the Army of the Emperor *Maximilian*, in 269. In his Winter Quarters in *Palæſtina*, he was Baptized by *Zuambdal*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and all his Soldiers together with him. Afterwards he joined with *Maximian*, who, having croſſed the *Alps*, Encamped in a Plain about the River *Rhodanus*, and commanded Sacrifices to be offered to his Gods. *Mauritius*, who abhorred ſuch Idolatry, withdrew from the Camp, and went with his Legion Eight Miles from the Camp. The Emperor ſending to know the Reaſon, Anſwered, *That himſelf, and all the Legion were Chriſtians*: Whereupon he Commanded every Tenth Soldier to be put to Death. The reſt not being Daunted at this Cruelty, he Ordered the ſame thing again; and, at laſt, he Commanded the whole Legion to be put to the Sword. This happen'd on the 22d. of *September*, in a Place called then *Agaunum*, and now St. *Maurice*; where *Sigiſmond*, King of *Burgundy*, cauſed a Noble Monaſtery to be built. The Hiſtory of *France* tells us, That *Charles Martel* made uſe of the Lance and Helmet of that brave Martyr, when he fought againſt the *Saracens*. It is to be obſerved, That the Dukes of *Savoy* wear always his Ring, and leave it by Succeſſion, one to another, as the beſt Mark of their Sovereignty. *Eucherius* Biſhop of *Lyons*, *his Hiſtory of the Martyrdom of St. Maurice*.

MAURITIUS (*Tiberius*) Emperor of the *Eaſt*, was Originally from *Rome*, but was born in *Arabiſſa*, a Town of *Cappadocia*. *Tiberius*, the Emperor, having made him General of his Armies, married him to *Conſtantina*, his Daughter, and made him his Succeſſor. He Succeeded him. *Evagrius* writes, That he was a prudent and dextrous Prince. St. *Gregory* commends his Zeal and Care of the Catholick Church. He was very ſucceſsful againſt the *Perſians*, received their King *Choſroez* II. whom they had Baniſhed, and ſoon after re-inthroned him. After this, *Chagan*, King of the *Avari*, made Incurſions into Lower *Hungary*, Plundered *Mœſia*, and being advanced into *Thrace*, threatned *Conſtantinople* with a Siege; but a Contagion happening in his Army, which ſwept away a great part thereof, with his Seven Sons, put a ſtop to his Proceedings. He had 12000 Priſoners with him, which he offer'd to ſet at Liberty, on Condition that the Emperor ſhould pay him about half a Crown for each, which being refuſed, he put them all to the Sword. Hereupon the People of *Conſtantinople* rebelled, and called the Emperor, *A Cruel*, *Covetous Tyrant*, who ſeemed extreamly concerned at that unhappy Accident, begging the Prayers of all the Religious of his Time, for the Pardon of the Offence, or that he might receive Puniſhment for it in this World. They add, That he was advertiſed in a Dream, that he and his Wife, and Children, ſhould be killed. Others ſay, That he was told, he ſhould be Dethron'd by a man whoſe Name began with *Ph.* and that thinking it ſhould be his Brother-in-law *Philippus*, he removed him from Court, in 584. In the mean time, *Phocas*, who of a ſimple Soldier, advanced himſelf conſiderably in the Army, being Proclaimed Emperor, purſued *Mauritius* to *Chalcedon*, where he put him, and 4 of his Children, to death. 'Tis ſaid, he ſuffered with great Patience, uttering theſe Words of the Prophet, *Thou art juſt, O Lord, and thy Judgment is righteous*. This happened in 602, in the 63d. Year of his Age, whereof he Reigned 10. *Nicephorus lib* 18, 19. *Theophanes*, *Anaſtaſius*, *Baronius*, *&c.*

MAUSOLEUM, a Name that was given to all magnificent Tombs, ſince *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, built her Husband *Mauſolus* a very ſumptuous one, which ſhe called from his Name *Mauſoleum*. It ſtood in *Halicarnaſſus*, Capital of the Kingdom, between the Kings Palace, and the Temple of *Venus*. Its breadth from N. to S. was 63 foot, but the Fronts were ſomewhat leſs, ſo that the Circuit was 411 Foot, the height 25 Cubits, the whole being ſupported with 36 Columns. *Scepas* undertook the Part that faced the E. *Timotheus* the S. *Leochares* the W. and *Briaxis* the N. and though *Artemiſia* died of Grief before it was perfected, the Work was not diſcontinued. *Pythis* joined himſelf to the other 4, raiſed a Pyramid upon the *Mauſoleum*, and placed thereon a Marble Chariot, drawn by 4 Horſes of the ſame. This Tomb paſſed for one of the World's Wonders, and was admired by all People, but the Philoſopher *Anaxagoras* of *Clazomene*, who at the ſight of it cried, *There is a great deal of Silver turn'd into Stone*. *Chevreau*.

MAUSOLUS I. of that Name, King of *Caria*, for whom his Wife *Artemiſia* built a Noble Monument. See ARTEMISIA. From this Monument, all others have got the Name of *Mauſoleum*. *Mauſolus* was a Confederate with the Republick of *Byzantium*, *Rhodes*, *Co*, and *Scio*, againſt the *Athenians* in the War, call'd, *Bellum Sociale*.

MAUVIA, Queen of the *Iſmaelites*, or *Saracens*, in the IVth Century. She ruined *Palæſtina* and *Arabia*, under the Empire of *Valens*. After ſeveral Battels in 382. ſhe made an Alliance with the Emperor, and demanded of him, a holy Monk called *Moſes*, who lived upon the Frontiers of *Egypt* and *Palæſtina*, to be the Biſhop of her own People. She had been Converted to the Chriſtian Faith, and deſired that her People ſhould partake of that Benefit. This Man was found out, and carried to *Alexandria*, to be Ordained there by an Heretick Prelate; but he made his Eſcape, ſo that *Valens* was obliged to give leave, that he ſhould be Ordained by the Orthodox Biſhops. After this Emperor's death, *Mauvia*, and her Subjects aſſiſted the Empire againſt the *Goths*. *Socrates lib.* 4. *cap.* 29. *Sozomen lib.* 6. *cap.* 38. *Ammianus Marcellinus lib.* 14. *Baronius in Annal. &c.*

MAXENTIUS, (*Marc. Aurel. Valer.*) Son to the Emperor *Maximianus Herculeus*, ſeeing the Image of *Conſtantine the Great* carried in *Rome*, as Emperor, he aſſumed the Purple, and was Saluted Emperor by the *Imperial* Guards, which were in *Italy*, in 307. *Conſtantine* to avoid the Miſchiefs of a Civil War, endeavoured an Accommodation, and offered to make him his Aſſociate, but all in vain, *Maxentius* behaving himſelf with ſo much Outrage, as to throw down all *Conſtantine*'s Statues. *Maximianus Valerius* underſtanding this, Commanded *Severus*, whom he had created *Cæſar*, to march againſt this Rebel; but *Maxentius* having corrupted the Soldiers, and *Annulius*, Commander of the Guards, forced him to raiſe the Seige of *Rome*, defeated him, and made him fly to *Ravenna*, where he beſieged him: During the Seige, *Maximianus Hercules* leaving his Retirement, which he had kept ever ſince his Depoſition, entred *Ravenna*, cajoled *Severus*, and by a feigned Peace, betwixt his Son *Maxentius* and him, brought him to *Rome*, where he was Strangled, in 307. *Maxentius* knowing that the Chriſtians favoured *Conſtantine*, feigned himſelf a Chriſtian, and ſtopped the Perſecution againſt them, by which he obtained a Reputation of Clemency; but having ſubdued *Alexander*, who was Proclaimed Emperor in *Africa*, and thinking that the Chriſtians were not then capable of obſtructing his Deſigns, he perſecuted them with extraordinary fury, and became inſufferably Cruel. He never made any Diſcourſe to his Men of War, but he adviſed them to pillage the Citizens, and having one Day, upon a ſlight occaſion, ſent them out againſt the People, they Maſſacred them in the Streets, with as much fury as if the *Barbarians* had taken it by Storm. He not only invoked Devils, but conſulted the Entrails of Women with Child, whom he cauſed to be ript up to Divine Futurities, and murdered Infants for that ſame end. He was ſuch a Brutiſh Debauche, that he had no regard to Age, Sex, nor Quality, ſo that many Women choſe rather to make themſelves be killed, than expoſed to his Impurities. At length, he became ſo inſupportable to the Senate, that they prayed *Conſtantine* to advance into *Italy*, and deliver them from this Tyrant, which he accordingly did, tho' with great difficulty, *Maxentius* having numerous Forces, and placed Three or Four Armies in the *Alps* to diſpute his Paſſage, but God was on *Conſtantine*'s ſide; and having aſſured him of the Victory, by an Apparition of the Croſs, he defeated his Troops in divers Battles, and himſelf at laſt, ſo that he fled, and falling into the *Tiber* from *Pont Mola*, was drowned; after which, his Corps were dragged out, and his Head being cut off, was carried about on a Lance, as a joyful Spectacle to the People. *Euſeb. Zoſimus*, *Eutropius*.

MAXIMIAN (*M. Aurel. Valer. Hercul.*) Native of *Sirmium*, was advanced to conſiderable Imployments in the Army by his Valour, and became *Diocleſian*'s Favourite, who aſſociated him to the Empire, in 286. He defeated the rebellious *Gauls*, with their chiefs, *Ælianus* and *Amandus*, who had Uſurped the Title of Emperors. *Diocleſian* loved him particularly for his hatred againſt the Chriſtians; ſo that they raiſed a moſt dreadful Perſecution againſt them, neither ſuffering them to Buy, Sell, nor draw Water, or grind Corn, without offering Incenſe to the Idols in the Markets, and Corners of the Streets. He Condemned the Chriſtian Soldiers to work at his Baths in *Rome* and *Carthage*, *&c.* In their Time, they cut off more Chriſtians, than the *Romans* had done other People in all their Conqueſts; there being reckoned in *Egypt* alone 144000 Martyrs, and 700000 Baniſhed, ſo that the Emperors believed that they had Extinguiſhed the very Name of *Chriſtians*, and thereupon erected inſolent Trophies. In 304, they quitted the *Imperial* Purple, much againſt *Maximian*'s Mind. He married *Eutropia*, a *Syrian*, and gave her Daughter *Theodora*, to *Conſtantius Chlorus*. He married *Fauſta*, another of his Daughters, to *Conſtantine the Great*, with a Deſign to ruin him; but ſhe being faithful to her Huſband, gave him notice of it, ſo that he beſieged him in *Marſeilles*, where he ſtrangled himſelf, in 310. *Euſeb. Baronius.*

MAXIMILIAN I. of that Name, Emperor, was Son to *Frederick* IV. called *The Pacifick*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria.* In 1477, he married *Mary*, the Heireſs of *Burgundy*, but was ſo poor, that ſhe was at all the Charge. He won the Battle of *Guinegaſta*, in 1479, againſt *Lewis* XI. of *France.* In 1482, his Princeſs died, and he was then ſo poor, that he was forced to pawn his Children to the Citizens of *Ghent.* In 1486, he was Created King of the *Romans*, his Father being alive. Sometime after, he took his Son from thoſe of *Ghent*, who thereupon, together with *Bruges*, and moſt other Cities in *Flanders*, declared themſelves his Enemies; and in *Feb.* 2. 1488. the Diſorders were ſo great, that being at *Bruges*, the People run to Arms, took him Priſoner, cut off ſeveral of his Creatures, and were about delivering up himſelf to the *French*, but they were moved to Compaſſion by his Tears. In 1489, he married *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bretany*, by his Proxy the Count of *Naſſaw.* But *Charles* VIII. of *France*, prevented his poſſeſſing her, and married her, himſelf in 1491, ſending him back his Daughter *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, whom he had affianced. *Maximilian* being enraged at this double Affront, ſurprized *Arras* and St. *Omer*, and entred *Amiens*, but was repulſed. But in 1493, a Peace was Concluded in Name of his Son *Philip*, *Maximilian* refuſing to be ſo much as once named in the Treaty. His Father *Frederick*, the Emperor, being dead, he Succeeded, and married the Dutcheſs of *Milan*'s Siſter, *Charles* VIII. of *France*, having at that time, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſo that *Maximilian* leagued himſelf with the Pope, and other Princes, and with 40000 Men, ſays *Moreri*, attacked the *French*, who were not above 8000, and were Defeated by them at *Fornowa*, in 1495. *Maximilian* did afterwards enter into a Confederacy with *Lewis* XII. againſt the *Venetians*, and Pope *Julius* II. and afterwards joined with the *Engliſh* againſt *France*, and in 1513, fought the Battle of *Spurs* at *Guinegaſta*, where he or rather the *Engliſh* Defeated the *French* a Second time. He died at *Lints*, *Jan.* 12. 1519. He was a very prudent Prince, loved learned Men, having writ ſeveral Poems himſelf, as alſo the Memoirs of his own Life. By his firſt Wife he had *Philip*, who married the Heireſs of *Spain*, by whom he had the Emperor *Charles* V. *Paul. Jov. Cuſpinian. Hoffman* ſays, That he loſt a Battle againſt the *Swiſſers*, that he granted *Weſtfrieſland* to *Albert* of *Saxony*, in 1495, That he decided the Controverſy of *Bavaria* with great Prudence, reduced *Rupert*, Son to the Elector *Palatin*, who would not acquieſce therein. By his General, the Prince of *Anhault*, he defeated and killed 10000 *Venetians*; but being deſerted by his Soldiers, he was repulſed out of *Milan*, by the Duke of *Bourbon.* He founded the *Imperial* Chamber, and was an excellent Prince, but an exceſſive Hunter; whence he uſed to ſay, *Deus æterne, niſi vigilares quam male eſſet mundo quem regimus nos, ego miſer Venator & Sceleratus ille Julius. Hoffman.*

MAXIMILIAN II. was Son to *Ferdinand* I. and choſen King of the *Romans* during his Father's life. In 1562, he married his Couſin *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* V. He was alſo King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia.* He was no Enemy to the Proteſtants, and therefore Accuſed at *Rome*, for entertaining a Miniſter, and introducing the Cup at the Sacrament, in moſt Places of his Dominion; neither did he diſſemble his Opinion, but often declared, that he could not Receive the Sacrament by halves; whereupon Pope *Paul* III. adviſed him, as he hoped for the Empire, to continue in the Catholick Faith; whereunto he Anſwered, *That he preferred the Salvation of his Soul to all Earthly Things.* He Succeeded his Father in the Empire, in 1564, and Governed in Peace. He put an end to the *Grombachian* War, by the Elector of *Saxony*, and having raſed the Duke of *Weimar*'s Caſtle, Condemned the Duke to perpetual Impriſonment. He carried on the *Hungarian* War, by his Generals, againſt the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, and *Solyman* II. who died at the Siege of *Sigeth*, in 1566. He re-took all the Towns which the *Vayvode* had taken, and having cut off 10000 *Tartars*, which aſſiſted the *Vayvode*, he extended his Dominions Forty Miles beyond the *Tibiſcus*; he loſt *Sigeth*, but made an advantageous Peace with *Solyman.* He threatned the Pope, for Creating *Coſmo de Medicis* Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, alledging that he invaded another Man's Right, and he would not ſuffer Pope *Pius* IV. to Create the ſaid *Coſmo*, a King, telling him that *Italy* had no King but *Cæſar.* However he did afterwards confirm the Title of Duke to *Coſmo*, as a Beneficiary of the Empire. He was prevented of the Crown of *Poland*, by the Expedition of *Stephen Bathori*, which would probably have had ill Conſequences, if the Emperor's death had not ſoon followed. He died in 1576, in the Twelfth of his Reign, being a Prudent, Pious, and Peaceable Prince, and kept down all Diſturbances on Account of Religion, ſaying, That it was impious to Command Men's Conſciences, calling it an Invaſion of the Throne of Heaven. He was Succeeded by his Son *Rodolphus* II. *Thuan. Onuphr. Bodin.*

MAXIMILIAN, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Son to *Maximilian* II. and Brother to *Rodolphus* and *Matthias* the Emperors, was Choſen King of *Poland*, in Oppoſition to *Sigiſmond*, choſen by others of the Nobility, in 1587. He endeavoured to defend his Title by Arms, but was Defeated, and taken Priſoner. In 1596, he went to *Hungary* againſt *Mahomet* III. who too *Agria*, and Defeated him at *Tereſt*, *October* 26. but loſt the Fruit of the Victory, by the Greedineſs of the *Germans*, who fell upon the Plunder, ſo that *Cigale* the *Renegado*, rallying againſt them, cut off 12000. He afterwards beſieged *Javarin*, but in vain, and died in 1618.

MAXIMILIAN, Duke of *Bavaria*, for his Valour was named *Protector of Germany.* He gained the Battle of *Prague*, in 1620, againſt *Frederick*, Prince *Palatine*, choſen King of *Bohemia*, Count *Tilli* being his Lieutenant General; and that Prince having as it is ſaid, forfeited his Right, he was Created Elector in his place, in 1623. He was a prudent Prince, died in 1651, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Ferdinand.*

MAXIMILLA, Scholar and Concubine to the Heretick *Montanus*, and was, with *Priſcilla*, a great Patroneſs of his Errours; thoſe two Women, by their Riches and Impurities, ſeducing many. *Euſebius* ſays, That *Montanus*, and ſhe being acted by the Wicked Spirit, did Strangle one another. *Tertul. Jerom.*

MAXIMIN, (*Cajus Julius*) Emperor, was Native of *Thracia*, had a *Goth* to his Father, and an *Alan* to his Mother. He was at firſt a Shepherd, and afterwards a Soldier. His Stature was Gigantick, and ſo was his Stomach, it being his Ordinary, to Drink 8 Bottles of Wine, and eat 40 *l.* weight of Meat in a Day; nor was his Courage diſproportionable, which procured him great Employments in the Army, and the Love of the Soldiers, ſo that having contributed to the Murther of the Emperor *Severus*, the Soldiers declared him Emperor, in 235. He commenced his Reign with the Perſecution of the Chriſtians, becauſe the Earthquakes, at that time very frequent in the Empire, were, by the Heathen aſcribed to the Toleration of the Chriſtians, ſo that he became ſuch a Monſter of Cruelty, that he was called, *The Cyclops*, *The Buſiris*, *The Sciron*, *Phalaris*, *Typhon*, and *Gyges of his Age.* His Election did fill the Senate, and City of *Rome*, with ſo much fear, that the Women and Children thronged to the Temples, praying the Gods that they would never ſuffer him to enter that City, which, like a wild Beaſt, he would fill with Blood and Slaughter. He cut off all thoſe, who could witneſs the lowneſs of his Birth, even ſuch as had maintained him, when in his meaneſt Condition. He never ſpared any, who were of high Birth, but either Crucified them, buried them alive in Beaſt Skins, expoſed them to Lions and wild Beaſts, or made them be cudgelled to Death, without ever ſhewing the leaſt Compaſſion. His Inſolence was no leſs Notorious than his Cruelty, for he wrote to the Senate in a huffing Stile, bragging that he had done more than all the Ancient Captains had ever done; but they choſe 20 Men to Counteract him in the Government, and declared him a publick Enemy; at which he was ſo enraged, that out of madneſs, he had well nigh killed his own Son, whom he had made his Partner in the Empire. He marched from *Germany* to *Italy*, and beſieged *Aquileia*, which made ſuch a gallant Defence, that his Soldiers being wearied out with the length of the Siege, and provoked with his inhumane Cruelty, they cut off both him, and his Son, in 238, and ſent their Heads to *Rome*, expoſing their Corps to the wild Beaſts. *Maximin* was then about 65 Years old, and his Son 21, having nothing of his Father's barbarous Diſpoſition, and being well skilled in *Greek* and *Latin*. *Euſeb. Oroſius, Aurel. Victor.*

MAXIMIN, (*C. Valer.*) ſurnamed *Daza*, Son of a Siſter of *Maximinus Armentarius*, was made *Cæſar* with *Severus*, in 304. He had the Eaſt for his ſhare, where he exerciſed unheard of Cruelties, eſpecially againſt the Chriſtians, but was obliged to deſiſt from his Perſecution, by the Letters of *Conſtantine* and *Licinius* his Colleague. In the mean time, he fell out with the latter, and having a powerful Army, and relying upon the Anſwers of his Falſe Gods, thought he ſhould eaſily rob him of his Purple, but he loſt the Battel, and fled in a Diſguiſe; and when he arrived in his own Dominions, he put the Heathen Prieſts to Death, to puniſh them for their Flattery and Impoſture, and publiſhed an Edict in favour of the Chriſtians. He was ſeized with a ſtrange kind of Diſtemper, being conſumed with an inward Fire, and loſing his Sight, he became a meer Skeleton, and ſo died at *Tarſus*, in 313, or 314.

MAXIMIN, Biſhop of *Treves*, liv'd in the IVth Century, and was much eſteem'd, both for the Orthodoxy of his Belief, and the Holineſs of his Life. He was born at *Poictiers* of a Noble Family, and Brother to St. *Maxentius*, St. *Hilary*'s Predeceſſor in that See. When St. *Athanaſius* was baniſhed into *Gaul*, St. *Maximin* gave him an honourable Reception at *Treves*. He was a great Champion for the Council of *Nice*, and was preſent at the Council of *Sardica*, in 347. *St. Hieron. in Chron. Gregor. Turon. lib.* 1. *Hiſt. cap.* 35. *&c. Socrat. Sozomen.*

MAXIMUS the Emperor, was at firſt a *Roman* Senator, and having a very beautiful Wife, *Valentinian* III. fell in Love with her, yet could not debauch her; but having on a time, not only won all *Maximus*'s Money, but alſo his Ring, at Dice, he ſent the Ring, as from *Maximus* himſelf, for his Wife to come to the Palace, where he raviſhed her, which *Maximus* having notice of, did comfort his Wife, ordering her to conceal her Diſpleaſure, and promiſing to Revenge her, which he did, by cauſing the Emperor to be killed in the *Campus Martius*, after which he ſeized the Empire, married the Empreſs *Eudoxia per* force, Created his own Son *Cæſar*, and married him to the young *Eudoxia*, the Emperor's Daughter; but one Night having told the Empreſs, That it was for Love of her, that he killed the Emperor, her Husband; ſhe was ſo incenſed at it, becauſe ſhe knew the contrary, that ſhe ſent for *Genſeric*, King of the *African Vandals*, to deliver her from the Tyrant, who kept her *per* force, as her Husband. *Genſeric* having, according to her Deſire, entered *Rome*, *Maximus* abandoned it, at the ſame time, and was purſued, and ſtoned to Death by the People; or, according to ſome, killed by a Soldier, and afterwards pulled in pieces by the Empreſs, and her Servants, and thrown into the *Tiber*. About 77 Days after he begun his Reign, *June* 12. 455. *Procop. Baron. An. Ecc.*

MAXIMUS (*Flavius Magnus Clemens*) got himſelf to be Saluted Emperor by the Army, which he Commanded in *England*, in 381, or 382. He pretended to be Deſcended from *Conſtantine*, and a near Kinſman to *Theodoſius*. He went over to *Gaul*, where the *Legions* diſſatisfied with *Gratian*, acknowledged him, and he made *Treves* the Seat of his Empire. The Emperor *Gratian*, at the ſame time, loſt the Battel of *Paris*, and by the Treachery of *Merobaudus*, was ſlain at *Lyons* by *Andragathius*, and barbarouſly denied the Honour of a Burial by *Maximus*, who ſent Ambaſſadors to *Theodoſius*, to know whether he would take him to be his Aſſociate in the Empire, of which he entertained him with ſome hopes, to prevent his coming into *Italy*, and ſurprizing *Valentinian*. The latter ſent St. *Ambroſe* to him, who, by his Perſuaſions, ſtopt him for a time; but having Created his Son *Victor Cæſar*, he paſſed into *Italy*, though St. *Ambroſe* was ſent to prevent him a ſecond time. *Valentinian*, and *Juſtina* his Mother, fled to *Theſſalonica*, to implore *Theodoſius*'s Aſſiſtance, whilſt *Maximus* carried Ruin and Deſolation along with him into *Italy*, ſparing neither Age, Sex, nor Conditions, Towns, nor Churches. St. *Ambroſe*, and his Church, being only thoſe who found any Favour. *Theodoſius* took Arms to puniſh the Tyrant, who omitted nothing to defend himſelf in the Dignity which he had Uſurped. His Admiral, *Andragathius*, blocked up the Mouth of the *Ionian* Sea; *Marcellinus*, his Brother, guarded the Avenues of *Italy*, and he himſelf marched with a great Army into *Hungary*, where *Theodoſius* defeated him, as alſo in *Italy*, and purſued him to *Aquileia*, where his own Soldiers cut off his Head, and delivered it to the Emperor, *Auguſt* 27. 388. His Son *Victor* was ſlain by the Treaſon of *Arbogaſtus*, and his Brother *Andragathius* drowned himſelf in Deſpair. *Zoſimus, Theodoret, Socrates, Baronius.*

MAXIMUS, (*Tyrius*) a *Platonick* Philoſopher. He lived in the IId Century, and was born at *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, whence he got the Name. He came to *Rome* in 146, where he found *Apollonius*, *Arianus*, and ſeveral others. The Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, to ſhew how much he eſteemed him, became his Diſciple. He is ſaid to have lived in the Time of the Emperor *Commodus*. We have of his Forty one Diſcourſes, which *Daniel Heinſius* hath publiſhed with Commentaries. *Suidas in Maxim. Volaterranus lib.* 17. *Antr. Heinſius, &c.*

MAXIMUS III. of that Name, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, call'd *Maxinenus* by *Epiphanius*, ſucceeded *Macarius* in 331. He was a very Eminent Confeſſor, during the *Diocleſian* Perſecutions, having loſt his Right Eye, and had one of his Hams cut, becauſe he would not renounce Chriſtianity: He was likewiſe condemn'd to the *Mines*, and appear'd at the Council of *Nice*, with theſe honourable Marks upon him. Afterwards, in the Year 335, he aſſiſted at the Council of *Tyre*, where the *Arrians* were the Majority, and being inform'd by Biſhop *Paphnutius*, of the Caballing and ill Deſigns of that Council, he went off, and left it. Afterwards he entertain'd the Biſhops at *Jeruſalem*, who came thither to the Conſecration of the Famous Church, built by the Emperor *Conſtantine*. In the Year 349, he held a Council at *Jeruſalem*, where the Biſhops receiv'd St. *Athanaſius* into their Communion; and to make their Act the more publick, wrote a Synodical Epiſtle to the Biſhops of *Egypt* and *Alexandria*. Theſe Proceedings enrag'd the *Arrians* againſt *Maximus* to that degree, that they got him depos'd, as *Socrates* reports it. This Holy Biſhop died in 352, or 353, having govern'd his See about 20 Years. *Theodoret lib.* 2. *Sozomen lib.* 1, 3, 4. *Ruffin. lib.* 1. *Baron. Annal. &c.*

MAZAGAN, a ſmall Town and Fortreſs of *Ducala*, in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, ſituated on the North of the River *Ommirabi*, not far from its Mouth. It is incompaſſed by the Sea, on one ſide, and with a large and deep Ditch, which riſes and falls with the Tide, on the other; and in the middle of the ſaid Ditch, there is a Fountain of freſh Water, walled in with Stone very high, where the Boats take in Water. This place was built by the *Portugueſe*, in 1508, and better fortified, ſince they abandoned *Safie* and *Azamer*. The Fortifications are *A la Moderne*, and it is well Gariſoned with abundance of Artillery, the Cheriff beſieged it in 1572, with above 200000 Men, but the Gariſon making a reſolute Defence with their Mines and Fire-works, chaſed him from before the City. *Marmol.*

MAZARIN, (*Julius*) Cardinal-Biſhop of *Mets*, Abbot of St. *Arnoul*, and ten other Places, was of a Family originally *Genoueſe*, but born himſelf at the Town of *Piſcina* in *Abruzzo*, *July* 14. 1602. He gave early Proofs of his great Spirit, made great Advances in Learning in *Italy*, and then ſtudied the Law at *Alcala* in *Spain*. At his return to *Italy*, he Commenced Doctor, and then going to the Court of *Rome*, became a Retainer to Cardinal *Sachetti*, whom Pope *Urban* VIII. ſent to *Lombardy*, and there *Mazarin* ſtudied the Intereſts of the Princes then at War, about *Cazal* and *Montferrat*. A little after, the Pope ſent his Nephew, Cardinal *Barbarini*, to Negotiate a Peace, with whom *Mazarin* made ſuch Intereſt, that he had Orders to continue with the Nuncio in *Savoy*, to terminate that great Affair. He knew the Intereſts of the *French*, *Imperialiſts*, *Spaniards*, Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and took ſure Meaſures to accommodate the ſame. In the mean time, a Peace being concluded at *Ratiſbonne*, the *French* and *Spaniards* would not accept of it; whereupon *Mazarin* fell upon new Expedients, and brought it to a Concluſion, juſt as the *French* were about to force the *Spaniſh* Lines, which they had drawn ſix Miles round *Caſal*, with a Deſign to make an obſtinate Defence; and whilſt the *Spaniards* were expecting the Signal to play their Canon, *Mazarin* having effected his Deſign, rode full Gallop to the *French*, making a Sign with his Hand and Hat, and crying *Peace*, *Peace*, and coming up to Mareſchal *Schomberg*, delivered his Propoſitions, which were accepted, and thereupon the Peace of *Queiras* was Concluded, *April* 6. 1631, of which *Mazarin* had all the Glory. Cardinal *Richelieu* being taken with his Conduct, did from thence forward highly Eſteem him, as did alſo Cardinal *Antonio*, who procured his Advancement in the Court of *Rome*, and got him ſent Vice-Legate to *Avignon*, and Nuncio Extraordinary to *France*, where he learned the Affairs of that Court, acquired *Richelieu*'s Friendſhip, and the Favour of *Lewis* XIII. who procured him a Cardinal's Cap from Pope *Urban* VIII. in 1641. And after Cardinal *Richelieu*'s Death, he was made Privy-Councellor, and Named him as one of the Executors in his own Will. So that he had the Charge of Affairs, during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV. under the Regency of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*. He was happy in the Commencement of his Miniſtry, and the

Succeſs of the King's Army augmented his Reputation; but in proceſs of time, the oppreſſed People, and the Grandees, who envied his Greatneſs, did both murmur againſt him, which gave Riſe to the Civil War, from 1649 to 1652. They demanded that he ſhould not be about the King; and the Cardinal finding the Current too ſtrong againſt him, yielded to Neceſſity, asked Leave of the Court, and retired; but he had ſo great an Intereſt in the Queen, and managed his Fortune ſo well, that he accounted this, as one of the Things that advanced both his Fortune and Reputation. Every Misfortune that befel the Publick, at this Time, was attributed to the Cardinal, by the Populace, ſo that divers Acts were made againſt him, a Price ſet on his Head, and his Library ſold; but he warded off all thoſe Blows with ſo much Dexterity, that he returned to Court with more Glory than ever, and thoſe who had been his greateſt Enemies, were then loudeſt in his Praiſes. After this, he procured a Peace, and in 1659, went to the *Iſle of Pheaſants*, where he concluded a Peace with *Spain*, and a Marriage-Treaty betwixt the King, and the Infanta, which raiſed the Cardinal to the higheſt Pinacle of Honour; but his continual Application, having occaſioned a dangerous Diſtemper, he died at *Vincennes*, *March* 9. 1661. Aged 59. The King paid an extraordinary Reſpect to his Memory after his Death, and by his Letter to the King of *Spain*, did expreſs the Senſe, which he had of his Loſs thereby. The Cardinal had a Brother, and two Siſters, *&c.* who were all honourably marry'd on his Account. *Dupleix. Hiſt.*

MAZARINO, a Place in *Sicily*, with the Title of County, in the Valley *del Noto*, called ſometimes *Moracini* and *Mactorium*, by the *Latins*.

MAZOURA, a Town of *Africk* in the *Lower Egypt*. It was near that Town, that King *Lewis* fought againſt the Infidels in 1250, and was taken Priſoner.

MAZUAN, an Iſland of *Africk*, in the *Arabian* Gulph. It belonged formerly to the *Abyſſines*, but the *Turks* have had it ever ſince 1557. It is alſo called *Macaria*.

MAZZONI (*James*) an *Italian* born at *Ceſena*, was a Perſon of great Reputation and general Learning, towards the end of the XVIth Century. His Writings are, *Methodus de triplici hominum vita, Lib. III. In Univerſam Ariſtotelis & Platonis Philoſophiam præludia. Difeſa di Dante. Imperialis in Muſ. Hiſt. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Letter. &c.*

Mc BETH, or *Mac-beth*, the 85th King of *Scotland*, was General in the time of *Donald* VII. his Kinſman, and ſo ſevere to the Iſlanders and *Iriſh*, who infeſted the Country with their Robberies, that he quickly ſuppreſſed them. He was alſo employed as General againſt the *Danes*, who routed King *Donald*, whilſt *Mac-beth* was Levying Forces. *Donald* having thereupon retired to *Perth*, entered into a Treaty with the *Danes*, whilſt *Mac-beth* came up, and the *Danes* being unwary, and liberally entertained in their Camp, by the King of the *Scots*, who ſent them Drink mixed with Nightſhade, they were ſo intoxicated, that they fell aſleep, and were ſurprized by *Mac-beth* in their Camp, where he found all things in a more negligent Poſture than he could have believed, ſo that making a great Slaughter amongſt them, a Party who had drank leſs eſcaped with their King, whom they carried off dead Drunk, there being ſcarcely ſo many Seamen left, as were ſufficient to guide his Ship; ſo that to the Loſs of his Army, there was added that of his Fleet, which being ſunk in the Mouth of *Tay*, it gave occaſion to the Gathering together of thoſe Sands in that place, which are dangerous for Sailers, called by the Vulgar *Drummilaw-Sands*. *Mac-beth* being puffed up with his good Succeſs, and diſguſted with the ſluggiſh Temper of the King, aſpired to the Crown himſelf; and his Ambition and Hopes were hugely increaſed by a Dream, That he ſaw Three Women of more than Humane Form, the firſt of which ſaluted him, *Thane* of *Angus*, the Second, *Thane* of *Murray*, and the Third, King of *Scotland*; ſo that being impatient of the Accompliſhment, he laid an Ambuſh for the King, ſlew him in the Seventh Year of his Reign, and Uſurped the Throne, under the ſhelter of Popular Favour, whereupon the King's Children fled for their Lives. *Mac-beth* endeavoured to aſſure himſelf of the Nobility by great Gifts, and of the Vulgar, by Juſtice and Equity, in puniſhing the thieving *Clans*, for which end he ſowed Diſcord amongſt them; and having engaged them to Challenge one another, at a certain Day, he ſurprized them in an Ambuſh, and putting their Chiefs to Death, did terrify the reſt. After this, he applied himſelf to the making of good Laws, and for Ten Years governed ſo, that he was accounted inferior to none of his Predeceſſors; and having thus Eſtabliſhed himſelf on the Throne, he degenerated into a Treacherous and Cruel Tyrany. The firſt Shock of his Inhumane Rage, he vented upon *Bancho*, his Companion in the King's Murder, whom he cut off, after he had entertained him at Supper. This alarmed the reſt of the Nobility, and made them frequent the Court but ſeldom; whereupon the King put many of the richeſt to Death, on feigned Cauſes, and with their Eſtates, maintained a Company of Debauchees about him for a Guard; yet not thinking himſelf ſecure enough, he reſolved to build a Caſtle on *Dunſinnan* Hill, which over-looked the Country, Commanding all the Thanes of the Country to ſend their Men, and over-ſee their Work in Perſon. *Macduff*, Thane of *Fiſe*, being a great Man in his Country, and unwilling to truſt his Life in the King's Hands, ſent his Men, but did not go himſelf, and underſtanding that the King had threatned him, fled to *England*, and finding *Malcolm*, Son to King *Donald*, honourably entertained at that Court, perſuaded him to revenge his Father's Murther, and recover his Crown, which he accordingly performed, King *Edward* of *England*, aſſiſting him with 10000 Men, and the *Scots* univerſally deſerting *Mac-beth*; who thereupon fled, and ſhut himſelf up in his Caſtle, or was, according to ſome, ſlain by *Malcolm*, in 1057, and the Seventeenth of his Reign. This is that *Mac-beth*, concerning whom there go ſo many fabulous Stories; upon which account, he is made the Subject of Stage-Plays to this day. *Buchan.*

Mc DONALD, or *Mc Duald*, the Name of a great Highland-*Clan* in *Scotland*, whoſe Anceſtors were Kings of the Iſles, and pretended to be Chief of all the *Clans*. They were often very troubleſome, and invaded the Continent, ſometimes being Victorious, and at other times Subdued, and making their Peace again with the Government. One of them in *Donald* VII's Reign, raiſed a dangerous Rebellion, and being aſſiſted by the *Iriſh*, defeated the King's Army, took *Malcolm*, his General, and beheaded him; whereupon *Mac-beth*, abovementioned, ſucceeding, purſued him with ſo much vigour, that he obliged *Mc Donald* to fly to a neighbouring Caſtle, after having given him a total Rout, where, deſpairing of Pardon, he, and the Chief of his Followers, put themſelves to Death, and *Mac-beth* ſent his Head afterwards to the King. There was another of this Name, a Native of *Roſs*, in King *James* I's time, who plundered and Ravaged the Country, and amongſt others, a certain Woman, who told him that ſhe would complain to the King; whereupon he cauſed her to be ſhod like a Horſe, and then jeering her, bid her go tell the King, for now ſhe was fortified againſt the roughneſs of the Ways. The Woman, aſſoon as ſhe was able to go, did in effect acquaint the King with the Matter, who, by that time, having the ſaid *Mc Donald*, and his Aſſociates, in Priſon, he cauſed them every one to be ſhod in like manner, led about the Streets, with a Crier before them, to ſignify the Cauſe of their Puniſhment, and afterwards hanged them on Gibbets by the High-way. *See* DONALD. *Buchan.*

Mc DUFF, the Thane of *Fiſe*, mentioned above, was, for his good Service to King *Malcolm*, whom he aſſiſted in revenging his Father's Death, and recovering his Crown from *Mac-beth*, Created Earl of *Fiſe*, being the firſt who ever carried that Title in *Scotland*. He had moreover theſe Three Privileges granted, That his Poſterity ſhould have the Honour of placing the King in the Chair of State at Coronations, That they ſhould lead the Van of the King's Armies, and, That for the Killing of a Noble-man in a Rancounter, they ſhould be Acquitted for a Fine of 24 Marks, and for the half, if it were a *Plebeian*, which laſt Law was obſerved, as long as any of that Family remained, which was to the Days of his Fore-fathers, ſays *Buchan*. It was one of this Family, who being wronged by *Baliol* in Judgment, Appealed from him to *Edward* I. of *England*, as his Superior, according to the Puſillanimous, and mean Reſignation which he had but made a little before, of his Crown and Kingdom, as Homager to *England*, which occaſioned *Baliol*'s Breach with *England*, and that fatal War mentioned in his Reign. *Buchan.*

Mc PHERSON, the Name of a *Scotch* Highland-*Clan*, commonly called the *Clan-Chattan*, fam'd for Antiquity and Valour. They draw their Original from the *Chatti*, or *Catti*, the ancient Inhabitants of *Heſſia* and *Thuringia* in *Germany*, whence they were expelled by the *Hermondures*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Tiberius*. *Cattorum Caſtellum*, one of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*'s Palaces, and *Cattorum Melibæci*, or *Catzenellebogen*, which is one of the Family's Titles, do ſtill preſerve the Memory of the ancient *Catti*; who being forced to leave their Country, came lower down upon the *Rhine* into *Battavia*, now *Holland*, where *Catwick*, *&c.* ſtill bears their Name; thence a Colony of them came for *Scotland*, and Landing in the North of that Kingdom, were kindly received by the King of *Scots*, who gave them that part of the Country where they Landed, which from them was called *Caithneſſe*, i. e. the *Catti*'s *Corner*: Being ſettled here, they did many eminent Services againſt the *Picts*, and other Enemies of the *Scots*, till the time of King *Alphinus*, when the Chief of the *Catti*, called *Gilly Cattan Moir*, i. e. *The Great*, for his extraordinary Conduct and Valour, being married to a Siſter of *Brudus*, King of the *Picts*, he was in a ſtreight how to behave himſelf betwixt both Kings, who, in a little time after, fell out, and as the beſt Expedient, reſolves upon a Neutrality. In the Reign of *Kennethus* II. who alſo had War with the *Picts*, this *Gilly Cattan Moir*, amongſt others of the *Scotch* Nobility, was Summoned to attend the King's Standard, he excuſed himſelf, by reaſon,

ſon of his Age; but to evidence his Loyalty, though Allied to the *Picts*, he ſent one of his Sons, with half of his Clan to join the *Scots*, which did not a little contribute to that fatal Blow, that iſſued in the utter ruin of the *Picts*. Moſt of the Clan *Chattan*, with their valiant Leader, falling in the Battle, the old Man died for Grief, and the remaining part, were, by the Advice of their Enemies, proſecuted as Favourers of the *Picts*, expelled *Caithneſſe*, and, with much ado, obtained Leave to ſettle in *Lochaber*, where they remain to this Day; and the Son of the Captain of the Clan, who fell in the Battle againſt the *Picts*, was, in conſideration of his Father's Merit, Created Knight-Marſhal, from whom the Illuſtrious Family of *Keith*, now Great Earl Marſhal of *Scotland*, are ſaid to be Deſcended. The Chief of thoſe who ſettled in *Lochaber*, was, in a little time after, made Hereditary Steward of that Country; and the Family, for ſome Ages, had a ſtanding Commiſſion from the Crown, to ſuppreſs Rebellions, by Virtue of which, they ruined the Family of the *Cummins*, one of the greateſt in the Kingdom; but engaged in an incurable Rebellion in the time of *Bruce*. *Muirach Mc Gilly Chattan*, called *Albanach* abroad, where he Travelled, becauſe of his Country, was Second Son to *Dermond M Gilly Chattan*, Chief of the Clan, and for his extraordinary Piety had a Church Preferrment, and was made Prior of *Kinguiſhy*, Celibacy having not then obtained amongſt the *Scotch* Clergy, he married the Thane of *Calder*'s Daughter, by whom he had *Dugal Ovir*, or *The Swarthy*, his Eldeſt Son, afterwards Captain of the Clan, *Evan-bane*, or *The Fair*, from whom comes *Clunie M Pherſon*. *Niel Cromb*, or *The ſtooping Smith*, ſo called from his round Shoulders, and the curious Works which he made in Iron and Braſs, from whom comes the Family of *Breakoe-Smith*, and others. *Farchard Gillybrae*, ſo called from his Swiftneſs and Expedition, of whom are the Family of the *M Gillibrayes* of *Dunma-Glaſh*, on the River of *Nairn*, and *David Dow*, or *The Black*, from whom are Deſcended the *Davidſons* of *Invernahavine*. Theſe, and ſome others, were all *Muirach*'s Sons, and beſides their petty Nick-names from Complexions or Temper, and the Patronymicks derived by their Poſterity, from their ſeveral Sects, they were always called *Clan Wirich*, in Memory of their Father and *Clan Pherſon*, or *Mc Pherſon*, from his Office. This *Muirach*'s Eldeſt Brother dying, he Succeeded as Chief of the *Clan*, and having ſettled his Affairs, left his Eldeſt Son *Dugal Ovir* abovenamed, in poſſeſſion of the Eſtate, and went in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*, and arriving there on the Third of *May*, he kept that Day ever after, and bound his Family in a Curſe to do the like, which they obſerve to this Day. In his return he took *Rome*, *Spain* and *Ireland* in his way, and happening to come thither, when there was a Conteſt for the Crown of *Leinſter*, and being in great Reputation for his Quality and Piety, he was applied to, for reconciling the differing Factions, in which he behaved himſelf with ſuch extraordinary Conduct, that though neither of them would yield to one another, they unanimouſly choſe him, a little after, being, by this time, a Widower, and well ſtricken in Years, he married the Daughter of *O Neal*, one of the Competitors, and gained ſo much Love from the People, that they made the Succeſſion Hereditary to his Family. He died in the 23d. of his Reign, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Dublin*. His Son *Evar Mc Muirach* ſucceeded, governed well, and died in the 49th. of his Reign. His Son *Dermond M Wirich* ſucceeded, who for his Tyranny, and particularly raviſhing the Wife of *Maurice O Rock*, King of *Meath*, was expelled his Kingdom, and reſtored again by *Henry* II. of *England*, who laid Claim to the Crown of *Ireland* afterward; ſo that *Muirach*'s Progeny were outed of the Soveraignty, but the Family of the *M Muirachs*, ſtill remaining in *Ireland*, derive their Pedigree from him. *Dugal Ovir* abovementioned, who was left Chief of the *Clan* in *Scotland*, had only one Son, and he an only Daughter, who marrying a Stranger called *M Kintoſh*, i. e. *The Thane's Son*, being Son or Grandſon to the *Thane* of *Fife*, the Eſtate was transferred into another Family, whence the Laird of *M Kintoſh* is Lineally deſcended, and that Family pretended to be Chief of the *Clan Chattan*, as marrying the Heireſs; but the *Mc Donalds*, who were Superiour to all the *Clans*, determined it often in favour of the Laird of *Cluny*'s Predeceſſors, and it was finally determined on his Side, by the Council of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *Charles* II. who declared the *Mc Kintoſhes*, and *M Pherſons*, different Families, becauſe *Mc Kintoſh* did not take the Name, and bearing of the Heireſs's Family. *Evan Bane*, before mentioned, had for his Lady, a Daughter of *M Leans*, by whom he had *Kenneth*, the Eldeſt *Cluny*'s Predeceſſor, and *Gilly's* II. of whom the Family of *Invereſſie*, and one *John*, by another Woman, of whom the Family of *Pitmean*. This Family has had many Fewds with neighbouring *Clans*, but more eſpecially with the *Clan Cameron*, having in one Battle killed their Chief, the Laird of *Lochzell*, with about 600 of his *Clan*, and taking the reſt, brought them to *Cluny*'s Houſe, where ſome were for cutting them off, but he generouſly ſet them at Liberty, ſaying, *That his Family would grow Effeminate, if they wanted an Enemy to exerciſe their Valour*. It was alſo the *M Pherſons*, who fought that bloody Combat of Thirty on a Side in the Inch of *Perth*; in Preſence of the King, and came off with the Victory; and it was this *Clan* who held out the Caſtle of *Ruthwen*, for the Earl of *Huntly*, againſt the Earl of *Argile*, in Queen *Mary*'s Time. This Family appear'd in the Field for King *Charles* I. with 600 Men, under the Marquiſs of *Montroſs*, and *William M Pherſon*, Laird of *Invereſſie*, was killed under their Command at the Battle of *Old Earn*; they alſo Declared for King *James*, under the Viſcount of *Dundee*, and Six and Twenty of them were killed at *Crombdale*, by Sir *Thomas Levingſton*, Commander of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*'s Forces; but ſince that time they have Submitted to the Government, and their Chief hath been Ordered to raiſe Men for its Service. This *Clan* can bring a Regiment of well Armed-Men to the Field. In time of Peace, they are ſaid to be as Courteous, and Induſtrious as the Low-landers, and, in time of War, can endure the Fatigue of the rudeſt High-landers. Their Ancient Bearing was a Ship, in Memory of their Voyage by Sea, and the Croſs Croſlet, in Memory of the abovementioned Pilgrimage, and the Bloody Hand in remembrance of Exterminating the *Cummins*. Their Chief's Coat is now, *Party par Pale*, *Or* and *Azure*, in the Dexter Canton, a Hand holding a Dagger Saltirewiſe, and in the Siniſter, a Croſs Croſlet, fitche Gules, and the Supporters are two High-landers with their ſlit Doublets, naked from the Girdle downwards, with their Shirt tied betwixt their Thighs, their Swords, Durks and Helmets proper, and for his Creſt, a Cat rampant proper with this Motto, *Touch not the Cat, but a Glove*. The Authors are *Tacitus*, *Liber Paſletenſis*, *Iriſh* Annals, *Buchanan*, *Spotſwood*, Sir *George M Kenzy*'s Heraldry, and this Narrative, was Collected by a Perſon of Quality of the Family, and one of its principal Branches.

There are many other Highland Families, whoſe Name begins with *M* or *Mac*, which ſignifies the Son of ſuch a Man, who being Eminent for ſome great thing, his Poſterity choſe his Name for Sirname; as the *M Cleans*, *M Kintoſhes*, *&c.* of whom we have no particular Account; but here 'tis fit to be noted, That all theſe High-land Families, are very careful in keeping Regiſters of whatever conſiderable thing hath befaln them, which would contribute much to clear the Antiquities of *Scotland*, if they were Communicated; the Chiefs of thoſe *Clans*, being anciently the *Primores Regni*, and Petty Princes.

MCISLAW, Lat. *Mciſlavia*, a Town and Palatinate of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, towards the River *Soſz*. It lies upon the Confines of *Muſcovia*, within Ten Leagues of *Smolensko*. It was formerly beſieged by the *Muſcovites*, but they were beaten by *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*; but ſince that time they have taken it. *Suenteſlaus*, Duke of *Smolensko*, beſieged it in 1386, but could not take it.

MEACO, a great Town of *Japan*, in the Iſland *Niphon*. It was formerly the Chief Town of the Country, and the Kings kept their Court there; but ſince *Jedo* or *Vedo* had this Advantage, it is not ſo conſiderable, though it be a Town of great Trade. It was almoſt quite burned down, during the Wars of *Japan*. It is divided into Two Parts, the Higher Town, in which is the Palace of the Emperors of *Japan*, and the Lower, where is the Haven with a Fort called *Fuxime*.

MEANDER, a River of *Phrygia*, ſpringing from the Fountain *Aulocrene*. The Ancients fanſied him to be the Son of the Earth, and the Ocean, and the Father of *Cyane*, the Mother of *Caunus* and *Biblis*; his Courſe was ſo unequal and winding, that it gave Name to all intricate Deſigns. *Ptolemy* mentions a Mountain of that Name in the *Indies*. *Strabo*, *Plinius*, *Ovid*.

MEATH, Lat. *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh Midh*, bounded on the E. by the Counties of *Fyngal* and *Kildare* (ſeparated by the River *Boyne*) on the S. by *Kildare* and *King's-County*, on the W. by *Roſcommon* and *Longford*, and on the N. by the County of *Monaghen*. 'Tis divided into two Parts, by the Names of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Meath*; 'tis very fruitful and pleaſant to the Eye, well ſupplied with Cattle and Corn, and watered with Rivers that abound with very good Fiſh. In the 38th. of King *Henry* VIII. this County being thought too big to be Governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament into Two.

MEAUX, a Town of *France* upon the River *Marne*, Capital of *Brie*, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Paris*. It is called by the *Latins*, *Meldorum Urbs*, *Meldæ*, *Meledis*, *Meldis*, *&* *Jatinum Meldarum*, very Ancient, and hath the Title of a County. The City is divided into two Parts by a River; hath ſeveral Pariſh-Churches, beſides a Cathedral, and Collegiat-Church, an Abby, ſeveral Monaſteries, and three Suburbs. It had formerly Counts of its own, and ſuffered much by Civil Wars. The *Engliſh* beſieged, and took it by Capitulation, in 1421, in three Months, and are ſaid, by *French* Authors, to have broke the ſame, by Impriſoning the Garriſon, and Executing three of their Officers. It was the firſt Town in *France*, where the Proteſtant Doctrine was preached, and ſeveral ſuffered here on that Account. In 1563, the Proteſtants expelled the *Romiſh* Clergy thence, and it was taken by the Papiſts in *Charles* IX's time. It ſtands ten Leagues from *Paris* to the N. E. 18 S. W. of *Rheims*, and 25 S. of *Amiens*. 'Tis now both Pleaſant and Populous, tho' it has ſuffered much formerly, eſpecially in 1358, when, during the Impriſonment of *John*, King of *France*, it was Sacked, and almoſt quite burned, for Complotting with the *Pariſian* Faction, againſt *Charles* the Dauphin, Regent of *France*. *Several Prov. Councils have been held here.*

MECÆNAS *(C. Cilnius)* a *Roman* Gentleman, Deſcended from the Kings of *Hetruria*. He was a Perſon of excellent Wit, extraordinary Diligent when his Affairs required it, and as much given to his Eaſe when otherwiſe, immerſing himſelf in Pleaſures. He was very much *Auguſtus*'s Favourite, who, when indiſpoſed, would be carried to his Houſe, and ſpend his time in Raillery with him, comparing his affectedly polite Stile, to Hair curled and perfumed. *Seneca* ſays of him, That he would have carryed the *Roman* Eloquence, to a great height had he not been debauch'd with Eaſe and Proſperity. He procured Aſſiſtance from *Anthony* againſt *Pompey* Junior, and made an excellent Harangue, adviſing *Auguſtus* to retain the Empire. The ſaid Emperor being one Day upon the Bench, where abundance of Criminals were Condemned, *Mæcenas* fearing that he would thence be eſteemed Tyrannical, and not being able to get near to adviſe him, threw his Table Book to him with theſe Words on it, *Be gone Executioner*, which *Auguſtus*, knowing *Mæcenas*'s Affection, did not take ill in the leaſt. However, 'tis ſaid that he was jealous of *Auguſtus*, and his Wife, yet at his death, which was *An. Rom.* 746. Eight Years before Chriſt, he left him his Heir; and the Emperor on the other hand, did much regret the loſs of him. He was a great Patron of Learned Men, which gave occaſion to *Virgil* and *Horace* to Eternize his Fame. *Pliny* mentions another *Mæcenas*, who could be Three Years without ſpeaking a Word. *Macrob. Sueton. Meibomius* has Collected all that is to be met with in Ancient Authors, relating to *Mæcenas*, and Printed it at *Leyden* in Quarto in 1653, under the Title of *Mæcenas, Sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis vita, moribus ac rebus geſtis. Dion. Caſſius.*

MECCA, a City of *Arabia Fælix*, which *Bellon* thinks to be the *Petra* of the Ancients, and others think it to be *Marraba*. It is ſituated on the River *Betius*, called *Chaibar* by thoſe of the Country, one Days Journey from the *Red Sea*, in a Valley ſurrounded with Mountains, through which there are Four ſmall Paſſages, which ſerve for Avenues. The City is large, well Paved, and famous among the *Turks*, for the Birth or Burial of *Mahomet*, but which, their Authors do not agree. The Soil hereabouts is very Barren, without Herb, Corn, Trees, or Flowers, ſuch of the latter as are found here, are brought from a far, as is alſo their Water, which is ſold very dear; but all thoſe Inconveniences are ſurmounted, by the Superſtitious Zeal of the *Mahometans*, which brings abundance of Pilgrims thither from all Parts, and alſo ſtore of Proviſions. The conſtant Inhabitants make up about 6000 Families. Moſt of the Houſes are built with Brick, and Terraſſed on the top. The famouſeſt *Mahometan* Moſque, and the beſt frequented in the Univerſe, is ſituated in the midſt of the City. It is Conſpicuous at a great diſtance by its Roof, which is raiſed in faſhion of a Dome, with two Towers of extraordinary Height and Architecture. It has above a hundred Gates, each having a Window over them. The Plan of the Moſque is low, and has a deſcent of twelve Steps, the *Mahometans* account this holy Ground, becauſe they Alledge that *Abraham* built his firſt Houſe, and that *Mahomet* was born here. This Moſque is adorned with rich Tapiſtry and Gildings, and more eſpecially a certain Place which hath no Roof, and is alledged to encloſe the Space where *Abraham*'s Houſe ſtood. The Entrance into it, is by a Door of Silver of a Man's height; and on one ſide there is a Fountain, whoſe Water is Salt, and believed by the *Mahometans*, to have the Virtue of waſhing away their Sins; and they ſolemnize a Feſtival once a Year, when they throw this Water upon the *Mahometans*, at the time the Caravans come thither. The Vaults under this Moſque, and the Shops about it are full of rich Merchandize, precious Stones, and Aromatick Powders, which ſend forth a moſt admirable Scent. *Davity.*

MECHOACAN, a Town and Province of Northern *America*, in new *Spain* or *Mexico*. It reaches about 80 Leagues in length, along the *Pacifick* Sea. The Land is fruitful. The Towns are *Valladolid* of *Mechoacan*, called by the Inhabitants *Guiangarco*, with a Biſhop's See, St. *Miguel*, St. *Philip*, the Conception of *Salia*, *Leon*, *Zamora*, *Zacatulo*, and *Colima*. The Air of this Province is ſo Cool, Clear and Pleaſant, that many ſick People reſort thither for their Health. There are many Lakes and Rivers in it, and innumerable Fountains, ſome of which are Natural Baths, and flow with hot Waters. The Earth is alſo very fruitful, conſiſting in Pleaſant Vales, Hills and Mountains, covered with high Trees. When the *Spaniards* came hither, it was an Independant Kingdom. The Principal City was called *Taximaroc*, and ſubmitted freely to the *Spaniards*, in 1522. Yet the Governor murdered the King, when a Chriſtian, under the Pretence of Treaſon. The *Spaniards* now call the City *Valladolid*, Lat. 20. 00. The Biſhop's See was firſt ſettled here, in 1544. The Lake by it, is ſaid to be greater than that by *Mexico*; ſubject to be very much Agitated by Tempeſts, full of Fiſh, which being taken here, are ſold to the Provinces near the Lake, to the great inriching the Inhabitants. *Laet p.* 268.

MECKLEBOURG, or *Mekelbourg*, a Province of *Germany*, with the Title of Dutchy in the Lower *Saxony*, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Pomerania*, *Holſatia* and *Brandenburg*. The Family of *Meckleburg*, is one of the moſt ancient Families of *Germany*, and Deſcended from the Kings of the *Heruli* and *Obotriti*. *Pribiſlaus* II. was the firſt Chriſtian Prince of this Family, and was ſlain in a Tournament, in 1215. He married firſt the Duke of *Poland*'s, and afterwards the King of *Norway*'s Daughter. The Dukes of this Family, have been ſeveral times choſen Kings of *Sweden*, and married with the Daughters of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*, *Heſs*, and other Princes of the Empire. *Henry* IV. of this Family was, for his good Services in the Holy Land, named *Henry of Jeruſalem*, and kept Priſoner by the *Saracens* 28 Years, and died in 1302. *Henry* V. embraced the Reformation, and died in 1552. *John Frederick* was the Founder of the preſent Line of *Swerin*, and he, and his Brother proſcribed for Adherence to *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*, but reſtored by the Victorious Arms of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*. *Chriſtian Lewis*, the preſent Prince Regent of this Family, turned Papiſt in 1663, got himſelf Divorced from *Chriſtina Margaret* of *Guſtrow*, his Couſin Germain, was made Knight of the Holy Ghoſt by the *French* King, and married to *Iſabel Angela de Montmorency*, the Duke of *Chaſtillon*'s Widow, but is like to have no Iſſue by her. The Line of *Guſtrow* begun in *John Albert* II. who Embraced the Reformation, and died in 1636, and *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the preſent Prince, married *Magdalen Sibyl*, Daughter of *Frederick*, Duke of *Sleſwick*, *Novem.* 28. 1654.

MECNASE, a great, ſtrong, beautiful City, in the Kingdom of *Fez* to the S. 50 from *Sale* to the S. E. and 15 from the *Atlas* to the W. conſiſting of about 6000 Families, and ſeated in a fruitful Plain, upon a ſmall River. It has great plenty of Fruits, exceeding Cheap, and drives a conſiderable Trade for them, and their Manufactures at *Fez*, and at Home, with the wandering *Arabs* for Fleſh Meat. This City has been frequently beſieged by the Kings of *Fez*, and has ever been reduced with great Difficulty; in one of which Sieges it reſiſted ſeven Years, and in another two Months. *Leo Africanus p.* 120.

MEDABA, or *Madaba*, i. e. *The Waters of Sorrow*, a Town upon the Brook *Arnon*, in the Eaſt Borders in the Tribe of *Ruben*, belonging firſt to the *Ammonites*, and after to the *Amorites*. The Inhabitants of this City ſlew *Johannes Macchabæus*, whoſe death was revenged by *Jonathan*, his Brother, with the Slaughter of a great number of them. *Hyrcanus* took this City after a Siege of Six Months.

MEDALS, Pieces of Metal, repreſenting the Faces of Princes, and Illuſtrious Perſons, on one ſide, and ſome Figures or Emblems, on the other, called *The Reverſe*. Thoſe who value Antiquity, have always had a great Eſteem for ſuch Pieces, becauſe they teach many things which are not to be found in Books. Among the *Romans*, *Varro* ſought out the Portraictures of all the Illuſtrious Perſons, who had ſignalized themſelves, from the Foundation of the City, till his Time. *Cicero* ſought after Medals with great earneſtneſs, and *Julius Cæſar* took much delight in them. The Emperor *Severus* was ſo paſſionate a Lover of them, that he ſought for thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt, and *Abraham*. The Learned *Spanheim* treats at large of the Utility of Medals; but thoſe who would judge of the Phyſiognomy of Perſons by Medals, muſt only take notice of ſuch as are done by excellent Gravers, and in the Time when the Perſons themſelves were alive. For the *Roman* Emperors, thoſe made in *Italy*, and particularly at *Rome*, are the beſt; for thoſe made in *France*, *Spain*, and *Greece*, are not ſo Natural. Thoſe who underſtand Medals, can eaſily diſtinguiſh the one from the other; for the *Grecian* Medals, and thoſe made in other Provinces, have generally ſome Hieroglyphick, or Name, importing where they were made, and they are moſtly of a different make; the *Egyptian* Medals are eaſily known by their peculiar Edges, the *Syrian* by their Thickneſs, and the *Spaniſh* by their ſmall Relief. Moreover, Strangers were not allowed to coin Golden Medals of the Emperor; ſo that thoſe of Gold are of *Italy*, and moſt of thoſe in Silver, or large Copper, with *S. C.* upon them, *i. e. Senatus Conſulto*, were by Order of the Senate. Nothing certain can be determined, concerning the Phyſiognomy of the *Roman* Conſuls, or the Hero's of Antiquity from Medals, becauſe the Conſuls were not permitted to repreſent their Heads upon Money, ſo that their Medals were Coined by their Deſcendants, and thoſe of the Hero's were Stamped after their Death. *Spanheim of Medals. Spon. Recherch. Cur. d'Antiquity.*

MEDARDUS, Biſhop of *Noyon*, was born at a Village, called *Salency* in *Picardy*, in the Reign of *Meroveus*: His Father's Name was *Nectar*, a Gentleman of Quality in the *French* Court; and his Mother, *Protagia*, was deſcended from an Ancient *Roman* Family, ſettled in *Gaul*. He ſtudied under the Biſhop of *Vermand*, and was made Prieſt by him. Some Years after he was choſen Biſhop of that Church, but the Country about the *Oiſe* and the *Somme*, being over-run by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, and other *Barbarians*; and the Town of *Vermand* being a Place of no Defence, he reſolv'd to remove his See to *Noyon*, which was then a conſiderable Fortreſs, and is ſince improv'd into a Town of Note, and honour'd with the Title of an Earldom, and the Privilege of *French* Peerage. The Biſhoprick of *Tournay* becoming void, by the Death of *Eleutherius*, all the Catholicks of that Town were earneſt to have *Medardus* for their Prelate, he would by no means, hearken to that Propoſal, becauſe it was not lawful for one Perſon to have two Biſhopricks together; but the King, *Remigius*, who was the Metropolitan of that Province, and all his Suffragan Biſhops applying themſelves to Pope *Hormiſdas*, laid before him the Neceſſity there was of placing St. *Medardus* in that Biſhoprick, in Order to the deſtroying that Idolatry, which ſtill remain'd in part of the Dioceſs. The Pope, conſidering the particular Circumſtances of the Caſe, complied with their Requeſt, and order'd *Medardus* to take Care of that Dioceſs, without quitting his own. Now, immediately upon his Governing the See of *Tournay*, the Face of Affairs were much alter'd for the better, and nothing was ſcarcely to be met with but Orthodox Belief and Regular Behaviour; and thus *Medardus*, having converted the Idolaters and Libertines of the Dioceſs of *Tournay*, return'd to *Noyon*, where he fell Sick, and was viſited by King *Clotarius*, who came to him to beg his Bleſſing, and likewiſe, to be Abſolv'd by him, upon the Account of the great Severity, which this Prince had us'd towards *Chramnes*, his Natural Son, with his Wife and Children, whom he had caus'd to be burn'd alive in a Cottage. The Biſhop ſatisfied the King in both Parts of his Requeſt, and died about the Year 560. At his Burial, the King himſelf would be one of the Bearers. *Baronius*, *Nithardus Abbot of St. Requier. Hiſt. Lib.* 3.

MEDEA, Daughter to *Aetas*, King of *Colchis*, who poſſeſſed the Golden Fleece. She lived about *An. Mun.* 2824, and is repreſented as a Magician. She fell in Love with *Jaſon*, King of *Theſſaly*, Chief of the *Argonauts*, who came to Conquer the Golden Fleece, which ſhe taught him how to come by, and then went away with him; but fearing that her Father would purſue, ſhe killed her young Brother *Abſyrtus*, and ſtrowed the Way with his diſſected Members, to retard her Father. Arriving in *Theſſaly*, ſhe reſtored the Age of *Eſon*, *Jaſon*'s Father. To be revenged of her Uncle *Pelias*, ſhe made his Daughter boil him to pieces, on pretence of reſtoring his Age. After this, *Jaſon* eſpouſed *Creuſa*, Daughter to *Creon*, King of *Corinth*, which ſo enraged *Medea*, that ſhe ſlew both Father, Daughter, and the two Children which *Jaſon* had by her; and afterwards being carried by winged Dragons to *Athens*, ſhe merried *Egeus*, but was baniſhed ſome time after. *Ovid. Natal. Comes.*

MEDENBLICK, a Town in *Weſt Frezeland*, one of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, ſeated upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, where it has a large and ſecure Haven, 2 Miles and a half from *Horn*, and 8 from *Amſterdam* to the N.

MEDIA, an Ancient Kingdom of *Aſia*, very famous in old Authors. It contained moſt of the Country, where now are the Provinces of *Servan*, *Gilon*, *Terach*, *Agemi*, and *Mazandorum*, or *Dilemon* in *Perſia*. The firſt Inhabitants are agreed, to have deſcended from *Madai*, one of *Japhet*'s Sons. Their Country was bounded by *Armenia Major*, *Hyrcania*, the *Caſpian*-Sea, *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *&c.* and the Metropolis was *Ecbatan*. Other Towns of Note were, *Arſace* now *Casbin*, *Cyropolis*, *&c.* The *Medes* were formerly ſubject to the *Aſſyrians*, until the time of *Arbaces*, who being Governor thereof for *Sardanapalus*, and not able to endure the Effeminacy of that Prince, he ſhook off his Yoke, and ruined *Nineve*, *An. Mun.* 3171, 100 Years before the firſt Olympiad, and 876 before Chriſt. This Monarchy laſted 317 Years under Nine Kings, from *Arbaces* to *Aſtyages*, dethroned by *Cyrus*, *An. Mun.* 3495. The Proverb *Menſa Medica*, came from *Aſtyages* making *Harpagus* eat his own Son. *See* HARPAGUS.

MEDICIS, the Surname of the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*. The Sentiments of Authors are various, as to the Original of this Family, ſome deriving it, but without any good Foundation, from one *Everard de Medicis*, a Domeſtick of *Charlemaign*. Other Authors ſay, That they were Men of Note, in 1168, and that their Deſcent is well enough known ſince 1250, that *Philip de Medicis* was the Grand Patron of the *Guelphs* of *Florence*, and brought his Family back thither in Triumph, they having been Expelled by the *Gibelins*, and advanced them to the principal Charges of the Republick. The Poet *Verinus* ſays of their Original,

Ex Appennino, celſaque ex arce Magelli
Nobilitas Medicum Thuſcam deſcendit in Urbem.

There have been ſeveral Popes, and divers Cardinals of this Family. *Schowart* ſpeaking of the Original of the Family of *Tuſcany* ſays, That his Anceſtors were Merchants, but that *Coſmo de Medicis* was Elected Prince by the Populace, in 1434, but *Peter de Medicis*, his Grandſon, having entered a League with the *French* King, without the Senates knowledge, was Ejected by the *Florentines*, ſo that they remained under their Ancient Liberty, till 1512, that *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, reſtored the Family of *Medicis*, which was Expelled again by the *Florentines*, in 1529. The Emperor *Charles* V. having ſeized on that City, and made *Alexander de Medicis*, who married his Natural Daughter *Margaret*, their Governor; he was ſlain, and the Populace made Choice of his Kinſman *Coſmo de Medicis*, who was declared King of *Tuſcany* by Pope *Paul* V. in 1569; but upon the Emperor *Maximilian* II's oppoſing it, he laid a-ſide the Title of King, and contented himſelf with that of Great Duke. His Son *Francis* married the Emperor *Ferdinand* I's Daughter, whoſe Grandſon is *Coſmo* III. the preſent Grand Duke, born in 1642, who by *Margaret Louiſe*, Daughter of *Gaſton*, Duke of *Orleans*, has a Son, *viz. Gaſton*, who, in 1688, married the *Violanta Beatrix*, Daughter of *Ferdinand Maria*, and Siſter to the preſent Elector of *Bavaria*.

MEDICIS (*Coſmo*) called *The Great*, Son to *John*, lived in the XVth Century. He Governed the Republick of *Florence* with admirable Conduct, and amaſſed a vaſt Treaſure by his Trading every where, which procured him Enemies, ſo that he, and his Brother, were Baniſhed. He retired to *Venice*, where his Merit procured him the Eſteem of a Sovereign Prince. He was afterwards re-called by the *Florentines*, with great Glory and Applauſe, being called *The Deliverer of the People*, and *Father of the Country*. He was a great Lover of learned Men, and had many of them about him, who immortalized his Fame. He Collected a famous Library, which *Catharine de Medicis* parted afterwards, with her Brother, and brought her Share to *France*, being very conſiderable for *Greek* Manuſcripts. *Coſmo* after a Long and Glorious Reign, died in 1464. Aged 75 Years.

MEDICIS (*Hippolyte de*) Cardinal, Adminiſtrator of the Archbiſhoprick of *Avignon*, was Natural Son to *Julian de Medicis*, his Mother being aſhamed of her Fault, Ordered him to be Murthered, to conceal it; but they to whom the Charge was given, brought him up in Secret, and, at laſt, carried him to his Father, who owned him, and took care of his Education. He had no Inclination to Learning, but applied himſelf to Muſick and Poeſy. His Couſin, Pope *Clement* VII. Created him Cardinal in 1529, and afterwards made him Adminiſtrator of the Archbiſhoprick of *Avignon*, and Vice-Chancellor of the Church. Thoſe Preferments were contrary to his Inclinations, yet he accepted them, and was afterwards ſent Legate to the Emperor *Charles* V. on Account of the War with *Solyman*; at which time, he raiſed 8000 *Hungarians* at his own Charge, which, together with ſome Troops of Light-Horſe, compoſed of his own Retinue, behaved themſelves ſo well, that they contributed much to the Chaſing of the Infidels out of *Auſtria*. After this, *Charles* V. going into *Italy*, our Cardinal Equipped himſelf like a General, and marched with his Retinue in a Warlike manner before the Emperor; who being jealous that he had a Deſign to make a Difference betwixt him and the Pope, ſent after him, and had him confin'd; but underſtanding that it was only the Cardinal's Humour, he ſet him at liberty again. In ſhort, *Hippolyte* was oftner in a Martial than Eccleſiaſtical Habit, which he never wore, but when obliged to aſſiſt at a Conſiſtory. He was more at Court, and a Hunting, than at the Church, or in his Cloſet. He was alſo a Night-walker, and frequented the Streets of *Rome* with lewd Company at unſeaſonable Hours. He was alſo extreamly Ambitious, and mightily enraged, that Pope *Clement* VII. had preferred *Lawrence Medicis*, Natural Son to the D. of *Vrbin*, to the Principality of *Florence*, before himſelf, and therefore Conſpired againſt him; but it was diſcovered, and ſome of the Cardinal's Guards Arreſted upon it, which obliged himſelf to retire to the Caſtle of *Tivoli*, and he died of a Fever, or Poyſon, as ſome think, *Auguſt* 13. 1535. Amongſt his bad Qualities, he is ſaid to have had ſome good Ones, *viz.* That he was Liberal; Made his Palace a Sanctuary, to thoſe who were afflicted; and kept an Open houſe for all Strangers, ſo that twenty different Languages have been ſometimes ſpoken in his Houſe at one time. *Paul. Jov. Onuphr.*

MEDICIS (*John de*) Cardinal, Son to *Coſmo* I. of that Name, Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*. Pope *Pius* IV. made him Cardinal in 1560, though he was then but 17 Years old. He had a Brother named *Garcias*, of a wild Diſpoſition, who had a Natural Averſion to him; and as they were one Day a Hunting, quarrelled with him, and killed him; whereupon *Coſmo*, their Father, ſtabbed *Garcias* with his own Hand, and to cover the Matter, gave out that they both died of the Plague. Thus *Thuanus*. But *Moreri* queſtions the truth of it, alledging it was added after *Thuanus*'s Death.

MEDICIS *Lawrence de*) Surnamed *The Great*, and *The Father of Learning*, was Son to *Peter*, and Brother to *Julian de Medicis*, who was murthered by the *Pazzi*, in 1478, who alſo had a Deſign againſt him, but he eſcaped to a Church, and with the Aſſiſtance of the *Florentines*, repulſed his Enemies, after which, he was declared Chief of the Republick, and much Eſteemed, both by his own Subjects, and Foreign

Princes, who choſe him as Umpire of their Differences. *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, had ſo great a Reſpect for him, that he ſent him one of thoſe who Aſſaſſinated his Brother from *Conſtantinople*. He was very Studious, and loved learned Men, divers of whom he Entertained, and did alſo Protect the *Greek* Exiles. He ſent *John Laſcaris* into *Greece* to recover Manuſcripts, with which he enriched his Library. He was a Magnificent, Liberal, Generous Prince, and true Friend; but, according to *Moreri*, neither Religious, nor of good Morals. He ſubdued *Volterra*, and had ſome Controverſies with Pope *Sixtus* IV. whence he extricated himſelf with dexterity enough. He died in 1492, aged 44. leaving two Sons, *Peter* who ſucceeded him, and *John*, afterwards Pope, under the Name of *Leo* X. All *Europe* bewailed the Death of this Prince, and the *Florentines* eſpecially were unconſolable, and ſo much concerned, That they are ſaid to have thrown his Phyſician into a Well, for neglecting his Duty towards him. *Angel. Polit. Machiavel.*

MEDICIS, another Family in *Milan*, which ſome Authors will have to be of the ſame Original with the former; and others ſay, That *Coſmo de Medicis*, Great Duke of *Florence*, did only ſay ſo, to Complement *John Angelo* of this Family, who was choſen Pope. However that is

MEDICIS, or *Mediquin*, *John James Chatelan* of *Muſſa*, and Marquiſs of *Marignan*, of this Family, was one of the greateſt Captains of his Time. He was Son to *Bernardin* of *Milan*, who farmed the Duke's Revenues. *John James* was very ſerviceable to Duke *Francis Sforza* II. and ſome ſay, imployed by him to Aſſaſſinate *Monſignorino Viſconti*, of whom he was jealous, becauſe of his Merit and Popularity; but the Duke having made away with *Ponzin*, the other Aſſaſſinate, intended the like to *Medicis*, who ſuſpecting it, ſeized the Caſtle of *Muſſa*. In 1526, he entered into a League with the Pope, *French* King, and *Venetians*, againſt *Charles* V. and made himſelf redoubtable by ſeveral Victories; whereupon the Emperor thought it worth his while, to gain him to his Party, which he accompliſhed, and *Medicis* ſerved him with great Succeſs and Honour againſt the *Turks*, whom he defeated; and was Colonel General to that Emperor, againſt the Duke of *Cleve*, at the taking of *Luxemburg*, St. *Dezier*, and the Siege of *Metz*. He was alſo General for him afterwards in *Italy*, where he defeated *Strozzi*, took *Sienna*, and died at *Milan*, in 1555, aged 58. His Brother *John Angelo* was choſen Pope in 1559, by the Name of *Pius* IV. and was ſo ſenſible of the loſs of his Brother, who had contributed much to his Promotion, that in the midſt of the Ceremony, he ſighed and ſaid, *Alas! Where is now the Marquiſs* de Marignan? Importing his Sorrow, that his Brother could not partake of the Joy of his Election. *Paul. Jov.*

MEDINA, a Town of *Arabia Fœlix*, very conſiderable among the *Mahometans*, becauſe the Body of their Prophet *Mahomet* is depoſited there; which ſome ſay, was removed hither from *Mecca*, after *Albuquerque*, General of the King of *Portugal*, attempted to take it thence, and Surprize the Town of *Gide*, to favour his Retreat. But the common Opinion is, That *Mahomet* himſelf deſired to be buried there, to be revenged of the Inhabitants of *Mecca*, his Birth-place, for Baniſhing and Contemning him when he began to ſet up for a Prophet, and *Legiſlator*. This Town is four Days journey from *Mecca*, ſituate near the River *Laakie*. There are ſcarce 1200 Families in't. The Houſes are but one Story high, except thoſe inhabited by the *Derviſes*, *Ebruhars*, and *Kadri*'s, who are Religious *Mahometans*, much eſteemed by the *Turks* for their pretended Holineſs, and Skill in the *Alcoran*. The chief Moſque of the Town called *Mos a kiba*, or *Moſt Holy*, is ſupported by 400 Pillars, charged with 3000 Silver Lamps; here in a ſmall Tower adorn'd with Plates of Silver, and covered with Cloth of Gold, lies *Mahomet*'s Coffin, under a Canopy of Cloth of Silver, embroidered with Gold, which the Baſſa of *Egypt* renews yearly by the Grand Signior's Orders. The common Opinion, that this Coffin was Iron, and that it hung ſuſpended in the Air between two Load-ſtones, is falſe; for the *Turkiſh* Pilgrims that become Chriſtians ſay, 'tis ſupported by ſmall Marble Pillars, and environed with a Balliſter of Silver, on which hang a great number of Lamps, whoſe Smoke renders the place ſomewhat obſcure. The *Turks* are obliged, by a Principle of their Religion, to Viſit this Place once in their life time; but few go thither, beſides the common People, the *Mufti*, Abſolving the richer Sort from the Obligation; upon Condition that they hire others to go for them, and beſtow ſomewhat upon the Poor. The Chriſtians are forbid, upon Pain of Death, to come within 15 Leagues of this Place. *See* MECCA. *Davity.*

MEDINA (*Peter*) born at *Seville* in *Spain*, and flouriſh'd about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He underſtood Navigation very well, and wrote *Arte de Navigat. Regemento de Navigation. Libro de las Grandezas y Coſas Memorables d'Eſpanna.* His Book of Navigation was Tranſlated into *French*, by one *Nicholas de Nicholai*, a Gentleman of *Dauphine. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſt. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MEDINA CELI, in Lat. *Ecceleſta*, *Auguſtobriga*, &c. a ſmall *Roman* City, in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, built upon a Hill, near the River *Xalon*, and gives the Title of Duke to the Houſe *de Corda*, one of the Nobleſt Families in *Spain*, which pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City ſtands two Leagues from the Head of the River *Xalon* to the Eaſt, 31 from *Madrid* to the North-Eaſt, and 34 from *Saragoſa* to the South-Weſt.

MEDINA SIDONIA, in Lat. *Aſindum* or *Aſidonia*, a Town in *Andaluzia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, now made famous, by giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Guzman* in *Spain*. It ſtands upon a Hill, 9 Miles from *Cales* to the Eaſt; 25 from *Malaga* to the Weſt, and was once a Biſhop's See.

MEDITERRANEAN Sea, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Mar Mediterraneo*, lies between *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*. It is divided from the Weſtern or *Atlantick* Ocean, by the Streight of *Gibraltar*, has *Europe* to the N. *Aſia* to the E. and on the S. *Africa*. 'Tis called by different Names, as to its Parts; that Branch of it between *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, that between *Italy* to the W. *Greece* and *Dalmatio*, to the E. the *Adriatick* (now the Gulph of *Venice*) and the *Ionian* Sea; that which parts *Greece* from *Aſia* to the *Dardanells*, formerly called the *Egean* Sea, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it ſelf between *Greece* and *Aſia* as far as *Conſtantinople*, is call'd the *Propontis*, and that much more extended Sea, North of *Conſtantinople*, between *Europe* to the N. and W. *Aſia* to the E. and *Anatolia* to the S. is called the *Euxine*, or *Black-Sea*.

MEDITRINA, a Pagan Goddeſs, whom the Ancients believed to preſide over Medicaments, and appointed Feſtivals to her Honour, called *Meditrinalia*, in which they offered her New and Old Wine, drinking a little of the one and the other, in manner of a Medicine; looking upon Wine, moderately taken, as a ſpecial Remedy and Preſervative againſt moſt Diſeaſes. It was alſo an Ancient Cuſtom amongſt the *Latins*, that when they drunk New Wine in the beginning of the Year, they pronounced the following Words, as a good Augur, *Vetus novum Vinum bibo, Veteri novo morbo Medeor. Feſtus, Varro.*

MEDNIKI, a Town of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogitia*. Some call it *Wornia*, and the *Latins*, *Mednicia*. It is towards the Spring of the River *Wirwitz*. Here is a Biſhop's See, Founded by *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Poland*, in 1413.

MEDOC, a Country in *France* in *Guienne*, between the Ocean and the River *Garonne*. It is the Country of the Ancient *Medulians*.

MEDON, was Son to *Codrus*, the Seventeenth, and laſt, King of *Athens*. Now there being no more Kings after *Codrus*, the *Athenians* plac'd *Archons* in their Room, which Magiſtrates, at the beginning of the Republick, held their Office during Life. *Medon* was the firſt Magiſtrate of this kind, being preferr'd to his Elder Brother *Neleus*, by the *Delphian* Oracle. He began his Government in the Year of the World, 2984. *Juſtin lib.* 2. *Velleius Paterculus lib.* 1. *Pauſanias in Attic.* &c.

MEDRASCHIM. *Vid.* RABBOTH.

MEDUA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tremiſen* in *Barbary*, 180 Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Borders of *Numidia*, five of *Serzelli*, ſeated in a pleaſant, fruitful Plain, environed with ſweet Rivers, and beautiful Gardens, and the Inhabitants Rich and Curious in all things, and drive a great Trade with thoſe of *Biledulgerid*, *Numidia*. *Leo Africanus* was ſo taken with the Pleaſantneſs and Civility of this City, that he was well inclined to have lived and died in it, *p.* 231.

MEDUSA, one of the Three *Gorgons*, Daughters of *Ceto*, and of a Sea-God called *Phorcus*. She was the Eldeſt, and her Hair was ſo extraordinary fair, that *Neptune* falling in love with her, forced her in the Temple of *Minerva*. That Goddeſs changed her Hairs into Serpents, and put the Picture of that horrid Monſter upon her Shield to frighten her Enemies, the Spectacle being ſo very dreadful, that it changed the Beholders into Stones; but *Perſeus* being armed with *Mercury*'s Ax, with which he killed *Argus*, cut off *Meduſa*'s Head, from whoſe Blood ſprung *Pegaſus* and *Chryſaor*. *Ovid.*

MEDWAY, Lat. *Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riſeth in the *Weald*, or *Wild*, in the S. W. part of the County; at *Penhurſt* it receives the River *Eten* out of *Surry*, and dividing it ſelf into five Streams, ſurrounds *Tunbridge*, from whence paſſing N. E. to *Maidſtone*, and thence to *Rocheſter*, it receives a great number of leſſer Rivers below *Rocheſter*-Bridge; 'tis capable of the greateſt Ships, the Royal Fleet riding in it in Time of Peace, and forms the Iſle of *Shepey*, one of its Mouths entring the Ocean at *Sheerneſs*, and the other at *Stelneſs*, above eight Miles from each other. In 1667, the *Dutch* Fleet entered this River, *June* 22. having, with their Cannon, battered down the Fort of *Sheerneſs*, carried off the *Royal Charles*, and burnt and ſpoil'd four or five other Ships.

MEGABYZES, General to *Darius*, King of *Perſia*, who gave him 80000 Men to Subdue *Europe*, with which he did very conſiderable Exploits; for he overcame the *Perinthians* in the *Helleſpont*, Reduced *Thrace*, Subdued the *Pannonians*, and Conquered the *Macedonians* in the LXIXth. *Olympiad. Darius* had ſo much Eſteem for him, that one Day cutting a Pomegranate, and *Artabanus* asking him what ſort of things they were, of which he would deſire as great a number, as there were Grains in the ſame, he anſwered, that he had rather have ſo many *Megabyzes*'s, than to be Conqueror of all *Greece*.

MEGABYZES, a great *Perſian* Lord in the time of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who gave him great Imployments. He Defeated *Inarus*; King of *Lydia*, in a Battle, and obliged him to come in Perſon to *Artaxerxes* his Court, and deſire Peace, Aſſuring him of ſafe Conduct; but *Artaxerxes* his Wife, to revenge the Death of her Son, whom *Inarus* had killed, cauſed this unfortunate King to be Crucified; at which, *Megabyzes* was ſo much incenſed, that he Revolted, and *Artaxerxes* finding it hard to reduce this brave Captain by force, did it by fair means: But not long after he Baniſhed him again, for killing a Lion, which was about to aſſault the King as a Hunting. *Artaxerxes* being willing thereby to inſinuate that he had no need of his help, as having Courage enough to defend himſelf; but he re-called him afterwards, honoured him with his Table, and the Marriage of his Daughter, by whom he had *Zopyrus. Cteſias.*

MEGACLES, Deſcended from *Neſtor*, King of *Pylos*, in *Meſſenia*, and one of the Annual Archons of *Athens*; knowing the Deſign of *Cylon* to Uſurp that Government, he purſued him to the Temple of *Minerva*: *Cylon* came out thence with a linen Cloth on his Head, Conſecrated to that Goddeſs, and asked his Pardon, but *Megacles* without regarding the ſame, cauſed him to be cut off, whence he had the Reputation of a Cruel and Sacrilegious Perſon. *Plutarch.*

MEGÆRA, one of the Three Furies, which the Poets feigned to be the Daughters of *Acheron*, and of the Night. They gave her the Name from the Greek Word μεγαίρειν, which ſignifieth *to hate*, and *to envy*. *Servius the Grammarian.*

MEGALESIAN Games, Celebrated at *Rome* in the honour of *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, kept upon the 12th. of *April*. The City of *Peſſinus* in *Phrygia*, being taken then by *Scipio Naſica*, who was eſteemed the beſt Man of the whole Republick. *Florus.*

MEGALOPOLIS, called now *Leondari*, or *Leontary*, a Town of *Arcadia* near the River *Alpheus*. It was famous for the Birth of *Polybius*, and ſome other Learned Men. It became ſo Deſolate, that it gave riſe to the Proverb, *Magna Civitas, Magna Solitudo.*

MEGARA, a Town of *Achaia*, ſometimes a famous Republick, and had Wars with *Athens*. It was the Birth-place of *Euclid*. It is, at this day, but a poor Village called *Megra*, under the *Turk*. *Megara* was anciently built upon two Rocks, but now one is Deſolate, and the other has but about 3 or 400 pitiful Cottages, built one Story high, and cloſe together, the Walls of which are but the Ruins of the former Houſes, or a few Faggots covered with Clay. They have no Chimnies, except it be a hole in the top of the Houſe, or the Door. A Place, at firſt, Capital of a Monarchy under the Reign of twelve Kings, then a Republick, which maintained divers Wars with the *Athenians*, and others, and alſo Eſtabliſhed a Colony in the Iſland of *Sicily*. The News of the *Venetian*'s having taken *Athens* in 1687, ſo terrifyed the People of *Megara*, that not attending the Approach of the Enemy, they abandon'd the place, and carryed what effects they could along with them, leaving the reſt to the diſpoſal of the *Venetians*, who conſidering it as a place rather troubleſome than uſeful, Burnt it.

MEGHEN, a Town and County in *Brabant*. It is upon the left the of *Meuſe* within three Leagues of *Boiſleduc*.

MEGOLE (*de Leſcar*) a *Genoua* Merchant, Deſcended from a Noble and Ancient Family in that City, he made himſelf famous in 1380. Thus following his Traffick in the *Levant*, he became ſo great a favourite to the Emperor of *Trebizonde* in *Aſia Minor*, that his Courtiers, being jealous, attempted his Ruine by all means poſſible; whereupon one of them gave him a Blow, as playing one day at Cheſs, for which the Emperor, not having done him Juſtice, he retired into his own Country, and Equipping two Gallies, did Infeſt his Coaſts, and being Attacked by four of the Emperor's Gallies, took two, and put the reſt to flight, and cutting off the Noſes and Ears of the Priſoners, ſent them to the Emperor, with Word, *That if he did not ſend him that Man, who gave him the Affront, he would continually Ravage his Coaſts*. The Man being accordingly ſent, *Megole* ſeeing him in his Power, returned him again, only bidding him tell the Emperor, *That if he would build a Houſe at* Trebizonde *for the* Genoua *Merchants, and Paint this Hiſtory upon the Walls of it, he would never Commit any Hoſtilities againſt him*, which was accordingly done; for which Noble Exploits, *Megole* was Rewarded with Honours and Riches, by the Senate and People. *Henning's Geneal. Leſcar.*

MEHEMET, Baſſa of *Negropont*, was taken at the Battle of *Lepanto*, by the Chriſtians, and ſent to *Rome*. He underſtood the Cuſtoms of the *Europeans*, and the *Italian* Language very well; ſpeaking of the Battle of *Lepanto*, he named theſe two things, as contributing much to the Victory of the Chriſtians, *viz*. Their great number of Muſqueteers, who were much better than Archers, and the Parapets, raiſed a-board the Gallies, which defended the Soldiers whilſt they fired; and to thoſe who ſaid that the Grand Seignior had loſt more by the Battle of *Lepanto*, than taking the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, he anſwered, *That it was true, they had cut the* Turk'*s Beard, which would grow again, but the* Venetians *could not re-join that Member to their Body, which the* Turks *had cut off*. General *Colonna* viſiting the Priſoners, Ordered them to be civilly treated, and turning to *Mehemet* told him, *That they ought to learn Humanity from them, and not carry it with ſo much Barbarity towards the Chriſtians*; to which he replied, *Your Lordſhip will do well to excuſe our Ignorance, for we have hitherto been accuſtomed to Take, but not to be Priſoners. Gratian's Hiſtory of Cyprus.*

MEHERDATES, King of the *Parthians*, the Son of *Vonones*, had been given in Hoſtage to the Emperor *Auguſtus*, by *Phraates* III. his Grandfather, and was ſent back with the Title of King, by *Claudius*. His Ally, *Izates* King of the *Adiabenians* deſerting him, he was made Priſoner by *Gotarzus*, the Son of *Artabanus*, who cauſed his Ears to be cut off, and then put him to death to Uſurp his Crown. So ended the Houſe of the *Arſacidæ*, after 130 Years Reign. *Tacitus lib. 6.*

MEIERUS or *Meyerus* (*James*) was born at *Vletern*, in the Territory of *Bailleul*, in *Flanders*, in 1491. He Studied at *Paris*, and was a conſiderable Proficient, both in Philoſophy and Divinity; and at laſt took Prieſts Orders; in ſhort, *Meierus* was a Perſon of Worth, and of an Exemplary Life: He had an Acquaintance with *Eraſmus*, *Deſpauterius*, and ſeveral other eminent Men of that Age. His Works are, *Rerum Flandricarum, T.* 10. in which he gives a Genealogical Account of the Antiquity, and other Advantages of the Earls of *Flanders*, *Chronicon Flandriæ. Hymni. Carmina, &c. Miræus in Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MEIN, a River of *Germany* in *Franconia*. It ſprings near *Culembach* in the ſame Country. The *Latins* call it *Mænus*, and ſome *Moganus*. It waters, *Bamberg*, *Suringford*, *Lisbourg*, *Verthaim*, *Duisburg* and *Frankford*, and throws it ſelf into the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, after having received the *Regnits*, *Sala*, *&c.* In the *Itinerary lib.* 4. a certain Poet ſpeaks of it thus.

Vitiferumque Cava trajecimus arbore Mænum
Iriguas cujus Francia potat aquas.

MEINARD, or *Mainard*, the Name of ſeveral famous Men in *France*, who have born great Charges in that Kingdom, and were Members of the *Royal Academy*. *Francis Mainard* was the moſt famous of them, by his Learning and Poeſie; he was Preſident of *Aurillac*, and Councellor of State; he was alſo Secretary to Queen *Margaret*, Friend to *Deſportes*, Comrade to *Regnier*, and afterwards Scholar to *Malherbe*. In 1634, he went to *Rome* with *Noailles*, the *French* Ambaſſador, where he acquired the Friendſhip of Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, and Pope *Urban* VIII. He was well known to all the Grandees of *France*, and a Member of the *French* Academy, but Cardinal *Richlieu* never did him any kindneſs; whereupon he preſented him one day with an Epigram, complaining of his growing Years, and inſinuating how that, in a little time, he ſhould be with his Fore-fathers, and amongſt the Followers of that good King of *France*, who Patronized learned Men in an Ignorant Age, and gave him an Account what great Things *Richlieu* had done, to abate the Pride of *Spain*, which would cure him of his Melancholy, for the adverſe fortune of the Battle of *Pavia*; *But*, ſays he, *if he ask what Imployment you gave me, What ſhall I anſwer?* But the Cardinal was ſo far from being taken with that ingenious Poem, that he Anſwered him angrily, contrary to his cuſtom; whereupon he employed his Pen againſt *Richlieu*, during the Regency of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*. He died *Dec*. 28. 1646. Aged 64 Years, having placed over the Door of his Cloſet, ſome time before, an Inſcription, witneſſing his Diſſatisfaction with the Court, and the Age wherein he lived, and that there he waited for Death, without either Fearing, or Deſiring it. *Racan's Life of Malherbe.*

MEISSEN on the *Elbe*, a City of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, formerly Capital of the Country, as is *Dreſden* now. It was alſo a Biſhoprick, and Depended on the Biſhop, but ſince the Reformation, it Depends on the Elector of *Saxony*. It hath a fine wooden Bridge over the *Elbe*, and is ſituated in a pleaſant and fruitful Country. *Bertius.*

MELAMPUS of *Argos*, a famous *Græcian* Phyſician, about *A. M.* 2705. he Cured the Sons of King *Prætus* who were Mad, by giving them Hellebore, which from him was called *Melampodium*. *Herodotus* ſays, that being ſent for from *Piſa*, to cure the Women of *Argos*, who were taken with Madneſs, he Demanded no leſs Reward than the Kingdom. *Herodotus.*

MELANCHTON (*Philip*) was born at *Brette*, a Village of the *Palatinate*, *Feb.* 16. 1497. In his Youth, he made an admirable Progreſs in Learning. In 1509, he was called by the Elector *Frederick* to *Wirtemberg*, where he was *Greek* Profeſſor, and publiſhed many things. He Founded many Schools, and was extraordinary well verſed in Humanity and Divinity. The Univerſity of *Paris* having Condemned *Luther*'s Opinions, he wrote a Book againſt them, Entituled, *Adverſus furioſum Pariſienſium Logaſtrorum Decretum*, Publiſhed in 1521. He wrote alſo with *Luther*, againſt the Articles of the *Boors*, *An.* 1525, and Compoſed the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, which was Exhibited to the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1530. He wrote alſo an Apology for that Confeſſion, which the Emperor would not admit. He had a Conference for three Days with *Eckius* at *Worms*, in 1541, about the remaining of Original Sin after Death; but the Conference was broke up by the Emperor's Command, and Adjourned to *Ratisbone*. He Refuted the *Interim*, but *Flavius* thinks he was not zealous enough againſt the *Adiaphora*. He denied *Oral Manducation* in the Lord's Supper, and was much of *Zuinglius*'s Sentiments. He died at *Wirtemberg*, *April* 19. 1560. Aged 64 Years. He was of a ſweet Temper, and highly eſteemed, even by the greateſt of his Enemies. *Francis* I. of *France*, had a great Deſire to have ſeen him, on the Commendation which his Siſter, the Queen of *Navarre* had given him; but the Cardinal *de Tournon* being affraid of the Conſequences, which might thence follow to the Popiſh Religion, did cunningly break off that Deſign. *Melanchton* was alſo highly Commended by *Eraſmus*, and the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. His Works were publiſhed in five Tomes in Folio at *Baſil*, in 1544. The Character given him by *Hoffman* is, that he was the *Phœnix of Germany*, and *Reſtorer of the Liberal Arts*. *Arrowſmith* ſays, he was *Vir in quo cum Doctrina pietas cum utraque Candor certavit*. *Lipſius* ſays, he was *Communis Germaniæ Præceptor*. *Stephanus* calls him *Literarum & Literatorum decus*. *Montacute* ſtiles him *Theologiæ Corculum Reformatæ*. *Taubmannus* writes of him,

Heu quam multorum Lolio ſterileſceret Arvum
Ni bove ſolerti Melanchthonis illud araſſent.

He Compoſed his own Epitaph before his Death thus,

Iſte Brevis Tumulus miſeri tenet Oſſa Philippi
Qui qualis fuerit neſcio, talis erat.

MELANIA, a *Roman* Lady of an Illuſtrious Family, Daughter or Niece to the Conſul *Marcellinus*. She was married very young, but her Husband, and two of her Sons, dying in one Year, ſhe went in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem* with a third, being then an Infant. She went afterwards for *Egypt*, and protected the *Hermits*, who were Baniſhed by the *Arians*, and reduced many of them, whom thoſe Hereticks had perverted. She built a Monaſtery in *Jeruſalem*, where ſhe lived 25 Years in Religious Exerciſes. She was tainted with *Origen*'s Errours, but relinquiſhed them. She viſited St. *Auſtin* at *Hippo*, and died at *Jeruſalem*, in 408. *St. Aug. Ep. Baron.*

MELANIA *the Younger*, Niece or Grandchild to the former, was married to *Pinianus*, Son to *Severus*, and one of the greateſt Noblemen of *Rome*, and foreſeeing the Deſtruction of that City, two Years before the taking of it by *Alaric*, in 409. ſhe went with her Family to *Carthage*, and thence to ſee St. *Auguſtin* at *Hippo*. Where the People upon the Reputation of his Piety, forc'd this *Pinianus* into the Prieſthood againſt his Inclination. After which, her Huſband, and ſhe lived Monaſtick Lives, and ſhe retired into a Cell on Mount *Olivet*. Her Uncle *Voluſianus* being at *Conſtantinople*, in 414, and deſirous to ſee her, ſhe went to him, and was Inſtrumental in his Converſion from Paganiſm, as ſhe was of ſeveral *Neſtorians* from their Errors, and having animated the Emperor *Theodoſius the Younger*, and the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, to maintain the Truth, ſhe returned to her Cell, and Died holily in 438. *Baron. in Annal.*

MELANION, the Son of *Amphidamus*, and Grandſon of *Lycurgus*, King of *Arcadia*, overcame the fair *Atalanta*, whom her Father *Jaſius* had promiſed in Marriage to the Man that ſhould out-run her; by the three Golden Apples which *Venus* had given him, which throwing down as he run, ſhe hindered her Courſe by taken them up.

MELAS, a River of *Thracia*, the ſame which *Xerxes* dried up, by drinking out of it with his Army, according to *Herodotus*. Some call it *La Mere*, as *Nardus*, others, as *Belon*, call it *Lariſſa*. There is another of this Name, which flows from Mount *Parnaſſus*, and makes the Sheep which feed on its Banks black.

MELAZO, a Town in a Province called *Eidanelli*, in *Natolia*; It ſtands in *Caria*, and was anciently call'd *Mylaſa*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-Biſhop of *Santa Croce*. *Spon Voyage de Italie, &c.*

MELCHIADES, or *Miltiades*, Pope, was an *African* by Birth, and Succeeded *Euſebius*, *Oct.* 3. 311. He is Commended for having acquitted himſelf, as became his Office. At *Conſtantine*'s Requeſt, he call'd a Council of Nineteen Biſhops at *Rome*, to determine the Controverſy between *Donatus* and *Cicilian*, Biſhop of *Carthage*; the firſt of theſe was condemn'd, with thoſe *Schiſmaticks* who adher'd to him, to whom the *Pope* propos'd ſeveral Expedients to bring them back to the Church, but without effect. He Ordered that no Faſts ſhould be kept on *Thurſday* nor *Sunday*, becauſe the *Pagans* eſteemed thoſe Days Sacred, and after he had ſat two Years, two Months, and ſeven Days, in the Time of a moſt cruel Perſecution, he died *Dec.* 10. 313, and is reckoned among the Martyrs, according to the Cuſtom of that Age, though he did not ſuffer a violent Death. *Baron. Platina* ſays, he Governed Four Years, Seven Months, and Nine Days, that he was Crowned with Martyrdom, by *Maximin*'s Order, and buried in the *Via Appia*.

MELCHIOR (*Hoffman*) a Skinner of *Strasburg*, about 1528. He was an Eloquent and Crafty fellow, and deluded about 300 Men at *Embden* in *Weſtfrieſland* into his Errors. He was a mighty Prop to *John* of *Leyden*'s Reign, and looked upon as a great Prophet of the Party. He pretended that he ſhould be Impriſoned ſix Months at *Strasburg*, and afterwards be ſet at liberty, and with his fellow Prophets, diſperſe their Opinions through the World; and arriving at *Strasbourg*, he Challenged the Miniſters to Diſpute, but was Confounded, yet would he not acknowledge himſelf overcome. Others of his Party propheſied, That after half a Years Impriſonment, he ſhould go abroad with 144000 Prophets, and reduce the whole World to their Doctrine, without reſiſtance; but, at laſt, he voluntarily pined himſelf to Death. *Prateole*, *Gautier*.

MELCHIOR (*Rink*) another of the ſame Stamp, was a mighty Promoter of thoſe Enthuſiaſtical Raptures, extolled Anabaptiſm, and was a mighty Interpreter of Dreams, giving out his Interpretations to be Heavenly Inſpirations from God the Father. *Thomas Stucker*, one of his Diſciples, in a full Council of the Party at St. *Gall* in *Swiſſerland*, cut off his Brother's Head, and was ſo much overcome with his Enthuſiaſtical Conceits, that he could not be beat out of it, but that he had therein Obeyed the Decrees of God. This happened in 1527.

MELCHISEDECK, Prieſt of the Moſt High God, and King of *Salem*, met *Abraham* returning from the Victory over *Chedorlaomer*, *An. Mun.* 2106. He bleſſed *Abraham*, and brought forth Bread and Wine, and *Abraham* gave him the Tithes of all that he had. 'Tis much Debated amongſt the Learned, who this *Melchiſedeck* was; ſome *Greek* Fathers ſay he was a *Pagan*, Deſcended from *Side*, a King of *Egypt* and *Libya*; but the *Latins*, with more reaſon think him to be *Sem*. Others have thought him to be an Angel, ſome the Holy Ghoſt, and others Jeſus Chriſt, as thoſe called *Melchiſedecians*, the Diſciples of *Theodore* the Banker; but moſt think that he was only a Man, and a Type of Jeſus Chriſt, who had no Father on Earth, nor Mother in Heaven, and was to Eſtabliſh in himſelf a new Prieſthood without End, after the Order of *Melchiſedeck*, of which the Apoſtle Treats, *Heb.* 7. It is alſo controverted amongſt Authors, What this *Salem* was, whereof he was King; ſome will have it to be *Salem*, a City of the *Shechemites*; but moſt think it to be *Jeruſalem*.

MELCHITÆ. They call by this Name, in the *Levant*, the *Syrians*, *Cophti*, or *Egyptians*, and the other Nations of the Eaſtern Church, who though they be no *Greeks*, yet follow the common Doctrine of the *Greek* Church, and Adhere to the Deciſions of the great Council of *Chalcedon*. The Name was given them by the oppoſite Parties, from the *Hebrew* Word *Melech*, which ſignifies *A King*, in Deriſion of their being of the Religion of the Emperor, who preſided over the ſaid Council. They call themſelves the Orthodox, and have Tranſlated into the *Arabick* Language the Bible, Councils and Euchologion, with moſt of the Divinity Books of the *Græcians*. *Gabriel Sionita*, in a little Book which he has written, concerning the Religion and Cuſtoms of the Eaſtern Nations, calls the *Melchitæ*, *Greeks*, for in truth, they do not differ in Belief from the *Greek* Church. *Sionita* Aſſures us further, that they deny Purgatory, and are ſtrong Oppoſers of the *Pope*'s Supremacy. *M. Simon.*

MELCOMB (*Regis*) a Corporation in *Dorſetſhire*, in *Ugſcomb* Hundred upon the River *Wey*, where it falls into the Sea, united by a fair Timber-bridge to the Town of *Weymouth*, on the other ſide of the ſame River, and together with it, by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Incorporated into one Body, Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, yet they both chuſe two Burgeſſes for Parliament.

MELEAGER, King of *Macedonia*, Succeeded his Brother *Ptolemæus Ceraunus* towards *An. Rom.* 474. *Pauſanias in Phoc. Juſtin lib.* 24, *&c.*

MELEAGER, the Son of *Æneus*, King of *Calydonia*, and of *Althæa*, the Daughter of *Theſtius*. The Poets feign, that as ſoon as he was born, his Mother ſaw the *Parcæ* near the fire, who put a fire-brand into it, and pronounced theſe Words, *This Child ſhall live, as long as this Fire-brand ſhall laſt*. The Goddeſſes being gone, *Althæa* took out the Firebrand, and kept it carefully. *Meleager* growing up and diſtinguiſhing himſelf at the Hunting of the *Caledonian*-Boar, which he kill'd, an Accident happen'd; There being at this Chace a great many People of Quality to diſpatch this Boar which had haraſs'd the Country: And *Attalanta*, Daughter to *Jaſius*, King of *Argos*, ſtriking the Boar firſt, *Meleager* made her a preſent of the Head, in Conſideration of her Courage. This Preference diſguſted *Plexhippus* and *Toxeus*, *Althæa*'s two Brothers, who making a diſpute about it, were kill'd by *Meleager*, who afterwards marry'd *Attalanta*. *Althæa* hearing of the Murther of her Brothers, threw the Brand into the Fire out of Revenge, which being made to burn ſlowly, caus'd *Meleager* to die of a lingering and painful Death. *Ovid.* 8. *Metam.* *See* ALTHÆA.

MELES, King of *Lydia* in *Aſia Minor*, ſucceeded his Father *Alyattes*, and was the laſt of the *Heraclides*, who Reigned in *Lydia*. *Euſebius.*

MELFI, which the *Latins* call *Melphia*, a Town, a Biſhoprick and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicata*. Some confound it with *Amalfi*, an Archiepiſcopal Town in the ſame Kingdom. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is now.

MELIAPOR, or *Meliapur*, a Town of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide *Ganges*, upon the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It had alſo the Name of St. *Thomas*, becauſe that bleſſed Apoſtle ſuffered Martyrdom there, in a place called *Calurmina*, by thoſe of *Malabar*, that is, upon a Stone, that is near that Town, as Father *Athanaſius Kircherus* explains it.

MELICERTUS, the Son of *Athama* and *Ino*, threw himſelf headlong into the Sea, and was changed into a Sea-God. *Ovid* mentions him in 4. *Metam.* The Ancients celebrated the *Iſthmick* Games in Honour of this *Melicertus*. *Euſebius* mentions him in the Third Year of the XLIXth *Olympiad*.

MELIGALUS, a Citizen of *Rhodes*, became *Turk*, to betray his Country. He was ſtout and bold, but accuſtomed from his Youth to all ſort of Vice; having ſpent all his Means, he took a Plan of the Fortifications of *Rhodes*, with an Account of the Artillery and Ammunition of the place, and went to *Conſtantinople*, where he ſoon got Acceſs to the *Bacha Miſac Paleologus*, and, by his means, to *Mahomet* II. He met another Renegado at *Conſtantinople*, called *Demetrius*, with whom he entered into a very ſtrict Friendſhip, and both together took Meaſures to deſtroy the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; they ſhewed *Mahomet* the Plan of the City, told him, That the Walls of the Caſtle were ruinous, That the *Jews* Quarter was the weakeſt Part, and that in becoming Maſter of the Tower of St. *Nicholas*, it would be no difficult Matter to get the reſt. *Mahomet*, at firſt, took but little notice of theſe Advices, but they prevailed at laſt, and animated him ſo againſt the Knights, that he reſolved on the Siege, and Ordered *Meligalus* and *Demetrius* to accompany the *Bacha Paleologus*, General of his Fleet. *Maligalus* was ſeized at Sea with a very uncommon Diſtemper, his Fleſh ſtinking inſupportably, and devoured with Worms bred in its ſelf, ſo that having ſuffered unexpreſſible Pain, he expired, breathing nothing but Curſes againſt God and Man. *P. Bouhours.*

MELINDA, a Kingdom and Town of *Africk*, upon the Coaſts of *Zanguebar*, between *Montbaze* and *Pata*. The Town is built near the Sea, and has a very good Port, which is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, built by the *Portugueſe*, who drive a great Trade here, and have many Churches. The King of *Melinda* is a *Mahometan*. When he appears in Publick, the Women ſing his Praiſe, and carry Veſſels of Perfume before him, making an odd ſort of Harmony, by beating ſome ſmall Veſſels of Braſs with Sticks of Ivory. This King is a great Friend of the *Portugueſe*. Some are of Opinion, that the Coaſt of *Melinda* is the *Aſperum Mare* of *Ptolemy*.

MELISSA, Daughter of *Meliſſeus*, King of *Crete* or *Candia*. If we believe the Poets, ſhe and her Siſter *Amalthæa* nurſed *Jupiter*, and brought him up with Goats Milk. She is ſaid to have been the firſt that found the way of preparing Honey, which gave occaſion to the Fiction of her being changed into a Bee. *Columella l.* 9. *c.* 2.

C. MELISSUS, an enfranchiz'd Slave of *Mæcenas*, was a Comick Poet deputed by *Auguſtus*, to take care of his Library in the *Octavian* Gallery. He invented a new ſort of Comedy, which he called *Trabeata*. *Voſſius. Sueton.*

MELISSUS of *Samos*, a Philoſopher, Son of *Ithagenes*, and Diſciple of *Parmenides*. He lived in the LXXXIVth. *Olympiad*, i. e. *An. Rom.* 310. *Heraclitus* recommended him to the *Epheſians*, as a very deſerving Man, whereupon they made him their Admiral, and gave him a more ample Power, and greater Privileges than any had, that exerciſed that Charge before him. He held, That this Univerſe was infinite, immutable, and immovable, that there is no Vacuity, nor Local Motion, but things look'd as if there was; ſaid, That People ſhould advance nothing as certain concerning God, becauſe we have but an imperfect Knowledge of every thing. *Euſebius in Chron. Diogenes Laertius lib.* 9. *vit. Philoſ.*

MELISSUS, the Second King of *Argos*, the Husband of *Inaca*, the Mother of *Phoroneus*. He was the firſt that made Laws, according to *Euſebius*. *Lib. Præp. Evang. & in Chron.*

MELITA, a ſmall Town of *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Fez*. It is upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and belongs to the King of *Spain*. It was taken from the *Moors* by King *Ferdinand*, in 1496, who took care to fortify it. The *Moors* laid Siege to it in 1687, but the Garriſon killing 500 of them in a Salley, they drew off. 'Tis about 40 *German* Miles from the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar* to the E. over againſt *Almeria* in *Granada*.

MELITO, or *Meliton*, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Coaſt of the *Calabria Ulterior*. It is not very conſiderable.

MELITO, Biſhop of *Sardes* in *Aſia*, liv'd in the IId. Century, and preſented an excellent Apology for the Chriſtians, to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*; we have loſt this Piece, excepting what *Euſebius* relates of it in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. But by what remains of it, it appears, he was a very conſiderable Perſon: *Melito* likewiſe wrote ſeveral other Treatiſes, cited by St. *Jerome*, and others. As two Books concerning *Eaſter*. The Lives of the Prophets. Of the Church. Concerning *Sunday*, *&c.* which are all loſt. *Euſeb. in Chron. A. C.* 150. *& lib.* 4. *Hiſt. cap.* 25. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl. cap.*24. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

MELLA, (*John*) a Cardinal Biſhop of *Zamora* and *Siguenza* in *Spain*, was a very conſiderable Divine and Lawyer, and had a great Character and Imployments in the Court of *Eugenius* IV. Pope *Calixtus* III. gave him a Cardinal's Cap in 1456. He died at *Rome* in 1467, when the Town was viſited with a great Mortality. Cardinal *de Mella* wrote a Treatiſe of the Indeſpenſible Obligation the Rectors of Pariſhes lie under to Reſide upon their Cures in the Time of a Plague. In this Book, he declaims with a great deal of Zeal againſt thoſe Cowardly Paſtors, who fanſy themſelves at liberty to leave their Flocks, when they have moſt need of their Company and Aſſiſtance. *Mariana lib.* 21. *Onuphrius*, *Ciaconius*, *&c.*

MELLI, a Town and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Nigritia*. The River *Niger*, which is divided into ſeveral Branches, is Northward of that State, *Mandinga* and *Sages* lie Eaſtward, *Malaguete* Southward, and the *Atlantick* Ocean Weſtward. Beſides the Town of *Melli*, which is pretty large, there is *Beria*, *&c.*

MELLI, a Kingdom of *Nigritia*, about *Rio Grande*. There is but one Town of about 6000 Inhabitants, where the King keeps his Court, within 30 Days Journey of *Tombut*. The Country abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Cottons, and the Inhabitants are very Rich, through their great Commerce. They have their Moſques, their Moula's, or Doctors, who inſtruct them in the *Arabick* Tongue, in Sciences, and in the Principles of their Religion. They were ſubdued by *Joſeph*, King of *Morocco*; but *Tzchia*, King of *Tombut*, made them Tributary to him in 1520. *Dapper*'s *Deſcription of Africa.*

MELLONA, or *Mellonia*, a Goddeſs among the Ancients who took care of Bees and Honey. St. *Auguſtin* mentions her in the Fourth Book, *De Civit. Dei.*

MELPOMENE, one of the Nine Muſes, the Inventreſs of Tragedies. She is commonly repreſented with a grave Countenance, richly habited, holding Scepters and Crowns in one Hand, and a Poniard in the other. *Virgilius in Epigr. Muſarum*, which is ſaid to be his,

Melpomene Tragico proclamat mœſta boatu.

MELVILL, one of thoſe Families which came into *Scotland* with Queen *Margaret*, in *Malcolm Canmoor*'s Time, and are ſuppoſed to be of *Hungarian* Extract, there being Families in that Kingdom lately, who bore the ſame Arms; but as for thoſe of this Surname in *France* about *Orleans*, they Deſcended from the Houſe of *Raith* in *Scotland*, about 100 Years ago, which Family of *Raith*, is above 600 Years ſtanding; and the preſent Earl of *Melvill* is Lineally deſcended thence, from Father to Son without Interruption, and poſſeſſes the Eſtate of *Raith*, which gives Denomination of Lord to his Eldeſt Son. There were two other Families, which pretended to be Brothers to the Founder of the Family of *Raith*, and that they came from *Hungary* at the ſame time, *viz.* *Melvill* of *Glenbervie*, whoſe Iſſue Male failing, the Eſtate went, with the Heireſs, to the Family of *Angus*, a Brother of which ſhe married, and is now poſſeſſed by the Marquiſs of *Douglas*, and *Melvill* of *Melvill*-Caſtle in *Lothian*, which alſo went off with a Daughter to Sir ..... *Roſs* of *Hacket*, now Lord *Roſs*, who quarters the Arms of *Melvill* with his own. From theſe Three Families are Deſcended ſeveral others, as *Melvill* of *Carnbie* in *Fife*, *Melvill* of *Dyſert* in the *Merns*, which were both of above 300 Years ſtanding; *Melvill* of *Mordicarnie*, *Melvill* of *Hall-hill*, *Melvill* of *Caſſengray*, *Mellvill* of *Caskardow*, and *Melvill* of *Pithahop*. The Charters of the Family of *Raith* being burnt, at the beginning of the Reformation, when Sir *John Melvill* of *Raith* was cut off, as you ſhall hear anon, makes the Hiſtory of this Family more imperfect; only they have Three Charters preſerved by Providence, one from

King *Alexander*, and two from King *William*. Sir *Stephen Melvill* of *Raith*, was married to one of the Daughters, and Heireſs of the Lord *Lorn*, but *Archibald Campbell*, called *The Knight of Lochow*, married the other, and carried moſt of the Eſtate, ſo that the Eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Argyle*, bear the Title of Lord *Lorn*. Sir *John Melvill* was, together with the Earl of *Fife*, ſent Ambaſſador by King *Alexander* to *Henry* ..... King of *England*. Sir *John Melvill* of *Raith*, being one of the firſt of Quality in *Scotland*, who embraced the Reformation, and entertained Mr. *George Wiſhart*, the Miniſter and Martyr, in his Family. Cardinal *Beaton*, who then had the chief Sway in the State, did thereupon deſign his Ruin; but Sir *John* being well beloved, both by his Prince and Country, he attempted nothing againſt him openly; but King *James* V. and the Cardinal both dying, and *Hamilton*, Brother to the Earl of *Arran*, then Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, coming to the Archbiſhoprick of St. *Andrew*'s, he formed a Deſign againſt that old Gentleman's Life and Fortune, and wrought his Ruin thus: There being a declared War, at that time, betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, upon Breach of the Contract, whereby *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, Daughter to King *James* V. was promiſed in Marriage to *Edward* VI. of *England*, all Commerce betwixt the Two Nations was forbid, on the higheſt Penalty, and Sir *John Melvill* having a Son then in *England*, to whom he had writ a Fatherly Admonition, adviſing him to Fear and Serve God, live Vertuouſly, and carry himſelf like a Gentleman, without any thing in it, relating to Intelligence, or Correſpondence, as the Proceſs, yet Extant, teſtifies. The Archbiſhop did nevertheleſs reſolve to Ruin him upon it, and coming one Morning to Sir *John*'s Houſe, on pretence of a Viſit, ſtayed and dined with him, and after Dinner, Sir *John* attended the Archbiſhop a little way, with a few of his Servants on Horſeback in Compliment; but he was ſcarce got a Mile from his own Houſe, when he fell into an Ambuſh, laid for him by the Archbiſhop at *Abbots-Hall*, ſo that he carried him off by Surprize, which he would have found hard to have effected otherwiſe, Sir *John* being a Gallant Man, 92 in Family, and ordinarily attended with Men in Arms, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times. But being thus taken, he was carried to *Sterlin*, Condemned, Forfeited, and Executed, meerly upon the Account of that Letter; his Lady, and Eleven Children turned out of Doors, his Houſe rifled, his Evidences burnt, and all the Marks of Ignominy and Contempt imaginable put upon his Family. But it was remarkable, that this very Archbiſhop was afterwards hanged (by *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, then Regent) at *Sterlin*, where he procured this unjuſt Sentence for his Acceſſion to the Murther of King *Henry*, Son to the ſaid Earl of *Lenox*, and the Forfeiture of Sir *John Melvill* was reduced, not as an Act of Favour, but Juſtice, as the whole Proceſs, yet Extant, doth teſtify, and his Heirs poſſeſs the ſaid Archbiſhop's Houſe; as alſo the Houſes of thoſe who were greateſt Enemies to his Family. Sir *John*'s Lady, a Wiſe and Excellent Woman, ... *Napier* of *Merchiſton*, and Grand Aunt to the famous *Merchiſton*, who invented that called *Napier*'s *Bones*, and the *Logarithms*; being much Diſconſolate at her Husband's Impriſonment, *&c.* he did all he could to comfort her, and told her, that God would provide better for his Children, than he could, if he were to live, which was fulfilled accordingly; his Eldeſt Son was reſtored to his Eſtate; his Second Son, Sir *Robert Melvill* of *Mordicarny*, was Created a Baron of Parliament, made Deputy Treaſurer, and entruſted with the Management of the Kingdom, as Vice-Chancellor, during King *James* VI. and the Chancellor's Abſence in *Denmark*, about his Marriage with Queen *Anne*. He was alſo Employed in ſeveral Embaſſies to *England*, both by the ſaid King, and his Mother. His Third Son, was Sir *James Melvill* of *Hall-Hill*, who wrote ſome Memoirs of thoſe Times, but they are imperfect, never being deſigned for the Preſs, but neglected, and not found till Forty Years after his Death, and then alſo torn, and much of what he had writ wanting. His Fourth Son, Mr. *William Melvill*, Lord of *Tungland*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, a Learned and Polite Man, was likewiſe Employed in ſeveral Embaſſies. His Fifth Son was Sir *Andrew Melvill* of *Garvock*, Steward of the Houſe to Queen *Mary* till her Execution, and afterwards ſerved her Son King *James*, in that ſame Station. *George*, now Earl of *Melvill*, is Son to *John*, Lord *Melvill*, who died about 1642, leaving him very young. He lived long in a private manner, not being of a medling Temper, nor willing to comply with the Courſes of the Times; yet he was obliged to retire, becauſe of the Prejudice, which ſome of thoſe at the Helm had then againſt him, upon the Account of his Principles, and his Relations; and becauſe he did not appear when Cited, which was not ſafe for many then to do, his Eſtate was Forfeited upon frivolous and falſe Pretences, but ſince reſtored by way of Juſtice. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, he was made Sole Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, advanced to the Title of an Earl, and in 1690, made High Commiſſioner to the Second Seſſion of His Majeſty's firſt Parliament; in both which Stations he behaved himſelf as a faithful Subject, and good Country-man, and is now Lord Privy Seal of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. *David*, Second Son to the Earl of *Melvill*, ſucceeded as Heir of Entail to the Earldom of *Leven*, and does now enjoy the Honours and Eſtate. This Family is of the Surname of the *Leſlies*, as is alſo that of *Rothes*, who have enjoyed the Title of Earls ſince the Time of *James* II. and therefore, upon Account of their Religion, we will ſay ſomething here of the *Leſlies*, and refer you for the reſt to the Letter *L*. Count *Leſly*, one of the Counts of the Empire, was Son to *Leſly* of *Balquhain* in *Scotland*, by the Lady *Edertel*, Siſter to the Earl of *Kelly*, and Grand Aunt to the preſent Earl of *Melvill*. He was advanced to the Honour of a Count of the Empire, for his Valour, and good Service to the Emperor, who ſent him alſo Ambaſſador to *Conſtantinople*, to Treat of a Peace, with the moſt ſplendid Retinue that ever went from *Europe* to that Court. He died without Iſſue, ſo that his Nephew *Balquhain*'s Son ſucceeded him, was alſo Count of the Empire, Lieutenant-General of the *Imperial* Army, and died in 1692. *John Leſly*, Biſhop of *Roſs*, was Ambaſſador for *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, in *England*, and wrote a Hiſtory of *Scotland* in *Latin*, Dedicated to Pope *Gregory* XIII. Sir *Alexander Leſly*, afterwards Earl of *Leven*, ſerved firſt in *Flanders* under Sir *Horatio Vere*; then he went to *Sweden*, and ſerved *Hertſoch Carle*, or Duke *Charles*, afterwards King of *Sweden*, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, his Son, and Queen *Chriſtina*, his Daughter, for ſome time, in the Quality of *Felt-Mareſchal*. When the Emperor had reduced all *Germany*, except *Stralſund*, the King of *Denmark*, ſome of the *German* Princes, and the Town of *Stralſund*, then Inveſted, and jealous of their Governor, made Application to the King of *Sweden*, to ſend them an Officer to Command in that Place; upon which he made Choice of Sir *Alexander Leſly*, who acquitted himſelf with ſo much Gallantry, that though the Plague was in the City, ſome of the Out-works not good, and that *Walleſtein* beſieged it long, with a formidable and victorious Army, which made him ſo confident of Succeſs, that he ſwore, Though it were hung in Chains betwixt Heaven and Earth, he would have it; yet Sir *Alexander* obliged him to raiſe the Siege with Diſgrace, which was the greateſt Rub that ever *Walleſtein* met with. After this, Sir *Alexander* took in the Iſland of *Rugen*, though the *Imperialiſts* were four times ſtronger than he, by which he made way for *Guſtavus Adolphus* his Landing in *Germany*. He continued in that Prince's Army till 1638, having done him conſiderable Service, and gained great Honour to himſelf. After which, he came to *Scotland*, Commanded the *Scotch* Forces in *Ireland* and *England*, with Honour and Succeſs; but, at laſt was, with ſome others of the *Scotch* Nobility, taken Priſoner at *Elliot*, by the *Engliſh*, carried to the Tower of *London*, and had his Eſtate ſequeſtered. His Son, Colonel *Leſly*, Lord *Balgenie*, married the Lady *Margaret Leſly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rothes*, and Mother to the preſenr Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh* and *Monmouth*, by whom he left one Son named *Alexander*, and one Daughter *Catharine*, the preſent Counteſs of *Melvill*, Mother to *David*, now Earl of *Leven*, who ſucceeded as Heir of Entail, the ſaid *Alexander*, Earl of *Leven*'s Three Daughters, by ..... *Howard*, Daughter to the Earl of *Carliſle*, having all died without Iſſue. The preſent Earl of *Leven*, was Colonel under the Elector of *Brandenburg*, attended King *William* in his Expedition into *Britain*, who hath made him Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, one of the Commiſſioners of the Exchequer, and a Member of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council in *Scotland*.

MELUN, a Town of *France* upon the River *Seine*, in the Government of the *Iſle of France*, with the Title of Viſcounty. The *Latin* Authors call it *Melodunum*, *Melledunum*, and *Mecledunum*. What *Cæſar* writes of *Melun* in his Commentaries ſhews, that it is very ancient,and that it was very conſiderable in his time. The Houſe of *Melun*, a very Ancient Family, got the Name from the Town *Melun*. 'Tis now both pleaſant, and well-peopled. The River forms an Iſle in it, in which ſtands the Caſtle, with the Churches of our Lady, and St. *Stephen*. There are beſides theſe, ſeveral other very fine Churches in the other Parts of the Town; as the Collegiate of our Lady, the Pariſh Church of St. *Stephen*, the Abby of St. *Peter*, *&c.* with divers Monaſteries. The Town and Suburbs are very well fortified, and have a Bailiwick, Preſidial, and Election. It is 10 Leagues above *Paris*, and 14 below *Fontainbleau*. It was often taken and re-taken during the Wars with the *Engliſh*, and ſuffered conſiderably in the Civil Wars of the XVIth. Century.

MELZI (*Lewis*) a Knight of *Malta*, born at *Milan*. He ſerv'd the King of *Spain* in *Italy*, and the *Low-Countries*, and had conſiderable Poſts under that Prince; beſides this, he got a great Reputation by his particular Talent in Horſe-manſhip, concerning which he publiſh'd a Book, entituled *Regole Militari ſupra il Governo & Servizio particolare della Cavalleria*: This Book has been Tranſlated into ſeveral Languages. As for the Author, he died at *Milan*, 1617. *Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.*

MEMEL, or *Memmel*, called by thoſe of *Curland*, *Cloupede*, Lat. *Memelium*, *Memmelburgum*, *&* *Cleupeda*, a Town of the *Ducal Pruſſia*, in the little Country called *Sclavonia*. It is ſeated near the Lake *Curon*, or *Curiſh*. 'Tis very well fortified,

tified, ſome ſay, it was built by the Knights of *Livonia*. The *Polanders* were Maſters of it after them, and the *Swedes* after theſe; but now it belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Cromer*.

MEMEL, *Memen*, or *Ruſſe*, a River of *Poland*, the *Chronus* of *Ptolemæus*, formerly in *Sarmatia*. The *Germans* call it *Memel*, the *Polanders*, *Memen*, and the *Pruſſians*, towards the Mouth of it, call it *Ruſſe*. The River *Memel* ſprings in *Lithuania*, near the Town *Slucko*, and falls into the *Baltick* Sea.

MEMMINGEN, an *Imperial* Town of *Germany*, in *Algou* in *Suabia*. It is ſituate near the *Iſler*, within Seven or Eight Leagues of the *Danaw*.

MEMNON, was an *Æthiopian*; for this Country is called *Memnonia* by the Poets, and ſome think, that he was King thereof. *Anticles*, quoted by *Pliny*, ſays, *Memnon* was the Inventer of Letters, or Characters, *An. Mun.* 2232, Fifteen Years before the Reign of *Phoroneus*, King of *Argos*. He muſt not be confounded with *Memnon*, Admiral of *Darius*, laſt King of *Perſia*, his Fleet. *Ovidius lib.* 13. *Metam. Plinius*, *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Pauſanias*, *Qu. Smyrnæus*, *Bacon*, *Suidas*, *&c.*

MEMNON, Son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, was kill'd by *Achilles*, at the Siege of *Troy*, where he commanded ſome Auxiliary Troops for *Priam*. *Pauſanias* ſays, that he came from *Suſa* in *Perſia*, and *Diodorus Siculus* Relates that *Teutamus*, King of *Aſſyria*, ſent this *Memnon* at the Head of twenty thouſand Men to raiſe the Seige of *Troy*. The Poets pretend that his Aſhes were turned into Birds. The Ancients likewiſe mention a Famous Statue of *Memnon* at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, which made a ſort of a mournful noiſe when it was beat upon and warm'd a little with the Rayes of the Sun. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 13. *Pauſan. in Phoſic. Plin. Lib.* 7. *cap.* 58. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 16*th*. *&c.*

MEMON, 22d. Califf, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, ſucceeded his Father *Imbrael* in 849. He had a great Inclination for Virtue and Sciences, writ to the Emperor *Michael*, and deſired he would ſend him *Leo* the Philoſopher, Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, to teach him Mathematicks; but the Emperor refuſed to comply, though *Memon* promiſed to live in Peace with him, and pay him a conſiderable Sum of Gold, to help to defray the Charges of the fore-going War. This diſappointment angered him ſo much, that he Invaded the Provinces of the Empire, but loſt the Battel, and his Life, in 865. 'Tis ſaid, that the two Armies being in ſight the one of the other, he asked a Chriſtian, whom he had taken Priſoner, the Name of that place, who told him the Country was called *Lalaceon*, the Place of Battle *Eptoſante*, and the River *Hire*, which he interpreted to portend bad Succeſs; becauſe *Lalaceon* ſignifies *Affliction of the People*, *Eptoſante*, *Baniſhed*, and *Hire*, *Trod under the Enemies Feet*. *Marmol*.

MEMPHIS, Heb. *Odoph*, an Ancient, Great and Populous City of *Egypt*, built above the Diviſion of the *Nile* into two great Branches, but near it, and in the form of a Tube. *Joſeph* 8. *Ant.* 6. *Minos*, King of *Egypt*, built this City, which, next to *Alexandria*, was the greateſt of the old Cities, being 150 *Stadia* in Compaſs. It was, a long time, the Royal City of the Kings of *Egypt*, as appeareth by the Pyramids, and other ancient Monuments about it. The Prieſts of this Place were ſo much celebrated for their Learning, that *Plato* and *Pythagoras* went to hear them; yet they were noted to be exceſſive Superſtitious. In St. *Herom*'s Time, they Worſhipped here a braſs Bull, as a God. This was alſo the Place where *Apis*, or *Serapis*, (the Living Bull) had his Temple, and the Devils gave out their Oracles. *Antipater*, the Father of *Herod*, took this City, which was afterwards called *Babylon*, and now *Cairo*, or *Grand Cairo*, and of whoſe Greatneſs, ſtrange, incredible Stories are related in our Times; as, that it is twice as big as *Paris*, but, in truth, it is equal to *Rome* (11 Miles in Compaſs) and much more Populous, as *Lend. Romanus de Navigatione lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. ſaith. *Selim* took this City, and added it to his Dominions, in 1515, *Ptolemy*. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 29. 50. *See* GRAND CAIRO.

MEMPHITÆ, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt* that Reigned at *Memphis*, between the Lower *Egypt*, and *Thebais*. The firſt King was *Menes*, who gave the beginning to the Empire of *Egypt*, and Founded the three *Dynaſties* of *This*, *Thebes*, and *Memphis*. *See* DYNASTIE.

MENADES. Women tranſported with Fury, who Worſhipped *Bacchus*. They were alſo called *Bacchantes*. They killed *Orpheus*, as *Ovid* feigns it, in the 11th. Book of his *Metam*. *See* BACCHANTES.

MENAHEM (*de Lonzano*) a *Rabbi*, compoſed a Book, Intituled *Secte Jadoth*, wherein he Treats of divers things; the firſt Part, *Ortora*, *The Light of the Law*, is the moſt conſiderable, for here the Author examines the *Hebrew* Text of the *Pentateuch*, and compares it with a great a number of Manuſcript Copies, the exacter to mark the different Readings, even to the very Niceties of Accent. It was printed at *Venice* in 1618. Some of the Copies may be had now of the *Jews* of *Amſterdam*. *M. Simon*.

MENAION. The Name given by the *Greeks*, to the twelve Volumes of their Church Service. They anſwer to the twelve Months of the Year, and every Volume takes in a Month. In this Book, is contain'd the Office for the Saints, of every Day, Methodically digeſted. The Menology is drawn out of this *Menaion*. *Leo Allatius Diſſert.* 1. *De Libris Eccleſiaſticis Græcorum*.

MENAN, a River of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula*, beyond *Ganges*. It is ſaid to ſpring out of the Lake of *Chiamai*, in the Territories of the King of *Ava*. It overflows every ſix Months. The Name *Menan*, in the *Indian* Language, ſignifieth *The Mother of Rivers*. After having run through ſeveral Kingdoms, it paſſed into that of *Siam*, and after a conſiderable Courſe, falls into the Gulph of *Siam*.

MENANDER, a Diſciple of *Simon Magus*, and his Country-man. He taught the ſame Errors with his Maſter in the firſt Century, but preferred himſelf to him ſaying, *He was ſent to ſave Mankind*, *That his Diſciples ſhould never die*. *Baſilides* and *Saturninus* were his Scholars. *St. Epiph. Baron.*

MENANDER, a Comick Poet of *Athens*, was born in the 109th. *Olympiad*, as appears by an Ancient Inſcription in *Gruther*. He is ſaid to be the Prince of New *Comedy*; *Plutarch* prefers him to *Ariſtophanes*, both for his Judgment, and the Sobriety of his Stile. He is ſaid to have written a Hundred and eight Comedies, which are all loſt, excepting ſome Citations from Ancient Authors. *See*, *Stobæus*'s Collection. *Caſaubon in Athen. Voſſius. de Poet Græc. pag* 57, 58, *&c.*

MENAPIANS, a People of the *Belgick Gaul*, which *Cæſar*, *Plinius* and *Tacitus* mention. *P. Briet* and *Sanſon* ſay, theſe People inhabited the Country that lies between the *Scheld*, and the *Meuſe*, now the Dutchy of *Brabant*. Their chief Town was *Keſſel*, upon the *Meuſe*.

MENARDUS (*Hugo*) a *Benedictin* in *France*, born at *Paris*: He was a Perſon of a conſiderable Figure, for his Learning, the greateſt Scholars of his time, having a value for him, and conſulting him often, in Caſes of difficulty. In 1629, He publiſh'd a *Martyrology* of the Saints of his order, with Notes upon it; this Work is in two Volumes in Folio. In 1638, He Printed a Treatiſe of St. *Bennet* of *Anian*, call'd *Concordia Regularum*, with the Life of that Saint, written by *Ado Viennenſis*: *Menardus*'s Notes upon it, are very curious, and ſo are thoſe which he wrote upon the Book *De Sacramentis*, of *Gregory* the Great, publiſh'd in Quarto in 1642. He wrote likewiſe a Treatiſe, call'd *Diatriba de Unico Dionyſio*, and Remarks upon an Epiſtle attributed to St. *Barnaby* the Apoſtle. *Dacherius*.

MENASSEH (*Ben Iſrael*) a *Jew* of the *Spaniſh* Synagogue of *Amſterdam*, has rendred himſelf famous amongſt Chriſtians, by the ſeveral Works which he compoſed in *Latin*, *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe*. In his Conciliador printed at *Francfort*, in 1632, he endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming Contradictions of Scripture. The Method he follows is altogether the *Jewiſh*, making uſe of the Teſtimony of ancient and late *Rabbi's*. He alſo acts the Philoſopher, and Cabbaliſt, in ſome Places, and in other, keeps cloſe to the Letter. They that are curious of *Jewiſh* Literature, may ſatisfie themſelves in this Work, which is full of it. The Author takes this Quality, *Theologo y Philoſopho Hebræo*, and ſays in the Preface, That none of his Nation wrote on this Subject before him. *M. Simon*.

MENCRATES, or *Menecrates*, a Phyſician of *Syracuſa*, lived in the CVth. *Olympiad*, in the time of *Artaxerxes Ochus*. He was much eſteemed for his Skill, but was far more notorious for his Vanity. He led ſuch as he Cured along with him, dreſſing one like *Apollo*, a Second like *Æſculapius*, and a Third like *Hercules*, and he himſelf took the Crown, Scepter, and Name of *Jupiter*, as having given life to others. He directed a Letter to *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander the Great* thus, *Mencrates Jupiter Philippo regi ſalutem*, King *Philip* Subſcribed his Anſwer to him thus, *Philippus Mencrati* ὑγιαίνειν, Philip *wiſhes* Mencrates *good Senſe*. *Suidas*, *Ælian*.

MENDE near *Lot*, a Town and Biſhoprick of *France*, in the Province of *Guivaudan*, in the Government of *Languedoc*, in *Cevennes*. The *Latins* call it *Mimatum Gabalorum*, or *Mirnata*. 'Tis ſituate in a Valley ſurrounded with Hills. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars, but is ſtill conſiderable, and very pleaſant, having many fine Churches, and other Stately Buildings, as the Biſhop's Palace, *&c.* This Prelate is Earl of the Country, Shares in the Juriſdiction of the Town with the King, and has part of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and had Privilege formerly to coin Money.

MENDECIANS, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, that Reigned at *Mendes*, in the middle of *Delta*, in the Lower *Egypt*. He that Founded that *Dynaſty*, was called *Nepheritus*, or *Nephreeus*. His Succeſſors were *Acoris*, *Pſammuthis*, and *Nepheritus* II. who Reigned in all but 32 Years. *Paulus Pezron*, *Antiquité des Temps*.

MENDGLIGERI, a Prince of the Leſſer *Tartary*, who, in the year 1530, enter'd *Moſcovy*, took the Town of *Moſco* and plunder'd it, and preſs'd the Caſtle ſo hard, that the great Duke was forc'd to beg Peace of him, and conſent to the diſadvantage of Tribute. *Mendgligeri*, having the vanity to ſhew himſelf Sovereign of *Moſco*, Order'd his Statue to be ſet up in the middle of the Town, obliging the Great Duke to make a profound Reverence to it, every time that he pay'd his Tribute; after this Victory he retir'd to *Crim*, and his Brother *Sapgeri*, went to *Cazan* to ſet up a Sovereignty there; *Mendgligeri* having a mind to enlarge his Conqueſts, beſieged the Town of *Rezan*, letting the *Vaivode* underſtand at the ſame time, that it was now to no purpoſe for him to reſiſt, ſince the Grand Duke of *Muſcovy* was his Subject; and to convince him of the truth of this matter, he was ſo imprudent as to ſend him the Inſtrument unſeal'd, by which the Great Duke oblig'd himſelf to become Tributary. The *Vaivode* immediately diſpatches theſe Writings open to *Moſco*, upon the ſight of which, the *Citizens* threw down *Mendgligeri*'s Statue, and made ſo Vigorous a Reſiſtance, that he was forc'd to Raiſe the Siege. *Olearius*, Voyage of *Moſcovy*.

MENDOZA (*Francis de*) Knight of the Order of *Calatrava*; He ſerv'd the King of *Spain* in ſeveral Embaſſies, and in the Low-Country Wars, and was taken Priſoner by the *Dutch* at the Siege of *Newport*; and at his Return into *Spain*, Married the Dutcheſs of *Veragua*, after whoſe Death he went into Prieſts Orders, and died in 1623, being nominated by the King, to the Biſhoprick of *Siguença*. He publiſh'd an Account of his Embaſſies. Intitled, *Franciſci de Mendoza Relatio Legationis ſuæ ad Cæſariam Majeſtatem. Ad Arche-Ducem Auſtriæ*, *&* *Regem Poloniæ*. Printed at *Bruſſels* in 1679. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

MENE, a Goddeſs, formerly Worſhipped by the *Roman* Women, and Maidens, as curing them of their Monthly Iſſue. She hath the Name from the *Greek* Word μὴν, a *Month*, or μήνη, *the Moon*; and ſome have taken her for the very Moon. *S. Auguſtinus lib.* 4. *de Civit. Dei cap.* 4.

MENEDEMUS, a Philoſopher, Son of one of *Phedo*'s Diſciples, Native of *Erythreum*, lived in the CXXth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 454, in great Eſteem, and high Employments in his own Country. King *Antigonus* ſending to him to come to a Drinking bout with him, he deſired to be Excuſed, and returned him this Anſwer, *Remember thou art a Kings Son, and ought not to do any thing unworthy thy ſelf.* To one that ask'd him, *Whether a wiſe Man ſhould Marry?* He made Anſwer, *Do not you know I have a Wife.* Another telling him, *That it was a great Happineſs to have what we deſire:* He ſaid, *It was a greater not to deſire but what we have.* 'Tis ſaid, he was very ſerviceable to his Country, and that he ſtarved himſelf to death, becauſe he could not prevail with *Antigonus*, to deſiſt from oppreſſing it. *Strabo.*

MENEDEMUS, a *Cynick* Philoſopher, Diſciple of *Colotes* of *Lampſacum*, was ſo extravagantly Superſtitious, that he pretended he was come out of Hell, to examine Men's Actions in order to give the Gods an Account of them. He wore a long, tawny-coloured Robe, which hung down to his Heels, a red Saſh about him, a kind of Turban on his Head, marked with twelve Letters, Buskins on his Feet, wore his Beard long, and carried a Stick, on which he reſted himſelf from time to time. *Diogenes Laertius.*

MENELAUS, the Brother of *Agamemnon*, King of *Mycenæ*, married *Helena*, whom *Paris* run away with; which occaſioned the *Trojan* War, as is obſerved elſewhere. *See* HELENA.

MENELAUS, Brother to *Simon* and *Lyſimachus*, was of the Tribe of *Benjamin*: He got the High Prieſt-hood, of which *Jaſon* was Depriv'd. This *Jaſon* had given the *Ready* for it, but *Menelaus* beat him at the ſame Weapon, and got his Poſt from him, by outbidding him at *Rome*, however not being able to make good the Payment according to Articles, his Brother *Lyſimachus* was made High-Prieſt. After this, *Menelaus*, being Reinforced in the *Pocket*, got into the Chair once again, and being complain'd of by *Onias*, for conveying away the Conſecrated Plate, he got that Good Man murthered by *Andronicus*. This wicked *Menelaus* was in *Antiochus Epiphanes*'s Train, when he Prophan'd the Temple. But afterwards he was put to Death by *Antiochus Eupator*. *Joſephus Lib.* 12. *Antiq. Jud. &c.*

MENES, born at *This*, a Town of *Thebais*, in the Upper *Egypt*, was the Founder of the *Egyptian* Empire. He is ſaid to have had three Sons, that divided his Empire among themſelves. The Firſt was named *Athotis*, who Commanded after him at *This* and *Thebes*. The Second was *Curudes*, who had for his Portion all Lower *Egypt*, where he Eſtabliſhed the Kingdom of *Heliopoli*, which afterwards was the Kingdom of *Dioſpoli*. The Third was *Necherophes*, who Reigned at *Memphis*, between the Lower and Higher *Egypt*. Some Authors are of Opinion, That this *Menes* ſat upon the Throne 117 Years after the Birth of *Phaleg*, the Son of *Heber*, which was the very Year of the Diſperſion of the People throughout the whole Earth. He is ſaid to have built *Memphis*, and, that by a wonderful invention, he ſtopped the *Nile* near this Town, *viz.* by a Cauſey 100 Furlongs broad, and cauſed it to take another Courſe through the Mountains, through which it now runs. This Cauſey was kept with great care, by the Kings of *Egypt*, and they uſed to keep Guards upon it, leaſt it ſhould be ſpoiled. *P. Pezron's Antiquity of Times*, *Marmol of Africk lib.* 11.

MENESARCHUS, the Son of *Pythagoras*, kept his Father's School for a while, with his Brother *Telauges*. It is the Opinion of *Euſebius* in his Chronicles. But *Diogenes Laertius* ſaith, That *Pythagoras* had but one Son, who was this ſame *Telauges*. *Diogenes Laërtius in vita Pythagoræ.*

MENESTHEUS, or *Mneſtheus*, the Son of *Peteos*, He was King of *Athens*, and Conquered that Kingdom by the help of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, who forced *Theſeus* out of it, *An. Mun.* 2864. He died in the Iſland *Meloz*, returning from the *Trojan* War, *An. Mun.* 2871. having Reigned Seven Years. *Plutarch. in Theſ. Euſebius in Chron.*

MENGRELIA: See *Mingrelia.*

MENGUS (*Hieronymus*) A *Franciſcan*, Living towards the End of the XVIth. *Century*, was a Learned Man, and wrote a Book, call'd *Flagellum Dæmonum*, to which he afterwards added a Second Part, call'd *Fuſtis Dæmonum*. It was Printed at *Venice*, 1587. *See Poſſevin, &c.*

MENIPPUS, a *Cynick* Philoſopher, was born a Slave in *Phœnicia*. He got, in a little time, wherewithal to purchaſe his liberty, and to make himſelf a Citizen of *Thebes*. From that time he became an Uſurer, for which infamous Trade, being laugh'd at and ſcorned by every body, out of ſhame and deſpair hanged himſelf. He compoſed thirteen Books full of Railery and Satyr; though others affirm, that theſe Books were none of his, but writ by *Dionyſius* and *Zopyrus*. *Diogenes Laertius* mentions ſeveral Greek Authors of that Name. The firſt had writ the Hiſtory of the *Lydians*, and abbreviated the Works of *Xanthus*; the ſecond was a Sophiſt of *Caria*; another was a Graver, and two were Painters.

MENIPPUS of *Stratonica*, a Town of *Caria*, was a famous Orator in his time. *Plutarch* and *Strabo* mention him with Commendation, as likewiſe *Cicero*, who owns *Menippus* for the firſt Man, and the moſt Eloquent of his Age; and, in a word, a true *Attick* Orator. *Strabo lib.* 14. *Cicero in Bruto.*

MENNAS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in the VIth. Century, ſucceeded *Anthymus* in 536. He was Chief of the great Monaſtery, or Hoſpital of that City called *Samſon*, and Pope *Agapet* Ordained him, at the Requeſt of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. He called a Synod againſt the *Origeniſts*, in 536, and another in 538. But afterwards, his exceſſive Complaiſance with the Court, engaged him in the Sentiments of the Emperor, who publiſhed an Edict againſt the three Chapters, and Pope *Vigilius* blaming his Weakneſs, Excommunicated him. *Mennas* indeed owned his Fault, and died in the Communion of the Church, in 552. *Evagrius lib.* 4. *Anaſtaſius, in vit. Pontif. Baronius in Annal.*

MENNONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptiſts* in *Holland*, ſo called from one *Mennon Simonis* of *Friſia*, who livid in the XVIth. Century. The Proteſtants, as well as the *Roman* Catholicks, confuted them. Several *Socinians* joined with them. *M. Stoupp* explains their Doctrine thus, *Mennon* is not the firſt of the *Anabaptiſts*, but having rejected the *Enthuſiaſms* and Revelations of the firſt *Anabaptiſts* and their Opinions, touching the New Kingdom of Jeſus Chriſt, he ſet up other Tenets, which his Sectators hold to this time. They Believe, That the New Teſtament is the only Rule of our Faith, That the Terms of Perſon and Trinity are not to be uſed, in ſpeaking of the Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt, That the firſt Men were not Created Juſt, That there is no Original Sin, That Jeſus Chriſt had not his Fleſh from the Subſtance of his Mother *Mary*, but from the Eſſence of his Father, That it is not lawful for Chriſtians to Swear, or Exerciſe any Office of Magiſtracy, nor uſe the Sword to puniſh Evil-Doers, nor to wage War upon any Terms, That a Chriſtian may attain to the height of Perfection in this Life, That the Miniſters of the Goſpel ought to receive no Sallary, That Children are not to be Baptized, That the Souls of Men, after Death, reſt in an unknown place. In the mean time, theſe *Mennonites* are broken into ſeveral Diviſions, for very inconſiderable Reaſons. Many amongſt them have embraced the Opinions of the *Socinians*, or rather of *Arians*, touching the Godhead of Jeſus Chriſt, and they are all for Toleration in Religion; not thinking that they may lawfully debar from their Aſſemblies, any Man that leads a pious Life, and that owns the Scriptures for the Word of God. Theſe are called *Galenites*, and borrow their Name from a Phyſician of *Amſterdam*, called *Galen*. Some of them are called in *Holland*, *Collegiates*, becauſe they meet privately, and every one in their Aſſembly hath the Liberty to Speak, to Expound the Scriptures, to Pray, and to Sing. They that are truly Collegiates, are *Unitarians*. They never receive the Communion in their College, but they meet twice every Year, from all Parts of *Holland* at *Rynsbourg*, a Village about two Leagues off *Leyden*, where they receive the Sacraments; the firſt that ſits at the Table, may diſtribute it to the reſt, and all Sects are admitted, even the *Roman* Catholicks, if they would come. *Stoupp's Religion of the Hollanders.* *See* ANABAPTISTS.

MENOCHIUS, vulgarly called *Menochio* (*James*) a famous Lawyer, born at *Pavia*. He was of a mean Family, but he made it Illuſtrious by his Merit and Learning; for he became ſo Skilful in the Law, that he was commonly called the *Baldus*, and *Bartholus* of his Age. All the Princes of *Italy*, endeavoured to get him to read in their Univerſities. He read in *Piedmont*, then at *Piſa*, then at *Padua*, where he lived 23 Years together; but at laſt, the love of his Country brought him to *Pavia*, where he got the Profeſſor's Chair of *Nicholas Gratiani*, dead a little before. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, ſhewed, on ſeveral Occaſions, the great Eſteem he had for *Menochio*, by making him firſt Councellor, then Preſident of the Council at *Milan*. He hath got an Immortal Fame by his Works; the moſt conſiderable are theſe, *De recuperanda poſſeſſione, De adipiſcenda poſſeſſione, De præſumptionibus, De arbitrariis Judicum quæſtionibus & Cauſis Conciliorum, Tom. XIII, &c.* *James Menochio* died *Auguſt* 10. 1607. Aged 75 Years. *Thomaſini in Elog. Illuſt. P.* 1. *Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. d'Huom. Letter. Ghilini, Thuanus, Riccioli, &c.*

MENOCHIUS (*John Stephen*) born at *Pavia*, and Son to the famous *James Menochius*. He was bred to Learning; in which he made a conſiderable Progreſs. This *Menochius* afterwards turn'd Jeſuit, and had ſome of the beſt Poſts in *Italy*, belonging to his Order. His Works are, *Hiero-politicon, ſeu Inſtitutionis Politicæ è Sacris Scripturis depromptæ, Lib. III. Inſtitutionis Oeconomicæ è Sacris Literis depromptæ, Lib. II. Brevis Explicatio ſenſus Literalis totius Scripturæ, Tom. II. De Republica Hebræorum, Lib. VIII. &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17, *&c.*

MENOLOGY, that is, a *Greek Calender*, which anſwers to a Martyrology, wherein the Lives of the Saints in ſhort, or their Names only, are cited; and is different from what they call Μηναῖον, *Menaion*; which is like the Papiſt's Breviary. *Leo Allat.* 1. *Diſſert. de lib. Eccleſ.*

MENTEL, (*John*) a *German* Gentleman, born at *Strasbourg*, Invented the Art of Printing, about 1440, or 42, and at firſt made the Letters of Box, or Pear-Tree, afterwards of Pewter, and, at laſt, of Lead, Pewter, Braſs, and Antimony, mixt together. *Gensfleich*, his Servant, revealed his Maſter's Art to a Goldſmith, named *Guttemberg*; but the Emperor *Frederick* III. by Patent in 1466, declared *Mentel* the only Inventer of the Art, and permitted him to Crown the Lion in his Coat of Arms with Gold, and to add a Golden Crown, ſurmounted with a Bunch of ſtreight Feathers, to the Lion on the Creſt, which may be ſeen ſtill in his Poſterity's Coat of Arms. *Jam. Mentel de vera Typographiæ origine* 1650. *Pariſiis.*

MENTZ, Lat. *Moguntia, Mogontiacum*, a City of *Germany* of great Antiquity, ſituate upon the *Rhine*, 6 *German* Miles from *Frankfort* on the *Main* to the W. 18 from *Treves*, and 15 from *Spire* to the N. It derived its Name from the River *Main*, or *Mein*, which falls into the *Rhine* over againſt it. The ancienteſt City in that part of *Germany*, as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour, being a City in the Times of *Druſus*, General of *Auguſtus*. In 745, it was made an Archbiſhop's See, inſtead of *Worms*, to which it was Suffragan before. It was very ſeverely treated by *Frederick Ænobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158, bnt rebuilt and reſtored by *Otho* IV. In 1462, it was taken by *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw*, its Biſhop. Its Univerſity was opened in 1461. *Guſtavus Adolphus* entered it in Triumph in 1631. It was re-taken from the *Swedes* in 1635, but they took it the next Year after, and kept it till the Peace of *Munſter*. It claims the Invention of Printing, about 1430. Dr. *Brown* ſays, 'tis a ſtrong and guarded Place, adorned with Churches, Monaſteries, and other fair Buildings; but the narrowneſs of its Streets, and many old Houſes, take away from its Beauty. 'Tis moſt extended towards the River, and that part excels the other alſo towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built. Its Archbiſhop is Great Chancellor of the Empire, and the firſt of the Electoral College, in all Publick Conventions, he ſits at the right Hand of the Emperor. This City received a *French* Garriſon in 1688, but being beſieged by the Confederate Forces, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, it was ſurrendered *September* 11. 1689, after ſix or ſeven Weeks reſiſtance. There has been ſeveral Councils held at *Mentz*; one in the Reign of King *Lewis the Debonnaire*, who, in 828, ordered the convening of four Councils, which were held the Year following at *Mentz, Paris, Lyons*, and *Toulouſe*; *Lewis* confirm'dthe Decrees of theſe Four Councils in that of *Worms*, held the ſame Year. *Rabanus Maurus*, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, held four Councils. The firſt of which met in *October* 847. The buſineſs treated, was the ſettling and ſecuring the Privileges of the Church. For the reſt, we refer the Reader to the Editions of the Councils. There are Forty two Canons in the Chapter of *Mentz*, of which, the Twenty four Seniors have the Right of chuſing the Archbiſhop, and by conſequence, of giving a Prince Elector to the Empire, who is afterwards confirm'd by the Pope and Emperor. By the latter Conſtitutions of this Church, no Man is qualified to be choſen Canon, unleſs he can prove himſelf a Gentleman of four Deſcents. In the Year 1695. *March* 30. The Elector and Archbiſhop of this City, *Anſelm Francis Frederick de Angelheim* departed this Life, being very old, after having held the Biſhoprick about 16 Years, and was ſucceeded in that and the Electorate, by *Lothair Francis de Schonborn*, his Co-adjutor and Biſhop of *Bamberg*.

MEPPEN, a fortified Town of *Weſtphalia*, on the little River *Haſe*, between *Munſter* and *Embden*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

MERCADO, called *Mercatus* (*Lewis*) *Philip* II's Phyſician, born at *Valladolid* in *Spain*, flouriſhed in 1580, and 90. All his Works were printed at *Frankfort* in 5 Volumes in *Folio*. *Caſtellan in vita Illuſt. Medic.*

MERCATOR (*Gerard*) one of the moſt famous Geographers of his time, born in 1512 at *Ruremonde* in the *Low-Countries*, ſo delighted in Mathematicks, that he neglected Eating and Sleeping. He compoſed a Chronology, ſome Geographical Tables, an *Atlas*, *&c.* beſides Divinity and Philoſophy Books. He engraved and coloured his Maps himſelf. He died in 1594. *Voſſius de Scient. Math. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MERCATOR, (*Marius*) an Eccleſiaſtical Writer, living in the Vth. Century, and Contemporary with St. *Auguſtin*. He wrote againſt the *Neſtorians, Pelagians, &c.* What Profeſſion he was of is not certain, though 'tis plain, he died before the ſitting of the Council of *Chalcedon*, held in 451, for otherwiſe he would not have treated *Theodoret* ſo ruggedly, who was receiv'd as an Orthodox Prelate by that Council. St. *Auguſtin* had a great Value for this *Mercator*, as appears by a Letter which he wrote to him, deſiring him if he knew of any Books lately publiſhed, to convey them to him. *Si quid hinc abſolutum ac Definitum Diſputatione rationabili atque perfecta, vel audiſti, vel legiſti, vel etiam audire, vel legere aut excogitare potueris, peto mihi mittere non graveris; Ego enim, quod confitendum eſt charitati tuæ, plus amo dicere quam docere. Garnerius*, the Jeſuit, has publiſh'd his Works from the Library of the Chapter of *Beauvais*.

MERCATRUDE, or *Marcatrude*, *Gontran*, King of *Orleans*'s Second Wife, who being jealous of *Venerande*, poiſoned her Son *Gombaut* by *Gontran*; but ſoon after, by a juſt Judgment of God, loſt her own Son, and was Divorced. She died about 566, or 67. *Gregor. Tur. lib.* 4. *cap.* 24.

MERCAVA, a Word famous amongſt the *Jews*, to ſignify deep Speculations on the Nature of God and Spiritual Beings. It ſignifieth properly a *Chariot*, and has been taken out of *Ezekiel*'s Viſion, where Chariots are often mentioned. *Rabbi Juda*, ſurnamed *The Holy*, Author of the *Miſna*, comprehends under the Name of the Work of *Mercava*, the Three Viſions, *viz.* That of the Wheels, Of the Beaſts, and, Of the Man, according as they are written in *Ezekiel*. *R. Moſes* alſo underſtands by *Mercava*, the high Myſteries of the Creation, underſtood only by wiſe Men, and not to be expounded to common People. *M. Simon.*

MERCER, an Anabaptiſt in the XVIIth. Century, kept Priſoner in *England*, for publiſhing his Errors, *viz.* That Baptiſm is a Prophane Invention; That Regneration is to be received by the Adult only. *Walter Chron. S.* 17. *cap.* 20.

MERCIA, the Name of a large Kingdom of *Britain*, in the time of the Heptarchy; large in compariſon to the reſt, for it contained no leſs than 16 Counties, beſides part of *Hartfordſhire*, as may be ſeen under the Word *Heptarchy*. It took the Name of *Mercia*, from the Word *Meare*, ſignifying a *Bound*, or *Limit*; this Kingdom being, in a manner, bounded by all the reſt of the *Saxon* Kingdoms.

MERCIER, Lat. *Mercerus* (*John le*) born at *Uzez* in *Languedoc*. Died in 1570. *Thuanus* ſaith, That he was the moſt Learned in *Hebrew*, that ever was amongſt the Chriſtians. His Comments on many Books of the Bible, are much eſteemed. *Joſias le Mercier*, his Son, was famous alſo for his Learning and Works, being a conſiderable Critick, the beſt of his Performances of this kind, are his *Nonius Marcellus*, which he has very exactly corrected. He wrote Notes likewiſe upon *Ariſtenetus, Tacitus, Dictys Cretenſis*, and upon *Apuleius*'s Book, *De Deo Socratis*, &c. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. lib.* 2. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 3. *Le Mire*, &c.

MERCOEUR, a little Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, honoured with the Title of Dukedom. King *Charles* IX. erected it into a Principality in 1563, and afterwards into a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1569, and it gave its Name to the Ancient and Noble Houſe of *Mercoeur*, or *Mercueil*. *M. M. Juſtel, S. Marthe, Du Cheſne, Du Bouchet, Du Puy, &c.*

MERCURIALE, the Name of an Aſſembly of the Parliament of *Paris*, held the firſt *Wedneſday* after St. *Martin*'s Holy-day, and the firſt *Wedneſday* after *Eaſter*-Week; where the firſt Preſident, and one of the Attorneys-General, ſpeak againſt the Cheats and Diſorders in the Adminiſtring of Juſtice. This Word is alſo taken for the Diſcourſe, made that Day on that Subject. Thence *Mercuriale* is taken for a publick Reprimand. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MERCURIALIS, (*Jerome*) born at *Forli* in *Italy*, in the XVIth. Century. He was an Eminent Phyſician, and a General Scholar. His Writings are, Six Books, *De Arte Gymnaſtica*, which gain'd him great Reputation. His other Works were in his Profeſſion, i. e. *De Componendis Medicamentis. De Venenis, & Morbis Venenoſis. De Morbis Puerorum. De Morbis Cutaneis. De Morbis Oculorum & Aurium. De Cognoſcendis*

noſcendis & curandis Humani Corporis Affectibus, Lib. V. Hippocratis Opera Omnia, Græcè & Latinè Edita & Scholiis Illuſtrata. Galeni Opera Latine converſa & emendata, &c. *Thomaſini in Elog. Doct. Caſtilan in Vit. Illuſt. Medic. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.* &c.

MERCURY, a Heathen God, Son of *Jupiter* by *Maia.* They commonly diſtinguiſh three other *Mercury*'s; but they are not different from *Maia*'s Son. He was the God's Meſſenger, having Wings at his Heels, and a *Caduceus* in his Hand. He conducted the Souls of the Deceaſed into Hell, and had Power to take them out again. He was the God of Eloquence and Merchandice. By *Jupiter*'s Order he play'd the hundred Ey'd *Argos* aſleep, and afterwards kill'd him. He likewiſe ſtole *Apollo*'s Oxen, which he kept for *Admetus. Mercury* alſo turn'd *Battus* into a Touch-ſtone, and perform'd a great many other Exploits. *Mercury* is alſo one of the Seven Planets. *Ovid. Metam. Heſiod. Homer. Natal. Comes, &c.*

MERCURY, Named by the *Gracians Triſmegiſtus*, that is, *Three Times Great*, becauſe Prieſt, King, and Philoſopher, was an *Egyptian*, lived after *Moſes*, and invented divers Arts. *Cicero* and *Lactantius* ſay, That there were five great Men of that Name, and that this was the laſt. *Merſilius Ficinus* makes him *Atlas*'s Nephew; and, according to St. *Auſtin*, he was a Magician. His Works are loſt, and the Two Dialogues, *i. e.* his *Poemander* and *Aſclepius*, attributed unto him, are not his. *St. Auſtin lib.* 8. *c.* 23. *De Civit. Dei. Strabo l. ib. Cauſabon. Marſil. Ficin. Genebrard. Chron.* &c.

MERE, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred.

MERIDA, a Town of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, on the River *Guadiana*, Lat. *Emerita Auguſta*, conſiderable formerly, but ruined now. Its Metropolitan See was transferr'd in 1124, by *Calliſtus* II. to St. *James* of *Compoſtella* in *Galicia.* The *Moors* were turned out of *Merida* in 1230, and the Knights of St. *James's of the Sword*, truſted with it. There is a Caſtle, where the Magnificence of the Ancients is admired, in the Ruins of a Triumphal Arch, ſome Aqueducts, *&c. Ambroſius. Morales Antiq. de las Cividad. de Eſpanna. Mariana. Nonius, &c.*

MERIDA, a Town and Biſhoprick of *New Spain*, or *Mexico*, in the Province of *Jucatan*, in the Northern *America*, ſo named becauſe of the Ancient Buildings found there, like thoſe of *Merida* in *Spain.* It is ſituated towards the Gulph of *Mexico. Bernardin de Lizana*'s *Hiſtory of the Province of Jucatan.*

MERIDIAN, a Circle of the Sphere paſſing from South to North, under which all People have Noon at the ſame time. Geographers uſe Meridians to mark the Longitudes, that is, to ſhew how much one Place is more Eaſtern or Weſtern than another, taking the length of the World from Eaſt to Weſt; and to have a fixed Term, they ſettle a firſt Meridian from whence they begin to reckon the Longitudes, drawing from Weſt to Eaſt. Moſt Geographers have choſen the *Canary* Iſlands, in the Weſt of *Africa*, for the firſt Meridian. The *Dutch* make it paſs through *Teneriff* Iſland, and the Cape *Verd*, and the *French* through the Weſt part of the Iſland of *Iron*, more Weſterly, as *Ptolemy* did, which makes a difference of 2 Decrees, 44 Minutes. The *Portugueſe* have ſettled their firſt Meridian, about 10 Degrees beyond that, *viz.* Through *Tercere*, one of the *Azores* towards *America*; becauſe, as they ſay, the Needle touched with a Load-ſtone (which varieth and declineth almoſt every where elſe) in *Tercere* Iſland, directly points to the North. Thoſe that read Voyages, muſt take Notice of the diverſity of thoſe firſt Meridians, to judge of Longitudes, and to know the diſtance of Places in reſpect of Eaſt and Weſt. Concerning the *Portugueſe*'s firſt Meridian, we muſt obſerve that they did chuſe *Tercere* Iſland, for this Reaſon, as it is reported; after the firſt Diſcovery of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, about the end of the XVth. Century, *Ferdinand* V. King of *Caſtile*, and *John* II. King of *Portugal*, made a Treaty, by which it was agreed, That they ſhould enjoy their new Conqueſts, each in an Hemiſphere, *viz.* The *Portugueſe* in the Ancient Continent, and the *Spaniards* in the New; ſo that the *Spaniards* ſhould take their Courſe towards the Weſt, to go into *America*; and the *Portugueſe* towards the Eaſt, to go to the *Indies*, beginning at the firſt Meridian, fixed in the Iſland of *Fer*, the moſt Weſterly of the *Canaries.* That Treaty was Confirmed by Pope *Alexander* VI. provided they would endeavour to eſtabliſh the Catholick Religion there. Nevertheleſs the *Portugueſe*, ſometime after, deſiring to have ſome part in *America*, complained of this Diviſion, and would have the firſt Meridian fixed in the Iſland of *Tercere*, which gave them occaſion to Conquer *Braſil*; but the changing of the *Meridian*, took away from them their Right to the *Philippine* and *Molucca* Iſlands, which were without Conteſt in their Hemiſphere, keeping *Ptolemy*'s firſt Meridian. *Hornius orb. Imper.* Others ſay, That *Magellan* being diſpleaſed with the King of *Portugal*, went to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and perſuaded him to take the *Molucca* Iſlands, which he affirmed to be in the *Spaniards* Share, moving the firſt Meridian forward Weſterly to the Iſland of *Tercere*, where it ought to be, becauſe the Needle of the Mariner's Compaſs, points directly towards the North in that place, without declining towards Eaſt or Weſt. *Memoirs Scavans.*

MERINDOL, a famous Place, for being the *Vaudois*'s Retreat, ſituate on the Borders of the Earldom of *Venaiſſin* in *Provence.* They were alſo ſettled in the Borough of *Cabriers*, in the ſame County, and in ſome Villages thereabouts, where they mightily increaſed, profeſſing their Anceſtor's Religion. But the Proteſtants appearing in *France*, and the *Vaudois* joining with them, King *Francis* I. Iſſued out a ſevere Edict againſt them, in 1535. To avoid the Execution, they ravaged the Valleys, and ſeized upon the Caſtles, and ſtrong Places in the Mountains. Then the King Commanded the Parliament of *Aix* to Exterminate them, which accordingly Condemned 19 *Vaudois* to be burnt alive, and Ordered all the Houſes of *Merindol* to be demoliſhed, as well as all their Caſtles and Forts. The *Vaudois* defending themſelves reſolutely, the King promiſed to pardon all thoſe that would Abjure their Religion, and Commanded *Grignan*, his Lieutenant in *Provence*, to gather his Forces, and deſtroy them. But inſtead of Abjuring, they went into *Provence*, breaking Images, and burning what Crucifixes they could find, and being near 16000, they deſigned to take *Marſeilles.* Then *Grignan* receiving new Orders in 1545, raiſed Soldiers, and called the Ban and Arrier-ban to march againſt the pretended Rebels, who retired into Woods, and inacceſſible Rocks; but the Old, and Infirm People, Women and Children, left behind in Towns and Villages, were put to the Sword, and all the Houſes burnt down; *Merindol*, *Cabriers*, *Cavaillon*, and other Places, were deſtroyed, and the People Maſſacred; the reſt of the *Vaudois* were ſtarved in the Woods, the ſtrongeſt only excepted, who retired to *Geneva*, and the Proteſtant *Cantons.* Three Thouſand periſhed in this occaſion; 600 of the ſtrongeſt Men were ſent to the Gallies, and 900 Houſes burnt down in 24 Villages in *Provence.* Some Hiſtorians affirm, That *Francis* I. a little before his Death, charged his Son *Henry* II. to examine the Buſineſs of *Merindol*, and ſee that Juſtice ſhould be done; and this Prince referred it to the Parliament of *Paris*, in 1551. *See* OPPEDE. *Maimbourgs Hiſt. du Calviniſm.*

MERINS, the Name of the Fifth Race of the Kings of *Fez* in *Africa*, which began to Reign in 1210. *Muhamede Enazir*, King of *Fez*, left Ten Sons, who deſtroyed themſelves by their Diviſions, giving occaſion to the Governors of Provinces, to uſurp an abſolute Power. During thoſe Diſorders, the *Merins* turned the *Almohades* out of the Kingdom of *Fez*, which they poſſeſſed till 1420. They took only the Title of Prince at firſt, and that of King afterwards, in 1269. *Haſcenes* Cheriff having killed the laſt of that Family, uſurped the Royal Authority, a Year; but was Dethroned by the *Oataſſens. Hornius Orb. Imper.*

MERIONES, Son to *Molus*, and Brother of *Dictys Cretenſis*, who wrote the *Trojan* War. He was *Idomineus*'s Charioteer, and has the Character of a good Soldier by *Homer* and *Horace.*

MERIONETHSHIRE, Lat. *Mervina*, or according to late Writers, *Merionethenſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *North Wales*; bounded on the N. with *Carnavan* and *Denbighſhires*, on the S. with *Cardiganſhire*, from which it is parted by the *Dovy*, Eaſtward with *Montgomeryſhire*, and Weſtward with the *Iriſh* Sea. Its Length from N. to S. 36 Miles, the Breadth from E. to W. 28. The whole divided into 6 Hundreds, wherein are 37 Pariſhes, and three Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices*, poſſeſſed of N. *Wales*, and now in the Dioceſs of *Bangor.* This is a very Mountainous County, not much commended either for Pleaſure or Profit, and the Hills ſo very high, that according to *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, Men may diſcourſe one with the other on the Tops thereof, and yet hardly meet beneath in a Day's time. Beſides the *Dovy*, which riſes and falls in this Shire, the *Dee* has its Riſe here, and many others of leſs Note. In the N. E. Parts of this County, is a noted Meer, called *Pimble Meer.* As for the Natives, *Cambden* commends them for their Beauty and Comelineſs. The Market-Towns are, *Herleck*, *Dolgelhe*, and *Bala.*

MERKS (*Thomas*) Biſhop of *Carliſle*, living in the Reigns of *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV. was a Perſon of great Courage and Reſolution, as appears by that remarkable Speech, he made in the Houſe of Lords, in the behalf of King *Richard*, after his Forc'd Reſignation, and the Coronation of *Henry* IV. where amongſt other things he told the Lords, "That in "*England*, the King was the Supream Power, that neither "any ſingle Magiſtrate, nor all of them together have any "Authority over the Prince, from whom all Authority and "Juriſdiction is deriv'd. What Subject (*ſays he*) can Aſ"ſiſt, or Counſel, or ſo much as Conceal the knowledge "of Violence againſt his Prince, without Unfaithfulneſs "and Treaſon? Againſt whom, the very Intention and De"ſign, though unexecuted, is ſufficient to make a Man a "Traytor; nay, Madneſs, which goes for a ſort of Inno"cence, and is a Protection in all other Caſes, is puniſhable "in this. Does the King (*continues he*) Command any thing "contrary to the Laws of God? Why then, we muſt neither

" wholly Obey, nor violently Reſiſt, but with a Religious " Fortitude ſubmit to all manner of Severity, and ſhew our " Subjection by *Suffering*, and not *Performing*: Indeed, the " Church has declar'd it no leſs than Hereſy, to affirm, That " a Prince may be Slain or Depos'd by his Subjects, for any " Miſcarriages or Diſorders either in Life or Government: " There will be faults as long as there are Men, and as we " are Patient under unſeaſonable Weather and Scarcity, when " it ſo happens; ſo are we obliged to acquieſce under the " Miſmanagement of our Governors, till it pleaſes God either " to Change or Reform them. As for King *Richard*'s Reſignation, *ſays he*, it was an Act of Compulſion and Force, " and therefore of no force to bind him: And as for the " Right of Conqueſt, which is mainly pretended; I would " gladly know what Conqueſt can a Subject make upon his " Sovereign, where the War is Inſurrection, and the Victory, High-Treaſon? The reſt of his Speech to this purpoſe, is too long to be inſerted. *Truſſel. Hiſt. in the Life of* Henry IV. *&c.*

MERLIN born in *Carmarthen* in *Wales*, lived towards the End of the Vth. Century. He is ſaid to be the Son of an *Incubus*, and that his pretended Prophecies were the effects of *Magick*. *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth* has tranſlated a Tract of this Author, and inſerted it in his Hiſtory, upon which account he is rallied by *Polydore* and others for his Credulity; however if the Prophecies of *Merlin*, had been the Writings of a *Magician*, 'tis very improbable that *Alanus de Inſulis* a very Learned and vertuous man would have writ Notes upon them. *Leland. Bayle, Cambden Brit. Speed.*

MERMEROE, a *Perſian* Captain, who having ſpent his Youth in Wars, and being not able to Walk in his old Age, was carried about in a Litter to give Advice, and to be an Example to the Soldiers. After death, his Corps was expoſed in the Fields, in hopes it would quickly be devoured by Dogs, or Wild Beaſts, which was to them, a certain Proof of their Predeſtination; as they believed, That thoſe that were not devoured, were Reprobates. *Agathias de bello Gothorum.*

MERMNADES, a Dynaſty, or Race of the Kings of *Lydia*, begun by *Gyges* about *An. Mun.* 3340, *An. Rom.* 40. Continued till *Crœſus*'s Defeat, *An. Rom.* 210. *See* LYDIA. *Herodotus lib.* 1. *or Clio. Euſeb. in Chron. Pliny lib.* 35. *cap.* 8.

MERODACH, or *Berodach* (*Baladan*) King of *Babylon*, named *Mardokempade*, by *Ptolemy*, Son of another *Baladan*, reputed *The Nabonaſſar of the Prophane*, began his Reign *An. Mun.* 3332, or 33. He ſent ſome Ambaſſadors with rich Preſents to *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*, to Congratulate the Recovery of his Health, and be informed of the famous Miracle by *Iſaiah* the Prophet, who made the Sun go 10 Degrees backward on *Ahaz*'s Dial. After that, *Merodach* took *Manaſſes*, King of *Judah*, Priſoner, and carried him in Chains to *Babylon*, *An. Mun.* 3344. and *An. Rom.* 44. The Year after he conquered *Aſſyria*, and Defeated *Arphaxad*, King of *Media*, who is taken for *Arbianees*, *Dejoce*'s Father. *Merodach* Reigned 42, or, as others ſay, 52 Years.

☞ Authors diſagree about this King of *Babylon*, ſome making him *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*'s Father, or Grand-father. Others, the King of *Nineve*, of that name, mentioned in the Book of *Judith*, which is not likely. For this *Merodach Baladan*, was Succeeded by *Ben Merodach*, and he, by *Nebuchadnezzar the Ancient*, named by *Beroſus*, and others, *Nabopolaſſar*, and he again by *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*, *Evilmerodach*'s Father, and *Balthazar*'s Grandfather; which the inquiſitive Reader may ſee more fully in the following Authors. *Euſeb. in Chron. & lib.* 2. *præp. Evang. Scaliger lib.* 5. *Emend. Temp. Torniel A.M.* 3332. *n.* 1. *&* 2. *&c. Petav. lib.* 9. *de Doct. Temp. cap.* 52. *&c.*

MEROE, an Iſland of Upper *Æthiopia*, in the River *Nile*. Modern Authors are of another Opinion, and *Voſſius* in his Diſſertation concerning the Head of that River, ſpeaks thus, *The Ancients*, ſay he, *knew not* Meroë *well*, *when they took it for an Iſland*, *ſince* Nile, *makes no Iſland in* Æthiopia. And truly if the Ancients were miſtaken in the Situation of divers Places of *Æthiopia*, it was chiefly in what they ſaid of the Iſland and Town of *Meroë*, which they remove far from the *Arabick* Gulph. Neither do I approve the Opinion of thoſe who think the Kingdom of *Gaiama*, and the Town of *Meroë*, to be the ſame thing. All the Ancients agree in this, that *Ptolemais*, (which is *Mazua*) and the Town of *Meroë*, are under the ſame Parallel. As for *Aſtraboras*, or the River that runs by *Meroë*, towards the Eaſt, it is *Mareb*, or *Marabo*. And for *Meroë* it ſelf, which according to *Ptolemy*, was in the Northern part of the Iſland, though it be above Seventy Thouſand Paces from it towards the South, according to *Pliny*, and others, I don't doubt, but it is the Town called *Beroa* or *Baroa*, and by miſtake *Batua*.

MEROPE, one of the Seven *Pleiades* mentioned by *Ovid*, *Faſt. lib.* 4. *Atlas*'s Daughter by *Pleione*. She is darker than the reſt, becauſe as the Ancients ſay, ſhe married a Man, *viz.* *Siſyphus*; her Siſters having Gods for their Huſbands.

MEROVEANS, or *Merovingians*, a Name given to the Kings of *France* of the Firſt Race, which began in 420, in *Pharamond*, who was ſucceeded by *Clodion*, and afterwards by *Merovée*, and ended with *Childeric* III. in 751. They reckon 21 Kings of that Family.

MEROVEE, or *Merouee*, King of *France*, ſucceeded *Clodion the Hairy* in 448. He joined with *Aëtius*, General of the *Romans*, and *Theodoric*, King of the *Wiſigoths*, againſt *Attila*, who named himſelf *God's Plague*. They defeated him near *Orleans*, and killed above 200000 of his Men, in 451. Afterwards *Merouee* inlarged his Dominions from the River *Somme*, far into the Country of the Second *Belgium*, and Firſt *Germany*, coming near the Rivers *Seine*, *Marne*, *Meuſe* and *Moſelle*. His great Actions, Conduct and Valour were ſuch, that the Kings of *France* of the Firſt Race, took from him the Name of *Merovingians*. He died about 457, or 458.

☞ We know nothing certainly of his Age, nor his Wife, and Children; only that *Childeric*, his Succeſſor, was his Son. Nevertheleſs it is probable, that *Merouee* was *Clodion*'s Son. *Gregor. Turon. l.* 2. *c.* 7. *Priſcus* 1. *T. Hiſt. Bizant. Proſper. in Chron. Aimon, Valois, &c.*

MEROVEE, *Chilperic* I's Second Son by *Andovere*, a fine and hopeful Prince, but unhappy. Being charmed by *Brunehaut*, he married her without his Father's Conſent, who cauſed him to be Shaved, and ſent into St. *Calez*'s Abby, whence he eſcaped, and retired to St. *Martin* of *Tours*. Afterwards he went to *Brunehaut* in *Auſtraſia*, where the Inhabitants condemning his Conduct, he reſolved to withdraw, but was killed by *Galien*, his Favourite, in 577. *Gregor. Tur. l.* 5. *c.* 13. *Marius in Chron. Mezeray, Valois, &c.*

MEROVEE, Son of *Thierry* II. King of *Burgundy* and *Auſtraſia*. *Clotaire* II. ſaved him from being murthered, like his Brethren and brought him up ſecretly in *Neuſtria*, but he died ſoon after.

MERRION (*Lord*) See *Fitz William*.

MERSBOURG, Lat. *Martiopolis*, or *Merſeburgum*, a Town of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, on the River *Yſſel*, with a Biſhoprick.

MERSBOURG, another Town of *Swabia* in *Germany*, on the Lake of *Conſtance*, now the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Conſtance*.

MERSENNUS (*Marin*) a *French Minime* Friar, much eſteemed by *Carteſius*, famous for his Learning and Works; as *Quæſtiones celebres in Geneſin*; *Cogitata Phyſico-Mathematica Tom. III. La verité des Sciences*, *&c.* He died in 1648. See his Life by *Hilarion de Coſta*.

MERSEY, a *Cheſhire* River, has its Riſe upon the Borders of this County, and *Yorkſhire*, from whence it takes its Courſe Weſtward, dividing moſt part of its way the County of *Lancaſter* from *Cheſhire*, and falls at laſt with a wide Mouth into the *Iriſh* Sea. The principal Places it Waters in its Courſe, are *Stopford* in *Cheſhire*, *Warrington* and *Leverpool* in the County of *Lancaſter*.

MERVIN, Prince of *Powiſland* in *Wales*, was the youngeſt Son of *Rhoderick*, ſurnamed *The Great*, King of *Wales*, who dividing his Kingdom amongſt his three Sons, *Ameraud*, *Cadel* and *Mervin*, beſtowed that Part of it called *Powiſland* on *Mervin*, who, being a Prince of great Valour, was looked upon as the fitteſt of the three to have his Portion on the very Borders; *Powiſland* contained the whole Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, all *Shropſhire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and part of *Denbigh* and *Flintſhires*, which Eſtate continued in *Mervin*'s Line, a long time together; but was much diſmembred by the Earl of *Cheſter* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from it a good part of *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Shropſhire*, and it was alſo diſmembred by the Princes of N. *Wales*. At laſt, *Owen ap Gryffth*, of the Line of *Mervin*, ſurrendred his Eſtate and Title to King *Edward* I. at a Parliament holden in *Shrewsbury*, and received them of the King again, to be holden in *Capite*, and free Baronage, according to the Cuſtom of *England*. Then it paſſed by Marriage to the *Charletons*, and from them to the *Greys*, *Edward* being the laſt of the Line, after whom the Title lay Extinct, till revived again in the Perſon of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Caſtle*, Created Lord *Powis*, by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1629, whoſe Deſcent was from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*.

MERULA (*Paul*) born at *Dort* in *Holland*, a famous Lawyer, Hiſtorian and Linguiſt; having Travelled all *France*, *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, to Converſe with the Learned Men of thoſe Countries. He was choſen Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, after *Juſtus Lipſius*, in which Station, he publiſhed the Fragments of *Ennius*, with Commentaries upon them; the Lives of *Eraſmus* and *Junius*, with a Coſmography in three Books; a Treatiſe of Law, *&c.* and died in 1607. *Valer. Andr. &c.*

MERULA (*George*) born at *Alexandria de la Paille*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, in the XVIth. Century. He was a great Scholar, and much eſteemed by *Eraſmus*, *Hermolaus Barbarus*, and others; he publiſh'd a Hiſtory of the Viſcounts of *Milan* in Twelve Books. The Deſcription of *Veſuvius*. Notes upon *Martial*, *Statius*, *Juvenal*, *Varro & Columella*, *Epiſtles*, *&c.* *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. cap.* 37. *Voſſius Lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

MESHA, a King of the *Moabites*, was beſieged in his Chief Town by *Jehoram*, Son of *Ahab*, King of *Iſrael*, to whom he owed, and refuſed to pay, an Annual Tribute of 100000 Lambs, and 100000 Sheep. Being preſſed to Surrender, he appeared on the Walls, where he himſelf Sacrificed his own Son before his Enemies, who, full of Indignation for this Cruelty, raiſed the Siege, and retired.

☞ Obſerve, That *R. Solomon*, and his followers, explaining the Hebrew Word *Beno*, by *Filium ejus*, inſtead of *Filium ſuum*, ſay, That he was not *Meſha*'s Son, but the King of *Edom*'s Son, who ſerved *Iſrael*, and had been taken in a Sally; and that aſſoon as the King of *Edom* ſaw, that *Meſha* out of Deſpair, was going to Sacrifice his Son, he retired with his Army to ſave his life; but to no purpoſe, the Deſire of Revenge prevailing in *Meſha*'s Mind. But moſt Interpreters not approving this Interpretation, attribute the raiſing of this Siege to the Indignation againſt the King of *Iſrael* who was the Cauſe of this Sacrifice. 4 *Kings c.* 3. *Cornel. à Lap. Emanuel*, *Eſtius*, *Ficinus*.

MESIA, or *Moeſia*, a Province of *Illyria*, named by the *Romans*, *Ceres*'s *Granary*, becauſe of its Fertility. It was divided into the higher *Mœſia* where *Servia* is now, and the Lower, were *Bulgaria* is. *Tacitus* and *Pliny* mention it.

MESMES, is a Caſtle, and an Eſtate in the Dioceſs of *Bazas* in *France*. It gave its Name, as it is reported, to the Family of *Meſmes*, which having produced, during 400 Years, many Illuſtrious Soldiers, has been famous alſo for many Great Laywers and Magiſtrates.

MESMES, the Name of a *French* Family, that came Originally out of *Scotland*, according to ſome Authors, and ſettled in *Guienne*, in King *Philip Auguſtus*'s Reign. The Count *d' Avaux*, lately Ambaſſador, and Plenipotentiary at *Nimeguen*, was of that Family. *Thuan. hiſt. Duplex. hiſt.*

MESOPOTAMIA, a Country in *Aſia*, formerly a conſiderable part of the *Aſſyrian* Empire, between *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, as the Name given it by the *Græcians* imports. It is named now *Aſamia*, and *Diarbeck*; its Towns are *Aſanchif*, *Orpha*, *Camarit*, *Merdin* and *Herran*. Its ſituation makes the *Arabians* (like the *Græcians*) call it *Al-Gezira*, that is, *Iſland*; as the *Hebrews*, *Aram-Naharajim*, the *Syria* of the two Rivers, for the ſame Reaſon. There the Biſhops of *Meſopotamia* held a Council in Pope *Victor* I's Reign. *Pliny lib.* 2. *cap.* 26. *Strabo lib.* 11. *Ptolemæus*, *&c.*

MESRAIM, or *Meſtraim*, or *Miſraim*, or *Mitzraim*, Son of *Cham*, and *Noah*'s Grandſon. Many think, that *Cham* ſettled in *Egypt*, therefore called in the Bible, *The Land of Cham*; but if he did not go thither, *Miſraim* took poſſeſſion of that Inheritance left him by his Father *Cham*, or by his Grandfather *Noah*; for that reaſon, the Country of *Nile* is named *The Land of Miſraim*, in holy Writ. *Syncellus* ſaith, that ſince *Egypt* was inhabited by *Miſraim*, it was called ſo by the *Hebrews*, *Syrians* and *Arabians*; thence the firſt Children of that Man, whom the *Egyptians* have conſidered, as their Hero, are called *Meſtreans*, in their ancient Chronicles. And beſides, we find in the Bible, That from this *Miſraim*, the firſt Poſſeſſor of *Egypt*, are deſcended all the Different People that have Inhabited that, and the neighbouring Countries, as the *Ludians* of *Moſes*, that is, *The Æthiopians*; the *Pathruſians*, or the People of *Thebais*; the *Leabians*, or *Libyans*, near the Higher *Egypt*, towards the W. of *Nile*; the *Anameans*, reputed to be the *Ammonites*; and the *Naſamones*. The time of this going into *Egypt*, is uncertain; but it was likely in the Patriarch *Heber*'s time, about 430 Years after the Flood. Some ſay, *Meſraim* Reigned in *Egypt*, under the Name of *Pharaoh*, when *Abraham* retired thither; but *Herodotus*, *Manetho*, *Euſebius*, *&c.* are againſt it, affirming, that *Menes* was the firſt that took the Name of *Pharaoh*, which his Succeſſors had likewiſe. So it ſhould follow, that *Meſraim*, and *Menes*, were two Names of the ſame Perſon. *Meſraim* dead, was adored like a God, under the Names of *Oſiris*, *Apis*, or *Serapis*, and *Adonis*. Thoſe that believe that *Cham* went into *Egypt*, ſay, That after his death, he was honoured like a God, and named *Hammon*, or *Jupiter Hammon*. *Syncell. in Chronograph. Joſephus Antiq. lib.* 1. *&* 8. *Bochart*, *in Phaleg. l.* 4. *Diodor. l.* 1.

MESSALINA *(Valeria)* the Emperor *Claudius*'s Wife, *Barbatus Meſſala*'s Daughter, famous in Hiſtory for her Lewdneſs. Her Impudence was ſuch, that ſhe married *C. Silius*, a *Roman* Knight, the Emperor being living, who put her to death, *An. Chr.* 48. *Tacitus lib.* 11. *Annal. Sueton. in Claud. Dion. &c.*

MESSAPIA, an ancient Province of *Italy*, where the Country of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is now. It is ſuppoſed, that this Name was given unto it by *Meſſapus*, *Neptune*'s Son, who helped *Turnus* againſt *Æneas*. *Virgil. Æn. l.* 7. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 14. *Pliny*, *Strabo*.

MESSENE, an ancient Town of *Peloponneſus*, which is now a little Borough of *Belvedere*, a Province in *Morea*. It was the Chief Town of the fruitful Country called *Meſſenia*. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 6. The firſt War between the *Meſſenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, about ſome Virgins, which the firſt took away from the laſt, laſted Twenty Years, till *An. Rom.* 30, or the firſt of the XIVth. *Olympiad*. The Second War between them laſted Fourteen Years, in the XXIIIth. *Olympiad*, *An Rom.* 69. Read *Pauſanias*, who diſtinguiſheth thoſe two Wars, which *Juſtin* ſeems to join into one. The *Meſſenians* went into *Meſſina*. *See* MESSINA. There was alſo the Gulph of *Meſſena*, called by *Sophian*, *Golfo di Coron*, and by Seamen, *Golpho di Calamata*.

MESSINA, a Town of *Sicily*, with a good Port, and an Arch-biſhoprick, Lat. *Meſſana*, called formerly *Zanclé*. It is reported, That the Fort of Mount *Ira*, being taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, from the *Meſſenians*, theſe laſt ſaved themſelves by flight into *Sicily*, *An. Rom.* 84. and ſettled at *Zancle*, which they called *Meſſenia*. Others relate this differently, The *Mamertines* conquered *Meſſina*, and being attacked by the *Carthaginians*, were Aſſiſted by the *Romans*, which was the beginning of the firſt *Punick* War, that continued 24 Years to *An. Rom.* 513. This Town became afterwards a *Roman* Colony; the *Saracens* took it in 1058. *Meſſina* was always the moſt famous Town of *Sicily*. Its ſituation is pleaſant, partly on Hills, and partly in the Plain, repreſenting an Amphitheater, in the middle of which is the Port, 1000 Paces long, bordered with a Key, Fac'd with Free-ſtones, and Adorned with fine Houſes. The Trade, chiefly of Silks, incicheth the Town. Its Fare and Canal is the Paſſage for all Ships coming from the Eaſt. The Town is ſtrong, Adorned with ſtately Churches and Houſes. St. *Mary the New*, whoſe Porch and Pavement are of Marble of different Colours, where are fourteen Marble Statues, a Vault painted, and the Tabernacle for the Hoſt of Gold, *&c.* is worth the ſeeing. The *Spaniard*'s ſevere Government made them Rebel, in 1671. *Meſſina* has produced many great Men, as *Dicearcus*, *Symmachus*, *Ibicus*, *Lycus*, *&c.* *Antonello da Meſſina*, a Painter in the XVth. Century, who having learn'd of *John de Bruges* in *Flanders* to paint in Oyl, carried the Receipt into *Italy*, where before this time they us'd to Paint only in *Freſco* and Water Colours. *Strabo l.* 6. *Pliny l.* 6. *c.* 8. *Placido Rayna Memor. Hiſt. della Cita de Meſſ. Solin. c.* 11. *Polyb. &c.*

METAMORPHISTS, or *Transformers*, a Name given in the XVIth. Century to thoſe *Sacramentarians*, who affirmed, that the Body of Jeſus Chriſt aſcended into Heaven, is wholly Deified. *Prateol* or *du Preau*.

METANGISMONITES, Hereticks ſo named from the Greek ἀγγεῖον, that is, *A Veſſel*, who ſay, that the Word is in his Father, as one Veſſel in another. The Author of this Opinion is unknown. *St. Auſtin hær.* 58. *Caſtrodeus hær.* 6. *Prateol.* 5. *Metangiſm.*

METAPHRASTES: *See Simeon Metaphraſtes.*

METAPONTUM, a Town of the Ancient *Lucania* in *Italy*, now call'd *Torra di Mare*.

METELINO, an Iſland of the *Ægæan* Sea in *Aſia*, the *Lesbos* of the Ancients. The Name of its Chief Town was given unto it. There are two conſiderable Ports. Formerly it was under the *Venetians*, but now under the *Turks*, to whom it payeth a Tribute of 18000 Piaſters. Its Revenue conſiſts in Corn, Fruit and Cheeſe. The circuit of this Iſland is an Hundred and Forty Miles; Its principal City is *Metelino*, which is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, and is an Arch-Biſhops See; It has likewiſe two other Cities which are Biſhopricks, that is, *Gerema* and *Calons*.

METHODIUS, call'd *Eubulius*, was a Biſhop and *Martyr*, in the IIId. Century. He ſuffered under the Emperours *Diocleſian* and *Maximian*. His See, as ſome ſay, was at *Patara* in *Lycia*, from whence he was Tranſlated to *Tyre*. He wrote againſt *Porphyry* and *Origen*, but that Treatiſe is loſt. However Father *Combeſis* has publiſh'd his Book, *De Libero Arbitrio. De Reſurrectione*, *De Caſtitate*, and two *Homilies*, *&c.* *Photius Cod.* 234, 235, *&c.* *St. Jerom in Catal. cap.* 83. *Ep.* 84. *ad Magnum Orat. & Apol. ad Pamach. Bellarmin. Baronius*, *&c.*

METHODIUS I. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in the IXth. Century, a zealous Defender of Images, by the Emperor *Theophilus*'s Orders was beaten, and ſhut up in a Well, where he was allowed nothing but Bread and Water to live upon. *Theophilus* being dead *Michael* III. ſucceeded him, whoſe Mother and Guardianeſs reſtored *Methodius* to his Patriarchate, in 842. And ſoon after he called a Council to reſtore Images. He was Charged by his Enemies, with having debauch'd a Woman; but he clear'd himſelf to ſatisfaction, and died in 847. *Cedren. Hincmar*, *Baronius*, *&c.*

METHODIUS, a Greek *Monk*, and a good Painter, was imployed by *Bogoris*, King of *Bulgaria*, to draw terrible Objects, which he loved to behold, repreſented the laſt judgment ſo terrible, that *Bogoris* being frighted, reſolved to imbrace Chriſtianity, and was Chriſtned in 845. *Maimbourg hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

METIUS, *(Adrian)* a Mathematician, born at *Alcmaër* in *Holland*, famous for his Works in the XVIth. and XVIIth. Century. His Brother *James Metius* invented the Proſpective Glaſſes, which made Objects at a diſtance appear near. He preſented one of them to the States General in 1608. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Voſſius de Mathem. &c.* *Cartes in Dioptr.*

METIUS *(Suffetius)* General, or Dictator of the Town of *Alba*, in *Tullus Hoſtilius*'s Reign. In his time, the Fight was propoſed between the three *Horatii*, againſt the three *Curatii*,

Curatii, and *Alba* was ſubdued. But afterwards, *Suffetius* betraying the *Romans* in their War againſt the *Veians*, and *Tullus Hoſtilius* having got the Victory, cauſed *Suffetius*, as breaker of the Treaty, to be tied between two Chariots, and drawn by two ſtrong Horſes, that tore him in pieces in the ſight of the Army. *Tit. Liv. l.* 2. *Florus l.* 1. *c.* 3. *Dion. Halicarn. &c.*

METO of *Athens*, a famous Mathematician, publiſhed about *An. Rom.* 321. his *Enneadecaëteride*, that is, his Circle of Nineteen Years, to add the Courſe of the Sun to that of the Moon, and make the Solar and Lunar Years begin at the ſame Point. The Learned agree not about the beginning of *Meto's* Period. *Ptolem. l.* 3. *Almageſti. Ælian. l.* 10. *c.* 7. *Varia Hiſt. Scalig. de emend. Temp. Voſſius de Mat. c.* 33, *&c.*

METOCHITES (*Theodorus*) *Logotheta*, one of the moſt learned Men of *Greece* in the XIVth. Century, called *A Living Library*, becauſe of his extraordinary Memory, wrote many Hiſtories, and other Books, and died in 1332. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c. Meurſius in Not. ad Metoch. &c.*

METRA, Daughter of *Eryſichthon*, a *Theſſalian* Lord, proſtituted her ſelf to ſatisfy her Father's prodigious Hunger, and there being no Gold nor Silver then, ſhe received of her Lovers, an Ox, an Horſe, a Sheep, or ſome other Beaſts, which made the Poets ſay, ſhe took ſeveral Shapes, and that being loved by *Neptune*, he had given her the Faculty to Transform her ſelf as ſhe pleaſed. *Ovid lib.* 8. *Metamorph.*

METRODORUS, a famous Architect, about *An. Ch.* 327. He was born in *Perſia*, and embraced Chriſtianity. He went to the *Indies*, where he got a great Name, and conſiderable Riches. *Cedrenus* obſerves, That he perſuaded the Emperor *Conſtantine*, to make War with the King of *Perſia*, that he might deliver the Chriſtians there from Perſecution. *Cedrenus Hiſt. compend.*

METROPHANES, (*Critopulus*) a *Greek* Author, who drew up a Confeſſion of Faith of the *Greek* Church, publiſh'd by the Proteſtants in *Germany*, 'twas printed in *Greek* and *Latin* at *Helmſtadt*, in 1661. The famous *Cyrillus Lucarius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, being deſirous to be perfectly inform'd of the Condition and Sentiments of the Proteſtant Churches of *Europe*, order'd this *Metrophanes* to go into *England*, and make a thorough Enquiry into the Doctrine and Circumſtances of that Church. *Critopulus* debarking at *Hamburgh*, travell'd over part of *Germany*, and in this Country it was, that he drew up his *Confeſſion* of *Faith*, which the Supplement to *Morery* owns, is agreeable to the *Reformation* in ſeveral Points. This Author makes it his buſineſs to ſet the Senſe of his Church in a clear Light, and argues like an Able Divine, and a Perſon of good Senſe. *Hornius* tranſlated it into *Latin*. There is an Epiſtle placed at the Head of the Book, by *Coringius*, where he dilates upon the Belief of the *Greek* Church, againſt the Repreſentation of *Leo Allatius*. *R. Simon.*

METROPOLITAN. This Word comes from the Metropolitan Towns, the Capital, or Mother Cities, out of which Colonies were ſent. This Name was alſo given afterwards to Cities, which Commanded a Province, and this Title and Rights of Metropolis, were given by the Emperors. The Church knew no ſuch Name, before the Council of *Nice*, the Name of Biſhop being only uſed then. The Name of Archbiſhop and Metropolitan, are very promiſcuouſly uſed; nevertheleſs it appears by the ancient Notitia's of Churches, that the Metropolitan was above the Archbiſhop, and below the Patriarch. But Archbiſhops now, and Metropolitans, are reciprocal Terms. In the Notitia's of the *Greek* Churches, it is plain, that ſome Biſhops were erected into Metropolitans, by the Emperors; but it was only a Titular Honour, thoſe Titular Metropolitans being always under the true Metropolitan. *M. Simon.*

METZ, on the Influx of the River *Seille* into the *Moſelle*, a Biſhoprick and Chief Town of the *Meſſin*-Country in *France*, named in *Latin*, *Metæ* or *Mediomatricum*, or *Divodurum Mediomatricorum*. It is very Ancient, and was the Chief Town of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*. Its pleaſantly ſeated, of a large Compaſs, Rich and Populous. The Princes of *Germany* in 1552. put themſelves under the Protection of *Henry* II. King of *France*, and in a Treaty, acknowledged him for the Reſtorer and Defender of the *German* Liberty. According to this Treaty, he went towards the *Rhine*, at the Head of a powerful Army, and ſeized upon theſe Three Towns, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, formerly belonging to him, but uſurped afterwards by the latter Emperors. *Charles* V. endeavoured, in vain, to take *Metz*; and by the Peace of *Chateau Cambreſis*, in 1559, thoſe Three Towns were left to the *French*. *Henry* II. dying in 1560, the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. demanded them again to no purpoſe; ſo this Matter reſted, till the ſettling of a Parliament at *Metz* in 1633. Then the Emperor's Commiſſioners complained, That the King of *France*, who had been only conſidered as Protector of thoſe Towns, and their Territories, was going to Aboliſh the Ordinary Juriſdictions, and the Inhabitant's Right of Appealing to the *Imperial* Chamber, making himſelf Abſolute Sovereign. At laſt, thoſe Complaints ended by the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648, by the 44th Article, the Sovereign Power of thoſe Three Towns, being to remain to the Crown of *France*, reſerving only the Right of Metropolitan to the Archbiſhop of *Triers*. *Metz* is a large and populous Town, pleaſantly ſituated. *Henry* II. fortified it with a Cittadel. Its Biſhop is Suffragan to *Triers*, and takes the Title of a Prince of the Empire. The Cathedral is famous for its Antiquity, Prerogatives, and many Curioſities, as a Font of one piece of Porphyry 10 Foot long. There are 4 Arch-Deaconries in the Dioceſs, 623 Pariſhes, 16 of them in *Metz*, 4 Abbies of Men, and 3 of Women, ſeveral Religious Houſes, *&c.* Tradition ſaith, that *Clement*, St. *Peter's* Diſciple, was their firſt Prelate, which is very uncertain. *Thuan. Hiſt. St. Marthe Gall. Chriſt. Du. Cheſne Antiq. des villes. Fabert's Deſcript. du Pais Meſſin. &c.*

Councils of METZ.

The firſt Synod was held there in 590, where *Giles*, Biſhop of *Rheims*, was Depoſed and Baniſhed, for Conſpiring againſt the King's Life. Another was called by *Pepin* in 753. Another was held in 835. where *Lewis the Merciful*, Depoſed before, was Crowned again. Another in 859. Another in 863. Another in 888, or 889. Another in 1272, *&c.*

MEUN, or *Mehun*, a little Town of *Berry* in *France*, on the River *Yevre*, which is not the *Mediolanum Aulercorum* of *Antonine*; for the *Aulerci* were in *Le Maine*, *Perche*, and the Dioceſs of *Evreux*; neither is it the *Megledunum* of *Gregory de Tours*, as *Ortelius* thought. However there is another Borough on the River *Inde* in *Berry*, named *Meun*.

MEURS, a well fortified Town in the Low Country of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. Some place it in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though it be in the Dioceſs of *Cologne*. It had particular Earls formerly, but now belongs to the Princes of *Orange*, and Earls of *Naſſaw*.

MEURSIUS, (*John*) a *Dutch*-man, born at *Loſdun*, near the *Hague*, in 1579. He had ſo great a Genius for Learning, that at 12 or 13 Years old he ſpoke very fine *Latin* Speeches of his own Compoſing, and made very good *Greek* Verſes. His Induſtry was as great as his Parts, which made his Improvement very extraordinary. *Meurſius* ſtudied the Law at *Orleans*, and travell'd with one of *Barnevelt's* Sons, which gave him an opportunity of ſeeing the Courts of Princes, of making an Acquaintance with Men of Learning, and of having Acceſs to the beſt Libraries, which he made great advantage of, as appears by the Curioſity of his Learning and Remarks. *Meurſius*, upon his Return to *Holland*, was made Hiſtory Profeſſor at *Leyden*, in 1610, and afterward *Greek* Profeſſor. *Chriſtiern* IV. King of *Denmark*, invited him to the Univerſity of *Sora*, and gave him the Chair there to read Hiſtory and Politicks; he accepted this Office, and having perform'd up to Expectation for ſome Years, died in 1641. He publiſh'd and wrote Notes upon a great many *Latin* and *Greek* Authors. As for the Works of his own Compoſing, they are as follow; *De Gloria. De Funere. De Luxu Romanorum. De Puerperio. Gloſſarium Græco-Barbarum. Rerum Belgicarum, Lib. IV. Hiſtoriæ Danicæ, Lib. III. De Populis Atticæ, Lib. III. Atticarum Lectionum, Lib. VI. Archontes Athenienſes. Fortuna Attica de Athenarum Origine. Cecropia de Athenarum Arce. Orcheſtra de Saltationibus Veterum. Græcia Feriata de Feſtis Græcorum. Eleuſinia Græcia. Ludicra de Ludis Græcorum. Athenæ Atticæ de Athenarum Antiquitatibus. Regnum Atticum. Theſeus. Athenæ Battavæ. De Regno Laconiæ. Laconica. Cyprús & Rhodus. Piræus, &c.*

La **MEUSE**, in *Latin*, *Moſa*; in *Italian*, *La Moſa*; in *German*, *Die Maſe*; in *Dutch*, *Bas Maas*; a River of *Europe*, whoſe Head is in *Champagne*, near a Village called *Meuſe*, and *Montigni le Roy*; thence it runs through *Lorrain*; begins to be Navigable at St. *Thibaud*; receives the *Sambre* near *Namur*; joins with the River *Vahal*, near *Hervoerden*, where it takes the Name of *Merwe*; and having formed an Iſland called *Yſſelmonde* near *Dort*, runs into the Ocean.

MEXIA, or *Meſſia*, (*Peter*) born at *Sevil* in *Spain*, *Charles* V's Chronographer, died in 1552. *Andrew Matamore de Doct. Hiſp. viris* blames him, for introducing ſome *Latin* Words into the *Spaniſh* Tongue. He wrote *Silva de varia Lecion*, a Piece very much eſteem'd. His other Writings are, *Los Cæſares. Laus Aſini, &c. Le Mire de Script. ſæc.* 16.

MEXICO, or *New Spain*, a large Country of the Northern *America*, ſo denominated from its Chief City, called alſo *New Spain*, ſince the *Spaniards* ſettling there. It is 600 Leagues long, from the River *Chagre* in the *Iſthmus* of *Panama*, to that of *del Norte de la mer Vermeille*. Its Breadth is irregular. It has the Sea of *Mexico* on the Eaſt, its Gulph, *Florida*, and *New Mexico*, on the North, and the Southern Sea on the Weſt and South. All the Country is divided into Three Chief Audiences, or Governments, *viz. Mexico*, *Guadalajava*, or *New Galicia*, and *Guatimala*; The Firſt contains Seven Provinces, *Mexico*, *Mechoachan*, *Panuco*, *Jucatan*, *Los Angelos*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabaſco*. I name the reſt in the Article of *New Spain*. It is a fruitful and healthful Country.

There the Cows, She-goats, Sheep, *&c.* breed twice a Year. Gold and Silver Mines are common, theſe Metals likewiſe being found in Rivers, nevertheleſs *Cacao*-Nuts ſerve for Money. Their Muguey, or Maquey, is an admirable Plant, furniſhing ſmall Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Needles, Thred, Stuffs, and Timber. All *European* Commodities, except Oil and Wine, are to be found there. The Chief Rivers are *Panuco*, *Equitalan*, *Les Topes* and *Mexico*. *Nicaragua* and *Mexico* are the Chief Lakes. The Inhabitants are good natur'd, and truſty enough, but cannot endure to ſubmit to Arbitrary and ill Uſage. They are Dextrous, Inventive, and good Artificers, but naturally Lazy. Their miraculous Bird *Cincon*, leſs than a *May-bug*, covered with wonderful Feathers, feeds, as they ſay, upon Dew, and the Smell of Flowers, and faſtening it ſelf to a Bough in *October*, ſleeps there till *April*. The laſt Kings were *Motecuma*, who ended ſo tragically and ſhamefully, and *Quahutimoc*, or *Quicuxtemoc*, was Elected in his place. *Ferdinand Cortez* conquered it in Three Years time, from 1518, to 1521. The noiſe of his Artillery made them believe him a God; but the *Spaniard*'s Cruelty ſoon ſhewed that they were ſcarce Men. The Archbiſhoprick of *Mexico*, or *Mexico* ſtrictly taken, is 135 Leagues long from South to North, and 60 from Eaſt to Weſt, contains many little Provinces. Above 4000 *Spaniards* work, with a great number of Slaves, in the Silver Mines; and ſome Jaſper, almoſt like Porphyry, is alſo taken out of a Mountain there.

MEXICO, Lat. *Mexicum*, the Chief City of the Archbiſhoprick, and of the vaſt Country of that Name, 20 Degrees off from the Equinoctial Line, is ſituated near a Lake of the ſame Name, whoſe Water is ſalt, becauſe of the Niter at the bottom; this Lake joining another, both are above 30 Leagues about. It produceth a kind of Fiſhes without Scales, having four Feet, and Privy-Parts much like Women's, as alſo their Monthly Flowers, the Natives call them *Axolotl*; and the *Spaniards*, *Juguete de agua*. There are now 4000 *Spaniards* in *Mexico*, and about 30000 Natives. It is the Reſidence of the Vice-Roy, and Archbiſhop, and was built, as the Natives ſay, in 1322, all along the Lake, and not upon it, as *Venice* on the Sea. The *Spaniards* took it in 1519. It was almoſt drowned in 1629, but ſoon repaired. A Modern Author affirms, That there were 30 or 40000 *Spaniards* here in 1635, whereof many had rich and ſtately Coaches, drawn by fine Horſes ſhod with Silver Shooes. Men and Women wear commonly Silk Cloths, and rich Jewels, and even Slaves never go without Pearls, golden Bracelets, Necklaces, Buckles, Rings, *&c.* with precious Stones, which ſhews the Wealth of *Mexico*. *Herriera*, *Linſchot*, *Sanſon*, *Duval*, *Robbe*, *Ovied. l.* 17. *A. Coſta l.* 7. *Henry Martinez*, *&c.*

Councils of MEXICO.

The *Miſſionaries* called a Synod in 1524, and Condemned the Plurality of Wives. Another was held there 1585, to reform Manners.

MEXICO, or *New Mexico*, a Country in Northern *America*, divided by high Mountains from *Canada* and *Florida* on the Eaſt, has *Mexico* on the South, the Sea of *California* on the Weſt, but its Bounds and Extent are not well known on the North. Some ſay it was the Country of the Ancient *Navatelcas*, who ſettled in *Mexico*. *Antonio d'Epeio* diſcovered it about 1583, and named it *New Mexico*; the Chief Provinces whereof are *Anien*, *Quivira*, and *Cibola*, and *Santa Fe* the Chief Town. The Air is good and ſweet, and the Land, though Mountainous, fruitful. There are ſome Silver Mines, Turquoiſes, Emeralds, Cryſtal, *&c.* The Natives are naturally Good and Civil, governed by a Captain named *Caſick*, whom they chuſe themſelves; many of them were Converted by the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor at *Santa Fe*, but the reſt are given to Idolatry. Some of the Natives adore the *Sun*. Others believe a God, the Author of all things, who they ſuppoſe, keeps his Reſidence in Heaven; and ſome of them have no Religion at all.

MEYNE, a Place 200 Paces off from *Arles* in *Provence*, where there is a Spring of Mineral Water, good for the Gravel and Dropſy, Obſtructions and Foulneſs of the Blood. Its Virtue was found out 1680. *Memoirs du Temps*.

MEZERAY, (*Francis Eudes de*) Hiſtoriographer of *France*, and the *French* Academy's Secretary, named *Eudes*, which was the Name of his Family, and *Mezeray*, from the Village *Mezeray*, near *Argentan* in the *Lower Normandy*. Being acquainted at *Paris* with *John Baudouin*, Member of the Academy, who had undertaken to write a General Hiſtory of *France*, he helped him to ſeek and diſpoſe the Memoirs, concerning the Firſt Race of the Kings of *France*; and after *Baudouin*'s Death, he was choſen to continue the Work; then he took the Name of *Mezeray*, and afterwards of *de Mezeray*, and had an Allowance from the Chancellor *Seguier*, another from the King, and a third from Cardinal *Mazarin*. He put out Three Volumes in *Folio*, of the General Hiſtory of *France* to the Death of *Henry* IV. and Abridged it in Six Volumes in *Twelves*. This Work acquired him the Name of the moſt Faithful and Learned Hiſtorian, that ever was in *France*. He died in 1683. *Memoirs de Temps*.

MEZIERES, on the *Meuſe*, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, with a doubly fortified Cittadel, Lat. *Maderiacum*, and *Maceria*, between *Sedan* and *Charleville*, partly on the Hill, and partly in the Valley. Near this City *Arioviſtus*, King of the *Germans*, gave the *Gauls* a great Defeat, before the coming of *Julius Caſar* into *Gallia*; after which, he treated the *Gauls* with ſo much Severity, that they begged the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, for the Expulſion of the *Germans*, which occaſioned the Conqueſt of *Gallia* by *Julius Caſar*. *Com. lib.* 1.

MEZOROTTA (*Lewis*) of *Padua*, a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Florence*, afterwards Patriarch of *Aquileia*, left the Name of his Family, which was *Arena*, to take that of his Mother. He had a warlike Inclination, and was imployed by Pope *Eugenius* IV. in ſeveral Wars againſt *Milan* and *Naples*. Under *Calixtus* III. he was declared General of a Croiſade againſt the Infidels, whoſe Gallies he ſcattered, and took *Lemnos*, and other Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, and ſo got a great Name, but had better Qualities for a Soldier than a Churchman. He died in 1465. *Platina*, *Spond. Auberi. Thomaſin. in Elog.* *&c.*

MEZZAVACCA, (*Bartholomew*) a Cardinal, Biſhop of *Rieti*, born at *Bologne*, being unwilling to comply with the unreaſonable Deſigns of *Urban* VI. for the advancement of his Nephew, loſt his Cardinal's Cap, which *Boniface* IX. reſtored to him again. He died in 1396. *Sigonius de Epiſt. Bonon. l.* 3. *Ciaconius*, *Auberi*, *&c.*

MICAH, one of the 12 Leſſer Prophets, of the Town of *Moreſeth*, in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, Propheſied *An. Mun.* 3280, and 3310. and marked plainly the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt in *Bethlehem*. *St. Hierom. in Comment. St. Epiphan. de vit. Prophet.* *&c.*

☞ To avoid the Error of many Authors, we muſt remember that this Prophet is different from another *Micah*, alſo a Prophet, Son of *Jambla*, in the Reign of *Ahab*, King of *Iſrael*, *An. Mun.* 3120. When *Ahab* joined with *Jehoſaphat*, King of *Judah*, againſt the *Syrians*, *An. Mun.* 3138, he conſulted 400 Prophets, who all promiſed him the Victory. But *Jehoſaphat* deſiring to conſult a Prophet of the Lord, *Micah*, or *Micajah*, was ſent for, who declared boldly the future unſucceſsfulneſs of the War; whereupon one of the falſe Prophets buffeted him, and *Ahab* ſent him to Priſon; but the Event confirmed the truth of *Micah*'s Prophecy, the *Syrians* being Conquerors, and the King of *Iſrael* killed. 3 *Kings c.*22. *Paralipom. c.*18. *Torniel An. Mun.* 3137. *n.* 3.

MICHA, a *Jew*, living on Mount *Ephraim*, who became an Idolater, *An. Mun.* 2620. In the time of the Judges, he made a Silver Idol, and kept a *Levite* in his Houſe. Thoſe of the Tribe of *Dan* took his Idol away, and worſhipped it themſelves. *Judges* 17 *and* 18. *Torniel An. Mun.* 2594. *n.* 15. *Salian An. Mun.* 2622.

St. **MICHAEL**, an Archangel mentioned in St. *Jude*'s Epiſtle, *Ver.* 9. He was the Protector of the *Jews*, as we read *Daniel*, *Chap.* 12. and it is believed that he repreſented God's Majeſty in the Burning-Buſh, and on Mount *Sinai*. He has been more particularly conſidered as the Church's Protector, by the *Roman* Catholicks, who relate many Apparitions of his, and chiefly one in *Apuleia* in 493, in the Popedom of *Gelaſius* I. whereof the Anniverſary is kept the 8th *May*. Pope *Boniface* III. built a Church at *Rome* in his Honour, on the Top of *Adrian*'s Sepulchre, therefore called the Mount *St. Angel*. He is alſo Protector of *France* in particular, where there is a famous Monaſtery named the Mount of St. *Michael*, which was built on a Rock in the middle of the Sea, after ſuch an Apparition to St. *Aubert*, Biſhop of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, in 709. *Torniel An. Mun.* 2583. *n.* 34.

MICHAEL I. of that Name, Emperor of the *Eaſt*, Surnamed *Rangabe*, was raiſed by his Merit; being made Lord High-Steward of the Emperor *Nicephorus Logotheta*'s Houſhold, married his Daughter *Procopia*, and got the People's love, ſo that the Emperor being killed, and his Son wounded, he was Elected Emperor, and Crowned afterwards. He aſſociated his Son *Theophylactus* to the Empire, which he was forced to yield to *Leo* the *Armenian*, to whom he ſent the Diadem, and the Purple Cloak, in 818. *Michael* loſt almoſt all *Thrace* and *Adrianople*, and was defeated by the *Bulgarians*. *Theophanes in Annal. Anaſtaſ.* *&c.*

MICHAEL II. Surnamed *The Liſper*, born at *Amorium* in *Phrygia*. The Emperor *Leo* V. called the *Armenian*, kept him Priſoner, deſigning his Death after *Chriſtmas*. But *Leo* being killed the Night before, *Michael* was delivered, and raiſed up to the Throne in 820. He had no Religion, though reputed a *Sabean*. They ſay, he was for a Religion made up of the Opinions of the *Jews*, *Manichees* and *Monothelites*. He married a profeſs'd Nun, named *Euphroſyne*; but this Liberty was puniſh'd with a great many Misfortunes; for the *Saracens* took *Candia*; *Dalmatia* rebelled; *Euphemius* delivered up *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, to the Infidels; and the Emperor died of a Bloody-Flux in 829. hated for his Cruelty. *Cedrenus*, *Theodorus Studita*, *&c.*

MICHAEL III. Surnamed *The Drinker*, or *Drunkard*, ſucceeded his Father *Theophilus* in 842, who being very young, his Mother *Theodora* took care of the Government, and reſtored the Images, and *Methodius* to the Patriarchate. Her Brother *Bardas*, a wicked Man, perſuaded *Michael* to Reign alone; and becauſe the Empreſs endeavoured to reform him, this blind and impious Prince, by the Advice of his Uncle *Bardas*, cauſed her to be ſhut up in a Monaſtery in 853, and the Patriarch St. *Ignatius*, refuſing to cut off her Hair, was Baniſhed, and *Photius*, firſt Secretary of State, elected in his place. Afterwards he made *Bardas*, *Cæſar*, but ſoon after put him to Death, and fell into a kind of Brutiſhneſs. *Photius* being Excommunicated by Pope *Nicholas* I. he called a Council at *Conſtantinople*, and Depoſed and Excommunicated the Pope himſelf, in 861, which was approved by *Michael*. In the mean while *Baſilius*, whom he had aſſociated to the Empire, knowing that *Michael* deſigned to Murther him, prevented him in 867. So *Michael* ended, having Reigned 25 Years, 8 Months, &c. *Nicetas in vita S. Ignatii*, *Zonaras*, &c.

MICHAEL IV. a *Paphlagonian*, of very mean Extract, a Goldſmith, but a very handſom, eloquent, and bold Man, being at *Conſtantinople*, the Empreſs *Zoë*, *Romain* III's Wife, fell in Love with him, and kept him privately in the Palace, and having diſpatched the Emperor, ſhe raiſed her Adulterer to the Throne in 1034. *Michael* became extraordinary ugly, and ſo tormented with the Devil, that he went to *Salonica* for help, and left the Government to his Brother *John*, who ſhut up *Zoë*, after ſhe had adopted one of the Emperor's Nephews. *Michael* took a Religious Habit, and died Penitent, in 1041. *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, &c.

MICHAEL V. called *Calaphates*, Adopted by *Zoë*, forgetting what he owed to his Uncle, and to *Zoë*, cauſed her Hair to be cut off, in order to ſhut her up in a Nunnery, and baniſhed her. Her Complaints provoked the People ſo much, that they pluck'd his Eyes out. *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus in Annal.*

MICHAEL VI. Surnamed *The Stratiotique*, that is, *The Warrior*, and *The Old*, becauſe of his great Age, Adopted by *Theodora*, *Zoë*'s younger Siſter, was little Qualified for an Emperor, though Stout, and a good Soldier. He defeated *Theodoſius*, but was forced to yield the Diadem to *Iſaac Comnenus*, in 1057, having Reigned but a Year, and ſo retired into a Monaſtery. *Johan. Silitz. in compend.*

MICHAEL VII. Surnamed *Parapinaceus*, Son of *Conſtantine Ducas* by *Eudoxia*, ſucceeded *Romanus* IV. ſurnamed *Diogenes* in 1071. After *Conſtantine*'s Death, *Eudoxia* had married *Romanus*, and made him Emperor. *Michael* removed his Mother, and pluck'd out *Romanus*'s Eyes. His Covetouſneſs made him odious. During a Famine, he leſſened the Meaſure of Corn, thence came his Surname of *Parapinaceus*. Neverthelеſs he loved Learning, but neglected the Publick Affairs, which cauſed *Nicephorus*, Surnamed *Batoniates*, with the *Turks* Aſſiſtance, to take *Conſtantinople*; ſo *Michael* was forced to leave his Crown in 1078, and retire into a Monaſtery, out of which he was removed ſoon after, and made Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*. In his time, the *Turks* Conquered part of the *Leſſer Aſia*, which they named *Turcomania*. *Zonar. in Hiſt. Baronius in Annal.* &c.

MICHAEL VIII. *Andronicus Paleologus*'s, Son by a Wife of the ſame Houſe, thence named, by ſome, *Diplo-Paleologus*. He was Deſpot only; but *Theodorus Laſcaris* making him his Son *John* IV's Guardian, he pluck'd out his Pupil's Eyes, and took Poſſeſſion of the Throne, in 1259. He took alſo from *Baldwin* II. in 1261, the City of *Conſtantinople*, which had been poſſeſſed 58 Years by the *French*; and was Surnamed *The Great*, for having enlarged his Dominions. He maintained a long War againſt the *Venetians*, and contributed to the Maſſacre in *Sicily*, called *The Sicilian Veſpers*, in 1282, thereſore Excommunicated by the Pope. Either out of Policy, or Piety, he ſubmitted to the *Latin* Church, which made him ſo odious to the *Græcians*, and to his own Son *Andronicus the Young*, that his Body was left unburied in 1283. This *Michael* was very nobly Born, being deſcended from five Imperial Families. He was likewiſe a Prince of a Majeſtick Preſence, of an obliging Temper, and a great Lover and Encourager of Learning. In ſhort, he was a great Man for the Functions, both of War and Peace; being a Perſon of Courage, a good General, and an excellent Stateſman. Theſe Qualities join'd with an uncommon Magnificence, gain'd him the Love and Eſteem of almoſt all ſorts of People. 'Tis pity, ſo brave a Character ſhould have had an Allay of Ambition, Cruelty, and Perfidiouſneſs in't, but theſe Vices were but too common among the latter *Greek* Emperors. *Gregoras*, *Bzovius*, *Rainaldi*, & *Spondan. in Annal. Eccl.*

MICHAEL, King or Prince of *Bulgaria*, in the IXth. Century, turned Chriſtian, and endeavoured to Convert his Subjects, aſſiſted by divers Churchmen ſent by the Pope for that purpoſe. *Anaſtaſ. in Nicol.* 1. *Baronius in Annal.* &c.

MICHAEL, named *Federowitz*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, Son of *Fedornikitz*, Patriarch of *Muſcovy*. The *Muſcovites* raiſed him to the Throne in 1612, having turned out, as an Impoſtor, *Demetrius*, and others, whoſe Conduct was odious. *Michael* retook *Moſcow* from the *Polanders*, whom he drove out of his Dominions, and was beloved for his Prudence, Moderation, and Courage. He made a Peace with the *Polanders* in 1635. and a Truce for 26 Years, and died in 1645. His Wife *Eudoxia Lucanowna* died alſo 8 Days after. Their Son *Alexis Michaloua*, or *Michalewitz* died in 1676.

MICHAEL, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* for the *Græcians* in the XIIIth. Century, the IVth. of that Name, oppoſed about 1206. to *Thomas Maurocene*, then Patriarch for the *Latins*. The other Three Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* named *Michael*, are *Michael Cerularius*, *Michael Oxites*, and *Michael Anchialius*. The Name of this Fourth is found only in ſome Catalogues.

MICHAEL ANGELO, a famous Painter and Carver, Son of *Lewis Buonaruoti Simoni*, of the Ancient Houſe of the Earls of *Canoſſe*. Many have blamed his extravagant and fantaſtical Fancies, his Licenciouſneſs againſt the Rules of Perſpective, and many other Faults; but others admire him, becauſe no Man has ever been a greater Maſter of the Principles of Painting, and of the Art of Drawing, that is, no Body has better repreſented things with Strokes or Lines, without any dependance upon Colours, Lights, and Shadows, in which the Excellency of that Art conſiſts. He likewiſe underſtood Architecture, and was a good Anatomiſt. His moſt celebrated Piece of Painting, is that of *The Laſt Judgment*, in the Pope's Chappel. He died Rich at *Rome* in 1564. *See Tranſlation of* Freſnoy's *Art of Painting. See* BONAROTA.

MICHAEL, (*Cerularius*) Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in 1043. A Learned Man, but the *Latins*'s Enemy, therefore Excommunicated, and afterwards Baniſhed by the Emperor *Iſaac Comnenus* in 1058. died ſoon after. *Baronius in Annal.*

MICHAEL, called *Oxites*, from the Iſland *Oxia*, whence he was taken out of a Monaſtery to be Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in 1143, which Church he governed, till preferring a quiet and retired Life, before Epiſcopal Cares, he returned to his Monaſtery in 1146; where, as they ſay, he deſired all the Monks to tread on his Belly, to puniſh him for leaving ſo ſweet and rational a Life. *Nicetas Choniates in Hiſt. Baronius in Annal.* &c.

St. **MICHAEL**, a Military Order in *France*, Inſtituted by *Lewis* XI. at *Amboiſe* in 1469. He ordered the Knights to wear every day a Golden Collar of Shell-work, one within another, laid on a Golden Chain, where hangs a Medal of St. *Michael* the Archangel, Ancient Protector of *France*. The Statutes of that Order, are contained in 65 Chapters; the firſt preſcribeth, that there ſhall be 36 Knights, whereof the King ſhall be Head, and that they ſhall forſake any other Order, except they be Emperors, Kings, or Dukes: Their Motto was *Immenſi tremor oceani*. This Order was much honoured under Four King, but the Women-Favourites made it cheap by ſelling on't, and making it too common under *Henry* II. and Queen *Catharine de Medicis* gave it to every body, ſo that the Lords deſpiſed it. *Favin l.* 3. *du Theat. d'hon. & de Cheval. P. Matthieu Hiſt. de Louis XI. Nichol. Gil. in Annal.*

MICHAL, *Saul*'s Daughter, married to *David*, 1 *Sam. c.* 18. *and* 2 *Sam. c.* 6.

MICHIELE, one of the moſt conſiderable Families of *Venice*; for beſides a great number of Biſhops, Senators, Generals, and Procurators of St. *Mark*, it hath produced Three Dukes of *Venice*, *viz. Vitalis Michiele* I. of that Name, Elected Duke in 1096. *Dominick Michiele* in 1117. and *Vitalis Michiele* II. of that Name, in 1157. In this Century, *Peter Michiele* was famous for his Wit and Poems. *Bembo & Juſtinian Hiſt. Venet. Mantina in Elog. Duc. Venet.* &c.

MICHIELE (*John*) a *Venetian* Cardinal, Son of Pope *Paul* II's Siſter. *Alexander* VI. to get his Eſtate, which was conſiderable, cauſed an Officer of the Kitchen to Poiſon him, in 1503. And by a Judgement of God, *Alexander* himſelf was poiſoned afterwards; and the unfaithful Servant, who had diſpatched his Maſter, was Executed in the Reign of Pope *Julius* II. *Bemb. Hiſt. var. l.* 6. *Ughel Ital. Sacr.* &c.

MICHON, (*Peter*) known by the Name of *The Abbot Bourdelot*, born at *Sens* in *France* in 1610. His Uncles by the Mother-ſide, obtained a Writ of *Lewis* XIII. in 1634. for changing his Name *Michon*, into that of *Bourdelot*, which was his Uncle's Name. He was made the Prince of *Conde*, and afterwards the King's Phyſician, in 1641. He began to hold a kind of an Academy in the Palace of *Condé*, and afterwards in his own Houſe, compoſed of very Learned Men. The Queen of *Sweden*, in her Sickneſs ſent for him, in 1651, and was ſo pleaſed with his Advices, that ſhe procured him the Abby of *Macé*, which he enjoyed with *Urban* VIII's Diſpenſation, provided he would practice Phyſick *gratis*. He died in 1685, very unhappily. For a heedleſs Servant, having put a piece of Opium in the Musk-Roſes's Pot, which were his ordinary Purge; one Morning, *Bourdelot* ſwallowed the Opium inſtead of Musk-Roſes, and perceiving, by the Taſt, what it was, he brought up part of it; nevertheleſs he continued ſo ſleepy, that he was inſenſible for near 20 Hours. But thoſe that look'd after him, endeavouring to keep him warm, the Warming-Pan burnt his Heel, which he felt not during his Drowſineſs, and ſoon after the Gangrene killed him. He left many Works, and ſeveral Manuſcripts; among others, a Treatiſe *de la Vipere*. Another *Du mont Ætna. La Relationes des Appartenances de Verſailles*, &c. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MICHOU or *Michovia (Matthias)* a Doctor of Phyſick, and Canon of *Cracovia*, flouriſh'd in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Chronicle of *Poland*, Dedicated to King *Sigiſmond*. There are likewiſe two other *Geographical* Books of his, One of the *European*, and the other of the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*; Theſe laſt were printed at *Paris* in 1532.

MICIPSA, King of *Numidia* in *Africa*, Son of *Maſſiniſſa*, who preferred him before his other Sons *Monſtabal* and *Guluſſa*, *Micipſa* had Two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal*. *Saluſt. de bell. Jug.* *See* ADHERBAL.

MICON, or *Miconius (Frederick)* a *German* Proteſtant Miniſter, was a *Monk*, but embracing *Luther*'s Doctrine; he was ſent into *England*, and was in great Eſteem. He died in 1546. He is different from another *Oſwald Micon*, called in *German Geſizheuſer*, Miniſter at *Baſle*. This laſt was born at *Lucern* in *Switzerland*, in 1488, Eſteemed for his Learning and Works. *Eraſm. l. Epiſt. Glarianus, Melchior Adam. &c.*

MICONE, now *Micoli*, formerly *Myconos* and *Mycone*, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*. Its Commodities are Wine, Barley, Cotton, and plenty of Wild Fowl. There is but one Village, where the *Turks* take Tribute. The Poets feign'd that the Giants overcome by *Hercules*, were buried there; thence the Proverb *Omnia ſub unam Myconem congerere*. The Inhabitants were bald, and Spungers; thence thoſe Proverbs, *Myconiorum more*, and *Myconius conviva. Strabo l.* 10. *Pliny l.* 11. *c.* 37. *Athenæus l. Plutarch. ſymp. l.* 1.

MIDAS, King of *Phrygia*, Son of *Gordius*, had much Wealth but little Wit; thence the Fables in *Ovid Metam. Herodotus* ſaith, That he ſent a golden Throne to *Diana*'s Temple at *Epheſus*. *Euſebius* ſpeaks alſo of *Midas*, King of *Phrygia*, who killed himſelf with drinking ſome Bull's blood, about the XXth. Olympiad, and *An. Mun.* 3356. *An. Rom.* 56. and before *Chriſt* 698.

MIDDELBOURG, or *Mildebourg*, the Chief Town of *Zealand* in the *Low-Countries*, in the Iſland of *Walachrie*, or *Walcheren*, named by ſome *Middelbourg*, that is, a Borough in the middle of the Iſland. A Modern Author that puts *Middelbourg* amongſt the Epiſcopal Towns of *Flanders*, takes it for a Village of that Name near *Bruges*. The *Latins* name it *Metello-Burgus*, or *Metelli Caſtrum*, as built by the *Roman Metellus*. It was at firſt a little Village, and by degrees became very conſiderable, being now a Town of great Trade, half a League from *Rammeken*'s Port, joined with it by a Canal, and a Staple-Town for all the Wine tranſported by Sea. *Thuan. hiſt. Valer. Andr. in Topogr. Belg. &c.*

MIDDENDORPIUS *(James)* Canon of *Cologne*, and afterwards Rector of that Univerſity. He was look'd upon as one of the moſt Eminent Men of his Country, both for Learning and probity. He was employ'd, by ſeveral Princes, as one of their Privy Council; and the Advice which he gave was always founded upon a Bottom of Conſcience and Morality; being honeſt and Chriſtian, as well as Politick and Prudential; but theſe great Imployments did not hinder him from purſuing his Studies, and making himſelf a conſiderable Author, as appears by his Works, which are, *De Accademiis Orbis Univerſi. De Officiis Scholaſticis. De vita Cœnobiali. Hiſtoria Ariſtæi de LXX. Interpretibus Script. Quæſtiones Juridicæ, Theologicæ, & Politicæ Imperatorum, Regum & Principum cum Reſponſis. Middendorpius* dyed in 1611. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16, *&c.*

MIDDLEHAM, a Market-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire* in *Hangweſt* Hundred, ſituate upon the River *Youre*.

MIDDLESEX, Lat. *Middleſexia*, *Trinobantes*, is bounded on the North by *Hartfordſhire*, on the Weſt by *Buckinghamſhire*, ſeparated by the River *Colne*, on the South by *Surrey*, cut off by the *Thames*, and on the Eaſt by *Eſſex*, It is 19 *Engliſh* Miles in length, and 16 in breadth, 275 Square, divided into 6 Hundreds, which have 7 Market-Towns, *Brandford*, *Edgware*, *Enfield*, *London*, *Stanes*, *Uxbridge* and *Weſtminſter*, one of the leaſt Counties in *England*, but its Fertility and nearneſs to *London*, recompenceth this want of Extent. The ancient *Britiſh* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*, afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the Eaſt *Saxons*. *Whitehall* and St. *James*'s, the Royal Manſions of the Kings of *England*, are both in this County, *Hampton*-Court their Country-Houſe of Pleaſure; and *London* the Capital of *England* is its Head. The Honourable *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet*, is alſo Earl of *Middleſex*, by a Creation of *Feb.* 4. 1674. which Title was firſt beſtowed by King *James* I. in 1622. on *Lionel*, Lord *Cranfield*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, whoſe Son *James* enjoyed the ſame, and after him *Lionel*, Brother of *James*, in whom it was extinguiſhed.

MIDHURST, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, in *Chicheſter Rape*, which ſends Two Members to Parliament; 42 Miles from *London*.

MIDLEWICH, a Market-Town in *Cheſhire* in *Northwick* Hundred, ſituated upon the River *Croke*, near its fall into the *Dune*. 'Tis a large Town governed by Burgeſſes, and having ſeveral Streets and Lanes; of chief Note for its Salt-pits; from *Landon* 128 Miles.

MIESKO, *Mieciſlaus*, or *Miciſlaus* I. of that Name, Duke of *Poland*, was the firſt Chriſtian King of that Country, Converted by marrying *Dambronwche*, *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*'s Daughter. When he was a Pagan he kept Seven Concubines, and complaining to ſome *Bohemian* Merchants that he had no Children, they told him, That the Chriſtian's God did bleſs a lawful Marriage, and propoſed their Princeſs to him, which Marriage was happily Solemnized after his Baptiſm, and he had by her *Chrobi*, who ſucceeded him. *Baronius* ſaith, that his Wife dying, he married a Nun named *Oda*, by whom he had three Sons. He founded the two Archbiſhopricks of *Cracow* and *Gneſna*, beſides ſeven other Biſhopricks. *Baronius, Cromer hiſt. Pol. &c.*

MIESKO, or *Miciſlaus* II. King of *Poland*, Son of *Boleſlaus* I. Crowned in 1025, and Surnamed *The Lazy*, and *Unhappy*. Died in 1034.

MIESKO, or *Miciſlaus* III. called *The Old*, Son of *Boleſlaus* III. Brother to *Ladiſlaus* II. and *Boleſlaus* IV. ſucceeded this laſt in 1173, but was deſpoſed four Years after; and his Third Brother *Caſimir* II. called *The Juſt*, Crowned in his place. He had Three Sons, and endeavoured, in vain, to recover his Crown; ſo he died in 1202. *Cromer's hiſt. Pol.*

MIGDONIA an ancient Country of *Macedonia*, between the Rivers *Stremon* and *Strimonia*, and *Axias* or *Vardari*. Its chief Towns were *Apollonia*, *Antigonia*, *Amphipolis*, *&c.* The Name of *Migdonia* was given to a Country of *Meſopotamia*, along the River of that Name. Some think, that the *Migdonians* had their Name from a Prince called *Migdonius*; but *Pliny* affirms, that it was from the *Migdonians* of *Macedonia*, who probably ſent a Colony into *Meſopotamia*. However *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, mention it.

MIGDONIUS, or *Migdon*, King of *Thrace*, Son of *Ciſſeus*, Brother of *Otreus* and *Hecuba*, *Priamus*'s Wife. *Virgil. l.* 2. ſpeaks of his Son *Chorœbus*, who was at the Siege of *Troy*, and in love with *Caſſandra*. A Modern Author was miſtaken, taking the Word *Migdonides* for a Nation; for *Servius* in *Virgil* obſerves, that thoſe Words never end in *des*. *Porphyr. in Iliad. lib.* 3.

MILAN, the chief Town of the Dukedom of *Milan*, with a fine Cittadel, and a famous Archbiſhoprick; Latin in *Mediolanum*, in *Italian*, *Milano*, and in *German*, *Meilandt*. It is one of the largeſt Towns of *Europe*, built by the *Gauls* about *An.Rom.* 170. as *Tit. Livius* ſaith. The *Romans* took it from the *Gauls*, and it was the Reſidence of divers Emperors. It has been often ruined by the *Barbarians*, and the Country expoſed to the Incurſions of the *Goths* and *Huns*; at laſt, Subdued and Poſſeſſed by the *Lombards* till *Charlemaign*'s time. Neverthleſs it is to be obſerved, that *Beliſarius* took *Milan* from the *Oſtrogoths*, though it was re-taken by *Vitiges*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*, in 539. 300000 People being then deſtroyed. After *Charlemaign*, *Milan*, with its Territories became part of the Empire, and grew ſo rich and powerful, that it commanded and deſpiſed the other Towns. The Emperor *Frederick* I. defeated the Inhabitants, and to humble them, impoſed great Tributes upon them; which cauſed ſuch Animoſities, that the Empreſs, out of Curioſity, viewing the Town, the People ſeized her, made her ride on an Aſs, with her face towards the Tail, all over the Town, and deſtroyed the Garriſon. Whereupon the Emperor beſieged and took it in 1162, levelled all the Houſes, except three Churches, and, to the Inhabitants indelible ſhame, the Town was plowed and ſowed with Salt. Some ſay, that all the Captives, to ſave their Lives, were obliged to draw a Fig, with their Teeth, out of the Aſs's back-ſide, which they made the Empreſs beſtride; which Inſamy, many choſe rather to die than undergo. Thoſe that eſcaped, re-builded their Town in 1171, with their Neighbours Aſſiſtance, and Pope *Alexander* III's protection, and had many Lords and Dukes afterwards. It is enough to obſerve, that the firſt were the *Viſconti*, and afterwards the *Sforza*'s. The Kings of *France* were to ſucceed the firſt, becauſe of *Valentine John Galeas Viſconti*, firſt Duke of *Milan*'s Daughter, married to *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, ſecond Son of *Charles*, named *The Wiſe*: For *John Galeas* left two Sons, that died without lawful iſſue; but the Inhabitants ſubmitted themſelves to *Francis Sforza*, a Baſtard of the *Sforza*'s Family, but a great Soldier. Since that time *Lewis* XII. renewed his Claim to *Milan*, as being *Valentine*'s Grandſon, which cauſed ſo many Wars in *Italy*. To end them after *Francis Sforza*'s death in 1535, the Emperor *Charles* V. promiſed a long time, to put one of the Sons of *Francis* I. King of *France*, in poſſeſſion of this Dukedom; but notwithſtanding his Promiſe to the Electors, he gave it to *Philip* II. his own Son, King of *Spain*. The deſire of poſſeſſing this fine and fruitful Country, cauſed many Sieges and Battles; and it is obſervable, that *Milan* has been beſieged 40 times, and taken 22 times. 'Tis called *La Grande*, becauſe it is above ten Miles about. There are no great Rivers, but it enjoyeth the conveniency of the Rivers *Teſin* and *Adde* by two Canals. It has 22 Gates, above 230 Churches, whereof 96 are Pariſhes, 40 Monaſteries, 50 Nunneries, and 100 Societies. The Cathedral called *Dome*, it over-caſt within and without with white Marble, with above 600 Statues of the ſame, and 160 Columns ſo big, that three Men can hardly fathom one. The other Churches are very fine; the Palaces ſtately; the Trade conſiderable; and the Town extrordinary well inhabited. The Caſtle is one of the fineſt Fortreſſes in *Italy*, and is compoſed of ſix great Baſtions with large Ditches full of running Water; there is another compaſs, and the Platform which is the Duke's old Palace, the whole regularly fortified. The State of *Milan* called *Milaneze*, has *Piedmont* and *Montferrat* on the Weſt, *Genoua*'s Dominions on the South, the Dukedoms of *Parma* and *Mantua*, the Principalities of *Sabionetta* and *Bozolo*, and the Territories of *Venice* on the Eaſt, the *Valais*, the *Bailiwicks* of *Logan-Locarne* and *Mendriſio*, the Earldom of *Chavenne*, and part of the *Valtoline* on the North. There are two famous Lakes, the Greater, and that of *Come*. The Towns are *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Alexandria de la Paille*, *Compte*, *Cremona*, *Tortone*, *Lodi*, *Navarre*, *Bobio*, *Mortare*, *Valence*, and *Vigevane*. The Apoſtle *Barnabas* is reputed the Founder of the Church of *Milan*; and it is obſerved, That of about 130 Prelates that have governed it, 35 were Canonized, amongſt whom St. *Ambroſe*, and *Charles Borromée*, are the moſt famous. *Milan* has produced four Popes, and many great Men, as *Andrew Alciat*, *Hierom*, *Cardan*, *&c.* The *Spaniards* have an Arbitrary Power there, which makes the *Italians* ſay, that the King of *Spain* governs *Sicily* with Meekneſs, *Naples* with Subtilty, and *Milan* with Authority. It is alſo ſaid of the Governors, That in *Sicily* they Gnaw, at *Naples* they Eat, and at *Milan* they Devour. The Moſt famous and ancient Authors ſpeak of *Milan*, as *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Solin*, *Platina*, *Corio* and *Merula*, *Guichardin*, *&c.* *See* VISCONTI and SFORZA.

Councils of MILAN.

The firſt was held in 344, againſt the *Arians*. Some put another in 347. Another named the IId. Council of *Milan* in 350, againſt *Photinus*, *Urſacius* and *Valens*, *Arians*. Another in 355, againſt the *Arians*, which was in ſhort thus: Pope *Liberius* Succeeding to *Julius*, and being deſirous to cloſe the Diviſions of the Church, and put an end to the *Arian* Perſecution, Requeſted a Council of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, who, conſenting to the motion, a Council was convened at *Milan*, but the iſſue of it proved unfortunate, for here the *Arians* were extream violent to paſs their *Cenſure* upon St. *Athanaſius*; To this purpoſe, they got the Council remov'd from the Church to the Palace, where their Faction preſiding and overbalancing the other Party, they carry'd their cauſe, and baniſhed a great number of the *Orthodox* Prelates; particularly *Dionyſius* Biſhop of *Milan*, putting *Auxentius*, a Zealous *Arian*, in his Place. Another in 390, againſt *Jovinian*. Another in 451, where the Doctrine of the Incarnation of the Word was approved. Another in 679, againſt the *Monothelites*. Another in 1287. Another in 1291, about a Cruiſade. St. *Charles* called ſix Provincial Councils, *viz.* 1565, 1569, 1573, 1576, 1579 and 1582; and a Synod in 1584, concerning the Reformation of Manners, *&c.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* I. the 76th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Conſtantine* III. In his time *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland* Revolted from the *Engliſh*, to their old Maſters the *Scots*; and *Edmund* of *England*, to ſtrengthen himſelf againſt the *Danes*, yielded them to *Milcolumbus*, on Condition, That the Heir Apparent to the *Scottiſh* Crown, ſhould take an Oath to the King of *England*, as Lord Paramount of that Country; after which, *Edmund* did eaſily reduce the *Danes*, but did not out-live this Victory long. The *Danes* rebelling againſt King *Edred*, and taking *York*, and many other ſtrong Places from him, were at laſt Subdued, by the Aſſiſtance of 10000 *Scots*, under the Conduct of *Malcolm*, who returning home, applied himſelf wholly to the Arts of Peace; and to remedy the Corruptions which had crept into the Courts of Juſtice during the War, did Viſit them all in Perſon once in two Years, and Governed with great Equity; but while he was buſie in puniſhing Robberies, and Reforming of Manners, he was ſlain by ſome Conſpirators in *Murrayland*, in the 15th of his Reign, about 950. The Villains were carefully purſued by the Nobles, and brought to condign Puniſhment. *Buchan.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* II. the 83d. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Grimus*. At his Entrance upon the Government, he publiſh'd a General Amneſty; rooted out the Seeds of Faction and Diſcord; appointed juſt Men to Govern the Provinces; reſtrained Plunder and Robbery; and encouraged the Vulgar to follow their Husbandry, by which means Proviſions between Man and Man became cheap, and Commerce ſafe. During his Reign, *Sueno*, Son to *Harald*, King of *Denmark*, being Baniſhed his own Country, and many times taken, and ranſom'd from the *Vandals*, ſought help in vain from the King of *Scandia*, but profeſſing Chriſtianity, obtain'd it in *Scotland*, and paſſed from thence with it into his own Country. Whence, not long after, he Invaded *England*, where he defeated the *Engliſh*; firſt in a Battle by themſelves, and then a ſecond time, when joined by the *Scots*, whom he threatned grievouſly, to make them return: But finding they would not deſert the *Engliſh*, he ſent a great Army, under Conduct of *Olavus* of *Scandia*, and *Enecus*, into *Scotland*, where they ravaged the County of *Murray*, ſparing neither Age, Sex, nor Place; and having deſtroyed the open Countrey, attacked the Fortreſſes. Whereupon *Malcolm* advanced againſt them with an Army, which he had Levied from the Neighbouring Countries; but the *Danes* being ſuperiour both in Number, Diſcipline and Preparations, the *Scots* were quickly routed, and ſeveral Caſtles were thereupon Surrendered. The *Danes* treated the Captives with the greateſt Barbarity, and ſent for their Wives and Children to Inhabit the Country. *Malcolm* having Levied a better Army, Encountered them again at *Mortlich* in *Marr*, and at the firſt Onſet loſt three of his greateſt Captains and Subjects, *viz.* *Kennethus*, Thane of the *Iſles*, *Grimus*, Thane of *Strathearn*, and *Dumbar*, Thane of *Lothian*. The *Scots* being hereupon diſcouraged, retired to their Camp, which they fenced with a Trench, Ditch, and huge Trees. The *Danes* believing themſelves to be Conquerors, Attack'd the *Scots* with too much raſhneſs, ſo that *Enecus* one of their Generals, was killed in the Fight, and the *Scots* renewing the Charge with a great deal of Valour, put the *Danes* to the rout, and their ſurviving General *Olavus* fled into *Murray*. *Sueno* receiving the news of this Defeat in *England*, ſent a new Army to *Scotland* under *Canus*, but he was routed at *Balbride* in *Angus*, where the Monuments of the Victory do ſtill remain, and 500 of his Men who had eſcaped on board, being neceſſitated for want of Proviſions to come a-ſhoar, were every one deſtroyed; and to this Day, when the Winds blow up the Sand in thoſe places, the Bones of Men of a greater Stature than thoſe of our Age are diſcovered. *Sueno* being nothing diſcouraged, ſent his Son *Canutus*, with a new Army into *Scotland*, and *Malcolm* rencountring him in *Buchan*, there enſued a bloody and deſperate Battle, and though the Name of the Victory fell to the *Scots*, yet ſo many of the Nobility were ſlain, and the reſt ſo much wearied and wounded, that the *Danes* retired without being purſued, and the Prieſts, whom they ſent the next Day to interceed, did eaſily obtain a Peace on Condition, That the *Danes* ſhould leave the Country, That as long as *Malcolm* and *Sueno* Reigned, they ſhould live in Mutual Peace, and not aſſiſt one anothers Enemies. After this, *Malcolm* calling an Aſſembly of the States at *Scoone*, he divided all the King's Lands amongſt ſuch of the Nobility, as had deſerved well of the Country, and the Nobility in return Granted to the King, That when any of them died, their Children ſhould be under the Wardſhip and Tutelage of the King, till they came of Age, during which time, the King ſhould enjoy all the Revenues, but ſo much as was neceſſary, for the Education of their Children; and he was beſides to diſpoſe of them in Marriage, when grown up, and to receive their Dowry; which Cuſtom *Buchanan* thinks was taken from the *Danes* and *Normans*. Peace being thus reſtored to the Kingdom, *Malcolm* applied himſelf to the making of wholeſome Laws; and, according to the Cuſtoms of his Neighbours, Created new Titles of Honour, the *Scots* having none, at that time, Superiour to thoſe of Knight and Thane, who was Governor or Sheriff of a Province. After this, he Reigned ſome Years in great Fame and Glory, which he ſtained towards the latter end of his Days, with an horrible Avarice, inſomuch that he endeavoured to re-aſſume thoſe Lands, which he had unadviſedly diſtributed; for which end, he put ſome of the Nobles to death, and oppreſſed others, whoſe Friends being intent on Revenge, corrupted the King's Domeſticks, and murdered him in his Bed at *Glames* in *Angus*: but endeavouring to eſcape, together with his Villainous Servants, they loſt their Way in the Snow, and were all of them drowned in the Lake of *Forfar*, and their Bodies being found after the Thaw, they were hung upon Gibbets by the Highways. There are ſome who ſay, that he was ſlain in an Ambuſh, by the Kindred of *Grimus* and *Conſtantinus*, former Kings, who reckoned themſelves injured by the Hereditary Succeſſion, eſtabliſhed by *Kennethus*, *Malcolm's* Father, and which he himſelf had gotten to be confirmed by Parliament. This valorous Prince fell in the 30th of his Reign, about 1040. *Buchan.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* III. the 86th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Mc Beth*. He was Son to King *Donald*, but forced to fly from the Tyranny of *Mc Beth*, who had ſlain his Father; and being at the Court of *England*, *Mc Duff*, Thane of *Fife*, who had alſo fled from *Mc Beth*'s Tyranny, perſuaded him to attempt the Recovery of his Crown. King *Edward* aſſiſting him with 10000 Men, he was quickly joined by his Friends in *Scotland*, and *Mc Beth* being deſerted of all, becauſe of his Tyranny, *Malcolm* was declared King at *Scoone*, *April* 25. 1057. He reſtored the Eſtates which *Mc Beth* had forfeited, and is ſaid to be the firſt who introduced the new Titles of Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls and Barons, and Created *Mc Duff*, Thane of *Fife*, the firſt Earl of *Scotland*. Some think (but *Buchanan* diſſents) that it was in his Reign, that the Nobility of *Scotland* began to be Surnamed from their Lands. During the Meeting of the States at *Forfar*, *Mc Beth*'s Faction declared his Son *Luthlac*, King at *Scoone*; but *Malcolm* defeated and killed him, about three Months after in *Strabogy.* During his Reign, *Patrick Dumbar* defeated a great Band of Robbers, who taking the Advantage of the Diſorders of the Time, poſted themſelves at *Cockburnſpath*, and infeſted the Neighbouring Counties, *Patrick* killed 600 of them on the Spot, with the loſs of 40 of his own Men, and for this Exploit, was Created Earl of *March*. *Malcolm* being now Eſtabliſhed on the Throne, yet could not be quiet from Secret Conſpiracies; whereupon he ſent for the Head of the Plot, and taking him aſide, upbraided him with his Ingratitude, and told him, *That now ſeeing both of them were Armed, if he had Courage enough, he might try to obtain that by his Valour, which he deſigned by Treachery*; whereupon he fell down at the King's Feet, and begged his Pardon, which was generouſly Granted. After this, *Edgar Atheling*, who was Heir to the Crown of *England*, as he fled from the Tyranny of *William* the *Norman*, was driven a-ſhoar in *Scotland*, courteouſly entertained by *Malcolm*, and married to his Siſter *Margaret*. *William* the *Norman*, ſent to Demand him, but *Malcolm* refuſed; whereupon it came to a War, the *Scots* defeated *Roger*, one of his Generals, in *Northumberland*; and *Patrick*, Earl of *March*; baffled *Richard*, Earl of *Gloceſter*. Then *Odo*, Brother to *William the Conqueror*, and Earl of *Kent*, invaded *Northumberland*, but *Malcolm* defeated him, and recovered the Prey. After this, *William* ſent his Son *Robert* at the Head of an Army, who Encamped at the *Tine*, but performed no Exploits. Whereupon the *Norman* came to a Peace on the following Conditions; That he ſhould reſtore *Sibert*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and leave *Cumberland*, as formerly, to the *Scots*. That the Boundaries of the Kingdoms, ſhould be [illegible] *Croſs* on *Stanemoor*; between *Richmondſhire* and *Cumberland*, which ſhould have the Statues and Arms of the Kings on both ſides, and that *Edgar* ſhould be received into Favour. The Peace being thus ſettled abroad, was followed by Inteſtine Rebellions at home, in the Weſt and the North, both of them being fomented by the *Highlanders*; that in the Weſt was quelled by *Walter*, Nephew of *Bancho*, for which the King made him Steward of *Scotland*; which Office gave Surname to his Poſterity, the Royal Family of *Stuart*. The King in Perſon compoſed the Diſturbance in the North, and perceiving his Standard-bearer to faint, as entring the River *Spey* againſt the Rebels, who were very numerous on the other ſide, he took it from him, and gave it to a valiant Knight Surnamed *Carron*, whoſe Poſterity did enjoy the ſame Honour, and on that account were called *Scrimger*. Having thus ſettled Peace by his Induſtry and Valour, he applied himſelf to Reformation of Manners, being induced thereunto by the Advice of his Queen, a pious Woman, who, together with her Mother and Siſter, ſhut themſelves up in a Monaſtery of Virgins, Nunneries having a greater Reputation of Piety in thoſe Days, than afterward. The King did alſo reform Abuſes, which had crept in amongſt the Clergy, and added the Biſhopricks of *Murray* and *Caithneſſe* to the former four. He firſt reformed his own Family, and afterwards enacted Sumptuary Laws. He is ſaid to have aboliſhed the villainous Law of *Evenus*, and ſubſtituted that called *Marcheta Mulierum* in its place. He built at the ſame time, the Cathedral of *Durham*, and that of *Dumfermling*, and made the Abbot of the former, Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, whilſt *William Rufus*, of *England*, pulled down Churches to make the *New Foreſt*. He alſo ſurprized the Caſtle of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and put the Garriſon to the Sword. *Malcolm* demanded Reſtitution, but in vain, and thereupon beſieged it. The Garriſon being reduced to great Extremity, did offer to Surrender, and deſired the King to come and receive the Keys with his own Hand, which being tendered upon the Point of a Spear, the Soldier thruſt him into the Eye, as he was about to take them off, and killed him. His Son *Edward* carried on the Siege, but being eager to revenge the Death of his Father, and too careleſs of his own ſafety, was alſo ſlain in an Aſſault; whereupon the *Scots* were ſo much afflicted, that they raiſed the Siege, and buried their Two Kings at *Tinmouth*, whence they were afterwards Tranſported to *Dumfermling*. *Malcolm* reigned 33 Years, and rendred himſelf famous to all Poſterity, for his great Virtues. He had Six Sons, Three of whom ſucceeded him in the Kingdom; and Two Daughters, one of which was married to *Henry*, King of *England*, and the other to *Euſtace*, Count of *Bologne*. Before his Death, an Inundation of the *German* Ocean, over-threw Villages, Towns, and Caſtles, and more People were killed at that time by Thunder-Bolts, than ever was known to have been in *Britain* before. *Buchan.*

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm* IV. the 92d King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *David* I. in 1153. In the beginning of his Reign, the Kingdom was viſited by a great Plague, and *Sumerled*, Thane of *Argyle*, Aſpiring to the Crown, becauſe of the King's Nonage, and the common Calamity, rebelled, but was defeated by *Gilchriſt*, Earl of *Angus*. This was ſcarcely over, when *Henry* of *England*, tho' he had ſolemnly Sworn to *David* I. King of *Scotland*, that he would never deprive himſelf, or any of his Poſterity of his Poſſeſſions in *England*, ſought occaſion to quarrel with *Malcolm*; and for that end, when the Biſhop of *Glaſcow* was performing his Office in *Cumberland*, *Henry* of *England* ordered *Truſtine*, Archbiſhop of *York*, to ſend another Biſhop thither, whom he called Biſhop of *Carliſle*. *Malcolm* being of a peaceable Diſpoſition, thought this no ſufficient Cauſe of War; but to compoſe Matters, went to *Cheſter*, where *Henry* circumvented him, and made him take the Oath of Fidelity to him in Perſon, for the Lands which he held in *England*, contrary to the Agreement by which the King's Brothers, or Sons, were only to ſwear. After this, he ſent for him to *London*, that according to the Cuſtom of his Anceſtors, he ſhould in Parliament acknowledge himſelf his Feudatory, for the Lands which he held in *England*, and *Malcolm* going thither upon the Publick Faith, was forced againſt his Will, with his ſmall Retinue, to accompany him in the War againſt *France*; *Henry* deſigning hereby, both to alienate the *French* King from the *Scots*, and keep them in quiet. King *Henry* having returned, without doing any great matter, ſuffered *Malcolm* to come home, where he had much ado to ſatisfy the States, who were then Aſſembled, and reproached him for joining his Enemies againſt his Friends. *Henry* knowing that their Reſentments were rather Suſpended than Extinguiſhed, ſummoned *Malcolm* to a Convention at *York*, and Charging him with the Miſcarriage of his Deſigns in *France*, deſpoiled him of *Northumberland* by Act of Parliament. The *Scots*, at his return, were ſo incenſed, that they beſieged him in *Perth*, and had almoſt taken him, but, by the Mediation of the Nobility, the Matter was adjuſted, and a War declared againſt *England*, which at laſt ended in a Conference near *Carliſle*; and *Malcolm*, for Peace's ſake, did part with *Northumberland*, but had his Rights confirmed to *Huntingtonſhire* and *Cumberland*, at which the *Scotch* Nobility were enraged afreſh, denying that he could alienate any Part of his Dominions, without the General Conſent of the States; ſo that being Univerſally deſpiſed by his Subjects, Rebellions were raiſed in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom; that in *Galloway* was ſpeedily quelled; but the *Murray*-men obtained a Victory in the firſt, and were beaten in the ſecond Battel. *Sumerled* of *Argyle*, did alſo commence another Inſurrection; but was totally routed, and he and his Son both ſlain. A Parliament being called, many things were Enacted for the good of the Kingdom, and they deſired the King to marry, as being then above 22 Years of Age, but he refuſed it; and ſpending the reſt of his time in building Churches, and endowing of Monks, died *Dec.* 9. 1165. *Buchan.*

MILDEN-HALL in *Suffolk*, ſeated between Fen and Sand, is a large Town, and very populous, having diſtant Streets called *Rows*, as *Beck-row*, *How-row*, &c. to the *Fenward*; as big as ſome Towns, graced with a fair Church, and a tall Steeple; from *London* 57 Miles.

MILETUM, formerly one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of *Ionia*, with a good Port on the *Ægean Sea*, near the River *Meander*. It is not the Town called now *Melaxo*, or *Milazzo*, as ſome ſay. The *Miletians* were famous for their Courage, but degenerated afterwards. Their Town was taken by the *Perſians*, *An. Rom.* 250. in the LXIXth. *Olympiad*. *Alexander the Great*, and the *Romans* alſo ſubdued it. It has produced many Great Men, as *Thales*, *Anaximander*, *Anaximenes*, *Hecateus*, *Pittacus*, *Eſchines*, &c. and had a conſiderable Territory, where *Apollo Didymeus*'s Oracle was. Some ſay it was built by *Sarpedon*, King of the *Leſſer Lycia*. *Strabo l.* 14. *Pliny l. c.* 29. *Euſeb. in Chron.* &c.

MILETUS, King of *Caria*, Son of *Apollo* by *Acacalis*, *Minos*'s Daughter, who being forced by *Apollo*, expoſed ſecretly her Child in a Foreſt, to whom ſome Wolves gave ſuck. He was afterwards Educated by Shepherds; thence he went into *Caria*, where he obtained the Princeſs *Idothea*'s Love, and King *Eurythus*'s Eſteem. He built the famous *Miletum*, ſince the Chief Town of the Kingdom, and had a Son named *Caunus*, and a Daughter named *Byblis*. *Antonius Liberalis Fab.* 30.

MILEVE, or *Mela*, Lat. *Milevum* and *Milevis*, a Town of *Numidia* in *Africa*, miſtaken by ſome for *Miletum* in *Ionia*, *Melitene* in *Armenia*, or for *Malta*-Iſland.

Councils of MILEVE.

This Town is famous for Two Councils held there in Pope *Innocent*'s I's Reign, in 402, and in 416, to examine the Cauſe of ſeveral Prelates, and againſt *Pelagius*. *T.* 11. *Concil.*

MILFORD-HAVEN in *Pembrokeſhire*, S. W. eſteemed the beſt in all *England*, not only for its largeneſs, being capacious enough to hold a 1000 Sail of Ships at a time, and to ride ſecure at a good diſtance from one another; but alſo for its variety of deep and ſafe Creeks, and nooked Bays to harbour in, having within it 13 Roads, 16 Creeks, and 5 Bays, all known by their Names.

MILIUS, (*George*) a *German* Miniſter, oppoſed the Reformation of the Calendar, and wrote divers Comments on the Bible. He died in 1607.

MILLAUD, or *Milhaud*, Lat. *Millialdum*, a Town of *Rovergne* in *France*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Rhodez*, formerly ſtrong, but its Fortifications were demoliſhed in 1629. The Territory is fruitful in Almond-Trees.

MILLENNARIANS, Hereticks. *See* CHILIASTES, NEPOS, and PAPIAS. Some Ancient Authors ſpeak of certain *Millennarians* named ſo, becauſe ſpeaking of Hell, they believed that there was a Ceſſation of Pains once in a 1000 Years.

MILLIARIUM, a gilt Pillar in the middle of *Rome*, whereon were engraved all the Ways in *Italy*, and in the *Roman* Empire, erected and gilt with Gold by *Auguſtus*. *Varro* ſaith, that all the High-ways of *Italy* met there, as in their Center. *Bergier Hiſt. des grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain.*

MILO, or *T. Annius Milo*, a *Roman*, adopted into the *Annian*'s Family, who appeared in Arms with his Friends to ſtand for the Conſulſhip, which made the Senate name *Pompey* Conſul alone, and give him Power to chuſe himſelf a Colleague, *A. R.* 702. *Milo* was baniſhed to *Marſeilles*, for killing *Clodius*, Tribune of the People, though *Cicero* made a Speech for him. When *Milo* was Indicted for the Murther; *Tully* was to plead for him, and made his Oration, *Pro Milone*, on purpoſe; but ſeeing *Pompey* and his Forces drawn up, in the *Forum*, he wanted aſſurance to deliver his Harangue, and making only a little extempore faint Defence, went off; upon which *Milo* was caſt; not long after, *Tully* recovering his Spirits, publiſhed his Oration, ſending *Milo* a Copy of it: After the reading of which, *Milo* return'd him a Letter of thanks, telling him withal, that he was exceeding glad that *Tully* did not plead his Argument in the Court, for if he had, the Rhetorick and Force of it would certainly have brought off his Client. And then, ſays he, I ſhould never have had the Satisfaction of being baniſh'd into Luxury, and eating ſo many delicious Mullets, as I have done at *Marſeilles*. *Dion. Caſſ. Aſconius Pedianus in Milo, Dion. &c.*

MILO, a Wreſtler of *Crotona*, ſo prodigiouſly ſtrong, that he carried a Bull on his Shoulders, and killed it with his Fiſt. He overcame the *Sybarites*, but endeavouring to divide a great Oak, which was already ſplit with Iron Wedges, the Wedges falling down by his pulling, the Oak cloſed upon him, and expoſed him to Wild Beaſts. *Strabo l. 6. Aul. Gell. l.* 15. *c.* 16, *&c.*

MILTIADES, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who with 12000 Men, routed above 500000 *Perſians* at *Marathon*, in the LXXIId Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 264. and purſuing the Enemies by Sea, he took many Iſlands in the *Archipelago*; but retiring to *Athens* without taking *Paros*, becauſe of his Wounds, and the Army's Panick fear, he was kept Priſoner, till he paid a great Fine, where he died miſerably, *An. Rom.* 265. *Herodot. l.* 6. *Thucydid. l.* 1. *Plutarch. in Cimone, &c.*

MILTON, (*John*) Son of *John Milton*, Scrivener, was born in *London*, in the Year 1608. being, as it is ſaid, deſcended from the *Miltons* of *Milton* in *Oxfordſhire*. He was Educated in *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts, ſoon after which, he left the Univerſity, and travell'd into *Italy*; returning into *England* about the beginning of the Civil Wars, during which, he was a great Enemy to the *King*, and the *Church of England*, as alſo to the *Presbyterians*; when they declar'd againſt the Murther of the King. When *Cromwell* had graſp'd the pretended Protectorſhip, he made *Milton* his *Latin* Secretary. Having had the ſame Poſt before under the *Council of State*, in which he likewiſe continued, after *Oliver*'s Death, under *Richard* and the *Rump*. As to his Religion, he was in his Youth a favourer of the *Puritans*, in his middle Years he was beſt pleas'd with the *Independants* and *Anabaptiſts*; but in the latter part of his Life, he was not a profeſſed Member of any Church, or pretended Church of Chriſtians, frequenting none of their Aſſemblies, nor making uſe of any thing peculiar to them in his Family. He died in 1674. As for the Remainder of his Character, the *Reader* may pleaſe to take it in the Words of Mr. *Anthony Wood*; " *Milton* (*ſay he*) " was a Perſon of wonderful Parts, of a very ſharp, biting, " and ſatyrical Wit. He was a good Philoſopher and Hiſto-" rian, an Excellent Poet, Latiniſt, Grecian, and Hebrician; " a good Mathematician and Muſician, and ſo rarely endow'd " by Nature, that, had he been but honeſtly principled, he " might have been highly uſeful to that Party, againſt which " he all along appear'd with much Malice and Bitterneſs. His Works are lately publiſh'd in Three Volumes in *Folio*. The two firſt containing the *Engliſh*, and the third the *Latin* Pieces. *Athen. Oxon. Vol.* 1, *&c.*

MILTON, *Milton-Abbas*, an ancient, but mean-built Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 92 Miles from *London*.

MILTON in *Kent*, *Scray-Lath*, an Ancient Market-Town, ſeated on a Creek near *Sittingburn*, 37 Miles from *London*.

MIMICKS, (an Expreſſion of the Ancient Comedy) Buffoons, who diverted the People with ridiculous Poſtures, and repreſented any thing by ingenious Geſtures. They appeared ſometimes in the *Chorus*'s to amuſe the People, and act a kind of dumb Comedy, repreſenting by their Geſtures, what was to be acted in the Act following. *See* PANTOMIMES.

MINA, or St. *George of the Mine*, a Place in *Africa*, on the Golden Coaſt in *Guinnea*, between the Cape of *Three Points*, and the Cape *Corſe*; there is a Fortreſs on a Hill, with a good Port. The *French* had a Colony there in 1383. And the *Portugueſe* ſettled in the ſame place in 1482. It was called *Mina*, becauſe of the Golden Mines near it. It is now under the *Dutch* ſince 1637.

MINARD, (*Anthony*) Lord of *La Tour-Grollier*, *&c.* Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, a great Enemy to the Proteſtants, murthered by Three Men near his Houſe in 1559, coming from the Parliament about Six in the Evening; ſince which, the Parliament decreed, That the Audiences ſhould end at Four in the Afternoon. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 22. *Blanchard. Hiſt. des Preſid. &c.*

MINARET, is an extraordinary high Tower, built with many Stories and Balconies jetting out. Theſe Minarets are inſtead of Steeples, whence the Officers of the Moſques call the *Turks* to Prayers, for Bells are not uſed in *Turky*. There are two of an admirable Structure, on both ſides of the *Cupola* of the Moſque at *Mecca*.

MINDANAO, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, lying in about the 7th Degree of Northern Latitude; it is about 60 Leagues long, and 40 or 50 broad. The Soil, in general, is deep and black, and extraordinary fat and fruitful: The Valleys are furniſh'd with ſmall Rivers of delicate Water. The Trees are very large, and moſt of them of kinds unknown to us; the *Libby* Trees afford *Sago*, which furniſhes the Poor with Bread for Three or four Months in the Year. This Tree in bulk and ſhape, is much like the *Palmeto* or Cabbage-Tree, but not ſo tall as the latter. In ſome places of *Mindanao* there's plenty of Rice; but in the Hilly Land, they plant Yams, Potatoes, and Pumpkins. The other Fruits of this Iſland, are Water-Melons, Muſk-Melons, Plantains, Bonanoes, Guava's, Nutmegs, Cloves, Betel-Nuts, Durians, Jacks or Jaca's, Cacoa-Nuts, Oranges, *&c.* This Iſle is plentifully ſtock'd with Fowl and Fiſh; the Batts in *Mindanao* are as big as a Kite. The Weather there is temperate enough, notwithſtanding it lies ſo near the Æquator; the Inhabitants having commonly the benefit of the Breezes by Day, and cooling Land-winds by Night. As to their Religion, they are *Mahometans*; they have Schools to Inſtruct their Children to Read and Write, and to inform them in the Principles of *Mahometaniſm*. The Inhabitants are extremely affraid of the *Dutch*, being ſenſible how many of the Neighbouring Iſlands they have enſlav'd; and upon this Account, they have a long time deſired the *Engliſh* to ſettle among them, giving this reaſon for their preference, that they do not find theſe ſo encroaching, as the *Dutch* or *Spaniſh*. *Dampier*'s *New Voyage*, *&c.*

MINDEN, an Hans-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, with a Biſhoprick and Principality. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, ſince the Peace of *Munſter*.

MINDORA, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, 100 Leagues about, belonging to the *Spaniards*. *Mindora*, the Chief Town, has a good Haven.

MINEHEAD, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, It lies in *Carhampton* Hundred, in the S. W. parts of the County: Trades much with *Ireland*.

MINERVA, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom and Arts, and of what concerns Wooll; the ſame with *Pallas*, the Goddeſs of War. *Vulcan* ſtriking *Jupiter*'s Head with his Hammer, ſhe came out of his Brain ready armed. Some Authors reckon five of her Name. The *Romans* kept Feaſts, named *Minervalia*, in Honour of her, the 3d of *January*, and the 19th of *March*. In the laſt, ſome Preſents were made to School-Maſters. *Heſiod. in Theog. Ovid. Metam. Pauſanias in Attic.*

MINGRELA, a large Borough, half a League from the Sea, in the Province of *Viſapour*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, one of the beſt Shallow-Roads of all the *Indies*, where the *Dutch* take in freſh Proviſions. This Borough is famous for the Cardamom, which is eſteemed the beſt ſort of Spice in the Eaſt, and is very dear, becauſe it is found no where elſe. The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company has an Exchange, with Ware-Houſes, *&c.* here, for not only the Ships which come from *Japan*, *Bengala*, *Ceylan*, and other Places, Anchor in this Road, in their Voyage to *Surat*, *Balſora*, the *Red-Sea*, *&c.* but alſo when the *Portugueſe* ſhut up the Bar of *Goa*, they ſend their Barks hither for Proviſions. *Tavernier*'s *Voyage des Indes.*

MINGRELIA, named alſo *Imereta*, and *Baciachiouch* a Province in *Georgia* in *Aſia*, properly the *Colchis* of the Ancients, has the *Black-Sea* on the Weſt, Mount *Caucaſus* on the Eaſt, *Armenia* on the South, and *Circaſſia* on the North. There are ſome Gold and Silver Mines; whence the Fable of the Golden Fleece. The moſt conſiderable Towns are *Sebaſtopolis* and *Fazzo*; the Mountains, *Caucaſus* and *Corax*; the Rivers, *Faſſo* or *Phaſis*, and *Ciano*. The Country produceth Sena, Black Hellebore, Scammony, *&c.* White Bears, and plenty of Pheaſants, to which the River *Phaſis* giveth its Name. When the *Mingrelians* are made Friends after a falling out, they ſuck the Breaſts of their Enemies Wives. We muſt obſerve, that the Kingdom of *Colchis* formerly was much larger.

MINGRELIA, or *Mengrelia*, a Country of *Georgia*, ſituated between the *Gurgiſtan*, and the *Black Sea*, called by the Inhabitants *Odiſci*, and *Colchis* by the Ancients, has the *Gurgiſtan* on the Eaſt, the *Abcaſſians*, or People of *Avogaſia* on the North, and *Turcomania* on the South. It contains three Provinces, *viz. Imereta*, or *Baſſachiouc* towards the Eaſt, *Guriel* towards the South, and *Danian*, or *Mingrelia* properly ſo called, towards the North. That part of *Mingrelia*, call'd *Imereta* is Independent of the *Turk*, but the reſt of the Country is under Tribute.

Princes of MINGRELIA.

Mingrelia was formerly part of the Kingdom of *Georgia.* Its Kings ſent *Eriſtaves*, or Governors, into their other States, The Eriſtave of *Odiſci*, or Governor of *Mingrelia*, named *Dadian*, was the moſt conſiderable, who made himſelf Maſter of it, and from him are deſcended the *Cheſilpes*, or Princes of *Mingrelia* that have reigned ſince. Thoſe that Command now in the three Provinces of *Mingrelia*, take the Title of Kings, and are independent; they are continually at Wars, and all three called *Dadian*, that is, Chief Juſtice, from the *Perſian* Word *Dad*, *Juſtice*; and ſay, that they are deſcended from King *David*. The King's Revenue is about 20000 Crowns a Year out of the Cuſtoms, which he treaſureth up, for his Subjects ſerve him without Wages, and his Demeſnes keep all his Houſe. His Court on extraordinary Days, is compoſed of 200 Gentlemen, and the Queen's Court of Sixty fine Ladies. He has 300 Officers, beſides the Nobility. This Prince frequently preſents the King of *Perſia* with Faulkons, and all ſorts of Birds for Hawking. And the *Sophy* in Return, ſends him Gold and Silk Brockards, Tapiſtry, Plate and Arms.

The Qualities of the Country.

The Country is almoſt all covered with Woods, the Air temperate, but the Rains troubleſome. In Summer the Air infected, often cauſeth the Plague; the Inhabitants ſeldom live above Sixty, and Foreigners that live there, become yellow, dry and weak, in a Years time. The Soil is not fruitful, the Fruit not good, but the Vines, that grow to the top of Trees, (the Trunks of which are ſo very large, that a man can ſcarce fathom them) would produce the beſt Wine in the World, if they underſtood rightly how to make it. Their Bread is made of *Gom*, which is a kind of Corn like Hirſe Millet, very nouriſhing and opening, but muſt be eaten warm, and its cold and laxative Quality is remedied by drinking Wine. It is ſo good, that Travellers when us'd to it, diſreliſh that of Wheat: Beſides this *Gom*, there is a great deal of Millet, ſome Wheat, Rice, and Barley growing there. Their Meat is Beef and Pork; Fowl and Fiſh are ſcarce. The Nobility and Gentry do nothing but Hunt, having, like the *Perſians*, a ſmall Drum tied to their Saddle, to frighten, and make Fowl riſe. There are many Eagles, Pellicans, Caſtors, Tigers, White Bears, Leopards, Lions and Jack-calls, which are a kind of Foxes, but bigger, reputed to be the *Hyana's* of the Ancients, becauſe they dig out the dead Bodies, and devour Carcaſſes. The pooreſt Man keeps a Horſe, becauſe of the plenty of Paſture-Grounds; ſome Gentlemen keep 200, and the King above 5000. There is plenty of Honey, ſome white and hard, like Sugar. At the bottom of Mount *Caucaſus* there is a Wall above 60 Leagues long, flank'd with large Towers, kept by Muſqueteers relieved every Month, to keep the Country from the *Abſcaſſian* Incurſions. In many places, chiefly in Plains, the Earth ſounds under an Horſe, as if it were hollow; which makes ſome People believe that there has been a Subterranean Communication betwixt the *Caſpian* and Black Sea.

The MINGRELIANS *Habitations and Manners.*

They have neither Towns nor Boroughs, but ſome Villages, only near the Sea; all their Houſes ſtand alone, but there are ſo many, that it is impoſſible to go a Mile without finding three or four. There are nine or ten Caſtles in thick Woods to retreat unto. The Men are handſome, and Women very fair; their dreſs is like that of the *Perſians*, excepting their Heads, which reſemble the Faſhion of the *Europeans*. They are Witty and Civil, but Proud, Cruel, Perfidious and Laſcivious. The Men have alſo a greater ſhare of all theſe ill qualities than the Women. Each *Mingrelian* rides with a little Drum, tied to the Pomel of his Saddle, which he makes uſe of to ſtart his Game; their common ſaying is, That *that Man is really happy, who has a good Horſe, a good Dog, and a good Falcon.* Theft, Murder, Treachery, Adultery and Rape, are counted laudable Actions amongſt them. Inceſt is common there, and they have three or four Wives, beſides many Concubines. When the Husband takes his Wife in the Fact, he can force the Man to pay a Pig, which they commonly eat all three together. They think it charity to deſtroy the Infants newly born, when they can't keep them, and thoſe that are ſick, when they can't recover. The *Mingrelians* are divided into *Ginaſca*, or *Ginandi*, that is, Lords, or Gentlemen; *Saccurs*, rich Burgeſſes; and *Moinali*, or common People. The *Ginaſca* have Gentlemen for Servants; and the *Saccurs*, and *Moinali*, ſerve the *Ginandi*. No mans Merit can ever prefer him above the Quality of his Birth. The Lords are Sovereign Judges of their Vaſſal's Lives and Death, and take poſſeſſion of their Lands and Goods, when their Family is extinct. The Lords and Gentlemen, wear a Shirt imbroidered with Gold in the Neck and Bottom, and to ſhew that Ornament, their Veſt is ſhorter than the Shirt; they were alſo a Girdle, whereon hangs a Knife, a Whet-ſtone, a Tinder-box, and three Purſes, one for Salt, the ſecond for Pepper, and the third for Thread, Needles and Awls. They are ſerved in wooden Diſhes and Trenchers, except they be Noblemen. The King, Queen, and even the meaneſt Officers eat together, and Servants fill drink three times round. It is uncivil there to call for, or refuſe it. At Feaſts they drink till they be fuddled, and having roſted whole Oxen, Hogs and Sheep, ſerve them up on Hand-barrows. In their Mourning like deſperate Men, they tear their Cloths and hair off, and ſtrike their Breaſts with terrible Howlings for forty Days together; then they bury the Corps, and make a Feaſt. When a Lord dies, the Biſhop reads the Service, and the Gifts preſented to him, come to above 500 Crowns; and as the King is the Biſhop's Heir, he encourageth this Cuſtom. The Prince himſelf is invited to the Funerals. The next Day after *Eaſter*, they feaſt on the Tombs of the Deceaſed, imagining that this Regale is as good as Praying for the Dead. They can Arm 30000 Men, but have no Order in their Wars. They are extraordinary kind to Phyſicians, and civil to Strangers. Women can ride like Men. The Gentlemen ſelling their Subjects to the *Perſians* and *Turks* depopulate their Country. Beſides Slaves, they ſell Silk, Flax, Linen-cloth, Skins, Box, Wax and Honey. Their Religion ſeems to have been like that of the *Græcians*. Some Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians ſay, that a Slave converted the King, Queen and Lords of *Colchis*, in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*. Others affirm, that *Cyrillus*, in *Sclavonian Chiuſil*, did it in 860. But the *Mingrelians* ſhew a Church near the River *Corax*, where they affirm, that St. *Andrew* preached. Formerly they were under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but are now under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; nevertheleſs they have two Primates call'd *Catholicos*. The Primate of *Georgia* has five Provinces under him. The Primate or Patriarch of *Odiſci* has as many, and his Revenues are almoſt as Great as thoſe of the Prince; and indeed all the Biſhopricks are very rich. Formerly there were twelve Biſhopricks, and now but ſix. They take Money for Confeſſions. They offer Sacrifices, as under the ancient Law. They keep *Lent* very ſtrictly, eat no Fleſh on *Mondays*, becauſe they Reſpect or Fear the Moon. *Friday* is a holy Day to them, becauſe of the *Good Friday*; which Cuſtom came probably from *Conſtantine*. Church-men are none of the moſt knowing, and as our Author reports it, ſomewhat negligent in their behaviour at the Maſs. Their Prelates wear very Rich Habits, and little different from lay men of Quality; they Divert themſelves with Hunting, and in time of War they take the Field, and putting themſelves at the Head of their Subjects or Vaſſals, diſtinguiſh themſelves with no leſs Reſolution than the Temporal Nobility. St. *George* is their great Saint, as he is likewiſe to the *Georgians*, *Muſcovites* and all the *Greeks*. They keep four Lents, and, at that time, Maſs is ſaid *Sundays* and *Saturdays* only, becauſe Communion breaks the Faſt. They kill Beaſts and Birds, and pour Wine and Oyl on the Tombs of their Relations, as the *Pagans* did. Prieſts can marry a ſecond time, with the Biſhop's Diſpenſation, which coſts a Piſtol. Being called to to viſit ſick People, they only look in a Book, to find out the cauſe of the Diſeaſe, which commonly is attributed to ſome Image's Anger, which muſt be appeaſed with an Offering. As ſoon as a Child is born, they anoint him, and ſign his Fore-head with the Sign of the Croſs, deferring his Baptiſm till he be two Years old; then they dip him in warm Water, ſometimes in Wine, and being anointed all over, they give him ſome of the *Panis Benedictus*, or Bread Bleſs'd, but not conſecrated, to eat, and Wine to drink. *Theatin Relation de la Mingrelie*, Sir. *John Chardin. Tavernier's Voyage de Perſe.*

MINIMS, an Order of Monks, founded by St. *Francis de Paule*, they were named *Bon hommes* at *Paris*, becauſe *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* VIII. called *Francis de Paule*, and his Fellows, ſo: They took the Name of *Minims* out of Humility. *See* St. FRANCIS *de Paule.*

MINORI, Lat. *Minora*, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick.

MINORCA, an Hilly and Woody Iſland of the *Mediterranean* Sea, Eaſt of *Majorca*, towards the Weſt of *Spain*, 45 Leagues about.

MINOS I. of that Name, King of *Crete*, reputed Son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*, a ſevere Judge, therefore feign'd Judge in Hell, began his Reign about *An. Mun.* 2645. He is different from *Minos* II. *Androgeus*'s, *Ariadne*'s and *Phædra*'s Father. He forced the *Athenians* to pay a Tribute of young Men and Virgins, till *Theſeus* killed *Taurus*, his famous

Champion. *Ovid's Metam. l.* 8. *Plutarch. in Theſeo*, *Euſeb. in Chron.*

MINOTAURE, a Monſter, part Man, and part a Bull, born of *Paſiphae*, Wife of *Minus*, King of *Crete*. Poets Romance thus, *Paſiphae* falling in Love with a Bull, *Dædalus* contrived it ſo by putting her into a Cows Hide, that ſhe enjoyed the Beaſt, and bore the *Minotaure*, which *Minos* ſhut up in a Labyrinth. But *Servius* ſays, That *Paſiphae* became enamour'd of *Taurus*, Secretary to *Minos*, and was naught with him in the King's Abſence, and was brought to Bed of Twins; whereof one was adjudg'd to *Minos*, the other to *Taurus*, which occaſioned the Fiction of a *Minotaure*.

MINTURNE, in Latin *Minturnæ*, a Town and Colony or *Latium* near *Campania*, famous for a Council, wherein it was decided, That no Judge was above the Pope; nothing remains of it now, but Ruines of Amphitheaters and Aqueducts. It is known in Hiſtory by *Marius*'s Impriſoment, whoſe Look frighted the Soldier that went to behead him. *Lucan. lib.* 1. *Pharſ. Ptolemy, &c.*

MINUTIUS, a falſe God, implor'd by the Ancients for ſmall Things. *Feſtus*, *Lamprid. &c.*

M. MINUTIUS AUGURINUS, a *Roman* Conſul in 257 of *R*. The Family of the *Minutians*, *Minutia gens*, one of the Noble Families of *Rome*, produc'd many Magiſtrates, as *Marcus Minutius Augurinus*, who left *L. Minutius Augurinus* Conſul in 296. This Conſul had the Command of an Army againſt the *Æqui*, whoſe Courage being rais'd by deſpair, made him beat the *Romans* into their Camp, which they afterwards Beſieg'd; but the *Senate* making *Cincinnatus* Dictator, the *Æqui* were repuls'd, and *Minutius* brought off, however for the misfortune of his Conduct, he was obliged to lay down his Conſulſhip. *P. Minutius Augurinus*, *Marcus*'s Brother, Conſul 262. whoſe Son was Conſul 297. *T. Minutius Augurinus*, Conſul 449. of *R*. &c. *Tit. Liv. l.* 2. & 3. *Dion. Halic. l.* 6. *c.* 16. *Caſſiodor.* &c.

MINUTIUS RUFUS, a *Roman* Conſul, to which Office he, and *Cornelius Scipio Naſica* were Elected in the 533 of *Rome*: 'Twas this Year that the *Romans* made War with the People of *Iſtria*, and that *Hannibal* ſat down before *Saguntum* in *Spain*: Soon after *Hannibal* paſſing into *Italy*, gained ſeveral Battles againſt the *Romans*, and amongſt the reſt that at the Lake of *Thraſimene* in 537; upon which *Fabius Maximus*, being choſen Dictator, *Minutius Rufus* was General of the Horſe; 'Twas at this time, that *Fabius* got the Name of *Cunctator* or the *Delayer*. Now the People of *Rome*, being naturally Hot, and impatient for Action, grew weary of *Fabius*'s diſcretion, but not being able to depoſe him from his Dictatorſhip, found out an Expedient to cut off one half of his Authority, by making an Order, that the General of Horſe ſhould have an Equal Power with the *Dictator*, ſo that now *Minutius*, ſtanding upon equal ground with *Fabius Maximus*, was very deſirous to hazard a Battle; *Hannibal* underſtanding his Diſtraction, drew him into a Defile, where if *Fabius* had not diſingaged him, he had loſt all his Army. *Minutius* was ſo acknowledging, for this favour, that he did not think it any diſparagement to him to quit his new Privilege of Equality, and put himſelf, as formerly, under *Fabius*'s Command. *Livy Lib.* 32, 33. *Saluſt*, &c.

Q. MINUTIUS THERMAS, a *Roman* Conſul in 561, *R*. and Collegue to L. *Cornelius Merula*: He made War upon the *Ligurians*, but not with Succeſs, for ſuffering himſelf to be drawn into a Defile or narrow Paſſage, he had undoubtedly been loſt, if *Maſſiniſſa's Numidian* Cavalry had not fetcht him off: For theſe *Numidians* who were deſpis'd by the Enemy, charging the Vanguard, and afterwards breaking through the whole Army, Rear'd the *Ligurians*; upon which advantage, *Minutius* making a Puſh with his Men, open'd the way, and Oblig'd the Enemy to Retire. *Livy Lib.* 33.

MINUTIUS FELIX, an Eminent *Roman* Lawyet, living in the beginning of the Third Century, or towards the end of the Second. St. *Jerom* gives this account of him. "*Minutius* a great *Roman* Orator, wrote a Dialogue, call'd *Octavius*, where he brings in a Chriſtian and a Heathen diſputing about Religion. There is another Intitled *De Fato*, "goes under his Name, but this, though writ by a Man of "Elocution, ſeems different from the Stile of the firſt. *Lactantius* likewiſe gives a great Character of *Minutius*. Some Authors fancy, the Dialogue above mentioned, was written by *Arnobius*, but this is very unlikely, for, as the *Criticks* obſerve, *Arnobius*'s Works are written in a very different Stile from the other. Some are of Opinion that *Cæcilius*, whom *Minutius Felix* introduces on the Chriſtian ſide of the Diſpute, was St. *Cyprian*'s Maſter, in Reſpect to whom, that Father took the Name of *Cæcilius*, at his Baptiſm. *Hieron de Vir. cap.* 58. *Epiſt. ad Magn. Orat. & Apol. ad Pammach. Lactant. Lib.* 1. *Divin. Inſt. cap.* 11. *Rigaltius in Not. ad Minut.* &c.

MIRAMOLIN, or *Miramalolin* by Corruption, for *Emirelmemunim*, that is, Chief or Prince of the Faithful, was a common Name to the *Mooriſh* Princes; and under this Name we have known many of thoſe Princes, as him, who in 1195 entered into *Spain* with 600000, and killed 50000 *Chriſtians* in 1233 of the *Spaniſh* Epocha, &c. *Rhoderic*, *Mariana*, *Surita*, *Turquet*, &c.

LA MIRANDE, or *Mirandola*, a Sovereign Dukedom of *Italy*, with a fortified Town of that Name between *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, and *Concordia*. The Town is defended with Seven Royal Baſtions, a Cittadel and Fort called *Roua*. It has been poſſeſs'd by the Family of the *Pics* theſe 5 or 600 Years. *See* PIC.

MIRCHOND, a Famous *Perſian* Hiſtorian, who writ the Hiſtory of that Country, in ſeveral great Volumes; theſe Books are ſo eſteemed in *Perſia*, that they are commonly Sold for more than 200 Crowns. There are ſome People at *Paris* and *Leyden*, who have ſeveral of theſe Volumes, but 'tis thought, they are not all of them brought into *Europe*. *Olearius*, *Voyage de Perſe*.

MIREFLEUR, or *Miroflede*, a poor Woollen-Weaver's Daughter, and one of the Maid-Servants of *Ingoberge* King *Charibert*'s Wife. This Prince fell in Love with her and married her, his Wife being ſtill living. *Marcoveſſe*, *Mirefleur*'s eldeſt Siſter, very fair and handſome, whom though ſhe had vowed Virginity, the ſame King married, after her Siſter's Death. S. *Germain* excommunicated them for this Scandal. *Charibert* dyed in 570. *Gregor. Tur. l.* 4. *Valois de geſt. Franc.*

MIREMONT, a Borough of *Perigord* in *France*, famous for the large Cave nam'd *Cluſeau*, which runs very far under Ground; and if we believe the Country People has Chambers, Paintings, Altars, *&c.* where the Ancient *Pagans* ſacrificed to *Venus* and the Infernal Gods.

MIREPOIX, in Latin *Mirapicum*, *Mirapiſcæ*, *Mirapincum*, and *Mirapicium*, a Town of the Earldom of *Foix*, in the higher *Languedoc*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Toulouſe*. *Du Cheſne*, *S. Marthe*, &c.

MIREUS (*Albertus*) Dean of *Antwerp*, was born at *Bruſſels* in 1573; He was a perſon of great Probity and Learning. His Works are, *Elogia Illuſtrium Belgii Scriptorum. Elogia Illuſtrium Gentis Spinulæ. Vita Juſti Lypſii. Origines Monaſteriorum Benedictinorum*, *Carthuſianorum*, *Ordinum Equeſtrium*, *Carmilitani Ordinis*, *Auguſtinianorum*, *Canonicorum Regularium S. Auguſt. Originum Monaſticarum*, *Lib.* 5. *Chronicon Ordinis Præmonſtratenſis. Ciſtercienſe. Benedictinum. De Congregationibus Clericorum in Communi Viventium. Notitia Epiſcopatuum Orbis. Geographia Eccleſiaſtica. Bibliotheca Eccleſiaſtica. Codex Donationum Piarum. De Bello Bohemico. Notitia Eccleſiarum Belgii. Rerum Belgicarum Annales. Chronicon*, &c. Several Authors give *Miræus* a great Character, as the Reader may ſee more particularly, in the Front of his IId. Part of his *Bibliotheca Eccleſiaſtica*.

MIRMECIDES, [*Myrmecides*] a famous Carver, who made a Chariot, which a Fly could cover with one Wing. *Pliny l.* 36. *c.* 5.

MIRRHA [*Myrrha*] *Cinyras* King of *Cyprus*'s Daughter, fell in Love with her Father, and by the Help of her Nurſe, lay with him; and, to avoid his Anger, retired into *Arabia*, where ſhe was delivered of *Adonis*, and turned into the Tree that produceth Myrrh. *Ovid. l.* 10. *Metam.* Read the Explication of this Fable, in the 3d. Volume of *La Bibliotheque Univerſelle*.

MIRZAMAHAMED, The preſent King of *Golconda*'s Son-in-Law, (in 1680.) Surnam'd *Chek*, becauſe he is related to the Great *Chek*, or Prince of *Mecca*. The Hiſtory of his Marriage is very remarkable. He went to *Golconda* in a Fakir's Habit, where his Wit being known, he was brought to the King, to whom he declared that his Deſign was to marry the Princeſs; which Propoſition was received as from a Madman; but he inſiſting, threatning, and foretelling many Miſfortunes, if he was denied, he was kept Priſoner, and afterwards ſent back to *Mecca*. Two Years after he went again to *Golconda*, and made himſelf ſo well known, that he married the Princeſs, and is now very powerful there. He hindered the ſurrendring of the Fortreſs of *Golconda* to the *Mogul*, threatning to kill the King if he would not reſiſt bravely. He loves Mathematicks, and is kind to the *Chriſtians*: *Tavernier's Voyage des Indes*.

MISACH PALEOLOGUE, Baſhaw and General of the *Grand Seignior*'s Army, was a *Græcian* of the Imperial Houſe of the *Paleologi*; He turned *Mahometan* to ſave his Life, when *Conſtantinople* was taken by *Mahomet* II. 1453. Where that Prince put to Death all the *Chriſtians* of the Emperor *Conſtantine*'s Family. He became the *Sultan*'s Favourite and commanded the Army that beſieged *Rhodes* in 1480. But becauſe of his bad Succeſs there, he was baniſh'd. After the *Sultan*'s Death he returned to the Port, and acquired *Bajazet*'s Favour. *P. Bouhours*, *Hiſt. de Pierre d' Aubuſſon*.

MISCOU, an Iſland in New *France*, in the Northern *America*: 'Tis ſmall but extreamly fruitful; it lies in the Gulph of St. *Laurence*, between *Canada* and the Iſle of St. *John*.

MISELLUS, *Myſcellus*, or *Myſcelus*, of *Argos*, having *Hercules*'s Order to go into *Calabria*, went into *Italy*, where he built a Town, which he nam'd *Crotona*, in Memory of *Croton Hercules*'s Hoſt. Some ſay that *Miſellus* directed by the Oracle to ſettle where he ſhould find Rain with fair Weather, finding a Curtezan weeping, built *Crotona* there in the XVIIth. *Olympiad* and 45. of *Rome*, according to *Euſebius*. *Ovid. l.* 11. *Strabo l.* 6. &c.

MISERICORDIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Heathens*, had a Temple at *Athens*, and another at *Rome*, which was a Sanctuary for Criminals and unfortunate People. *Virgil.* 8. *Æn. Pauſanias*, &c.

MISITRA, a Town of *Morea. See* LACEDÆMON.

MISNIA, or *Myſſen*, a Province of *Saxony* in *Germany*, with the Title of Marquiſate, belonging to the Electors of *Saxony*, the Chief Town whereof is *Dreſden* on the *Elbe*, with a Stately Caſtle, the Reſidence of the Elector. The other Towns are *Altemburg*, *Chemnitz*, *Hall*, *Leipſick*, *Mersburg*, *Meiſſen*, &c.

MISON [*Myſon*] a *Lacedæmonian*, eſteemed one of the Seven Wiſe Men of *Greece*. *Anacharſis* asking the *Oracle*, who was wiſer than himſelf, was anſwered that *Miſon* was the Man, who was found mending his Plough. *Diogen. Laert. lib.* 1.

MISSIONARIES, Churchmen, or Monks ſent by the Pope, or Biſhops to convert the *Infidels* and *Schiſmaticks*. The *Jeſuits*, *Carmelites*, and *Capuchin*-Friars, are ſent now to preach in *Turky*, *Perſia*, *Georgia*, *Africa*, *Eaſt-Indies*, *Congo*, &c. There are always ſome of them that practiſe Phyſick, to introduce themſelves the better.

MITHECUS, a Sophiſter of *Syracuſe*, got a great Name by his Cookery, and was eſteemed the beſt Cook of his Time. With his Art, he thought he might ſettle at *Lacedæmon*, where he really found ſo many Diſciples among the young Men, that the Magiſtrates commanded him to go out. *Ælian. l.* 4. *Hiſt.*

MITHRA, a Name given to the Sun by the *Perſians*, Eaſtern People, *Romans* and *Gauls*. He was repreſented in *Perſia* with a Lion's Face, becauſe the *Sun* is in moſt force in that Country, when in the Sign *Leo*, and a *Perſian* Crown on his Head. *Tertullian*, *Juſtin* the Martyr, and St. *Hierom*, ſay, That the God *Mithra*'s Ceremonies were performed in Caves, and Places under the Ground: Bulls and Humane Creatures were ſacrificed unto him. The *Gauls* adored him under both Sexes, which is not ſo ſtrange, ſince the *Hebrews* gave the *Sun* a Name, ſignifying *The Queen of Heaven*; and the Ancient *Gracians* of *Meſopotamia* repreſented the *Moon* under the Shape of a Man. *Spon Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquite*, *Vatabl. crit. Sacr.*

MITHRIDATES, King of *Pontus*, famous for his Wars againſt the *Romans*, a great and ſtout General, hating the *Romans*, as much as *Hannibal* did. He conquered almoſt all *Aſia*, and by Letters and Promiſes he cauſed all the *Romans* to be maſſacred the ſame Day and Hour, *A. R.* 666 or 667. *Sylla* overcame his Generals, with whom he made a Peace 670. *Mithridates* ſoon after began the War again, and had great Succeſs at firſt; but *Lucullus* defeated him ſeveral times in *An. Rom.* 682 and 83. He raiſed another powerful Army, was defeated again by *Pompey* 689. and loſt all his Troops, which made him retire into *Armenia* to his Son-in-Law *Tigranes*. But hearing that his Son *Pharnaces* had declared himſelf King, being poiſon Proof, he ſtabb'd himſelf in the CLXXIXth *Olympiad*, and 690 of *Rome*. He was a great Traveller, very Learned, and could ſpeak many Languages. He Compos'd a Treatiſe *De Arcanis morborum*, and the Sort of Antidote named *Mithridate*; but he was cruel. *Appian*, *Tit. Liv. lib.* 67. and 77. *Plutarch*, *Dion*, &c.

MITREUS and AUTOBEZACES, Two young Lords in *Cyrus* the Young's Court, who appearing before the King without hiding their Hands in their Sleeves, according to the *Perſians* Cuſtom, were executed without Mercy. It was likewiſe Death to ſit in the King's Seat, though in his Abſence, to look upon the Face of the King's Wife, or any of his Concubines, to wear the King's Cloaths after him, and even to hurt a Wild Beaſt in hunting, before the King had wounded it. *Herodotus l.* 13. *Xenophon l.* 2. *Hellen*, &c.

MNASON, a Prince or Tyrant of *Elatea*, a great Lover of Pictures, gave 300 *Minæ* of Silver a piece for the 12 Pictures of the Gods, drawn by *Aſclepiadorus*. He gave alſo 100 *Minæ* for each Picture of the Hero's, drawn by *Theomneſtes* another famous Painter. *Pliny l.* 35. *cap.* 16.

MNEMOSYNE, a Nymph, feigned the *Muſes* Mother, becauſe her Name ſignifieth *Memory*. *Pliny l.* 35. *cap.* 11. ſpeaks of her famous Picture drawn by *Philiſcus*.

MOAB, that is, my Father's Son, Son of *Lot* by his Eldeſt Daughter, born *An. Mun.* 2139. The *Moabites* deſcended from him, *Gen.* 19. 12. *Joſephus Ant. Judaic. l.* 1, &c. *Torniel in Annal.*

MOATAZALITES, or *Mutazalites*, the Name of a Sect of *Mahometans* ſignifying *ſeparated*, becauſe ſeparated from the reſt. They call themſelves Defenders of God's Unity and Juſtice. They ſay that God is Eternal, Wiſe, Powerful, *&c.* but not Eternal by his Eternity, nor Wiſe by his Wiſdom, for fear of admitting ſome Multiplicity in God. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MOAVIA, a Governor of *Egypt*, and General of *Odman*'s Army; afterwards *Califf* of *Syria*, and the IVth Succeſſor of *Mahomet*. In *Odman*'s Reign, he ruined *Cyprus* in 649, routed the Emperor *Conſtans* II. in 654; took *Rhodes* and pulled down the *Coloſſus* of the Sun, one of the Wonders of the World in 655. After *Odman*'s Death, *Ali* endeavouring to come to the Throne, overcame *Mahomet Odman*'s Son, and was proclaimed *Califf*, whom *Moavia* oppoſed, and cauſed him to be killed in a Moſque 659. *Haſcen Ali*'s Eldeſt Son being declared *Califf*, *Moavia* feigning to yield, crowned him himſelf that he might have a better Opportunity to Impriſon him. After having diſpatched his Enemy, he made War againſt the *Chriſtians*, and the *Perſians*; and returning home to *Damaſcus* his Chief City, he took the Title of King and Emperor, inſtead of that of *Califf*. He attacked *Conſtantinople* 671, during Seven Years without Succeſs. Some few Years after he ſent two powerful Armies againſt the *Chriſtians*, which were defeated, ſo that he was forced to beg a Truce for 30 Years, which he obtained, upon Condition that the Emperor ſhould pay him Ten Beſants of Gold *per diem*, together with a Slave, and a good Horſe. *Moavia* enjoying Peace, began to regulate Religious Affairs, and chuſing 12 of the moſt Learned Doctors of his Law, he ſhut them up in an Houſe, commanding them to ſtudy aſunder, and extract out of *Abubequer*'s, *Omar*'s, and *Odman*'s Books, what they ſhould like beſt; which extract of Six Books was named *Alcoran*, that is a Collection of the Law; and all the reſt were thrown into the River. Since that an *Arabian* named *Leſhari*, gathered thoſe Ten Books into One Volume, which has the Author's Name, *viz. Leſhari*'s *Alcoran*. So *Moavia* having in a manner repaired his Law, after many Conqueſts, died 682 at *Damas*, leaving Two Sons, *Jezid* and *Abdala*. *Marmol. de l' Afrique l.* 2.

MOCENIGO, (*Andrew*) a Noble *Venetian*, Author of Two Books, *De Bello Turcarum*, and *Belli Cameracenſis l.* IV. The Family of *Mocenigo* has produced many great Men, and given Four Doges, *viz. Thomas Mocenigo* Elected 1413. *Peter Mocenigo*, 1474. *John Mocenigo*, 1477. and *Lewis Mocenigo*, 1570.

MODENA, the Chief Town of the Country named *Modena* in *Italy*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Bolognia*. It is called in *Latin Mutina*, and is ſituated between the Rivers *Sechia* and *Panaro*. There are many Springs, Porches, and Arches, but the Streets are very narrow. It was formerly a *Roman* Colony, where *Brutus* was beſieged in vain, *An. Rom.* 710. after *Jul. Cæſar*'s Death. This Town was deſtroyed by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and Rebuilt in the Reign of *Charlemaigne*'s Sons. It is ſeen a far off, becauſe of its high Steeple. The Cathedral, Monaſteries, and other Churches are fine, the Duke's Palace is very ſtately, the Cittadel ſtrong, the Town well inhabited, the Country fruitful, and there they make the beſt Masks. *Modena* was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Frederic* III. 1452. in *Borſo d'Eſte*'s Favour, and has produced many famous Men. It has *Parma* on the Weſt; *Bolognia* and *Ferrara* on the Eaſt, the Dukedoms of *Mantua*, of *Mirandola*, &c. on the North; and part of the Dukedom of *Tuſcany*'s, and the Republick of *Lucca*'s Dominions, and *Maleſpines* on the South. The Duke of *Modena*'s Lordſhips, beſides *Modena*, are the Dukedom of *Reggio*; the Principality of *Carpi* and *Corregio*, *Frignan*, *Saſſevil*; part of *Guarfagnagne* Vale, and the Earldom of *Roli*. *Strabo l.* 5. *Pliny l.* 3, &c. *See* ESTE.

Councils of MODENA.

A Synod was held at *Modena* in 973, to reconcile ſome Princes of *Germany*. Some Synodal Ordinances for that Dioceſs were publiſhed in 1565.

MODIUS (*Francis*) Canon of *Aire* in *Artois*, was born in 1556, near *Bruges* in *Flanders*. He was a good Linguiſt, a good Lawyer, and underſtood the polite Part of Learning. *Modius* wrote Notes upon *Quintus Curtius*, *Livy*, *Vegetius*, and *Juſtin*. His own Works are as follow; *Octoſticha ad ſingulas Cleri Romani Figuras. Notæ in Corpus Juris. Rerum Criminalium Praxis. Pandectæ Triumphales*, *ſive Pomparum*, *Feſtorum ac Solennium Apparatuum*, *Conviviorum*, *Spectaculorum*, *&c. Tom. II. in Fol. Melchior Adam in Vit. Philoſ. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MODON, a Town of the Province of *Belvedere*, on the Southern Coaſt of *Morea*, called by the Ancients *Methone*, and by the *Turks Metune*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Patras*, and a very good Haven. It is famous for trading, and the Reſidence of the Sangiack of *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it ſuffered very much by the *Illyrian Barbarians*, who ſurprized and ſlew many of its Inhabitants; which Loſs that generous Prince repaired by his Princely Compaſſion, and advantageous Grant to it. In 1208. the *Genoueſe* raviſhed it from the *Venetians*, but did not hold it long. The *Venetians* came into Poſſeſſion again, and were Maſters of it until *Bajazet* II. in 1498. beſieged it with an Army of 150000 Men, and took it by a kind of Surprize, after a ſtout Defence upon the Arrival of a conſiderable Succour, which drew the Inhabitants from their Poſts to their Ruin. In 1659. *Moroſini* the *Venetian* General took it, and might have taken *Coron* too if he had not been forced to ſail away to the *Dardanelles* for the Security of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this Place in the end of the *Candian* War. But in 1686. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed, to deliver this Noble and Strong City out of the hands of the *Infidels*. They found in it 90 Pieces of Cannon. *P. Coronelli Deſcript. de la Morée.*

MOEN, or *Mone*, an Iſland of *Denmark* in the *Baltick-Sea*, not far from *Zeland* Iſland.

MOENIUS, *(Caius)* a *Roman* Conſul, conquer'd the *Latins*, who liv'd in *Campania di Roma:* The *Romans*, in Reward of his Conduct, gave him the Third Part of the Booty. This *Moenius* was the firſt that ornamented the *Roſtra* in the *Forum* with Stems of Ships, taken from the Enemy at the Battel of *Antium* in the 416th Year of *Rome*. *Pliny lib.* 34. *cap.* 5. *Livy lib.* 8.

MOERIS, King of *Egypt*, who, as it is ſaid, digged the Lake *Moeris* on the W. of *Memphis*, from S. to N. 3600 Furlongs about, which is all the Extent of the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean* Sea all along *Egypt*, and therefore eſteemed one of the Wonders of the World. Its Depth was Fifty Paces. Many Pyramids were built in the middle of it, before the River *Nile* had filled it. Every Pyramid was Fifty Paces elevated above the Water, and had on the Top a Giant of a prodigious Bigneſs. *Marmol de l' Afrique l.* 11. *See* MOERIS.

MOERIS, a great Lake of *Egypt*, 72 Miles from *Memphis* Weſterly. *Mela* ſaith that it is 20 Miles about. There was the famous Labyrinth ſo much admired formerly, built, as ſome think, by King *Peteſucus*, or *Tithoës*, above 2000 Years before the taking of *Troy*. *Herodotus* ſaith, That all the Kings of *Egypt* were concerned in that great Work, finiſhed *A. M.* 3550. Others ſay, That *Moeris* built it for his Burying-place. *Pliny* thinks that it was erected in the Sun's Honour, and divided into Sixteen Parts, each containing many large Habitations; that there were as many Temples, as *Egyptian* Gods, beſides other Holy Buildings, and many high Pyramids. The coming in into the Turnings of the Labyrinth was through Entries leading to Porches, adorned with Columns of Porphyry, and extraordinary great Statues, repreſenting the Gods and Kings of *Egypt*, whence they went up Ninety Stairs. That Part that was the true Labyrinth was but the hundredth Part of that Illuſtrious Monument; and it was not like other Labyrinths, that have many Turnings in a little Compaſs; for it was extraordinary large, walled about, and divided into many diſtinct Parts, with ſo many Ways and Doors on all Sides, that it was almoſt impoſſible to get out without the help of Pack-thread,the End of which was to be tied to the firſt Door. *Herodotus* deſcribes it thus: Of the 12 vaulted Rooms or Halls,whereof the Doors are oppoſed one to another, Six are on the North, and Six on the South: The Lodgings are double,under and above the Ground,and contain 300 Rooms. Through the Windings and Turnings therein, one is led from a Hall into ſome Cloſets and Rooms, thence into other Parlours, and from them into other Cloſets and Rooms. Each Hall is almoſt ſurrounded with Columns, and all the Cielings adorned with carved Work. In the Corner, where the Labyrinth ends, is a Pyramid 40 Fathoms high, the Entrance whereof is under-ground. *Pliny* ſaith, That it was divided into Sixteen Apartments to anſwer the Sixteen Governments of the Country, each containing ſtately Palaces, Temples, Pyramids, and Galleries, adorned with Columns and Statues. According to *Strabo*, there were Thirty Apartments to anſwer the Thirty Governments of *Egypt*. There was a Statue of *Serapis*, Nine Cubits high, made of a ſingle Emerald, as *Appion* relates. The Place where this Labyrinth was, is called now *Caſtr. Carun*, or *Caron*'s Caſtle, who was a famous Viſier; and ſome Travellers ſay, That there are ſtill 350 Rooms ſo well contrived one within another, that it is not eaſy to come out of them. This Labyrinth was imitated by *Dædalus* in *Crete*; by *Theodorus* at *Lesbos*, and by others in *Hetruria*, for King *Porſenna*'s Tomb. *Chevreau Hiſt. du Monde*, *Felibien vie des Architectes.*

MOGOL, or the Empire of the Great *Mogol*, alſo called *Indoſtan*, containing the moſt part of the Continent of the *Indies*. The *Indians* named *Mogols* or *Mogors*, the People that are not ſo black as thoſe of the *Peninſula's*. The Empire of the *Mogol* has *Tartary* on the North, *Perſia* on the Weſt, the River *Ganges* and ſome Mountains on the South, and other Mountains on the Eaſt. It is about 650 Leagues long from Eaſt to Weſt, and above 450 from North to South, containing 40 Kingdoms that commonly take their Names from the Chief Towns. *Agra* and *Delly* are the Chief, becauſe of the Emperor's Reſidence. The Country is well inhabited near the great Rivers, fruitful in Cotton, Rice, and Millet or Hirſe, Limons, Oranges, Dates, Cocoa's, and Silk. The *Indians* are tawny with black Hair, and love the *Europeans*, whom they call *Franquis*. The Rivers *Ganges* and *Indus* run through all that Country from North to South. The *Ganges*'s Water is extraordinary light, and ſanctifies, as the *Indians* believe; therefore at certain times 4 or 500000 *Indians* may be ſeen Waſhing and Bathing in that River, into which at their Departure, they throw Gold and Silver. The *Mogols* came out of *Tartary* and ſettled their Empire in 1401. They ſay that *Timur-Lengue*, that is Lame Lord or Prince, whom we name *Tamberlain*, married his near Couſin, the Prince of *Great Tartary*'s only Daughter, and that the *Great Mogols* are deſcended from them. The *Mogol* is very powerful and rich in Money and Jewels. The great Lords of his Court, named *Omrahs*, have conſiderable Allowances; the others named *Manſeb-dars*, or leſſer *Omrah*'s, are alſo kept by the Emperor. Divers *Raja's*, or Petty-Kings, are alſo under the *Mogol*, and pay him Tribute. The *Omrah's* are obliged to Guard the King's Houſe; and are commonly Governors of Provinces and great Towns. The Emperor is Heir to all his Subjects, and all the Lands are properly his, except ſome Houſes and Gardens, which he permits to be ſold or exchanged. The *Mogol* is a *Mahometan*, though many of his Subjects be Idolaters, whoſe Prieſts named *Brachmanes* or *Brachmans*, are very Superſtitious. *See* CHAH-JEHAN, BRACHMANES, and INDIES. Read *Bernier*'s and *Tavernier*'s *Travels*.

MOGOL, or Great *Mogol*, a Name given to the Emperor of the Continent of the *Indies*, on this Side, and about the River *Ganges*. Many Curioſities are related concerning his Feſtival-Day, his Throne and Court. The *Mogol*'s Feſtival, or Birth-Day, laſteth Five Days; at which Time they weigh him, and if he weighs more than the Year before, they rejoice the more for it. After that, he ſits on the richeſt of his Thrones, where the Lords greet, and preſent him: The Court Ladies, and Governors of Provinces and Towns ſend their Preſents alſo; ſo that in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Gold and Silver, rich Stuffs, Elephants, Camels, and Horſes, the King receives that Day above 30 Millions of Livres. They begin the Preparations of that Feſtival-Day two Months before. The two great Courts of the Palace are covered with Tents of Crimſon Velvet imbroidered with Gold, and ſo heavy, that the Supporters are as big as Maſts, 35 or 40 Foot high. Seven ſtately Thrones are prepared for the Emperor, ſome adorned with Diamonds, others with Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls. The great Throne erected in the firſt Court, is about Six Foot long, and Four Foot broad; the Four Feet and Bars that ſupport the Throne, are covered with enamell'd Gold, adorned with many large Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones. The Ground of the Cieling is covered with Diamonds and Pearls, and a Fringe of Pearls round about it. Above the Ceiling is a Peacock, whoſe Tail is full of Blew Sapphires, and other Stones of different Colours: Its Body is of enamell'd Gold ſet with Jewels, and on its Breaſt is a large Ruby, from whence hangs a large Pearl like a Pear. A Cymetar, a Maſs of Arms, a Shield, a Bow, a Quiver full of Arrows, all inriched with precious Stones, hang on the Throne. The Twelve Pillars that ſupport the Cieling, are ſurrounded with many Rows of fine round Pearls. Overagainſt the King's Seat is a bored Jewel, whence hangs a Diamond of a prodigious bigneſs, with Rubies and Emeralds round about it. On both ſides of the Throne are two Umbrella's of Crimſon Velvet imbroidered with Gold, and a Fringe of Pearls round about it,the Sticks whereof are covered with Diamonds, Rubies, and Pearls. That famous Throne begun by *Tamberlain*, and ended by *Chagehan*, coſt above 160 Millions of Livres. Whilſt the King is on his Throne, there are 30 Horſes ready bridled; 15 on each ſide, every one held by an Officer; their Bridles being adorned with Diamonds, and other Stones, and ſome precious Jewels hanging on their Necks. The leaſt of thoſe Horſes coſts about 5000, and ſome 10000 Crowns. The King's Elephants with Covers of imbroidered Gold and Silver Chains, are brought one after another, near the Throne, to greet the Emperor, and bow to him. Thoſe that are particularly beloved, are fed with good Meat, Sugar, and Brandy. As ſoon as the King has ſeen his Elephants, he goes into the *Haram*, that is his Wiſe's Apartment for half an Hour,and returns to one of the Thrones in the other Hall. During the five Days, the Lords make their Preſents, and the Elephants are brought before the King, and ſometimes his Camels, *&c.* This Emperor is a *Mahometan* of the Sect of *Sonnis*, he is forced to keep great Armies on foot for his Security againſt the *Raja's* and *Patens*, his Domeſticks, and the *Sophi* of *Perſia* his Neighbour. *Tavernier*'s *Travels*.

MOGOLS, Ancient People of *Great Tartary* towards the N. under a Sovereign Prince, whoſe Daughter and Heir married *Tamberlain*. About 1400. *Tamberlain* with thoſe *Mogols* conquered *Indoſtan*, now called the Empire of the *Great Mogol*. The true *Mogols* are White. *Bernier Hiſtoire du Grand Mogol*.

MOHATS, a little Town in the Earldom of *Baranywar* in the Lower *Hungary*, between *Colocza* and the Influx of the *Drave* into the *Danube*, Four *German* Miles from each, and Six N. of *Eſſeck*. This otherwiſe ſmall Place, is memorable for two great Battels fought near it, the Firſt between *Lewis* King of *Hungary* and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in 1526, in which this unfortunate Prince *Lewis*, being about twenty Years old, with 25000 Men fought 300000 *Turks*; when being over powered by Number, Twenty Two Thouſand of the *Chriſtian* Army were ſlain upon the Place, 5000 Waggons, 8 great Canon, 600 Field Pieces; with all their Tents and Baggage were taken by the Victors; and the King in his Flight over the Brook *Curaſs* fell into a Quagmire, and was ſwallowed up; after which, *Solyman* took and ſlew two Hundred Thouſand *Hungarians*, and got ſuch a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never be expelled: This Fatal Battle was fought *October* 29th. The Second in ſome Part retrieves the Loſs and Infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorrain* being ſent by the Emperor with expreſs Orders to paſs the *Drave*, and take *Eſſeck*; His Highneſs *July* 10th 1687 with great Difficulty paſſed the River, then extreamly ſwelled with continued Rains: But finding the Grand Viſier encamped at *Eſſeck*, with an Army of an Hundred Thouſand Men, ſo ſtrong that it was not poſſible to attack him without the Ruine of the *Chriſtian* Army, he retreated and repaſſed the River on the 23d. of the ſame Month; whereupon, on the 29th. the Prime Viſier paſſed the River at *Eſſeck*, and upon *Auguſt* 12th. there followed a bloody Battle; in which the *Turks* loſt 100 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Mortars, all their Ammunition, Proviſions, Tents, Baggage, Treaſure and about 8000 Men upon the Place of Battle; beſides what were drowned in paſſing the River, which could never be known. After this Victory General *Dunewalt* found *Eſſeck* deſerted by the Enemy and took poſſeſſion of it.

MOHILOW, a great trading Town of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, on the *Boryſthenes*, in *Latin* MOHILOVIA.

MOHUN (*Reginald*) of *Boconnock* in *Cornwall*, the chief Heir Male by a younger Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of the Lord *Mohun* of *Dunſtar*-Caſtle, in *Somerſetſhire*; was, by Letters Patent bearing Date in 1612, 12 *Jac.* created *Baron*, and by *Philippa* his Wife left iſſue, *John* his Succeſſor, who in 4 *Car.* I. was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mohun* of *Okehampton*, in *Com. Devon.* He had three Sons, *John* who ſucceeded him in his Honour, and died unmarried. *Warwick Mohun*, who ſucceeded him; and *Charles* ſlain at *Dartmouth*, being in Arms for the King, in the Time of the late Rebellion; alſo three Daughters, *Cordelia*, *Theophila*, and *Philadelphia*. *Warwick* ſucceeding his Brother, married *Catharine*, Daughter to · · · · *Welles* of *Bramber* in *Com. South.* Eſq; and died in 1665 leaving Iſſue *Charles* his Son and Heir, who married *Philippa*, one of the Daughters of *Arthur* E. *Angleſey* when Lord Privy Seal to King *Charles* II. *Dugdale.*

MOIENVIC, a little Town of *Lorrain* in *France*, where are ſome Salt-pits. *Lewis* XIIIth. took it from the Duke of *Lorrain*, and by the Treaty of *Munſter*, it was confirm'd to the Crown of *France*; but the Works were Slighted.

MOINE (*John*) Biſhop of *Meaux* in *France*, made Cardinal in 1294 by *Celeſtine* V. Others ſay by *Boniface* VIII. to reward him for his Comments on the VIth. Book of *Decretals*, collected by the laſt. He died in 1313. His Brother *Andrew Le Moine*, Biſhop of *Noyon*, died in 1315.

MOISSAC, an Ancient Town of *Quercy* in *France*, on the River *Tern*, often ruined and taken. There is a famous Abby of *Benedictines*, wherein there have been above 500, ſome ſay 1000 *Monks*.

MOLANUS (*John*) a Divine of *Louvain*, was born at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, in the XVIth. Century. He applyed himſelf chiefly to the Study of *Eccleſiaſtical* Hiſtory, and wrote Notes upon the *Martyrology* of *Uſuardus*. An *Eccleſiaſtical* Calendar of the Saints of the Low-Countreys, &c. *Baron in Præf. ad Rom. Martyr. cap.* 9. *Spondan in Annal. Eccl. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

MOLAY or *Mole* (*James*) Great Maſter of the Templars Order, born in *Burgundy* in *France*, was in *Cyprus* when his Order was condemned in the Council of *Vienna*, in *Clement* Vth. Reign, who ordered him to go into *France*, where he was arreſted with Sixty of his Knights. They confeſſed the Crimes they were charged with, either to obtain Liberty, or for ſome other Reaſon. Afterwards *Molay* recanted his Confeſſion, and was burnt alive in 1314 at *Paris*. By his Conſtancy he ſeem'd to be Innocent, and it is reported, that he ſummoned the Pope to appear before God within Forty Days, and the King of *France* within a Year; and it fell out that they died at that very time. *Dupuy condamnation des Templ. Mezeray*, &c.

MOLDAVIA, a Principality of *Europe*, known alſo under the Name of great *Valachia*, or *Valachia Cis-Alpina*, formerly Part of *Dacia*, and afterwards of the Great Kingdom of *Hungary*. It has its modern Name from a River, or from the Borough *Moldavia*. The *Nieſter* divides it from *Podolia* on the North; the black Sea and the *Danube*, divide it from *Bulgaria* on the Eaſt; it has the Rivers *Danube* and *Serethe*, or *Miſſovo* on the South; and the Mount *Hæmus* divides it from *Valachia* and *Tranſylvania* on the Weſt. It is about Ninety Leagues long from Eaſt to Weſt, and Seventy from North to South. It is divided into *Moldavia* particularly ſo called, towards the Weſt, and *Beſſarabia*, where the *Danube*'s Mouths are, and belongs to the *Turks*. The Country of *Budziack* is inhabited by the *Tartars Drobuces*, who are great Thieves. *Sockhow* is the Chief Town of *Moldavia*, and the Reſidence of the Prince named *Vaivode*. *Moldavia* is fruitful in Corn, Pulſe, *&c.* The Air is very good. There is ſuch plenty of Wax and Honey, that their Tithes are worth above 200000 Crowns to the Prince. The Inhabitants are Chriſtians under the *Greek* Patriarch, and the Tribute they paid formerly to the *Turks* was about 1400 Pounds; *i. e.* 180000 Livres, but the Port increaſeth it from time to time, not caring how poor they make them, to render them obedient. In 1686 the *Poles* over-ran all this Country, and took their Principal Cities: They therefore ſince relinquiſhed the *Ottoman* Intereſt and voluntarily put themſelves under the Protection of the Emperour *An.* 1688. They have ſince till the Peace at *Carlowitz* in 1699. continued Fluctuating between the Intereſts of the Confederates and *Turks*, but for the moſt part have adhered to the Latter; and by the foreſaid Treaty, the *Poles* have Evacuated and Reſtored all the Fortreſſes or Cities, comprehended within the ancient Limits of *Modavia* before the preceeding War, and which were till then in their Poſſeſſion. *Cromer Hiſt. Polon. Ortelius, Le Laboureur*, &c.

MOLEZIO, or *Moletius* (*Joſeph*) born at *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician, Author of divers Works, as the *Gregorian Tables*, &c. died 1588. *Voſſius de Mathem.* &c.

MOLFETTA, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Dukedom, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Bary*.

MOLIERE (*John Baptiſta*) born at *Paris*, the beſt Comical Poet, that ever was in *France*. His Works made him more famous, than what can be ſaid of him. The Name of his Family was *Proclain*. He died ſuddenly acting his *Man ſick in Conceit*, or *Malade Imaginaire*, in 1672. He is different from another *Moliere*, Author of *Polixene*, and other Plays in 1620.

MOLINA (*Anthony*) a *Spaniſh Carthuſian* Friar, Author of many Works, as *the Inſtruction of Prieſts* tranſlated into ſo many different Languages, *&c.* died in 1612, or 1619. *Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* 17.

MOLINA, (*Lewis*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, died in 1600, and left many Works, as *Comment.* in *prim. partem De Thomæ Tom. II. de Juſtitia & Jure*; *de Concordia Gratiæ & Liberi Arbitrii, & Appendix ad eandem Concordiam.* That Work of Grace and Free Will, was the Occaſion of the famous Diſputation *de Auxiliis*, begun by the *Dominicans* and *Jeſuits* in 1602, before *Clement* VIII. and ſome *Cardinals*, to reconcile what concerns the Help of Grace, and the Concurrence of our Will to laudable Actions. His opinion was like that of the *Semi-Pelagians*, and his Followers are called *Moliniſts*. *Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *Thuan. l.* 131.

MOLINA (*Lewis*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, was a Perſon of Note in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Book. *De Hiſpanorum Primogeniis*, which has been ſeveral times Reprinted. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Scrip.*

MOLINET (*John du*) Prebendary of *Valenciennes* in *Flanders*, compoſed divers Works in Proſe and Verſe, and died in 1507 at *Valenciennes*, where his Epitaph may be ſeen. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Le Mire.*

MOLINET (*Lewis du*) Biſhop of *Seez* in *Normandy*, was at the Council of *Trent*, as a Doctor. His Uncle reſigned him a Biſhoprick in 1564, which he governed 38 Years; and all that time was but Six Months abſent from it, to be near *Henry* IVth. He died in 1601.

MOLINET (*Claude*) a Canon Regular of St. *Auſtin*, very much eſteemed in the XVIIth. Century for his great Learning. He was born at *Châlons* in *Champagne*, in the year 1620, of an Ancient and conſiderable Family. He Publiſhed the Epiſtles of *Stephen* Biſhop of *Tournay*, Methodically digeſted, with an Addition of very learned Notes. The Hiſtory of the Popes, in Medals, from *Martin* Vth to *Innocent* IIth. He made it his Buſineſs to Search for Curioſities of Antiquity, and had a very valuable Collection himſelf. King *Lewis* XIVth, underſtanding his Talent, made uſe of him to put his Medals in Order, and to get new ones. This Task *Molinet* perform'd to Satisfaction, and procured the King Eight Hundred Medals, out of the Cabinet of St. *Genevieve*. He died at *Paris*, in 1687. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MOLINGAR, Lat. *Molingaria*, a ſmall City in the County of E. *Meath*, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, it's the Capital of its County, 30 Miles Weſt from *Dublin*.

MOLINOS (*Michael*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, who endeavoured to eſtabliſh new Doctrines in *Italy*; the Chief was, that Men ought to annihilate themſelves, in order to be united to God, and remain afterwards in Quietneſs of Mind, without being troubl'd for what ſhall happen to the Body: Therefore his Followers took the Name of *Quietiſts*, from the Latin *Quies* Reſt. By that Principle he pretended, that no real act was either meritorious, or Criminal; becauſe the Soul and her Faculties being annihilated, had no part in it; which Doctrine led people to tranſgreſs all Laws Sacred and Civil. *Molinos* being taken in 1687, and his 68 Propoſitions examined before the Inquiſitors and the Pope; it was decreed, That his Doctrine was falſe and pernicious, and that his Books ſhould be burnt. He was forced to recant his Errours publickly on a Scaffold erected in the *Dominicans* Church before the College of Cardinals, and was condemned to a ſtrict and perpetual Impriſonment, whither he was conducted in a penitential Habit. He was Sixty Years old, when he was taken, and had begun to ſpread his Doctrine in *Rome* 22 Years before, where his Art and natural Eloquence acquired him the Name of a Saint. He acknowledged that he had not gone to Confeſſion for Twelve Years together, and ſaid Maſs nevertheleſs. Four Thouſand Piſtols, and Twelve Thouſand Letters were found with him, whereby the Number and Quality of his Followers was known. 'Tis ſaid he was a true Penitent, and poſſibly, for this Reaſon he was not put to Death, that he might be Inſtrumental in recovering thoſe he had formerly miſled. He dyed in Priſon in 1692. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MOLISIA, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of Earldom, and a Caſtle of the ſame Name. Its Towns are *Iſernia*, *Bojano*, *Latino*, and *Trivento.*

MOLITOR *(George)* a *Germain* Divine, Author of divers Works, died in 1484. He is different from another Chriſtian *Molitor*, a *German* Author of ſome Works concerning Aſtrology and Prognoſticks, who died in 1495. *Geſner. Bibl.* &c.

MOLOCH, an Idol of the *Ammonites*, to which they ſacrificed Children and Beaſts. It was a Statue drawn but half way, with a Calf's Head, ſtretched Arms, and Seven holes on the Stomach, wherein the Victims were put; which holes were as ſo many Stoves in that hollow Statue; the firſt ſtove near the Waſt, was for the Flour; the ſecond, for Pigeons and Doves; the third, for Lambs and Sheep; the fourth, for Rams and Goats; the fifth, for Calves; the ſixth, for Bulls; and the ſeventh, for Children offered to the falſe God. That half Body was ſet over a kind of Oven, where a great Fire was kindled, and the crying of the Children drowned with the noiſe of Drums and other Inſtruments. Nevertheleſs ſome *Hebrews* ſay, That Children were not put into it to be Burnt, but went only through two Piles of Wood lighted before it that they might be purified by that Ceremony. *Kirker Oedipus Ægyptiacus, Tom. I.* The *Jews* that ſacrificed to that Idol, are called *Molochites. Levit.* 20, &c.

MOLORCHUS, an old Shepherd of *Argos*, received *Hercules* kindly, who to reward him killed the *Nemæan* Lion that ravaged all the Country; wherefore Feſtival Days were inſtituted, and called *Molorcheans* in his Honour. *Virgil. Georg.* 3. *Tibul. l.* 4.

MOLOSSES, People of *Epirus. Athenæus* ſpeaks of the *Moloſſes*, which were ſome People of *Italy. Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. ſpeak of the firſt, and of their Dogs mentioned alſo by *Virgil. l.* 3. *Georg.*

MOLSHEIM, a little Town of *Alſatia* in *Germany*, about two or three Leagues from *Strasburg*, the Reſidence of the Prebendaries of *Strasburg.*

MOLUCCA, Iſlands of *Aſia* in the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea, near the Equinoxial Line, in *Latin Moluccæ*, in *Spaniſh*, *Las Molucas.* They are divided into great and ſmall, the firſt are *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, *Terra Papous*, *Ceram*, &c. The ſmall which are the true *Molucca*, are *Ternate*, *Tidor*, *Machian*, *Motir*, *Bachian*, &c. all belonging to the *Dutch*, though *Tidor*, has a particular King. They are nothing in Compariſon of thoſe which are generally named *Molucca. Celebes* is the biggeſt. They are famous in *Europe*, for their Cloves, Pepper, and other Spices; were diſcovered by *Magellan*, and cauſed a War in 1520 between the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe.* The *Portugueſe* turned the *Spaniards* out of them, and were themſelves turned out afterwards by the Natives aſſiſted by the *Dutch*, who are now Maſters of the Country and Trade. The Air is hotter than in the *Philippine* Iſlands; beſides Spices they produce nothing but Rice, whereof they make Bread, and a kind of ſowre Drink; the Earth is certainly dry and porous, ſo that it drinks up not only the Rain as faſt as it falls, but alſo all the Springs and Rivers before they can reach the Sea; and in many Places ſends out Fire and Smoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells. The Inhabitants are almoſt all of them *Mahometans*, or *Idolaters. Maffee Hiſt. des Indes.*

MOLZA TARQUINIA, of *Modena*, a Lady famous for her Learning: She underſtood Hebrew, Greek and Latin very well. The Learned Men, her Contemporaries, had a particular Eſteem for her, and ſent their Works to be corrected by her; ſhe was alive in 1600. The Senate of *Rome*, gave her and all her Family, the Rights and Privileges of a *Roman* Citizen. *Hilarion de Coſte Eloge des Dames Illuſtres.*

MOMBARS, a famous Adventurer of this Century, a *French* Gentleman born, ſurnamed the *Deſtroyer*, becauſe of his Reſolution to exterminate the *Spaniards*, a great Number of whom he killed without Mercy. Hating them irreconcilably he followed his Uncle, Captain of a Frigate to the *Weſt-Indies*; where they took a *Spaniſh* Ship near S. *Domingo*, and put all the *Spaniards* to the Sword; afterwards he went with the *Bucaneers*, on purpoſe to fight the *Spaniards.* Eight Days after being attacked by four great *Spaniſh* Ships, his Uncle ſunk two of them, with ſo much uncautious heat, that his own went to the Bottom with them. *Mombars*, being Captain of the Ship taken before, ſunk another, and having boarded the Fourth, drowned all the Men to revenge his Uncle's Death, *&c. Oexmelin Hiſt. des Indes Occidentales.*

MOMUS, the God of Jeſting among the Poets, (who fanſied himſelf the Son of Sleep by the Night,) from the *Greek* μῶμος, *Jeſt*, or *Rebuke.* He did nothing elſe but examine the Actions and Works of Gods and Men, to rebuke and deride them. The Fable ſaith, that being choſen by *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, and *Minerva* to give his Judgment concerning the Excellency of their Works, he blamed them all; *Neptune*, becauſe he made not his Bull with Horns before his Eyes, or on his Shoulders, to ſtrike more ſurely, or ſtrongly; *Minerva* for Building a Houſe, that could not be removed in Caſe of bad Neighbours; and *Vulcan*, for making a Man without a little Window in his Breaſt, that his ill Deſigns and Treacheries might be ſeen. *Lucian in Deor. Concil.*

MONACO or *Mourgues*, a little Principality of *Italy*, between *Nice* and *Genoua*, compoſed of three little Places, *viz. Monaco*, *Rocca*, *Bruna*, and *Menton.* The Acceſs to *Monaco* is difficult, and the Caſtle is built on a ſteep Rock, waſhed by the Sea, where the Port is. It is the *Monæcium*, or *Herculis Monæci Portus* of the *Latins.* This Principality under the Protection of *France* belongs to the Family of *Grimaldi. See* GRIMALDI.

MONALDUS, of *Juſtinopolis* in *Dalmatia*, a Franciſcan Friar, and, as ſome ſay, Biſhop of *Benevent*, wrote a Summary of Caſes of Conſcience, named *Summa Aurea*, or *Monaldina*, about 1332. *Bellarmin*, *Poſſevin*, *Le Mire*, and others diſtinguiſh him not from another *Monaldus*, born at *Ancona* of the ſame Order, martyred by the *Saracens* 1288.

☞ *Lewis Jacobili*, in his Account of the Authors of *Umbria*, ſpeaks of *Monaldus de Monaldis*, a Franciſcan Friar, Biſhop of *Melfe* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ſaith that he wrote the Summary of the Canon-Law, and died in 1332. He ſpeaks alſo of another *Monaldus*, different from this *Monaldus*, Sirnamed *De Roſariis*, a Carmelite Friar, Author of ſome Sermons, *de partibus pœnitentiæ*, *&c.* who died at *Bourdeaux* in 1508.

MONARCHICALS, Hereticks about 196, who acknowledged but one Perſon in the Holy Trinity, and ſaid that the Father was crucified. They were *Praxéas*'s Sprigs. St. *Auſtin de Hær. c.* 41. *Baronius A. C.* 196.

MONASTERIANS, Hereticks, who in the XVIth, Century followed *John Buckold*, a Taylor of *Leiden* in *Holland*, Head of the Anabaptiſts and King of *Munſter*, of whom elſewhere. *Prateol.*

MONBAZE, a Kingdom on the Coaſt of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Quiloa* and *Melinde.* The Chief Town is in an Iſland of that Name, where is a ſtrong Fortreſs. *Monbaze* is large, ſituated on a Rock, and built after the *Italian* way. The King can arm 80000 Men, and when he comes to fight, he puts ſome Herds of Beaſts in the Van, to break the Enemies Ranks, and bear the firſt Attack. Officers alſo carry fire before the Prince's Guards, to ſignify that the vanquiſhed muſt expect to be roaſted and eaten, which is executed after the Victory. He takes the Title of Emperour of the World, pretending the whole Earth muſt obey him, and dares Heaven it ſelf, ſhooting againſt the Sun in extraordinary Rainy or Hot Weather. The Air is temperate, though near the Equinoxial Line, becauſe of the Rains and Dew; the Country being well watered produces plenty of Rice, Oranges, Limons, Pomgranates, and Peaches without Stones. It is inhabited by *Whites* and *Negroes*, and Tawny People cloathed like the *Arabians.* King and Subjects being *Pagans* formerly, imbraced Chriſtianity in 1510 for the Majority. But by an unhappy Revolution in 1631, the King falling out with the *Portugueſe*, ſtormed their Cittadel, Maſſacred all the *Chriſtians*, and turned *Mahometan*, to be protected by the *Turks. Dapper Deſcript. de l'Afrique.*

MONBELLIARD, in Latin *Magetrobia*, or *Mons Belligardus*, a Town and Earldom of the Empire, on the Borders of *Alſatia* and *Franche Comté*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, is ſituated at the bottom of a Rock, ſteep almoſt on all Sides, on which is a ſtrong Cittadel; the Town conſiſts only of Two or Three Streets, and its Inhabitants are Proteſtants.

MONBELLIARD, a Family. The Houſe of the Ancient Earls of *Monbelliard* has been famous, and has had divers Branches. The Earldom of *Monbelliard* came to the Family of *Wirtemberg* in 1397, by the Marriage of *Eberard* named the *Young*, Earl of *Wirtemberg*, and Duke of *Teck*, with *Henrietta*, *Stephen* Earl of *Monbelliard* her Grandfather's Heireſs; her Father *Henry* of *Monbelliard* having been killed before in 1396, at the fatal Battel of *Nicapolis.* The particular Branch of *Wirtemberg Monbelliard* began by *Lewis Frederick*, younger Son of *Frederick*, Duke of *Wirtemberg. See* WIRTEMBERG.

MONCHY, a Family. The Houſe of *Monchy* of *Picardy* in *France* is very Ancient, and has produced ſeveral great Men, as *Monchy* (*Charles de*) called the *Mareſchal de Hoquincourt*, a great General, who diſcontented, forſook his King and went to the Enemies Army; but obſerving the Lines of the *French* Army before *Dunkirk*, he was ſhot to Death in 1658, with five Musket Bullets.

MONCK, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, General of the Armies of *England*, was Son of Sir *Thomas Monck* of *Potheridge* in *Devon*; where he was born in 1608. In 1626. after his Return from *Cadiz* in *Spain*, he was Enſign under Captain *Burrough* in the Expedition to the Iſle of *Rhé*, during the Siege of *Rochelle*, and Civil Wars of *France*. He went afterwards into the *Low-Countries*, where he gave ſuch Proofs of his Courage and Conduct in the Earl of *Oxford*'s Regiment under the Prince of *Orange*, that he got a Captain's Place; at his Return thence, the Earl of *Leiceſter* being named *Lord Lieutenant* of *Ireland*, he made him Colonel of his own Regiment, and took him along with him into that Kingdom in 1640, being ſent for into *England* in the beginning of the unhappy Troubles, the King diſpatched him to *Nantwich* to review ſome Troops juſt arrived from *Ireland*; which Sir *Thomas Fairfax* having Advice of, with a good force out of *Yorkſhire*, ſurprized them, and with them Colonel *Monck*, who was ſent Priſoner to *Hull*, and thence to the Tower of *London*, where his Freedom, and a great Command in their Army was proffered him by the Parliament; but his Loyalty to the King out-weighed both. At laſt, by the Sollicitation of the Lord *Liſle*, Son to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who was going Deputy into *Ireland*, he took the Command of a Regiment, and accompanied him thither; here he ſtayed till that Lord's Commiſſion expired. After King *Charles* I's Death, *Cromwell* perſuaded him to go along with him into *Scotland*, where after the Battel of *Dunbar*, he left him Commander in Chief when he marched againſt King *Charles* to *Worceſter*. The Noble General having ſubdued all that were in Arms in *Scotland*, was recalled and ſent to Sea againſt the *Dutch*, whom he beat in the famous Fight of 1653. wherein Admiral *Tromp* was killed with a Muſquet-ſhot. Peace being made with *Holland*, *Cromwell* ſent him back into *Scotland* to ſuppreſs ſome who had re-taken Arms for the King. Being at *Edinburgh* when *Cromwell* died, he proclaimed *Richard*, his Son, Protector, according to Order ſent him from the Council of *England*; but receiving Letters from King *Charles* II. ſoon after he form'd the Deſign of re-eſtabliſhing him on his Throne, and upon Advice from his Correſpondents at *London* of the State of Affairs there, he acquainted the Army with what he had purpoſed to do, and finding the Troops in General unanimouſly for it, he put Garriſons into *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, and *Leith*, and having gained the *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, the Officers of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and a great Part of the Chief of the Kingdom of *England*, to his Side; he marched his Army to *London*, where by re-eſtabliſhing the Common Council of the City, he obliged it to declare for the King, and on the 17th of *March* in 1660, diſſolved the Long Parliament, and communicated the King's Letters to the Council of State, and to the Officers of his Army; and the Parliament meeting ſoon after, the ſame were read there, and King *Charles* II. proclaimed, to the inexpreſſible Joy of all Loyal Subjects. This done, the General went to *Dover* to receive his Prince, who embraced and kiſſed him, and made him Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter at *Canterbury*, the Duke of *York*, and Duke of *Gloceſter*, in Reſpect to him, aſſiſting at the Ceremony, put on the Garter and the George, and that Evening His Majeſty ſent him a Warrant to be Maſter of his Horſe; and about the beginning of *July*, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron Monk of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp*, and *Tees*. Beſides theſe Titles he was one of His Majeſties Privy Council, Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Devon* and *Middleſex*; and to maintain this Princely Honour beſides the Penſion mentioned in the Patent, his Majeſty ſettled for ever 7000 pound *per Annum* out of the Royal Revenue, to him and his Heirs. He commanded the *Engliſh* jointly with Prince *Rupert*, and fought the *Dutch* in 1666. Dying in 1669, he was honourably buried on the North-ſide of King *Henry* VII's Chappel. *Chriſtopher*, his Son and Succeſſor in his Honours, married the Lady *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Ogle*, Son and Heir Apparent to *William* Duke of *Newcaſtle*. He was ſent to *Jamaica* by King *James* II. in Quality of Viceroy, and died there without Iſſue. *Vid. Charles* II.

MONCONTOUR, a little Town of *Poictou* in *France*; in *Latin Moncontuirum*, famous for the Fight in 1569, in *Charles* IX's Reign, where Admiral *Coligny* was defeated.

MONCONYS (——) born at *Lyons* in *France*, went into *Spain* in 1628, becauſe of the Plague, where he ſtudied Mathematicks,. Judicial Aſtrology, and Chymiſtry. Afterwards he went into *Portugal*, where he got a great Name for drawing Horoſcopes; thence he viſited the Eaſtern Parts of the World, like *Pythagoras* and *Plato*, to learn ſomething of *Triſmegiſtus*'s and *Zoroaſter*'s Philoſophy; but finding nothing worth his ſtaying, he returned to *Paris*, where he became a famous Natural Philoſopher and Mathematician, and was reputed to know the moſt Secret Myſteries of Chymiſtry. His Travels in ſeveral Volumes are rather a Collection of rare and curious things, than an ordinary Deſcription of Countries. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MONDEVI, *Mondevi*, or *Montdevis*, a Town of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, having the Title of Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Turin*, in *Latin Monſvici*, or *Mons Regalis*. It is large, and the beſt inhabited of all *Piedmont*, next to *Turin*. There are an Univerſity, and a Cittadel, built in 1573. by *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, on a Hill which produces fine white Marble.

MONDONEDO, in Lat. *Mindon* or *Mindonia*, or *Glandomirum*, a little Town of *Galicia* in *Spain*, has the Title of Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Compoſtella*. Some Authors take it for the *Ocelum*, or *Ocellum* of *Ptolemy*.

MONERVINE, or *Monorbine*, Lat. *Minervium*, *Minervinum*, and *Mons Orvinus*, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Bari*.

MONFELTRO, *Montefeltro*, or *S. Leon*, Lat. *Feretrum*, *Mons Feretranus*, and *Leopolis*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Urbin* in *Italy*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Urbin*. It is the Chief Town of a little Country, and gave its Name to an Illuſtrious *Italian* Family. *See* URBIN.

MONFERRAND, a Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, very near *Clermont*, different from *Monferrant*, a Town, and the firſt Barony of *Guienne*, near the meeting of the Rivers *Garonne* and *Dordogne*.

MONFERRAT, a fruitful Province of *Italy*, between *Piedmont*, *Milaneze*, and *Genoa*, formerly part of *Lombardy*, having near 200 either Boroughs, Caſtles, or Towns. This Province has had particular Lords ſince the beginning of the Xth Century. Read *Poſſevin. in Gonzag. Hiſt. Mont. Cap. & Virgilio Pagani, della Guer. di Mont. Sanſovin Orig. delle Famig. d'Ital. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye, Du Cange Hiſt. de Conſt.* &c. There you will find their Genealogy. *Charles* V. gave *Monferrat* to the Duke of *Mantua*, notwithſtanding the Duke of *Savoy*'s, and the Marquiſs of *Saluces*'s Claim to it, which cauſed the War of *Monferrat*, begun in 1613, after the Death of *Gonzague* II. Duke of *Mantua*. Divers Treaties of *Vercelle* in 1614, of *Aſt* in 1615, of *Pavia* in 1617, could not end this War, which was like to inflame all *Italy*; but a Peace was at laſt happily thus concluded at *Quieras* or *Quieraſque* in 1631. *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, had that part of *Monferrat* on this ſide the River *Po*, and beyond *Tever*; and the reſt of the Province was yielded to the Duke of *Mantua*. *See* GONZAGUE.

MONFIA, a little Town of *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Zanguebar*.

MONFORT, called the *Amauri*, in Lat. *Monfortium Amalrici*, and *Monfortium Almariæ*, a little Town of *Montoran* in the Government of *l'Iſle de France*, 10 Leagues from *Paris*, had the Title of *Amauri*, which has been the Title of many of its Lords.

MONFORT, (*L'Amauri*) a Family. The Houſe of *Monfort L'Amauri* is very Ancient. The Ancienteſt that is come to our Knowledge was *Amauri* I. in 1053 and 72, Lord of *Monfort*, to which he gave his Name. He is reputed the Son of *William* ſurnamed of *Hainault*, by ſome; but this is uncertain. That Family has produced many conſiderable Men, and the laſt Dukes of *Bretaigne* came out of it. Read *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de Dreux. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye. S. Marthe Hiſt. de la Maiſon de Franc. Argentre Hiſt. de Bretag. Froiſſard Hiſt. de Charles* VI. &c.

MONFORT, (*Simon de*) Earl of this Name, famous for the Wars which he made upon the *Albigenſes*, in the XIIIth. Century. He was pitch'd upon for General of the Croiſade againſt theſe *Albigenſes* in 1209. His Army rendezvous'd at *Lyons* about *Midſummer*, and then march'd into *Languedoc*, where thoſe Hereticks (as *Morery* calls them) were planted. His Forces firſt took *Beziars*, and then *Carcaſſonne*, which advantages were attended with ſeveral others, gain'd by the Courage and Conduct of the Earl of *Monfort*. *Raymond*, Earl of *Toulouſe*, took the *Albigenſes* part, and ſo drew the *Croiſade* upon himſelf, who attack'd his Capital in 1211, but were oblig'd to draw off: *Monfort* was likewiſe beſieg'd in *Caſtlenau*, but diſengaged himſelf very honourably, defeating the Count *de Foix*'s Troops with a handful of his own; but the Victory which he gain'd at *Muret*, in 1213, was much more conſiderable. And here we are to underſtand that *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, the Earls of *Toulouſe*, *Foix*, and *Cominge*, beſieg'd this Town, which ſtands Three Leagues above *Toulouſe*. Theſe Confederates had an Army of above 100000 Men, and ſome ſay 200000, whereas the *Croiſade* was not above 800 or 1000, and yet they defeated the Enemy, killing the King of *Arragon*, and about 15 or 20000 of his Forces. In the Year 1215. the Council of *Montpelier*, and the General Council of *Lateran* under *Innocent* III. inveſted the Earl of *Monfort* with the Earldom of *Toulouſe*, on Condition of Homage to King *Philip the Auguſt*. After this Grant, he beſieg'd *Toulouſe* in 1218, and was knock'd on the Head there, by a Stone thrown out of an Engin by a Woman, having received five Arrows in his Body before, he left Three Sons, *Guy*, Count *de Bigorre*; *Amauri*, and *Simon*, Earl of *Leiceſter* in *England*. *Spondan. Catel. Hiſt. de Toulouſ. Bzovius & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccl. &c.*

MONFORT, (*Bertrade de*) *Simon*'s Daughter, and *Amauri* of *Monfort*'s Siſter, married *Hugues le Rechin*, Earl of

Anjou. She was ſo fair and handſom, that *Philip* I. falling in Love with her, divorced *Berthe* of *Holland*, his Wife, and took away *Bertrade*, whom he married, being parted firſt from the Earl her Husband. *Philip* was reproved for it by the Pope and Council held at *Clermont* in 1095; but was abſolved in another Council held on purpoſe at *Beaugency* in 1104. *Ives of Chartres in Epiſt. See* PHILIP I.

MONGATS, a Fortreſs of the Earldom of *Pereczas* in the *Higher Hungary*, ſituated on a ſteep Rock with a Borough at the Foot of it, well ſhut up and ſurrounded with a Ditch full of Water. A great Marſh is all about this Place, which Nature has made Impregnable. The Fortreſs contains Three Caſtles, the Firſt and Higheſt commanding the Second, and the Second above the Third; all Three ſurrounded with a Ditch wrought in the Rock, and the paſſage from one to another is over Three Bridges. The Princeſs *Ragotski*, Count *Tekeley*'s Wife, defended this Place againſt a powerful Army, which was forced to raiſe the Siege, but after a Blockade of many Years, being not able to pay her Troops, ſhe Capitulated in 1688, and ſurrendred the Town to the Emperor, and was conducted to *Vienna* with her Children, where ſhe was to live quietly without correſponding with her Husband. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MONGOMERY, an Earldom of *Normandy* in *France*, belonging to the Family of *Ponthieu* formerly. *Blanche de Ponthieu*, *John de Ponthieu*'s Eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs, brought it into the Houſe of *Harcourt*, marrying *John* V. Earl of *Harcourt*. Afterwards *Jane* of *Harcourt*, Counteſs of *Mongomery* being divorced by *René* II. Duke of *Lorrain* her Husband in 1485, gave this Earldom to *Francis* of *Orleans* I. Earl of *Longueville*, &c. her Couſin, in 1488. And *James de Lorge* bought it ſince of another *Francis* of *Orleans*, Marquiſs of *Rothelin.*

MONGOMERY, or *Gabriel de Lorge*, Earl of *Mongomery*, was ſent by *Francis* I. in 1545, into *Scotland* to Command the Auxiliary Troops ſent to *Mary Stuart* againſt the *Engliſh*. This made ſome Authors take *James de Lorge*, and the Earl his Son for the ſame Man. However he was very dextrous, though his Dexterity was fatal to *France*; for in the publick Rejoicings at the Wedding of *Elizabeth* of *France* with *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, *Henry* II. her Father, commanded the Earl of *Mongomery* to Tilt againſt him. He was unwilling at firſt, but being forced to it, his Launce breaking againſt the King's Breaſt-Plate, a Shiver wounded the Prince's Right Eye ſo much, that he fell down Speechleſs, and died Eleven Days after in 1559. *De Lorge* was Innocent, nevertheleſs retired into *England*, and returned into *France* during the Civil Wars, wherein he ſignalized himſelf in the Proteſtants Party. He was in *Rouen* in 1562, when it was taken from the Proteſtants, and with the *Engliſh* he got into a Galley, the whole Crew of Slaves whereof ſtrove ſo vigorouſly to win their Liberty, which he promiſed them, that it went over a Chain hung croſs the River *Seine*, near *Caudebec*. After this he behaved himſelf with Courage on ſeveral Occaſions in *Normandy*, *Navarre*, *Languedoc*, &c. During St. *Bartholomew*'s Maſſacre in 1572, he was at *Paris*, but had time enough to make his Eſcape with his Friends into *Normandy*, thence he went for *England* to ſollicit ſome Help for *Rochelle*, beſieged then by the Duke of *Anjou*. In 1574. he joined with the Proteſtants in *Normandy*, that had rebelled again; but he was inveſted at S. *Lo* by *Matignon*, afterward Mareſchal of *France*; and followed as far as *Donfront*, where *Matignon* perſuaded him to Surrender, promiſing that he ſhould be treated as Priſoner of War. *Matignon* delivered him up unwillingly to Queen *Katharine de Medicis*, who to revenge *Henry* II's Death, gave Orders for his Tryal. He could not be juſtly condemned for killing his King, ſince it was an unlucky Accident, nor for what he had done in the Civil Wars, ſince all things were pardoned by Pacifications; ſo the only Charge againſt him was his taking up Arms lately: Nevertheleſs his Sentence mentioned that he was to die for ſetting up the *Engliſh* Colours, when he went to relieve *Rochelle*. He was condemned to be drawn in a Sledge to the Place of Execution, named *la Greve*, to be beheaded, and his Poſterity to be degraded. This Sentence was executed a little after *Charles* IX's Death, in 1574, and the Count died courageouſly, tho all bruiſed by the Rack. 'Tis ſaid that his Family deſcends from the Earls of *Mongomery* in *Great Britain*, by the Earls of *Eglinton* in *Scotland* come from a Younger Brother. 'Tis certain that the Family of *Lorge* had a great Eſtate in *England*; and it was to keep up his Name, that *James de Lorge* bought the Earldom of *Mongomery* in *Normandy*. Read *les Memoires de du Bellay. Thuani Hiſtor. les Commentaires de Monluc*, *les Memoires de Brantome*, *Davila*, *P. Matthieu*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MONGUS, (*Peter*) an Heretick, intruded into the See of *Alexandria* after the Death of *Timothy Ælurus*, an Intruder alſo. *Mongus* was ordained in 477. by Two depoſed Biſhops. *Timothy Solofaciolus*, the true Prelate of *Alexandria*, who had retired to *Canopus*, was reſtored to his Place by the Emperor *Zeno*, and *Mongus* turned out. *Timothy* being dead, *John Telaine* ſucceeded him. But this Election diſpleaſed *Zeno*, he reſtored *Mongus* in 481, who to deceive the Orthodox, pretended to defend the Council of *Chalcedon*; nevertheleſs he could not ſo perſuade them, and thereby he loſt many of his own Followers, who believing really that he was of the Council's Mind, left him, and began to meet together without head, whence they were called *Acephali.* This Diviſion grieved him ſo much, that he publickly Anathematized the Synod, which he had pretended to defend, but this was in vain. Afterwards he was ſo ſevere againſt the Orthodox, that he appeared more like a Tyrant, than a Biſhop. The Orthodox, though weak, defending themſelves, there was a Civil War in *Egypt*, which *Zeno* had much ado to appeaſe. *Mongus* died in 490, after having troubled the Church for Thirteen Years. *Evagr. l.* 3. *Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.*

MONIMA, or *Monyma*, King *Mithridates*'s Wife, famous for her Chaſtity, would never conſent to have him, till he had ſent her the Habit, and given her the Reſpect of a Queen. Afterwards he put her to Death, as it is ſaid. *Plut. in Vit. Lucul.*

MONK, this Word ſignifying *Solitary*, from the *Greek* μόνος, *alone*, is chiefly underſtood of thoſe, who, according to their firſt Inſtitution, are ſeparate from the Company of Men. The Original of a Monaſtical Life is commonly attributed to St. *Paul* the Hermit, and St. *Anthony*, whoſe Examples filled *Egypt* with *Monks*, ſome altogether Solitary, others in Community. This kind of Life ſpread afterwards into *Syria*, *Pontus*, and the *Leſſer Aſia*. Thoſe of *Egypt* and *Syria* have always kept the Name of their Founder St. *Anthony*; but thoſe of *Pontus* and *Leſſer Aſia*, took the Name of St. *Baſil*, who brought in *Anthony*'s Rule. St. *Athanaſius* coming to *Rome*, and publiſhing St. *Anthony*'s Life, many follow'd this way of living in *Italy*, whence it ſpread into other Provinces. *Monks* at firſt lived out of *Towns*, moſt of them Lay-men, their Profeſſion keeping them from Eccleſiaſtical Duties, and all their Employment conſiſted in Prayers and Labour-work. Nevertherleſs Biſhops ſometimes took Monks out of thoſe Solitary Places, to make them Church-men, but then they ceaſed to be Monks, and were numbered among the Clerks. St. *Hierom* always diſtinguiſhes thoſe two kinds of Life,as it appears from his Epiſtle to *Heliodorus*, where he tells us, *Alia Monachorum eſt Cauſa*, *alia Clericorum*; and Monks were then under Biſhops, and Ordinary Paſtors. But becauſe many Learned Monks vigorouſly oppoſed ſeveral Hereſies ariſing in the Eaſtern Church; it was thought fit to take them out of their Solitary Places, and ſettle them in the Suburbs of Towns, that they might be uſeful to the People. And St. *John Chryſoſtom*'s Opinion was, That they were to be admitted even in Towns, which made the Majority of them, who had addicted themſelves to Learning, enter into Holy Orders. Being uſeful to Biſhops, they got a great Name, chiefly in the Buſineſs of *Neſtorius*; but many abuſing their Authority, it was ordered in the Council of *Chalcedon*, that Monks ſhould be wholly under Biſhops, that they ſhould build no Monaſteries without their Leave, and that they ſhould be removed from Eccleſiaſtical Imployments, except called thereunto by their Biſhops. Monks had then no other Temporalities, but what they could get by their Labour, part of the Alms diſtributed by the Biſhops, and ſome Charities of the People. Nevertheleſs ſome would reſerve part of their Patrimony, which St. *Hierom* complained of. As to the Duties of Religion, they went to the Pariſh-Church with the People, or a Prieſt was allowed to go to their Houſes, and Adminiſter the Sacrament to them. At laſt they obtained to have a Prieſt out of their Order, which gave them occaſion to have particular Churches, and make a kind of Regular Clergy. Though the moſt part of Monks were then in the Eaſt, there was a great Number of them in the Weſt, before St. *Benedict* had eſtabliſhed a particular Order there. St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Hierom*, St. *Gregory*, and other Authors mention the Monks that were in *Italy*, *France*, and many other Places of *Europe*. And the firſt Monks in *Europe*, before St. *Benedict*, were different from thoſe that ſucceeded him, becauſe the firſt were obliged to no particular Order. To be a Monk then, was enough to gain Reception in all Monaſteries whatſoever, in their Travels. Concerning St. *Benedict*'s Order, it may ſuffice to obſerve, that this Deſign was not to alter the Monaſtical Life, but to make a Collection of what he found moſt perfect in the other Orders. Since that, different Founders have eſtabliſhed new Religious Orders in the Church. As for the *Greek* Monks, though they differ among themſelves, they all acknowledge St. *Baſil* to be their Father and Founder, and it would be a Crime among them to depart from his Rules. There are fine Monaſteries in *Greece*, where the Monks ſing Day and Night; but their way of living is different; ſome being called *Koinobiakoi*, and others *Idiorythmoi.* The firſt live together in Community, having nothing particular in their Cloaths and Duties, and are ſo named from κοινὸς, *Common*, and βίος, *Life.* Nevertheleſs there are Two Orders of them, ſome called *of the Great Angelical Habit*, which are of a higher, and more perfect Rank; and others named *of the Little Habit*, of an inferior Rank, whoſe Life is not ſo perfect. Thoſe that are named *Idiorythmoi* live as they pleaſe, from ἴδιος, *Proper* or *Particular*, and ῥυθμὸς, *Meaſure* or *Rule*;

Rule; therefore they pay ſome Money for a Cell and other things in the Monaſtery, before they take the Habit. The Butler furniſhes them with Bread and Wine, as in other Monaſteries; and they provide the reſt themſelves; for being free from what is burdenſome in the Convent, they mind their own Affairs. One of theſe being near his end, leaves by Will all he has in or out of the Monaſtery to him that has relieved his wants. This Monk increaſeth by his Induſtry, the Goods he has inherited, and leaves what he has got himſelf to one that has aſſiſted him; and the reſt of what he poſſeſſed, that is what was left him by Will, remains to the Monaſtery. Nevertheleſs there are ſome amongſt theſe laſt, ſo poor, that being not able to buy Land, they are forced to give all their Work to the Convent, and take in Hand the baſeſt Employments. There is a third Order of thoſe Monks named Anchorets, who being not able to work and bear the other Charges of the Monaſtery, by a Cell in a remote Place, with Land enough to maintain them, whence they go to Divine Service only on holy Days, and afterwards return to their Cells, where they ſpend their time in Prayers and private Affairs. Some of theſe get ſometimes the Abbot's leave to go out of the Convent, to lead a more retired Life fitter for Meditation. Then the Convent ſends them once or twice a *Month* ſome Victuals, if they have nether Land nor Vineyard. But thoſe that have no mind to be under the Abbot, hire ſome Vineyard next to their Cell, and live upon the Grapes, Figs, or like Fruits. Several get alſo their livelyhood by tranſcribing Books. Beſides *Monks*, there are *Nuns* alſo ſhut up in Convents under the Rules of St. *Baſil*. They are as ſtrict in the Monaſtical Life as the *Monks*, and have an Abbeſs, but are always under an Abbot, who ſends them one of the moſt ancient and vertuous *Monks* to be their Confeſſor. Their Head is ſhaved, and they wear all the ſame Habit of black woollen Stuff, with a Cloak of the ſame. Their Arms and Hands are covered as far as their Fingers ends. Every one has her particular Cell, where are lodgings above and below. The richeſt keep a Maid-ſervant, and ſometimes young Girls board with them, for pious Education. When their ordinary Duties are performed, they make Needle-Work, and ſell them to the *Turks*, who have a great Reſpect for thoſe Nuns. *Leo Allat. l.* 3. *de l'Egliſe d'Orient & Occid. See* RELIGIOUS.

MONLUC (*Blaiſe de*) Mareſchal of *France*, had all Qualities neceſſary for a Soldier, and ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Occaſions, according to the Memoirs of his Life written by himſelf. At the taking of *Rabaſtiens* in *Bearn*, he was dangerouſly wounded with a Muſquet-bullet in both his Cheeks, which ſo disfigured him, that he wore a Mask as long as he lived. He had the Honour to ſerve five Kings faithfully, wrote his Commentaries, and died 1577, aged 77. *Thuan. Hiſt. Davila*, *P. Matthieu*, *Dupleix*, *Mezeray Hiſt. Brantome Memoirs*, *Godefroy*, &c.

MONLUC (*John*) Biſhop of *Valence* and *Die* in *Dauphiné*, *Blaiſe d' Monluc*'s Brother, was a Man of extraordinary Parts, and imployed by five Kings of *France* in ſeveral Negotiations. It is reported that he was ſent Ambaſſador ſixteen times, almoſt into all Parts of *Europe*, though at firſt ſuſpected to be a Proteſtant. He wrote divers Books, particularly ſome Rhetorical Pieces, which are well worth the Reading, and died in 1567. He was a Perſon of great Senſe, Elocution and Learning; of a quick apprehenſion and of a very cautious Conduct. *Thuan. Hiſt.* St. *Marthe in elog. Doctor. Gal. l.* 3. *Brantome Memoirs*, &c.

MONLUC (*John*) Lord of *Balagni*, Mareſchal of *France*, natural Son of *John Monluc* Biſhop of *Valence*, by *Anne Martin*, legitimated 1567, imployed in *Poland* to procure the Crown to *Henry* of *France* Duke of *Anjou* 1573, was made Governour of *Cambray* by the Duke of *Alençon* 1581. And this Prince being dead, he joined the Leaguers. His Wife *Renée de Clermont* the brave *Buſſi d' Amboiſe*'s Siſter, and an Heroical Lady, managed ſo well his Intereſts with *Henry* IV. that this Monarch made him Prince of *Cambray* and Mareſchal of *France*. But *Cambray* being beſieged by the *Spaniards* 1595, and the Inhabitants deſirous to ſurrender, ſhe went to them with a Pike in her hand to hinder ſuch a Deſign; and all her Exhortations, Prayers, Promiſes, and Oaths being in Vain, during the Capitulation ſhe ſhut up her ſelf in her Cloſet, where ſhe died ſuddenly for Grief. *Thuan. Hiſt. Mizeray Abbr. Chron. de l' Hiſt. de France*, *Dupleix*, *Matthieu*, &c.

MONLUCON, Lat. *Monluſſonium*, a Town of *Bourbonnois* in *France*, on the River *Cher*, near *Berry*, ſurnamed the *Fruitful*, becauſe of its Woods, Vineyards, and Paſture-Grounds.

MONMEDY, a ſtrong Town of *Luxemburg* in the *Low Countries*; Lat. *Mons Medius*, or *Mons Maledictus*. 'Tis ſituated on a Mountain, and belongs to the *French* ſince 1659.

MONMELIAN, Lat. *Monmelianus*, a little Town of *Savoy*, having a Fortreſs on the Top of a ſteep Rock. A Well cut in the Rock ſupplies the Garriſon and Inhabitants with Water. The *French* took it 1691.

MONMIRAIL, a Borough of *Brie* in *France*, Lat. *Monmiralium*. Authors obſerve a remarkable thing of a Wood thereabout, where the Oak-branches falling down, are by degrees turned into Stones. It is different from *Monmirail*, one of the ancient Baronies of *Perche-Gouët*.

MONMOUTH (*James* Duke of) was Son to King *Charles* IId. by Mrs. *Mary Barlow*. He was born at *Rotterdam April* 9th. 1649. For Privacy, his Nurſe and he were both Lodged at the Houſe of Mr. *Claes Ghyſen*, a Merchant at *Schiedam*, within a Mile of *Rotterdam*, and his Mother at the ſame Time lodged at the Houſe of Mrs. *Harvey*, Mother to the famous Dr. *Harvey*, where ſhe lived handſomely, being attended by a Gentleman and other Servants. Upon King *Charles* IId's going for *Scotland* he recommended him to his Royal Mother, who took Care of him, and made one Mr. *Goff* of her own Retinue his Governour. About Nine Years of Age he was committed to the Care of one Mr. *Roſe*, who after the Reſtauration went Secretary to the King's Ambaſſador for *Sweden*. King *Charles* being reſtor'd, commanded Mr. *Roſe* to put away all the Dukes former Servants, and to take new ones more befitting his Quality; and bring him to Court: Whereupon, he was immediately provided with a conſiderable Equipage; and ſet forward for *England*, his Mother being dead before. The Duke Landing at *Dover* in *July* 1662, he repaired to the King at *Hampton*-Court; who received him with all imaginable Joy, created him Duke of *Orkney*, and afterwards changed the Title into *Monmouth*, and he took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers in the enſuing Parliament; and in *April* 1673, he was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, after which he was married to *Anne* the Heireſs of *Francis* Late Earl of *Buckcleugh*, the greateſt Fortune in the Three Kingdoms, her Mother the Counteſs of *Weems*, having before-hand received all the Satisfaction which ſhe could deſire of his Majeſty, in Relation to the Contract. Hence it came to paſs, that he had alſo the Title of Duke of *Buckcleugh*, and took the Surname of *Scot*, according to the Cuſtom of *Scotland*; where he who marries any Great Heireſs Chief of a Family, is obliged to change his Name into hers to preſerve the Family; and thus the Counteſs, being chief of the Surname of *Scot*, an ancient and honourable Family in the County of *Teveotdale*, where her Anceſtors were the powerfulleſt Men in the Country, the Duke took her Surname for his own. In 1668 his Father King *Charles* II. made him Captain of his Life Guard of Horſe, and in 1670 a Member of his moſt Honourable Privy Council, in 1672 he attended the *French* King, during that ſucceſsful Campaign, into the *Netherlands*, where he acquired much Honour for his Valour and Conduct. At his Return his Dutcheſs was brought to bed of a Son, who was baptized *Charles*, the King and Duke of *York* ſtanding as Godfathers; and the Counteſs of *Weems* for God-mother. This Son died in 1679, and was buried amongſt the Royal Family at *Weſtminſter*, his Title of Earl of *Doncaſter* and *Dalkeith*, being enjoyed by his Second Brother. In the Latter end of 1672 he returned again to *France*, being entertained in a Princely Manner at all the Cities which he paſſed, and had the Keys delivered him by the Governour of *Belville*, where his own Regiment lay; whence he went to *Paris*, where he was received with all Imaginable Honour by the King and Court, and ſoon after return'd to *London*. In 1673 he went to the *French* Court again, where the *French* King made him Lieutenant General of his Army, which he drew up near *Courtray* in Battalia, in the preſence of the King and Court, with ſo much Gallantry and Conduct that they were all filled with Admiration. And marching at the Head of the Army came before *Maeſtricht*, where he behaved himſelf with ſuch inimitable Valour that he gained the Counterſcarp and a Half-moon; whence his Men being beat he recovered it again, expoſing himſelf to the Enemies Fire, being the firſt who entred it himſelf; and in ſhort, the taking of the Town at that time was chiefly owing to his Heroick Valour, as the *French* King himſelf was obliged to own. Returning after this to *England*, he was received by the King and Court with all poſſible Reſpect. On *July* 28th, 1674 he was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. In 1678 King *Charles* II. having taken part with the Confederates, the Duke of *Monmouth* being General of his Land-Forces went to aſſiſt the Prince of *Orange*, to raiſe the Siege of *Mons*, and by his Valour did not a little contribute to the forcing of the *French* Camp under *Luxemburg*, and *Mons* being thus relieved, the Duke returned to *England*: ſome ſay this Attempt prov'd more feaſible in the Execution, becauſe the *French* were unprovided to receive the Enemy, as not expecting to be attacked. Theſe performances in the Field having rais'd the Duke's Reputation, he was ſent to ſuppreſs an Inſurrection of the Presbyterians in *Scotland*, who after the Murther of the Arch-Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, began their Rebellion at *Ragland*, where they Proclaim'd the Covenant, burnt ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and committed many outrages upon the Kings Subjects. His Grace arriving there on the 18th. of *June* in 1679, he was honourably received by the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, and marching with the King's Forces againſt the Rebels, who were encamped

camped near *Hamilton*, to the Number of 6 or 7000, ſome of them came and preſented their Declaration to the Duke in Print; but the Duke refuſing to treat with them upon any other Terms than laying down their Arms and ſubmitting to the King's Mercy, ſome ſkirmiſhing began, wherein the Rebels behaved themſelves well enough at firſt, but wanting Arms, Ammunition, Conduct and all things neceſſary for War; and being alſo divided amongſt themſelves, they were quickly diſperſed, *Robert Hamilton* who commanded them being among the firſt who fled. They had but one ſmall piece of Cannon which was taken, with about 1100 Priſoners and ſeveral Hundreds were ſlain in the Field. The Priſoners being brought to *Edinburg*, the Duke allowed them a conſiderable Suſtenance, daily out of his own Eſtate in that Kingdom; and upon the whole he carry'd himſelf with ſo much lenity, that ſome People were at a loſs to underſtand the Reaſon of his Conduct. However, he was careſſed by the Nobility of *Scotland*, and honourably received by all the Cities, *&c.* in his Return to Court. King *Charles* II. falling ill at *Windſor*, the Duke being then Lord General, his Preſence was needful at *London*; from whence he went and returned every Day, which was very pleaſing to his Father. But now his Cabals beginning to be diſcovered, he is outed of his Offices, and declared Illegitimate by the King in Council. Afterwards, this Duke being by his own Confeſſion concern'd in the Conſpiracy, for which Col. *Sidney* &c. Suffer'd, was upon his Submiſſion Pardon'd by the King; who admoniſh'd him at the ſame time, to decline the Company and Counſels of thoſe who had brought both him and the Kingdom into ſuch Circumſtances of danger: But the Duke forgetting his Duty, Relaps'd into his former Intrigues and withdrew to *Holland*, from whence after the death of King *Charles* II*d*, he return'd in a Hoſtile manner into *England*, and landed at *Lime* with a Hundred and fifty men: whereof King *James* IId. having given notice to the Parliament, they preſently attainted the Duke; then a Proclamation was iſſued, making it High-Treaſon to publiſh any of the Duke's Declarations, wherein he invited the Kingdom to join with him, to vindicate their Laws and Religion from the Tyranny of *James* Duke of *York*; and alſo Ten Days after *William Diſny* being taken with ſome of them about him, he was tryed for Printing the ſame and executed. The Duke advancing into the Country his Number increaſed to about 6000, who after ſome Advantages in ſmall Rencounters were after a brisk Reſiſtance by their Foot, the Horſe commanded by my Lord *Grey* having preſently fled, entirely routed at *Sedgmore*, and their Three Canon with all their Arms taken, as was the Lord *Grey* afterwards in Diſguiſe at *Ringwood*, and the Duke in a Corn-Field; being betrayed in the whole Affair as was commonly given out. He was brought up to *London* and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *July* 15. 1685; where he deliver'd the following Paper. "I Declare that the Title of King was "forced upon me, and that it was very much contrary to "my Opinion when I was proclaim'd. For the Satisfaction "of the World I do declare, that the Late King told me, he "was never Marry'd to my Mother: Having ſaid this, I hope "the King who now is, will not let my Children ſuffer upon "this account; and to this I put my hand this 15th Day of "*July* 1685, *Monmouth*. *Manley*'s Hiſtory of the Rebellions of *England*, &c. See King *Charles* IId. A True Account of the Horrid Conſpiracy againſt the late King, &c.

MONMOUTH, Lat. *Monumethia*, the chief Place of *Monmouthſhire*, bears from *London* W. by N. and is diſtant therefrom about 100 Miles. It ſtands in the North Eaſt Parts of the County, at the Influx of the *Monow* into the *Wye*, from the firſt of which it took the Name of *Monmouth*, as this gave it to the whole County. *Monmouth* was heretofore a Place of ſo great Note, that *Arthur* the great King of *Britain* is ſaid to have kept his Court here; where there was alſo a kind of Academy. But, as all things find their fatal Period, ſo *Monmouth* has little to ſhew of its former Greatneſs. That once ſtately Caſtle, which was the Birth-Place of our Conqueror of *France Henry* V. from hence called *Henry* of *Monmouth*, lies now buried within its own Ruines. It was built round, and mounted upon a Hill, with a high and ſtrong Tower in the midſt of it, raiſed upon another Mount. However here are ſtill two Churches. That called the *Monk*'s Church is a curious (but decayed) Edifice. 'Twas in her Monaſtery that our great Antiquary *Geofrey* of *Monmouth* wrote his Hiſtory of *Great Britain*, which is for the moſt part looked upon as fabulous, though learned Men have undertook the Defence of it. He lived in the 12th. Century. But, as decayed as this Town is from its former Glory, it is ſo well ſituate betwixt the Rivers aforeſaid, over which it has two fair Bridges, that it keeps up in ſome Meaſure its Reputation, being well frequented, and kept in good Repair. This Town was once the Barony of *John* Lord *Monmouth*, on whoſe Attainder, it was ſettled in the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; from which it afterwards received great Privileges and Immunities, which the Inhabitants do enjoy to this Day. *Anno* 1625. the Title of Earl of *Monmouth* was conferred upon *Robert*, Lord *Carey* of *Leppington*, but went no further than *Henry Carey* his Son. In the Year 1663 King *Charles* II. erected it into a Dukedom in the Perſon of *James Fitz-Roy*, his Natural Son. Upon the late Revolution, the Title of Earl was renewed by his preſent Majeſty in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Charles Mordant*, the preſent Earl of *Monmouth*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, Lat. *Monumethenſis Comitatus*, formerly a *Welſh* County, is now reckoned among the *Engliſh*. It lies between *Gloceſterſhire* Eaſtward, *Herefordſhire* Northward, the two *Welſh* Counties of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan* Weſtward, and the *Mouth* of the *Severn* Southward. Its length from North to South is 24 Miles, its Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 18. The whole divided into 6 *Hundreds*, wherein are 127 *Pariſhes*, and 8 *Market-Towns*, all in the Dioceſs of *Landaff*, whoſe ancient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, ſo called by the *Romans*; and though the *Welſh* be to this Day the common Language hereof, yet it does wear a double Badge of *Engliſh* Relation. For, whereas all *Welſh* Counties ſend but one Knight to the Parliament, this alone has the Privilege of two, as all *Engliſh* Counties. Nor is it ſubject to the *Welſh* Juriſdiction, ſuch Itinerant Judges as go the *Oxford* Circuit, having this County within the Compaſs of their Commiſſion. The County is very Hilly and Woody, but yet very fruitful; the Hills being grazed upon by great and ſmall Cattle, and the Valleys yielding plenty both of Corn and Graſs, having the Advantage of being watered by a Multitude of Rivers. The principal whereof, next to the *Severn*, *Rompney*, *Wye*, and *Monow* its bordering Rivers, are the *Vsk*, *Avon* and *Ebwith*. Formerly *Cap-making* was the Chief Manufacture here, till upon occaſion of a great Plague in theſe Parts, it was removed from *Monmouth* to *Bewdly* in *Worceſterſhire*; yet ſo, that they are called *Monmouth-Caps* to this Day. The Market-Towns are *Monmouth* the County-Town, *Abergaveny*, *Caer-Leon*, *Chepſtow*, *Llangoven*, *Newport*, *Ponte-pool* and *Vsk*; amongſt which, *Monmouth* is the only Place that ſends a Member to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire. As to the Monaſteries that ſtood here in the time of Popery, I find five of them, at *Monmouth*, *Chepſtow*, *Caer-Leon*, *Goldcliff* and *Llantony*.

MONO-EMUGI, a Kingdom of *Africa*, bounded with *Abyſſinia* and the Country of *Macoco* to the North, with the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Moſambick* to the South, the Kingdoms of *Monbaza* and *Quiloa* to the Eaſt, and upon the Weſt, with the *Nile* and two Lakes, where, in the Opinion of ſome, lies the Head of this River. There are ſeveral Petty Princes in this Country, whoſe Dominions lie between the Kingdom of *Mono-Emugi*, and the Grand *Negus*. There are a great many Mines, of Gold, Silver and Copper in this Kingdom, with Store of Ivory. The Inhabitants are *Whites*, and Taller than the *Europeans*: They make uſe of Grains of Amber for Money, becauſe Gold is ſo very Common. The King of *Mono-Emugi* makes it his Buſineſs to keep up a good Correſpondence with the Kings of *Quiloa*, *Melinda* and *Monbaza*, this being the way to preſerve Trade; and give his Subjects an Opportunity to furniſh themſelves with Silks, Cotton, and Grains of Amber, which they receive in Exchange for the Product of their own Country abovemention'd. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique*.

MONOLOGY, is the Diſcourſe of a Perſon alone on the Stage from μόνος, *alone*, and λόγος, *Diſcourſe*. The Monody of the Ancients was ſomething different. It was at firſt a piece of Poetry ſung or recited by one Man alone; but afterwards it ſignified only doleful Verſes, ſung by one of the Quiriſters in Honour of a deceaſed Perſon; and *Olympus* a famous Muſician is reputed the firſt that uſed it in *Python*'s favour. *Scaliger Poetic. l.* 1. *Hedelin Pratique du Theatre*, &c.

MONOMOTAPA, a Country and Kingdom of *Africa*, between the Rivers *Cuana* and *de Spiritu Santo* on which is ſituated the Town of *Monomotapa*, which gives the Name to the Kingdom. This Name *Monomotapa* or *Benomotax*, which is pronounced two or three other ways, ſignifies Emperor, according to *Cluverius*, who gives a larger extent to it, from the *Æthiopick* Ocean to the Red Sea. New Relations ſpeak otherwiſe, though they acknowledge that the King of *Monomotapa*'s Territories reach as far as the Cape of *Good-Hope*. It has the Mountains of the Moon on the North, and the Country of the *Caffares* on the other ſides. The Country is good, fruitful in Rice, Sugar, Fruit, Paſture-grounds, *&c.* It produces Gold, and the Trade of Oſtriches Feathers, and Elephants Teeth is conſiderable. The Inhabitants are witty and courageous, but inconſtant, and apt to rebell. They are black, and go all naked as far as the Waſt. The King is reputed ſevere, and divers States are tributary to him.

☞ It is worth obſerving, That when the King of *Monomotapa* ſneezes in a Room, thoſe preſent greet him with a loud voice, enough to be heard by them in the Anti-chamber; theſe give the ſame Warning to them in the next Rooms; thence it goes into the Court, and from thence to the places near the Palace, and thence through the Town; ſo that in a Moment, all places ſound out Acclamations of Happineſs and Proſperity to the Prince. *Nicolaus Godigne in vita Patris Gonſalvi. Sylveira. l.* 2. *c.* 11.

MONOMOTAPA, an Empire, or Great Kingdom in the *Lower Æthiopia*. Its Chief Town, *Banamotapa*, or *Madrogan*, near the River *De Spiritu Santo*, is very large and well built; the Palace is ſtately and well furniſhed. There is a Country inhabited by Women, who go to War, and are the King of *Monomotapa*'s beſt Soldiers. *Sanut* calls it the *Amazons* Kingdom. The *Portugueſe* name this Prince, the Emperor of Gold, becauſe many Golden Mines are found in his Dominions, and the Sand of the Rivers is full of that Metal. The Emperor maintains always a great Army of Infantry, there being no Horſes at all. His Subjects never ſpeak to him but on their Knees; the *Portugueſe* and his deareſt Favourites only excepted. *Teixeira* ſaith, That he muſt be called *Munemotapa*, becauſe the Kings beyond the *Caffares*, are named *Mune* inſtead of *Mani*, which is uſed in *Congo*, and ſignifies Lord. He exacts no Tribute of his Subjects, but receives many Preſents from the Princes or Kings, his Vaſſals, and from thoſe that beg a Favour of him. He is ſo great a Lover of Perfumes, that he ſpends Two Pounds in Gold that way, every Day, having all his Flambeau's perſum'd with Musk. He has commonly a Bill with an Ivory handle hanging by his ſide to encourage Husbandry, and Two Arrows in his Hands, one to ſhew his Readineſs to defend his Subjects, and the other to ſhew his Power to puniſh Criminals. He has a great many Wives, all his Vaſſals Daughters, and the firſt that brings forth a Son, is called Queen, and the Eldeſt of thoſe Sons ſucceeds his Father. The Inhabitants are *Negro's*, but very well made and ſtrong, and are obſerv'd to have more Quickneſs and Apprehenſion, than the People of *Mozambick* and *Melinda*. The Emperor has an Army always in the Field, but it conſiſts wholly of Infantry, the Country affording no Horſe. In the Camp, near the King's Pavilion, there is a little boarded Tent, where they keep a ſort of veſtal Fire, which is never to go out. The Majority of the Inhabitants are Idolaters, though many were converted by the *Portugueſe*. The Emperor, his Mother, and above 300 Gentlemen were baptized 1560 by *Gonſalvez Sylveira*; but the inconſtant Prince perſuaded by the *Turks*, that *Sylveira* was a Magician, he cauſed him to be Beheaded; for which he was ſorry afterwards, when he knew the Calumny. *Dapper Deſcript. de l' Afrique.*

MONOPOLI, a little Town of *Barry* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Brindiſi*.

MONOSCELES, People of *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, having but one Leg, as the Ancients ſaid, nevertheleſs good Jumpers, were alſo called *Sciopodes*, becauſe lying down in Summertime, their Foot ſhadowed their Body. That Name comes from μόνος, *alone*, and σκέλος, *a leg*. *Pliny l. 7. c. 2.* St. *Auſtin l. 16. de Civit. Dei.*

MONOSOLES, People of the Kingdom of *Macoco* in *Africa*. *See* MACOCO.

MONOTHELITES, Hereticks, who denied Two Wills, and Two different Operations in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and ſo renewed *Eutyches*'s firſt Errors. *Theodorus* Biſhop of *Phorane*, was the Author of that Sect in the VIIth Century, and was followed by *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*, and *Cyrus* of *Placida*. Read the Acts of the VIth General Council held in 681; and St. *John* of *Damaſcus*, who ſaith that thoſe Hereticks were alſo named *Monophyſites*, *Egyptians*, and *Schiſmaticks*. We have of late an Hiſtory of the *Monothelites*. St. *John* of *Damaſcus l. 1. de Hæreſ. Baronius in Annal.*

MONS, the Chief Town of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countries*, ſituated on a Hill near the River *Trulle*, named *Berghen* by the Natives, and *Montes*, or *Montes Hannoniæ* in *Latin*. It is large and well fortified with Bulwarks, and three Ditches. There are fine Buildings, and an old Caſtle. This Town is famous for its Trade, good Workmen, and the Abby of the Canoneſſes of St. *Waltrude*. They are Virgins of Quality, who are preſent at the Morning-Service in Canonical-Habit, but wear Secular Cloaths the reſt of the Day, and are permitted to Marry. The Ancient Earls of *Hainault* took the Title of Earls of *Mons*. In 1678, this Town was beſieg'd by the Duke of *Luxembourgh*, who had taken and fortified his Poſts with great Skill and Induſtry, but was attack'd with ſuch Vigour by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, that his Camp was put into ſome diſorder: The *French* being under no Apprehenſions of a Battel, the Diſpute was obſtinate and bloody, but Night prevented the end of the Action. *Temples Memoirs.* 'Tis now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French* ſince 1691. *Guichardin Deſcript. du Pais bas. Le Mire de Canon. Colleg. c. 46*, &c.

MONSTRELET, call'd *Enguerant de Monſtrelet*, Governor of *Cambray*, Author of an Hiſtory in Three Volumes, concerning the Affairs of his Time, from 1400 to 1467. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

DU MONT, or *de Monte (Peter)* the 49th Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Convent, reſiding at *Maltha*. In his time the *Turks* were beaten by the *Chriſtians* in the famous Battel of *Lepanto*. He died in 1572. *Boſio Hiſt. de l' ordre de S. J. de Jer. Naberat*, &c.

MONTACUTE, a ſharp Hill in the South Parts of *Somerſetſhire*. Noted for giving the Title of *Viſcount* to the Right Honourable *Francis Brown*, derived to him from *Anthony Brown*, created *Viſcount* thereof by Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1554. Which *Anthony* was deſcended from the Lady *Lucy*, Daughter of *John Nevil*, Grand-child of *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Saliſbury*.

MONTAGNE, *(Michel de)* a *French* Gentleman, born in *Perigord* in 1533. His Father educated him with great Care, and made him learn *Latin*, as other Children learn their Mother Tongue. His Tutors were *Nicholas Grouchi*, who wrote *De Comitiis Romanorum*; *William Guerente*, who wrote Notes on *Ariſtotle*; *George Buchanan*, and M. *Anthony Muret*. He was alſo taught *Greek* by way of Recreation; and becauſe ſome think that ſtarting Children out of their Sleep ſpoils their Underſtanding, he was awaken'd every Morning with the Noiſe of Muſick. He was Councellor in the Parliament of *Bourdeaux* for a while; afterwards made Mayor of *Bourdeaux*. He publiſhed his *Eſſays*, ſo much known in the World, in 1580. He tranſlated alſo *Raimond* of *Sebonde*'s Theology by his Father's Order, *&c.* Read his Life in the beginning of his Works. He died in 1592. *Montagne*, though he did not want Senſe, yet his Principles appear ſlender and ſcandalous. He was likewiſe prodigiouſly over-grown with Vanity and Conceit; and though he valued himſelf extremely upon a Gentlemanly way of Writing, yet *Malbranch* has prov'd him an arrant Pedant. *Malbranch la le Cherche de la Verite. Thuan. Hiſt. S. Marthe l. 1. Elog.* &c.

MONTAGNIA, a Town of *Natolia* towards *Marmoræ* Sea, five Leagues from *Burſa*. Some take it for the Ancient *Apamea*, others for *Nicopolis*. 'Tis built in a pleaſant Place on the Gulf, formerly called *Cianus Sinus*, and by the help thereof, trades much with *Conſtantinople*. There are 5 or 6000 Inhabitants, *Turks*, *Græcians*, and *Jews*, almoſt all Merchants. *Grelot Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

MONTAGUE *(John de) Vidame de Laonnois*, King *Charles* V. and *Charles* VI's Secretary. This laſt made him Lord Treaſurer, and afterwards he obtained the Place of High Steward of *France* in 1408, and the Management of all Affairs for himſelf; the Archbiſhoprick of *Sens*, and the Biſhoprick of *Paris* for his Brethren, whereof one was made Lord Chancellor. His Enemies charged him with divers Crimes, arreſted him, and picked out Commiſſioners who condemned him to be beheaded, after having been cruelly tormented on the Rack. This Sentence was executed, and his Corps hang'd on a Gibbet. Three Years after his Son reviv'd his Memory, his Body being taken down from the Gibbet, and carried in Proceſſion into the Church of the Monaſtery of *Marcouſis*, Founded by him in 1404, where it was honourably Buried in 1412. *Hiſt. de Charles* VI. *l. 29. c. 7. Le Laboureur*, *Mezeray*, &c,

MONTAIGN, (*Guerin*) the Fourteenth Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent was at *Ptolemais* in 1206. He govern'd about 23 Years, and died in 1230, lamented by all the *Chriſtians*. *Boſio*, *Naberat*, &c.

MONTALBANI, *(Ovidio)* a famous *Italian* Phyſician in 1630 and 40. His Works teſtify that he was skill'd in all kind of Learning. He was *John Baptiſt Montalbani*'s Nephew, a Learned Lawyer in 1571. We have divers Treatiſes of his. Another of that Name in 1620, wrote *De Moribus Turcarum*, and other Books. *Le Mire de Script. Med. Voſſius de Math.* &c.

MONTALCINO, or *Monte Alcino*, a Town of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Sienna*, in *Latin*, *Mons Alcinus* or *Mons Alcinous*, ſituated on a Hill named the Mount *Ilcin*.

MONTALTO, or *Montaldo*, a little Place of *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, near *Piedmont* and *Montferrat*.

MONTALTO, a Town and Biſhoprick of the furthermoſt *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, reputed the *Uffugium* of *Tit. Livius*.

MONTALTO, a Town of *Italy*, in the *March* of *Ancona*, where Pope *Sixtus* V. was born, and Founded a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Fermo*. Two Cardinals of the Family of *Peretti* have taken the Name of *Montalto*, *viz.* *Andrew Peretti*, named *Montalto*, who died in 1627. and *Francis Peretti*, called the Cardinal of *Montalto*, who died in 1655.

MONTANUS, an Hereſiarch, the Head of the *Montaniſts* in the IId Century, ſo deceived the World by his Hypocriſy, that he was reputed to have the Gift of Prophecy and Miracles. He proclaimed himſelf *The Comforter* promis'd by *Chriſt*, condemned ſecond Marriages, as Fornication; permitted the Diſſolution of Marriage, forbad to avoid Martyrdom, and ordered a ſevere Faſt of Three *Lents*. He hanged himſelf with *Maximilla* one of his Women-Sholars. His Diſciples ſaid alſo, That God the Father deſigning to ſave the World by the Law, and the Prophets, and not being able to perform it, aſſumed Fleſh in the Virgin's Womb, preached in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and ſuffered Death in his Shape; and afterwards fought by the Holy Ghoſt in *Montanus* and his Diſciples. They placed the Biſhops in the Third Rank after their Patriarchs, and thoſe they called *Cenons*. They were ſo ſtrict, that for the leaſt Faults, they turned outtheir Followers, who were divided into *Cataphryges*, and Diſciples of *Proclus* and *Æſchines*. *Euſeb. l. 5. Hiſt. c. 15. S. Epiphan. hær. 48. S. Auguſtin de hær. c. 26. Baron. An. Chr.* 173, &c.

M O N T A N, (*John Baptiſt*) an *Italian* Phyſician, Author of many Learned Books, died in 1561.

M O N T A N, (*Maturin*) of *Perigueux* in *France*, a famous Phyſician and Lawyer, compoſed a Book, Intituled, *Genialium Dierum Commentarii in Jul. Pauli reſponſum*, &c.

M O N T A N, (*Philip*) a *French* Doctor, a famous Linguiſt and Critick, who carefully reviſed St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Works, and divers Treatiſes of *Theophylact*, which were printed in 1554. *Le Mire de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

M O N T A N E R I, (*Arnaud*) a *Franciſcan* Friar, put to the Inquiſition in 1372, for attributing too much to his Order, and publiſhing ſome Errors; for he affirmed that *Jeſus Chriſt* and his Apoſtles, had not right to any thing; that any that did wear St. *Francis*'s Habit, could not be damn'd; that St. *Francis* deſcends once a Year into Purgatory to reſcue the Souls of them that have been of his Order, which he ſaid, could never end. He recanted his Doctrine; but beginning to publiſh it again, he was ſecured. *Sponde An. Chr.* 1371. *n.* II.

M O N T A R G I S, in *Latin Montargium*, a Town of *Gaſtinois* in *France*, ſituated on the River *Loing*, in a pleaſant place, with a Caſtle rebuilt by King *Charles* V. It was beſieged by the *Engliſh* in 1426, who were forced to raiſe the Siege. It was burnt down in 1528, but Rebuilt.

M O N T A U B A N, on the River *Tarn*, a Town of *Querci* in *France*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Toulouſe*; in *Latin Mons Albanus*, *Mons Aureolus*, and *Montalbanum*, famous for ſeveral Sieges, but its Fortifications were deſtroyed in 1629. *Dupleix*, *Dupuy*, S. *Marthe*, &c.

M O N T B R I S S O N, the Chief Town of *Forez* in *France*, formerly but a Caſtle named *Briſon*, but Walled about in 1428.

M O N T-C A S S E L: *See* C A S S E L.

M O N T C H A L, (*Charles*) Archbiſhop of *Toulouſe*, famous for his great Learning in Church and Profane Hiſtory, Canon and Civil Law, Greek and Hebrew. He laboured a long while on *Euſebius*'s Hiſtory, re-eſtabliſhing its Text, and correcting the Tranſlation in ſeveral Places, and died in 1651. S. *Marthe*, *T. II. Gall. Chriſt.*

M O N T E-C O R B I N O, an Ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Beneventum*, united in 1433 to *Vulturara*.

M O N T E C U C U L I, (*Sebaſtian*) an *Italian* Earl, born at *Ferrara*, accus'd to have poiſon'd the Dauphin, *Francis* I's Son, in a Cup of cool Water, whilſt he was playing at Tenis at *Valence*; being taken, he confeſſed the Fact upon the Rack, accuſing the Emperor indirectly. But the Imperialiſts with Indignation retorted it upon *Katharine de Medicis*, as her Deſign to make her Husband King, who was the *Dauphin*'s Younger Brother, and afterwards *Henry* II. However *Montecuculi* was drawn and quarter'd in 1536. *Mezeray au Regne de Francois* I.

M O N T E C U C U L I (*Raimond de*) General of the Imperial Army againſt the *Turks* in *Tranſilvania*, in 1661. by the Aſſiſtance of the *French* defeated the *Turks* in 1664. He was ſent to help the *Dutch* in 1673, and took *Bonn* with the Prince of *Orange*, but could do nothing in *Alſatia* againſt the Mareſchal of *Turenne*. He died in 1680, being above 80 Years of Age. *Hiſt. du Siecle courant.*

M O N T E-F A L C O, a Town of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

M O N T E F I A S C O N E, a Town and Biſhoprick of S. *Peter*'s *Patrimony* in *Italy*; in *Latin Mons Faliſcorum*, is now the Chief Town of the *Faliſci*, which I mention elſewhere. It is famous for *Muſcat* Wines. The Epiſcopal See of *Corneto* was removed thither; and a Synod was held there in 1591, and another in 1622.

M O N T E I L: *See* M O N T I L L I.

M O N T E I L, (*Aimar de*) Biſhop of *Puy*, asked the Pope, the firſt of all, the Croſs, and leave to go with the Chriſtian Princes into the *Holy Land*. The Pope declared him in 1095 Apoſtolical Legate, during that Expedition, wherein he ſhewed great Zeal and Courage, leading himſelf the Body of the Army at the Siege of *Antioch* in 1098. After his Death the Chriſtian Princes were divided, whom he kept united before. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſt. des Croiſades l.* 2.

M O N T E-L E O N E, in Latin *Mons Leo*, a Town of the furthermoſt *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of *Biſhoprick Suffragan* to *Rhegio*, built on the Ruins of a Town, called formerly *Vibo Valentia*.

M O N T E L I M A R, a Town of *Dauphiné* in *France*, famous for many Sieges during the Civil Wars.

M O N T E-M A J O R, known by the Name of *George de Montemajor*, born at *Montemor* near *Coimbre* in *Portugal*, a famous Muſician at *Philip* II. King of *Spain*'s Court, died young. We have his Poems, Intituled, *Cancionero de George de Montemajor*; and he Compoſed ſeveral others beſides. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

M O N T E-M A R A N O, a Town of the furthermoſt Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Beneventum*; in Latin *Mons Maranus*.

M O N T E N A I (*Georgette de*) Maid of Honour to the Queen of *Navarre* in the XVth. Century, Compoſed 100 Emblems, or Chriſtian Motto's explained in a Stanza of Eight Verſes, dedicated to her Queen, and Printed with Figures in 1571. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. p.* 130.

M O N T E-O L I V E T O, the Chief Abbey of an Order founded by *Bernard Ptolemy*, or *Tolomei*, a Noble *Italian* in 1319. whom the Love of Solitude made retire to one of his Country-Houſes with ſome Friends. They were charged with Novelty, and called before Pope *John* XXII. but ſent back to their Biſhop, who gave them the White Habit, and St. *Benedict*'s Rules. *Sponde An. Chriſt.* 1319. *n.* 10. 1370. *n.* 2, &c.

M O N T E-P E L O S E, a Town of *Baſilicat* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, honoured with the Title of Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Cirenza*, named in Latin *Mons Piloſus*, or *Peloſius*, near the Dukedom of *Bary*.

M O N T E P U L C I A N O, a Town of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, with a Biſhoprick, in Latin *Mons Politianus*, *Angelo Politian*'s Country.

M O N T E R E A U, (*Peter de*) a famous *French* Architect, built the Holy Chappel of *Vinciennes*, the Holy Chappel of *Paris*, and the Lady's Great Chappel in the Monaſtery of St. *Germain des Prez*, where his Tomb with an Epitaph may be ſeen. He died in 1266. *Felibien Vies des Architectes.*

M O N T E R E A U-F A U T-Y O N N E, a Town of the Government of *Champagne* in *France*, in Latin *Monaſteriolum ad Iconam*, and *Mons Regalis*, formerly a Royal Palace. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes.*

M O N T E S I A, a Town of *Valencia* in *Spain*, where is a Military Order named *de Monteſia*, becauſe founded in this Town in 1317, after the aboliſhing of the *Templars*. Their Rules were almoſt like thoſe of *Calatrava*; and the Knights, called the Lady's Brethren, had great Eſtates in *Arragon*, *Valentia*, and *Catalonia*. They had alſo a great Maſter, and were diſpenſed the wearing a Religious Habit, provided they had a Croſs of *Gules* on their Breaſt. *Sponde An. Chr.* 1317. *n.* 3.

M O N T E V E R D E, formerly in the Ancient *Hirpins* Country, a Town of the furthermoſt Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Latin Mons Veridis*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Gonza*, united in 1531 with the Biſhoprick of *Nazareth*.

M O N T F A L C O N. *See* M O U N T F A L C O N.

M O N T-F A U C O N, a Place near *Paris*, beyond S. *Martin*'s Gate, where the Publick Gallows is. The misfortune of the Man, that erected this famous Gibbet is known in Hiſtory, for being hanged there the firſt of all. *L. Mire*, *Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

M O N T G O M E R Y, Lat. *Mons Gomericus*, the Chief Place of *Montgomeryſhire* in *North-Wales*, ſtands in the Weſt Parts of the Country, not far from the Banks of the *Severn*, or the Borders of *Shropſhire*. It took its Name from *Roger de Montgomery*, a Noble *Norman* created Earl of *Shrewsbury* by *William* the Conqueror; which *Roger* having got ſome footing in theſe Parts, firſt built this Town to ſecure his Conqueſt. 'Tis ſeated upon an eaſy Aſcent of a Hill, with a Caſtle raiſed far higher on another Hill from the Eaſt Rock, whereof the Town has been walled, as is apparent by what remains of it. The firſt Earl of *Montgomery*, was *Philip Herbert*, Second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, created Earl of *Montgomery* by King *James* I. which Title is now devolved upon *William Herbert*, Marquiſs of *Powis*, and Earl of *Montgomery*.

M O N T G O M E R Y-S H I R E, Lat. *Montgomerienſis Comitatus*, is an Inland Province of *North-Wales*, ſo called from *Montgomery*, the Chief Place thereof. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Denbighſhire*; on the South with *Cardigan* and *Radnorſhires*; Eaſtward with *Shropſhire*, and Weſtward with *Merionethſhire*: In Length about 30 Miles, in Breadth 22. The whole divided into Seven *Hundreds*, wherein are 47 Pariſhes, and 6 Market-Towns. Anciently Inhabited by the *Ordovices*, and now being in St. *David*'s Dioceſs. This County formerly reckoned of *Powiſland*, is like the moſt part of *Wales*, exceeding Hilly; but here are amongſt the Hills many pleaſant and fruitful Valleys, eſpecially along the *Severn*, which riſes in this Shire. In times paſt, this Country was noted for its excellent Breed of Horſes. It is ſtill memorable. The Market-Towns are *Montgomery*, the Shire Town, *Machenlet*, *Llanidloes*, *Llanvilling*, *New-town*, and *Welſh-pool*. *Montgomery* is the only place privileged to ſend a Member to Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire.

Wandering M O N T H S, or *Uncertain Months*, are Months of the *Arabians* and *Turks* unconſtant Year, which contains only twelve Lunar Months, and begins again at the thirteenth New Moon; ſo that it ends eleven days ſooner than the Solar Year, and has no fix'd beginning. Thoſe Eleven days make about a Month in three Years; ſo it happens that the firſt Month of the Year runs ſucceſſively over all the Seaſons, paſſing from Winter to Autumn, from Autumn to Summer, and from Summer to Spring, &c. for Example, Their Year beginning in our *January*, ſhall begin three Years after in our *December*, afterwards in *November*, and ſo in the reſt of the Months. The Names of the *Turks* and other *Mahometans* Lunar Months are 1. *Maharran*. 2. *Tzephat*, 3. firſt *Rabie*,

4. ſecond *Rabie*, 5. firſt *Guimadi*, 6. ſecond *Guimadi*, 7. *Regiab*, 8. *Sahebert*, 9. *Ramadan*, 10. *Scheuval*, 11. *Dulkaida*, 12. *Dulkegia*. *P. Petav. de Doctr. Tempor.* *See* EMBOLISM.

Judaical **MONTHS**, Months of the *Jews* Year, which being often mentioned in Holy Writ, it is neceſſary to obſerve their relation to the Months of the *Julian* Year.

1	Niſan,	*March* and *April*.	(the Spring.)
2	Jiar,	*April* and *May*.	
3	Siuvan,	*May* and *June*.	
4	Tamuz,	*June* and *July*.	
5	Ab,	*July* and *Auguſt*.	
6	Elul,	*Auguſt* and *September*.	
7	Tiſri,	*September* and *October*.	(the Autumn.)
8	Marcheſuvan,	*October* and *November*.	
9	Caſleu,	*November* and *December*.	
10	Thebet	*December* and *January*.	
11	Scebat,	*January* and *February*.	
12	Adar,	*February* and *March*.	

P. Petav, *de Doctr. Tempor.* P. Labbé *in Chronolog.*

Paſchal **MONTH**, a Month in which *Eaſter* day is kept. It is the Lunar Month in which the Spring *Equinox* (fixed, by the *Gregorian* Account, to the 21ſt. of *March*) happens the 14th. day of the Moon, or ſome other day following. *Eaſter* day is kept the Sunday immediately following the 14th. of that Moon, whereof the firſt day, or the New Moon, is between the 8th. of *March*, and the 5th. of *April* incluſively; that is, it may be on one of the days comprehended in thoſe two Terms. *P. Petav. de Doctr. Tempor.* In *England* they find out *Eaſter* day thus: If the Moon Changes in *February* on a *Tueſday*, that day ſeven-night is *Shrove-Tueſday*; but if upon any other day, the *Tueſday* following is *Shrove-Tueſday*; the Sunday following the firſt Sunday in *Lent*, and that day ſix Weeks *Eaſter* day.

Roman **MONTHS**. A kind of Aid, or Contributions paid Monthly to the Emperor of *Germany*, by the States and Members of the Empire in each Circle, to maintain the Army, and for publick Wants; for a certain number of Horſe and Foot. This Name was given, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Tax was at firſt to maintain 20000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe, who were to follow the Emperor in his Journey to *Rome*; ſo that thoſe that could not ſend Men, paid Monthly in Money the equivalent. All the Taxes paid for a Roman Month by all the Circles of the Empire make all together 2681 Horſe, and 12795 Foot; or in Money, 83364 *Florins*, each *Florin*, being a little above three Shillings of our Money, at the rate of twelve *Florins* for each Horſeman, and four *Florins* for a Foot Soldier. *Heiſs. de l'Empire d'Allemagne.*

MONTHELON, or *Montelon*, a Borough of *Burgundy* in *France*, near *Autun*, gave its Name to the Illuſtrious Family of the *Monthelons*.

MONTHELON, a Family commended by ſeveral Authors, has produc'd many great Men. *Golut Mem. de Bourg. Munier Mem. d'Autun*, *Guichenon*, *Paradin*, *Du Cheſne*, *S. Marthe*, &c.

MONTI, a Family. The Family of *Monti* in *Tuſcany*, famous for many Brave Men, as *John Marie Monti*, made Pope *Julius* III. *&c.* It took its Name as they ſay, from a Borough call'd, *Monte di Sanſovino*, in the Dioceſs of *Arezzo*. It is ſaid, that the Family of the *Monti's* of *Verona*, was a Branch of the *Monti's* in *Tuſcany*. The Family of *Monti* is Extinguiſhed by the Death of the Marqueſs of *Monti*, who had no Iſſue.

MONTI, *Damonte*, or *Dumont* (*Anthony*) a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Siponto* born at *Monte di Sanſovino* in *Tuſcany*, compil'd the Council of *Lateran*, put it in Order, and caus'd it to be printed at *Rome*. He dy'd in 1533.

MONTIGNAC, call'd, *le Compte*; a little Town of *Perigord* in *France*, with a Caſtle, the Reſidence of the ancient Earls of *Perigord*, therefore nam'd *des Comptes*, Lat. *Montiniacum*.

MONTILLI, or *Monteil*; a Place near the *Rhone*. *Catel* believes that it was in *Languedoc*; but it is more probable, that it was *Montelimar* in *Dauphine*, according to *Chorier*.

Councils of MONTILLI.

Milon, the Pope's Legate, call'd in 1208, the neighbouring Biſhops to *Montilli*, againſt the *Albigenſis*. *Peter* and *Hugh* the Pope's Legates, met alſo about 1248, at *Montilli*, or *Montelimar*, about material Affairs.

MONTIOSIEU, call'd *Lewis de Montioſieu*, a Learned *French* Mathematician, compos'd a Treatiſe of *Daniel*'s Weeks, and another, *de re nummaria & ponderibus*, about 1584.

MONT-JOYE. This Name is very famous in Hiſtory; and it is neceſſary to obſerve the ancient Signification of it. They call'd *Mont-joye* formerly a heap of Stones, *to mark* the ways. The Cuſtom of the *Mont-joyes* is ſo ancient that *Solomon*, Prov. 26. ſpeaks of the *Pagans* Superſtition, who to honour *Mercury* that preſided over the ways, gather'd heaps of Stones about his Statues in the High-ways, *Sicut qui mittit Lapidem in acervum Mercurii.* Upon which Cardinal *Hugh* of St. *Cher*, mentions the Pilgrims Cuſtom, who made *Mont-joyes* with heaps of Stones, on which they planted ſome Croſſes, as ſoon as they ſaw the place of Devotion whither they went; *Conſtituunt acervum Lapidum & ponunt Cruces, & dicitur Mons Gaudii.* *Delrio* in his Sacred Proverbs, ſaith the ſame thing of the Croſſes which are in the way to St. *James*'s in *Galicia*, *Lapidum à prætereuntibus poſitorum congeries, Galli* Mont-joyes *vocant, ut ſecuri indicium itineris inde capiant.* The Croſſes in the way from *Paris* to St. *Denys*, are ſtill call'd St. *Denys*'s *Mont-joyes*. In War the word *Mont-joyes*, ſignifies the Banner which was the ſign of the Army's March, as the *Mont-joyes* were deſign'd to mark the ways: So when they cry'd *Mont-joye* St. *Denys*, it was as good as giving the Soldiers notice to repair to St. *Denys*'s Banner. This ancient Standard of the Kings of *France* did ſerve to lead the Army, and the Soldiers repaired to it to Rally. The Dukes of *Burgundy*'s Cry, was *Mont-joye S. Andrieu*; that is, to St. *Andrew*'s Banner: And when the Duke was preſent, they cry'd, *Mont-joye to the Noble Duke*. The Dukes of *Burgundy*, cry'd, *Mont-joye Lady*, becauſe of the Virgins Image that was in their Colours. Many Fables have been invented about this Cry, which it is needleſs to mention; for this is the true Signification of it. This name of *Montjoye* remained to the King at Arms in *France*: And *Gaguin* has obſerved, that *Lewis de Rouſſi* was the firſt that had it. *P. Menétrier Origine des ornaments des armoiries.*

MONT-JOY, The name of an Order of Knight-hood, Eſtabliſhed at *Jeruſalem*, by Pope *Alexander* III. and Confirm'd, in 1180, under St. *Baſil*'s Rules. The Knights wear a *Red Croſs*, and were Inſtituted to fight the Infidels. King *Alphonſus the Wiſe*, introduced them into *Spain*, to fight againſt the *Moors*, and giving them ſome Revenues, called them Knights of *Moſfrac*. But in King *Ferdinand*'s Reign, they were united to the Order of *Calatrava*. *Tamburinus du droit des Abbes.*

MONTLEHERI, a Town of *l' Iſle de France*, near *Paris*, Situated on a Hill, with a Caſtle. It is remarkable for its ancient Lords, and a Battle fought in 1465, between King *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* of *France* his Brother; wherein the King had ſome advantage. *Philip de Comines* ſaith, That a conſiderable Perſon of the Kings Party, ran away as far as *Luſignan* in *Poictou* without ſtopping; and that another alſo of the other Party ran away as far as *Queſnoy* in *Hainault*, both publiſhing their own Party's loſs of Victory. *Montleheri* has the Title of Earldom; and King *Lewis* XIII. bought it of Cardinal *Richelieu*, to unite it to the Dukedom of *Chartres*, the Appennage of *Gaſton-John-Baptiſt* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, his Brother. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de Montmor. & Antiq. de ville de France.*

MONTLEHERI, a Family. The Family of *Montleheri*, was a Branch of that of *Montmorency*, and has produc'd many Conſiderable Men. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de la Maiſon de Montmor. Mezeray*, &c.

MONT *de* **MARSAN** in Latin, *Mons Marſiani*, the Chief Town of a little Country of that Name in *Gaſcony* in *France*. It is called the Province's Granary, becauſe of its Fertility, and was remarkable during the Civil Wars.

MONTMARTRE, a Hill near *Paris*, on the North-ſide, where is an Abbey of the ſame Name. Some think it was called formerly *Mons-Martis*, or *Mars*'s Mountain, becauſe this falſe God was adored there. They add that there was a large Plain near it, named *Mars*'s Field, where the Kings of the firſt Race appeared once a Year before the People, the firſt of *March* or *May*. Others believe that *Mercury* was adored there, before whom St. *Denys* and his Companions were beheaded, refuſing to ſacrifice to this falſe God; and that 'tis called *Montmartre* for *Mont-Martyr*, becauſe of St. *Denys*'s Martyrdom. Therefore the Chappel built there was called the *Holy Martyr*'s Chappel, which was given to the Monaſtery of *S. Martin* in the Fields in 1098. And *Lewis* VI. exchanged it for another, and built there a Nunnery of St. *Benedict*'s Order. The fine Gallery that comes down from the Convent above, to the Chappel below, was built in 1611 by *Mary Beauvillers*, Abbeſs of *Montmartre*, who adorned this Chappel, as it is now. A Convent dedicated to the *Lady of Grace*, founded by *Katharine* of *Orleans* in St. *Honore*'s Suburb, and given in 1613 to the Abbey of *Montmartre*, is called little *Montmartre*. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

MONTMELIAN is a ſtrong Fortreſs in the Dutchy of *Savoy*, but taken by the *French*, *Decemb.* 22. 1691. whereby they made themſelves Maſters of that Country; but was reſtor'd to the Duke of *Savoy* by the ſeparate Peace made with *France*, in 1696.

MONTMORENCY, in Latin *Montmorenciacum*, a little Town of *l' Iſle de France*, on a Hill, Four Leagues from *Paris*, giving its Name to a pleaſant and fruitful Valley, as alſo to the Houſe of *Montmorency*. It is the firſt Barony of *France*, and the firſt Eſtate, that had this Title, which formerly was only granted to Princes. More than 600 Mannours were Vaſſals to it, as is reported. It is now a Dukedom and Peerdom.

It was firſt erected into a Dutchy by *Henry* II. in favour of *Anne* of *Montmorency* Conſtable of *France*, &c. Afterwards this Honour being extinct, *Lewis* XIIIth. reviv'd the Title, in 1633, for *Henry* of *Bourbon* IId. Prince of *Conde*, &c. The Town was burnt in 1358 by the *Engliſh*, and by its Ruins, one may gueſs that it was very large formerly.

MONTMORENCY, a Family. The Family of *Montmorency*, one of the moſt Noble, Illuſtrious, and Ancient of *France*, has produced more great Men, Conſtables, Mareſchals, Admirals, High Stewards, Lord Chamberlains, Great Butlers, and Great Maſters of the Pantry, than any other. Thoſe Lords have their Names from the Town and Eſtate of *Montmorency*, and take the Title of firſt Chriſtians, and firſt Barons of *France*. You may find their Genealogy in *Du Cheſne's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Montmorency*, Forcadel's *Montmorency Gaulois*, &c. *Quarto* Printed in 1551. *Traité ſur les Genealogies* &c. *de la Maiſon de Montmorency*, *Octavo*; and another *Genealogie de la Maiſon de Montmorency*, *Quarto* in 1595, by *Mamet Patiſſon*, &c. All Authors of *French* Hiſtory ſpeak of this Family, *&c.*

MONTMORENCY *(Anne de)* Firſt Baron, Peer, Mareſchal, High Steward, and Conſtable of *France*, Knight of St. *Michael*, and of the Garter, Groom of the Stole to the King, Governor of *Languedoc*, *&c.* was *William* Lord of *Montmorency*'s Second Son by *Anne Pot*, and obtained by his Vertue the beſt Preferments of the Kingdom. It is acknowledged that he was ſevere and moroſe, imperious, and not liberal, nevertheleſs a Man of great Experience and Courage, which he ſhewed to the laſt, for being mortally wounded in the Fight of St. *Denys* in 1567. and ſome Body proffering to preach unto him, *Doſt thou think*, anſwered he to the Man, *That one that has lived with Honour to the Age of Fourſcore Years, has not learned yet to die for a quarter of an Hour?* His Funeral at *Paris* was almoſt Royal, for his Picture was carried at his burying, which is an Honour peculiar to Kings and Emperors. This great General rendered conſiderable Service to the Crown of *France* in King *Francis* his Reign. In King *Henry* II's, he took *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, in King *Charles* the IXth's. he won the Battles of *Dreux* and St. *Denys*, and took *Havre-de-grace* from the *Engliſh*. His Family furniſhed *France* with many, and thoſe very great Generals, as *Charles* of *Montmorency*, Lord Chamberlain, Great Maſter of the Pantry, and Mareſchal of *France*, Governour of *Picardy*, Son of *John de Montmorency*, *Charles* V's. Favourite, ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions, and died in 1381. *Charles* Duke of *Damville*, Peer and Admiral of *France*, was the third Son of the Conſtable *Anne* of *Montmorency* by *Magdalen* of *Savoy*. He died Iſſueleſs in 1612. *Francis de* Duke of *Montmorency*, Peer, Mareſchal, and High Steward, Knight of St. *Michael* and of the Garter, Governor of *Paris*, Eldeſt Son of *Anne de Montmorency*, Conſtable of *France*, ſignalized himſelf on many Occaſions, married *Diana* King *Henry* IId's. natural Daughter, and died Iſſueleſs in 1579. *Henry* I. Duke of *Montmorency*, Firſt Baron, Peer, Mareſchal, and Conſtable of *France*, Governour of *Languedoc*, *&c.* the Second Son of *Anne de Montmorency*, hated by *Katherine de Medicis*, who cauſed him to be poiſoned; but he was cured, and died very old in *Languedoc*, in 1614. *Henry* II. Duke of *Montmorency* and *Damville*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, *&c.* Governor of *Languedoc*, Son of *Henry* I. Conſtable of *France*, made Admiral of *France* being but Eighteen Years of Age; was naturally ſo Civil, Liberal, Noble, and Obliging, that he got the Love and Eſteem of all. He ſhewed his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions. Cardinal *Richlieu*'s Authority was intolerable to him. *Montmorency* made an Inſurrection in the lower *Languedoc*, all that Country running into Rebellion with him. Fighting near *Caſtelnaudari* againſt the Mareſchal *de Schomberg*, he was wounded in two Places, and made Priſoner in 1632; and the Parliament of *Tolouſe* condemned him to be beheaded for High Treaſon, which Sentence was Executed. He died Iſſueleſs. *Davila*, *Thuanus*, *Le Laboureur*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MONTPELLIER, a Town of the Lower-*Languedoc* in *France*, on the River *Lez*, having a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Narbonne*, in Latin *Mons Peſſulus*, or *Peſſulanus*, *Monſpelium*, *Mons Puellarum* and *Mons Peſterius*. The Biſhoprick was removed from *Maguelone* thither in 1533, or 1536. 'Tis not ſo ancient as they ſay, but is the biggeſt of the Province after *Tolouſe*, and famous for its Univerſity of Phyſick; founded, as it is ſaid, by *Averroes*'s and *Avicenna*'s Diſciples in 1196, and re-eſtabliſhed in 1220. It is eſteemed one of the fineſt Towns of *Languedoc*, ſituated on the top of a Hill. The Inhabitants Wit and Civility, and the pleaſant things met with there, make it conſiderable to Foreigners. It glories in a very ſtrong Cittadel, flanked with four Royal Baſtions, a fine Phyſick Garden out of the Town, and many other Curioſities. 'Tis famous for its Treacle, Green or Verdigreaſe made by the Inhabitants, the whitening of Wax, Silk Mills, *Cyprus* Powder, Angel Waters, and divers other Manufactures. You may find the Hiſtory of this Town, and its Lords in *Gabriel*, *Hiſt. Præ. S. Magal*, *Catel Hiſt. du Lang. Thuan. Hiſt. ſui Temporis*, *S. Marthe Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

Councils of MONTPELLIER.

Arnuſtus, Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, called a Council in 894, at *Juncaire*, in the Dioceſs of *Montpellier*. *Peter de Benevent*, the Pope's Legate, called another Council at *Montpellier* in 1215, where five Archbiſhops, Twenty Eight Biſhops, beſides Abbots and Barons, met, to put *Simon* Earl of *Montfort* in Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Tolouſe*'s Eſtate, becauſe he ſided with the *Albigenſes* reputed *Hereticks*. Another Synod was held in 1225 about the Buſineſs of *Raymond* Earl of *Tolouſe*, and of the *Albigenſes*. Another in 1258, about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. M. *Baluzius* has publiſhed ſince 1668 three Councils held at *Montpellier*, the Firſt in 1195, and two others; which I put in 1215 and 1225, and he puts them in 1214, and 1224.

MONTPENCIER, a little Town of the Lower *Auvergne*, having the Title of Dukedom and Peerdom, ſituated on a Hill. There was a Caſtle formerly, but deſtroyed in *Lewis* XIIIth's Reign. It had formerly ſome particular Lord's, and ſince was erected by *Francis* I. into a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1538, and has been the Title of two Illuſtrious Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. *See* BEAUJEU *and* BOURBON.

MONT-REAL, a Town of *Sicily*, erected into an Archbiſhoprick by *Paul* III. in 1183, in Latin *Mons Regalis*, different from *Mondevi* in *Piedmont*. There is an old Caſtle on the Point of a Rock, that commands the Town, and a *Metropolitan* Church, built by *William* II. named *The Good*, King of *Sicily*, which is a curious Building. *Hierom. de Vierriero* publiſhed there ſome Synodal Ordinances in 1622.

MONT-REAL, otherwiſe *Krach*, and *Crac*, a Town of *Arabia Petræa* in *Aſia*, formerly called *Petra deſerti*, but now more known by the Name of *Krach*, *&c.* There is an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, towards *Suez*; between the *Red-Sea* and the *Dead-Sea*.

MONT-REAL, a Town of *Spain*, where *Alphonſus* VI. ſettled the Templars, and after their Diſſolution the Knights of *S. Sauveur* ſucceeded them. *Mariana, Annal. Arag Hiſt. Hiſp. Favin. Zurita.*

MONTREUIL, in Latin *Monſtrolium* and *Monaſteriolum*, a Town of *Picardy* in *France*. One muſt be a Lover of Fables to believe that it was called *Montreuil*, becauſe of a Monſter found there, that had but one Eye. I do not think neither that *Montreul* ſignifies *Mont-Royal*, as ſome ſay. It is more probable, that it comes from the Latin *Monaſterium* or *Monaſteriolum*, becauſe this Town has two Ancient Abbeys of St. *Benedict*'s Order, one of Men, and another of Women. However it is a ſtrong Town with a good Cittadel, three Leagues from the Sea. 'Tis diſtinguiſhed into the Lower-Town all along the River, and the Higher Town, which is divided from the other by a Wall. Large Barks come up to it with the Tide. King *Philip* I. having divorced *Berthe* his Wife, ſent her away thither, where ſhe died in 1093. This Town is named *Montreuille on the Sea*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Montreuille-Bellay*, a Town of *Anjou* in *France* near *Poictou*, on the River *Toua*. *Du Puy, Du Cheſne.*

MONTREUL *(Eudes de)* a famous Architect, followed St. *Lewis* into the Holy Land, where he fortified the Port and Town of *Joppa*, and at his Return directed the Buildings of St. *Katharine du Val*, of the *Hotel Dieu*, of the *Mathurins*, *Carthuſians*, and *Cordeliers* at *Paris*. He died in 1289. *Felibien Vie des Architectes.*

MONTREUL, or *Montereul (John)* born at *Paris*, a Member of the *French* Academy, Secretary to the Embaſſy in *England*, and left Reſident in *Scotland*, ſent word that the Elector *Palatine* was to go through *France incognito*, to head the Duke of *Weimar*'s Army, and take *Briſac*; upon which Notice, the Elector was ſtopped and ſecured. It was he that thinking to ſerve *Charles* the II. King of *England*, negotiated his being delivered into the *Scots* Hands. He was frequently admitted to the converſation of that Prince, of whom *Montreul* gave this Character, that he never met with a Perſon of greater ſenſe and probity than his Majeſty. He left divers Pieces in Proſe and Verſe. Peliſſon *de l' Academie Francoiſe.*

MONTROSE, Lat. *Mons Roſarum*, a ſmall Town in the N. of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, 25 *Engliſh* miles from St. *Andrews* to the N. E. upon the mouth of a River which there falls into the *German* Ocean. This place, though ſmall, deſerves to be remember'd on the account of *James Graham*, Marquiſs of it. He was in the beginning of the Troubles, of the Covenanters Party in *Scotland*, and was the firſt that march'd his Men over *Tweed*, in the firſt *Scotch* Invaſion, but when he perceiv'd his Country men deſign'd the Ruine of the King and Monarchy, he diſengag'd from them, and waiting upon the King at *Oxford*, diſcover'd the Councels and Deſigns of the Covenanting Rebels, and particularly, acquainting the King with their Intentions of Invading *England* once again, which they actually did in 1643; but the Faction of the *Hamiltons* being then too prevalent at Court, *Montroſes* Informations were ſlighted, till at laſt the King heard the *Scots* were march'd over *Tweed*, and then, finding himſelf abus'd, he ſent Duke *Hamilton* Priſoner to *Pendennis*-Caſtle; diſpatching *Montroſe*, at the ſame time, as Chief Governor into *Scotland*. The Marquiſs of *Montroſe*, upon his coming into this Kingdom, found the King's Intereſt at a low Ebb. 'Tis true, the Marquiſs of *Huntley* had lately rais'd a conſiderable Army, but being over apprehenſive of Danger, quitted the Field upon the firſt noiſe of the Enemies Trumpets. About this time, it happen'd that ſome *Iriſh*, under the Command of *Alexander M^c Donald*, were, by good fortune, heard of, and join'd by *Montroſe*, their number was but about 1000, ſo that had they not been ſeaſonably headed by this Marquiſs, they had undoubtedly been deſtroy'd by the Marquiſs of *Argyle* and the *Low-Landers*; but *Montroſe* being not only a Native, but a Perſon of Quality and Intereſt, made the *Atholians* to the number of about 800, willing to joyn them. *Montroſe* being thus Reinforc'd, paſs'd the River *Tay*, where he was further ſtrengthen'd by the coming in of 500 Men under the Command the Laird *Kilpont* and Sir *John Drumond*, with theſe Supplies he beat the Rebels, conſiſting of 6000 Foot, and 700 Horſe, commanded by the Laird of *Elchon*, and the Earl of *Tullibarden*, at *Tippermoor*: In this Fight, *Montroſe* had no Cavalry, and yet the Slain were reckon'd at 2000, the Priſoners amounting to a greater number. Soon after, *Montroſe* charg'd the Lord *Burgley* with great diſadvantage of Forces, and routed him at *Aberdeen*. Afterwards the Earl of *Argyle*, notwithſtanding his numerous Army, was baffled by *Montroſe*; for underſtanding this General was marching to Attack him, he order'd his Men to ſhift for themſelves, and fled himſelf into *Perth*: Upon this Advantage, *Montroſe* march'd into *Argyle*, which Country he over-run with Slaughter and Victory, forcing the Marquiſs of it, to ſave himſelf in a Boat. They Royaliſts having quitted theſe Quarters, met *Argyle* at *Innerloch*, charging his Men with ſuch Fury, that they broke their Ranks, entirely defeating them, and killing above 1500 upon the place. And now the Citizens of *Elgin* ſurrender'd to *Montroſe*, and the Lord *Gordon*, Eldeſt Son to the Marquiſs of *Huntley*, left his Uncle *Argyle*, and came over to the King's Party with a choice Squadron: Upon this Reinforcement, *Montroſe* oblig'd *Hurry*, who commanded the Rebels Horſe, to Retreat. And now the Royaliſts had like to have been ruin'd by an unlucky Accident, for *Lodowick Gordon*, Brother to the Lord *Gordon*, who had lately been reconcil'd to the King's Party, falling into another fit of Rebellion, carry'd off moſt of the *Gordons* with him; notwithſtanding this Defection had extremely weaken'd *Montroſe*, he took *Taodun* by Aſſault, and afterwards made a moſt admirable Retreat from *Baily* and *Hurry*, who were above four times his number, and advanc'd within Muſket-ſhot of his Forces. Sometime after, the Lord *Gordon* brought back thoſe Troops which his Brother had debauch'd, Recruiting *Montroſe* at the ſame time by new Levies. In confidence of theſe Advantages, the Royaliſts charg'd *Hurry* and *Baily*, and routed them at *Aldernay* and *Alford*, at which latter place, the Noble Lord *Gordon* was ſlain: Upon this Victory, *Montroſe* was ſtrengthen'd with a numerous Recruit of Highlanders, and by the Succours of the Earls of *Aboyne* and *Airley*, who came up to him with 300 Horſe. This Re-inforcement encourag'd *Montroſe* to march into *Fiſe*, to diſturb the Enemies Levies, and to ſcatter the Convention in *Perth*; the Rebels being ſtrong in this County, and miſconſtruing *Montroſe*'s Marches, reſolved to Attack him at *Kilſythe*; and here, tho' the Rebels were ſuperior, both in Foot and Horſe; yet the Royaliſts by the Bravery of the Earl of *Airley*, broke, routed, and ſlaughter'd the Enemy to that Degree, that ſcarce a hundred of the Foot eſcap'd; the News of this Victory chang'd the Face of Affairs, made the Confederate Lords quit the Kingdom, and brought over the Cities and Provinces to their Duty to the King, which Advantages *Montroſe* had maintain'd, if the Horſe, which his Majeſty had detach'd under my Lord *Digby* and Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, had join'd him; but theſe Forces being diſpers'd in *England*, the Confederates ſent *David Leſley* with 6000 Horſe, who, by their Intelligence with the Earls of *Traquaire* and *Rosburg*, who prov'd unfaithful to the King, ſurpriz'd and defeated him at *Selkirk*. However, he was not ſo broken with this Loſs, but that he ſoon recover'd to a degree of being formidable; but (the King having now put himſelf under the Protection of the *Scotch* Army) being forc'd to Disband his Soldiers upon his Majeſty's Command, he left the Kingdom to the Enemy. *Montroſe* continued beyond Sea till 1649, when King *Charles* II. order'd him to Return into *Scotland* with what Forces he could Levy, and endeavour to Reduce that Kingdom to its Duty; his Majeſty hoping, by this Diverſion, to make the *Scots*, with whom he was then Treating, more reaſonable in their Demands: But the Event prov'd unſucceſsful, *Scotland* was then full of Soldiers, and their Forces entire, whereas the Marquiſs was ſcarce 700 ſtrong at his Landing; the diſadvantage being thus apparent, and the Country poſſibly being fatigu'd with the War, and frighted with the Notion of Foreigners, came but ſlowly in to him. *Montroſe* being thus diſappointed and over-power'd, was defeated by *Leſley* and *Straughan*, and being afterwards betray'd by the Laird of *Aſton*, was taken, carried to *Edinburgh*, and Murther'd with all the Circumſtances of Malice and Ignominy. The Marquiſs behaved himſelf with great Bravery and Fortitude, at his Tryal and Execution; and being Sentenc'd to have his Quarters fix'd upon the Gates of the four Principal Cities of the Kingdom: He told them, *That he took it for a greater Honour to have his Head fix'd upon the Priſon-Gate in ſuch a Cauſe, than to have his Picture in the King's Bed-Chamber*; *wiſhing withal, that he had Fleſh enough to have ſent a Piece to every City in* Chriſtendom, *to witneſs his Loyalty to his King and Country*. This Noble Marquiſs ſuffer'd in 1650, and at the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. his Quarters were taken down, and honourably bury'd. Sir *Roger Manley*'s *Hiſtory of the Rebellions of* England, *&c.* *Bates*'s *Elenchus Motuum*, &c.

MONT-SANTE-MARIE, or the Lady of *Tartenois*, a little Country of the Dioceſs of *Soiſſons* in *France*, Lat. *Mons Sanctæ Mariæ*. I mention it becauſe of two Synods held there, the firſt in 973, and the ſecond in 983. *T. IX. Concil.*

MONY or *Money*. All ſorts of Gold or Silver Pieces, or other Metal coined by Sovereign Authority, and mark'd with a Prince's or Sovereign State's ſtamp, are nam'd Money. The common Opinion is, that *Moneta* comes from *Monere*, to give notice, becauſe its matter and ſtamp ſhew its value, and him who cauſed it to be coined. The chief end of Money is the Publick Good, Trade being a great deal more eaſy with it, than by way of exchanging things in kind, becauſe Pieces of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, have a certain rate. Before Money was ſtamp'd, they did groſly cut Pieces of Metal, which were given by weight, as it is practiſed ſtill in many places of the Eaſt. Afterwards the weight of every Piece was fix'd; and at laſt they printed on them a Mark to ſhew their Value. The ordinary matter of Money is Gold, Silver, and Copper, which are uſed either alone, or with allay, that is, by mixing Silver with Gold, or Copper with Gold or Silver. To mark the quantity of the allay, 24 Degrees of Goodneſs, called Carats, were given to Gold, and 12 to Silver; ſo that Gold at 20 Carats, is Gold that has loſt four Degrees of Goodneſs, and wherein a ſixth part of Silver or Copper is mix'd. Formerly the Carat was the 24th part of a Golden Mark, ſo the Mark was of pure Gold, when there were 24 Carats without mixture. Afterwards the name of Carat was given to a 24th Degree of Goodneſs. In long Wars, in beſieged Towns, and in publick Wants, Iron, Lead, Pewter, Wood, Leather, Paſt-board, Paper, and other matters have been uſed for Money; but that was only for a time; and thoſe that made it current promiſ'd to take it again, and return the value afterwards. As for the Stamp, the common Opinion is, that they printed firſt on Pieces of Money ſome Figures, either of Oxen, Sheep, and Hogs, or other Creatures Heads, whence came the word *Pecunia*, from the *Latin*, *Pecus*, that is Cattle. Since that, they printed the Prince's Heads, the States Motto's, the Symbols of Piety, Greatneſs, or Victories of thoſe that ordered the Money to be coined. A Legend is added, that is, the Words that are about the edge, or in the middle of a piece of Coin; the place of the Coining, which is mark'd in *France* by the Alphabetical Letters; the mark of the Ingraver; and the ſecret Title to approve the good Money. The Power of Coining belongs to Sovereign Princes and Republicks; nevertheleſs, ſome Dukes, Earls, Barons, Corporations, and Towns, enjoy this right, either by Uſurpation, or by Grant from Sovereigns. Money was looked upon by the Ancients as a ſacred thing; for they coined it in Temples, or erected Altars in the middle of Mints. Many carried ſome pieces on their Necks, like Jewels or Counterpoiſons, from whence 'tis ſo many ancient Pieces are pierced in the edges.

The firſt Inventor of Money is unknown. The H. Hiſtory doth not mention it before the Flood. *Joſephus* ſeems to attribute it to *Cain*, when he ſaith, *That he invented Weights and Meaſures*; for Money may be comprehended under the name of Weight. Others attribute it to *Tubal-Cain*, the firſt that wrought Copper and Iron. However it is incredible, that during above 1650 Years, Money ſhould be unknown to thoſe that poſſeſs'd all Sciences and Arts. After the Flood *Noah* renewed its uſe, which ſpread afterwards among the Civiliz'd People, to maintain Society the better. Nevertheleſs the *Bible* mentions Money only about 2139 of the World, 483 after the Flood, *Gen.* 20. 23, and alſo 33; the hundred *Keſchitah* or Lambs, ſignify 100 Pieces of Silver with the Stamp of a Lamb.

Of the Jewiſh *Money.*

The chief Money of the *Jews*, common to them with the *Chaldæans*, *Syrians*, *Egyptians*, and *Perſians*, was the *Shekel* coined of unmix'd Silver, from the *Hebrew* word, which ſignifies to weigh. Many have thought that they had two ſorts of weights, one Sacred, or of the Sanctuary; and the other Royal or Profane; but this Diſtinction is grounded upon no place of the *Bible*; for it mentions only the weight of the Sanctuary, which was called *the moſt heavy and juſt*, becauſe it was the Standard and Rule for all the reſt; therefore the

Prieſts kept it in the Sanctuary. The *Jews* Weights were of Stone; thence the Royal Weight is named *Lapis Regius*, the King's Stone in *Leviticus*; and juſt Weight is named 1 *Kings*, *the Stone of Juſtice*, *Lapis Juſtitiæ*; and a light Weight is called by the Prophet *Micah*, *Lapis Doli*, a Stone of Deceit. It doth not appear that the *Jews* had coined Pieces of Gold; but foreign Money, either Gold, Silver, or Copper, was alſo current among them. And it is certain, that ſome Figures were printed on their Money; though all Images and Shapes of Beaſts were forbidden by the Law, as *Joſephus* ſaith, *l.* 17. *c.* 8. ſo that *Pilate* was forced to ſend back to *Cæſarea*, the Banners whereon *Cæſar*'s Effigies was, *Joſephus l.* 18. *c.* 4. But this hinder'd not the uſe of ſome Figures in thoſe Ornaments, which had no relation to Divine Worſhip, and did not tend to Idolatry, which the *Jews* feared in the *Roman* Colours, whereon the Images of falſe Gods and Emperors were repreſented, becauſe the *Romans* did worſhip them; as *Suetonius* ſaith in *Caio c.* 14. *Signa Romana Cæſarumque imagines adoravit.* For the Rabbi's Opinion is, That the Image of the Sun was put on *Joſhua*'s Sepulchre: The Ark had two Cherubims. The great Veſſel of the Temple, named *Sea*, was ſupported by twelve Oxen. *Moſes* himſelf, who received the Law, erected the Brazen Serpent; and *Solomon* cauſed two Cherubims of Olive-wood covered with Gold, to be made in his Temple. And they ſcrupled it leſs in Money; for it is ſaid *Matth.* 22. That they received and expoſed the *Roman* Money, on which the Emperor's Head was repreſented with other Figures.

The Money of the Ancient Gauls.

Before the *Gauls* were ſubject to the *Romans*, they were governed by ſome Magiſtrates named Kings, who cauſed Gold, Silver, and Copper Money to be coined, whereon the whole Figures, or their Divinity's Heads, were repreſented, or ſome Beaſts which ſignified the richneſs of the Country, the Peoples Courage, or their Victories. Some ſay, That they uſed alſo Leather Money; and *Caſſiodorus* pretends, That *Pecunia* was a word of the Ancient *Gauls*; and that the *Gauls* called Money ſo, becauſe it was Pieces of Leather coined, *pecudis tergo*. The *Romans* having conquered the *Gauls*; eſtabliſhed ſome Mints at *Arles*, *Treves*, and *Lyons*, beſides thoſe that the *Gauls* had before, which they left them to coin ſmall Pieces.

The Roman *Money.*

Before the Foundation of *Rome* the *Latins* had Copper, and afterwards Gold and Silver Money; the chief Mark was a double Head on one ſide, and a Ship on the other, to repreſent *Janus*, the firſt King of *Italy*, and *Saturn*, who reigned with him, and arrived in *Italy* in a Ship. *Rome* being built by *Romulus*, and inhabited by Slaves, Shepherds, and Vagabonds, their Money was made at firſt of Leather, and painted Wood; but after the Rape of the *Sabines*, their Money was current. *Numa* coined ſome Copper Money. The moſt conſiderable was named *As*, *Æs*, or *Raudus*, becauſe of its matter, and *Pondo* or *Aſſipondium*, becauſe it weighed a Pound of Twelve Ounces, (which was the common weight in *Italy*). To divide this piece, leſſer Money was coined, *viz.* *Semis* (for *Semi-As*) half an *As*, or ſix Ounces.

Quadrans (for *quarta pars Aſſis*) the fourth part of the *As*, or three Ounces.

Triens (for *tertia pars Aſſis*) the third part of the *As*, or four Ounces.

Bes (for *bis triens*) two thirds of the *As*, or eight Ounces.

Dodrans (for *deeſt quadrans*) three fourths of the *As*, or nine Ounces.

Uncia, or *ſtips uncialis*; an Ounce, or the twelfth part of the *As*.

Sextans (for *ſexta pars Aſſis*) the ſixth part of the *As*, or two Ounces.

Quincunx (from *quinque & uncia*) five Ounces.

Septunx (from *ſeptem & uncia*) ſeven Ounces.

Dextans (for *deeſt Sextans*) ten Ounces.

Deunx (for *deeſt uncia*) eleven Ounces.

They coined alſo heavier kinds than the *As*, viz. *Dupondius*, which was worth two; the *Seſtercius*, which was worth two and half; the *Treſſis*; the *Quadruſſis*; and as high as *Decuſſis*, alſo called *Denarius* or *Roman* Penny, becauſe it was worth ten *Aſſes*. Though theſe ſeem too heavy for Money, nevertheleſs there are heavier yet; as ſome in *Sweden*, now weighing above 30 pounds Mark-weight. The firſt Pieces coined by *Numa* had no mark, but were only cut ſquare, and the weight made the value; they named them *Æs rude*. This Money was current for about 180 Years. Afterwards *Servius Tullius*, the Sixth King of *Rome*, changed the ſhape of it, but not the weight nor the value. Then the Pieces were made round, with ſome Figures of Gods, Men, Beaſts, *&c.* on both ſides, and ſome Marks to know their weight and value; for Example, the *Dupondius* with two II's or two LL's; the *Seſtercius* had two II's or two LL's join'd with a ſtroke, and and an *S*, thus II-S. to ſhew that it was worth two *Aſſes* and a *Semis*, or half; the *Denarius* had an X. In the following Ages the *Romans* uſed Silver Money, to which they gave Names, with reſpect to the Copper kinds; ſo they called *Denarius* or Silver-penny, which was worth a Penny, or ten Copper *Aſſes*. This Silver-penny was coined at firſt weighing a *Roman* Ounce, and was worth about a Crown. When they began to uſe Gold, the *Aureus* (called ſince *Golden Penny*) weighed near two Drams, or the eighth part of an Ounce; for the *Roman* Pound was Twelve Ounces, which made 96 Drams; ſo the *Aureus* was worth about 22 Shillings. The value of Money changed afterwards; the Copper *As* was reduced from twelve to two Ounces; ſince to one; afterwards to half an Ounce; and at laſt to two Drams. The Silver-penny was alſo brought to fifteen; afterwards to 24, to 36, to 40, *&c.* and at laſt to 96 in the Pound or Twelve Ounces. The *Aureus* was reduced alſo to 45 in the Pound, each Piece being a little above two Drams. When the Silver-penny was coined at the rate of 40 in the Pound of Silver; and the Golden-penny alſo at the rate of 40 in the Pound of Gold, the *Aureus* was worth ten Silver-pennies (from whence it was named Golden-penny, as the Money that was worth ten Copper *Aſſes* was called Silver-penny) and then a Pound of Gold was worth ten Pounds of Silver. In *Alexander Severus*'s Reign, 225 of *J. Chriſt*, Golden-pennies were coined 72 in a Pound, each being worth about 12 Shillings. The following Emperors coined ſome Gold and Silver pieces, to which they gave their Names, as *Philips*, *Antonians*, *Valerians*, *Aurelians*, &c. We muſt obſerve alſo, That *Conſtantine* imitating his Predeceſſors, who coined ſome kinds with their Wives Heads on them, coined alſo Golden Pieces, whereon his Mother's Effigies was; and that after having imbraced Chriſtianity, he ordered a Croſs to be repreſented on all ſorts of Money.

French *Money.*

In the *Salick* Law made by *Pharamond*, the firſt King of *France*, four different kinds of Money are mentioned, *viz.* the Golden-penny, the Half-penny, the third part of a Penny, and the Silver-penny. The ſize of the Golden-penny was then of 72 in the *Roman* Pound (which were current till the ſecond Race) and the ſize of the Silver-penny was of 288 in the Pound. The Golden-penny had the Prince's Head ſurrounded with a Diadem, and his Name for a Legend, with ſome Hiſtorical Figure; but ſince the Kings have imbraced Chriſtianity, a Croſs is impreſs'd on the other ſide. The Silver-penny had ſometimes the ſame Figure, and often no Head at all. Many kinds of Money were coined afterwards, but their weight, quality, and value is unknown, nothing being certain on this Subject, but ſince *Philip le Bell*, in the beginning of the XIVth Century, coined ſome Golden *Florins* worth 20 *French Sols* in 1308; ſome *Royaux* worth 24 *Sols Paris* in 1328, *&c.* King *John* coined ſome Golden *Francs* worth 20 *Sols*; *Charles* VI. ſome *Crowns* worth 30 *Sols* in 1418, and raiſed to 50 *Sols* in 1419, *&c.* *Lewis* XIII. and *Lewis* XIV. coined ſome *Lewis d'ors* worth 10 *Livres* at firſt, but raiſed to 11 *Livres* and half, and 12 *Livres*. The Silver *Franc* is worth 20 *Sols*; the *Quart d'Eeu*, 15 *Sols*; the *Teſton*, 10 *Sols*, &c. Read *Bouteroue Recherches Curieuſes des Monoyes*, there you'll find more particulars.

Monies of Aſia.

Mr. *Tavernier* ſaith, That the Monies of *Arabia* are called *Larins*, and half *Larins*. They are Silver Pieces, long and round, ſtamp'd with the *Emirs*, or Princes of *Arabia*'s Mark. The *Larin* is about ten Pence; nevertheleſs in changing Money the *Arabians* give but five for a *French* Crown. The Kings of *Perſia* coin no Golden Money, except ſome Pieces thrown to the People when they come to the Throne, and thoſe are not current among Merchants, having no fixed value. There is no other Golden Money, but the *Ducats* of *Europe*. The Silver are the *Abaſſi*, worth about 17 Pence, and large Pieces of five *Abaſſies* more or leſs. Thoſe large Pieces have theſe *Arabick* Words on one ſide, *Lailla illa allah*, *Mahomet reſoul allah*; that is, there is no other God but one, and *Mahomet* his Prophet; and on the other ſide, the King's and the Town's Name where they were coined. In the *Great Mogul*'s Empire, there are ſome Gold and Silver *Roupies*; the Golden *Roupie* is about 20 Shillings, and the Silver *Roupie* under half a Crown. The Copper *Pecha* is about an Halfpenny. They uſe alſo Shells and wild Almonds for Money; 50 Shells, or 40 Almonds, are worth a *Pecha*. Thoſe Shells named *Cori*, have the edges turned up-ſide-down, and are found no where in the World but in the *Maldive* Iſlands, whence ariſes the greateſt Revenue to the King of thoſe Iſlands; for they are exported into all the *Mogul*'s Dominions, the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Viſapor*, and the Iſlands of *America*, for the ſame uſe. The Almonds named *Baden* are more bitter than *Coloquintida*, ſo Children won't offer to eat them: They grow in the Deſarts of the Province of *Lar* in *Perſia*. The current Pieces of Gold in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, and others of the *Peninſula* of *Indus* on this ſide of the

Gulf, are called *Pa-gods*, and go for four Silver *Roupies*, though they don't weigh above half a *Spaniſh* Piſtole. The King of *Achem* in *Sumatra* Iſland coins Golden pieces, each worth about fifteen Pence and two Farthings. There are Pewter pieces alſo, 75 making a Penny. In *Celebes* Iſland the Golden Pieces are worth about 22 Pence, and the *Dutch* take them for a *Florin*. The King of *Camboia* in the *Peninſula* beyond the Gulf, coins ſome Silver pieces, which are almoſt four Pence a piece, and there is none above. This Prince has Gold enough, but he trades with it by the weight, like Silver, as they do alſo in *China*. The Golden pieces of *Siam* are long and ſquare, and worth about eleven Shillings a-piece; Silver pieces are as big as a Filberd, made flat on the four ſides, and worth about half a Crown. Two hundred Copper pieces go for one Silver piece. The aforeſaid Shells are alſo inſtead of ſmall Money. In *China* and *Tunquin* they have Copper pieces for ſmall Money; but for Gold and Silver Money, they make Maſſes or Lumps of different weight. The great lumps of Gold are ſhap'd like a ſolid *Gondola*, named in *Dutch Golſchut*, that is, Golden-boats, and by other Nations *Golden Loaves*. The biggeſt are worth 1350 *Livres*, or about 104 Pounds Sterling. The Silver Lumps or Loaves are alſo different in bigneſs, and their value depends on their weight. In great payments they uſe Silver Wedges mark'd, worth about eight Pounds; and if they cannot make the payment even, they cut out of another piece enough to make up the Sum. As for the Copper Money, there is a hole in the middle of thoſe pieces to thread a dozen, 30, or 100 together. In *Japan* they coin pieces of Gold and Silver, that are oval, and have two ſides; they call them *Coupentz*, and their value is different according to their weight. There are alſo Silver Wedges current. *Tavernier*'s *Travels*.

MONZA, a little Town of the *Milaneze*, on the River *Lambro*, the place where the Emperors formerly receiv'd the Iron Crown. There is a fine Church dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, and built by *Theodelinda* Queen of *Lombardy*. *Baudrand*.

MOOR (Sir *Thomas*) Son of Sir *John Moor* Knight one of the Juſtices of the *King's Bench*, was born in *Milk-ſtreet* within the City of *London*, *An.* 1480; train'd up in Grammar Learning in St. *Anthony*'s School there, and afterwards received in the Family of Cardinal *John Moreton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, meerly for the towardlineſs of his perſon, and the great hopes that the pregnancy of his Parts then promiſed. The ſame Cardinal ſent him ſoon after to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, when *Grocynus* read the Greek Tongue publickly there, whom he conſtantly heard, and became a great Proficient in that Language, and in moſt other ſorts of Learning, by the care of *Linacer*, his Tutor. From *Oxford* he removed to an Inn of Chancery at *London*, called *New Inn*, and thence to *Lincoln's Inn*, where eaſily conquering thoſe Studies, he was at length call'd to the Bar. Afterwards growing into great favour with King *Henry* VIII. who highly valued him for his Learning, Wiſdom, Experience, and the extraordinary gifts of Nature he was endowed with, he conferr'd theſe Honours and Employments ſucceſſively upon him, *viz*. The Maſterſhip of the Requeſts, the Honour of Knighthood, the Treaſureſhip of the Exchequer, Chancellorſhip of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, the Embaſſage to the Emperor and *French* King; and at length, upon the removal of Cardinal *Woolſley*, he had the great Seal delivered to him 25 *Octob.* 21 *Henry* VIII. and was then alſo declared High Chancellor of *England*, in which laſt Office, no perſon ever before did carry himſelf more uprightly, or with greater liking to the generality of People than he. On the 16th. of *May* 24 *Henry* VIII. he delivered up the Seal to the King at his Mannor-Houſe, called *York-place*, near *Weſtminſter*, upon the foreſight of ſome Matters that were to come to paſs. *Woolſley* was not ſo reſerv'd as Sir *Thomas* was open and free to the meaneſt. When his Sons complained how little they gained under him: *I will do Juſtice*, ſaid he, *for your ſake, to any Man, and will leave you a Bleſſing*. No *Subpæna*, was granted but what he ſaw; no Order but what he peruſed; neither the King nor Queen could corrupt him; nor the whole Church, in Convocation faſten any thing upon him. In fine, he managed his Truſt with Integrity, and with ſo much Dexterity, that he did not leave one Caſe undecided in the Chancery. His *Apophthegms* were grounded on Experience and Judgment. He would ſay, 1. *The World is undone by looking on things at a diſtance.* 2. *To aim at Honour here, is to ſet a Coat of Arms over a Priſon Gate.* 3. *He that is covetous when he is old, is like a Thief that ſteals when he is going to the Gallows.* 4. *The greateſt puniſhment in the World were to have our Wiſhes.* 5. *We go to Hell with more pains than we might go to Heaven with.* 6. *The more of any thing elſe we have, but Riches, the more good we are.* 7. *Who would not ſend his Alms to Heaven? Who would not ſend his Eſtate whether he is to be baniſhed?* 8. When any detracted from others at his Table, he ſaid, *Let any Man think as he pleaſeth, I like this Room well.* He wiſhed three Things to Chriſtendom, 1. *An Univerſal Peace.* 2. *An Uniform Religion*, and 3. *A Reformation rather of Lives than Religion.* Mr. *Cambden* reports of him, That he uſed to compare the great number of Women to be choſen for Wives, to a Bag full of Snakes, having amongſt them but one Eel; if a Man puts his Hand into this Bag he may chance to light on the Eel, but 'tis a hundred to one if he be not ſtung with a Snake. Being once at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, where an arrrogant Fellow had ſet up a Theſis, that he would anſwer any Queſtion that could be propounded unto him in what Art ſoever; he ſent this Queſtion to be put up for him to anſwer: Whether *Averia capta in Withernamia ſunt irreplegibilia*, adding, That there was one of the *Engliſh* Embaſſadors Retinue that would diſpute thereof with him. This bragging *Thraſo*, not ſo much as underſtanding the terms of our Common-Law, knew not what to anſwer to it, and ſo became ridiculous to the whole City for his preſumptuous bragging. Sometime after he had quitted his Chancellorſhip he was cited to *Lambeth* before the Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and Secretary *Cromwell*, to take the Oath of Supremacy and Succeſſion, which refuſing, he was committed to the *Tower*. After a Year's Impriſonment, he was called to his Arraignment at the *King's Bench* Bar. His Indictment being read, he pleaded *Not guilty*, and to the admiration of the Hearers, ſo quitted himſelf, that he put the Bench to a ſtand; but one *Rich*, the King's Solicitor, depoſing againſt him, That he heard him ſay, The Parliament could make the King no more Supreme Head of the Church, than they could make a Law, that God ſhould not be God; though Sir *Thomas* denied he had ſaid ſo, and excepted againſt the Witneſs, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to Sentence, *That he ſhould be drawn upon a Hurdle to Tyburn, there hanged untill half dead, his privy parts cut off, his Belly rip'd, his Bowels burnt, and his four Quarters ſet up over the four Gates of* London, *and his Head upon the Bridge.* This Sentence being afterwards, by the Kings Pardon, changed unto only Beheading, and word being brought to Sir *Thomas*, he anſwer'd merrily, *God forbid the King ſhould uſe any more ſuch Mercies to any of my Poſterity or Friends.* During the time he remained in Priſon, being urged by a certain Courtier, to an importunity to change his Mind; he told him, to rid himſelf of him, That he had altered it; which the inconſiderate Courtier haſting to acquaint the King with, was commanded to know wherein his Mind was changed; Sir *Thomas* told him, That it was in reſolving his Beard ſhould undergo the ſame tribulation with himſelf, whereas he intended ſome time before to be ſhaved, that he might appear to the People as before. The day appointed for the Execution being come, he was brought out of the *Tower* at Nine in the Morning; aſcending the Scaffold, it ſeemed ſo weak, that it was ready to fall, whereupon turning briskly to the Lieutenant, *I pray*, ſaid he, *ſee me ſafe up, and for my coming down, let me ſhift for my ſelf.* Having ſpoke to the People, and deſired them to pray for him, he kneeled down, and his Prayers ended, turned to the Executioner, and with a chearful Countenance ſaid, *Pluck up thy Spirits, Man, and be not afraid to do thine Office, my Neck is very ſhort, take heed therefore thou ſtrike not awry for ſaving thine Honeſty*: then laying his Head upon the Block, he bad him ſtay untill he had put aſide his Beard, ſaying, *That had never committed any Treaſon*; which was look'd upon to be too airy and light at ſo ſerious a time. Thus died Sir *Thomas* in 1535, a Man admirable in all ſorts of Learning. His *Utopia* is admired over all the World; his *Richard* III. was of ſo much credit with Hiſtorians, that they have placed it in their Works, without the alteration of a word. He compoſed ſeveral other Works. *De Quatuor Noviſſimis*, &c. His Monument is in *Chelſey* Church, where it is reported Biſhop *Fiſher* lies buried with him in the ſame Grave.

MOPSUESTIA, a Town of *Caramania* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*, had the Title of Biſhoprick, and afterwards of *Metropolis* under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Nine Biſhops held a Synod there in 550, againſt *Theodorus*, Prelate of that Town.

MOPSUS, Son of *Apollo* by *Manto*, was ſo famous a South-ſayer, that he was the occaſion of this Proverb, *More Infallible than* Mopſus, to ſignifie thoſe that were not deceived in their Conjectures. Meeting one day with *Calchas* at *Colophon*, a Town in *Ionia*, and deſiring to diſpute with him about his Art, he asked him, How many Figs a certain wild Fig-tree did bear: *Calchas* could give no anſwer; but he told it without miſtaking one; which ſo confounded *Calchas*, that he died for grief, according to the Oracle, which had foretold his Death, when he ſhould find a better South-ſayer than himſelf. Then *Mopſus* was eſteemed the moſt skilfull in the World in that Science. *Strabo, Lib.* 13, *&c.*

MOQUA, a Riot of ſome *Mahometans*, returned from *Mecca* againſt thoſe that receive not *Mahomet*'s Law. He that makes this Riot takes his Dagger in his Hand, whoſe Blade is commonly half poiſoned; and running about the Streets, kills all thoſe he meets, that are not *Mahometans*, till he be killed himſelf. Theſe mad Men think to ſerve God and *Mahomet* in killing their Enemies. As ſoon as they are killed, all the *Mahometan* Rabble run to them, and bury them like Saints, every one contributing to procure a noble burial unto them, *Tavernier's Travels*.

MORABITES, the name of thoſe that follow the Sect of *Mohaidin*, the laſt Son of *Huſſein*, who was the ſecond Son of *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-law. The moſt zealous of that Sect live in deſert places, like *Monks*, either alone, or in company, and profeſs Moral Philoſophy, obſerving many things contrary to *Leſhari*'s, or *Omar*'s Alcoran followed by the *Turks*. They live very licentiouſly, becauſe they ſay, That having purified their Souls by Faſting and Prayer, it is lawful for them to enjoy the Creatures. At Feſtivals and the Weddings of great Men, they ſing Verſes in *Ali*'s and his Son's honour, and having ſtuffed their Bellies with Meat and Drink, they dance and ſing Love Songs, till being weary they fail down with many Sighs and Tears, and then ſome of their Diſciples take them up and carry them into their Hermitages. Their Order began about 700; but the Founder gave not his Rules in Writing. *Marmol de l' Afrique lib.* 1. The Name of *Morabites* is given in *Africa* to thoſe that make profeſſion of Learning and Holineſs. They live almoſt like the Pagan Philoſophers, or Chriſtian Hermits, and are ſo much reſpected by the People, that ſometimes they go to their ſolitary places to Crown them, *Moüette Hiſt. du Royaume de Marroc.*

MORALES (*Ambroſe*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, who brought the *Belles Letters* into Faſhion and Credit, much neglected before in *Spain*. He was born at *Corduba* in 1513. 'Tis reported, That being enter'd into St. *Dominick*'s Order, he was expell'd it, becauſe, out of an exceſs of Zeal for Chaſtity, he followed *Origen*'s Example, and made himſelf an Eunuch, taking too literally the words of *Jeſus Chriſt* in the Goſpel, *That ſome make themſelves Eunuchs, to inherit the Kingdom of God.* He was ordained Prieſt, and choſen to be King *Philip* II's Hiſtoriographer. He compoſed many Books. *Quince Diſcurſos, &c.* and died 1590, being 77 Years Old, which was the eleventh Climacterical Year of his Life, fatal to many great Men. *Baronius. Thuanus. Scaliger. Ortelius*, &c.

MORAT, *Murat* and *Mourat*, Lat. *Moratum* and *Muratum*, in *German*, *Murten*, a little Town of the Earldom of *Romont*, and Canton of *Friburg*, in *Switzerland*, ſituated on a Lake of the ſame name, famous for the Victory got there by the *Swiſſers* over *Charles the Raſh*, Duke of *Burgundy*. They gathered up the Bones of the Slain, and laid them in a Chapel near the Lake, with this Inſcription; *Invictiſſimi atque fortiſſimi Caroli Ducis Burgundiæ exercitus Muratum Obſidens, contra Helvetios pugnans hic ſui Monumentum reliquit An.* 1476. *Philip de Comines Memoires. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye*, &c.

MORAVIA, in *German Mahren*, a Province of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, taking its name from the River *Morawi*, in *German*, DIE MAHR, called by *Pliny*, *Morus*, and by *Tacitus*, *Marus*. There are two other Rivers of that name; one in *Bulgaria*, and the other in *Servia*. The other Rivers of *Moravia* are the *Swarte*, the *Igle*, and the *Teya*, *&c.* The form of the Province is perfectly Triangular. The majority of the Inhabitants are *Sclavonians*. Its Towns are *Olmutz*, *Brinn*, *Iglaw*, *Znaim*, *Newſtadt*, *Ingerwitz*, *Cremſir*, *Bernſtein*, &c. *Olmutz* was formerly the chief Town of the Province, but becauſe it ſurrender'd too eaſily to the *Swedes*, this honour was conferr'd on *Brinn*, that reſiſted bravely under the Earls of *Souches*. *Moravia* was formerly part of the *Marcomans* Country, and had for a while the Title of Kingdom, afterwards of Dukedom, and at laſt, of Marquiſate. It is about 45 Leagues long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 30 from South to North. It abounds with plenty of Game, Corn, Cattle, and Mineral Waters. *Cluver. deſcr. Germ. Dubravius. Pulkava. Cuthenus*, &c. *Hiſt. Bohem.*

MORBIHAN, a Sea-port of *Bretaigne* in *France* near *Vannes*. The Gulf it takes its name from, contains above 30 ſmall Iſlands, where are no Venomous Beaſts. It is ſo convenient, that it gave occaſion to the deſign of building a new Town there, to which the King granted conſiderable Privileges to incourage the Trade.

MORDANT (*John*) of *Turvey* in *Com. Bedf.* Eſquire, was one of the King's Commanders in 2 *Henry* VII. at the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, againſt *John* Earl of *Lincoln* and his Adherents, then in Arms; and being a perſon learned in the Laws, he was called to the ſtate and degree of Serjeant 11 *Henry* VII. and within a ſhort time after, made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and meriting much by reaſon of his great Abilities, was ſummoned to Parliament amongſt the Peers of this Realm in 28 *Henry* VIII. By *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Henry de Vere*, Lord of *Drayton* and *Adington*, in *Com. Northt.* he had Iſſue, *John* his Son and Heir, and *Dorothy*, a Daughter, married to *Tho. Moor* Eſquire; which *John* was made Knight of the Bath 25 *Henry* VIII. at the Coronation of Queen *Anne* of *Bollen*, and upon the death of King *Edward* the VIth. though the Lady *Jane Grey* was proclaimed Queen by direction of the whole Privy Council, appear'd in Arms with the firſt, on the behalf of Queen *Mary*. By his Teſtament, bearing date 13 *Eliz.* he appointed that his Mannors and Lands called *Tiptofts*, *Pinkneys* and *Warley* ſhould be aſſured to the King's Hall and *Brazen-noſe* College in *Oxford*, for the maintenance of certain Scholars to thoſe Houſes, and other deeds of Charity; and that thoſe Scholars ſhould be ſucceſſively named from time to time by his Executors, and afterwards, by his Heirs for ever. To him ſucceeded *Lewis*, Lord *Mordant*, his Son and Heir, who dying in 1601 was ſucceeded by *Henry* his Son, who, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Compton*, had iſſue, *John*, who by Letters Patents bearing date 9 *Martii*, 3 *Car.* I. was advanced to the dignity of Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*; which *John* married *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter and Heir to *William Howard*, commonly called Lord *Effyngham*, and by her had Iſſue, two Sons, *Henry*, now Earl of *Peterborough*, and *John*, and *Elizabeth*, a Daughter, married to *Thomas*, Son and Heir to *Edward*, Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*; which *Henry*, ſhortly after the marriage of King *Charles* the IId. took poſſeſſion of *Tangier* in *Africa* for his Majeſty. He married *Penelope*, Daughter to *Barnabas* Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, and by her hath Iſſue, the Lady *Mary* — *John*, ſecond Son to *John* Earl of *Peterborough*, bearing moſt Loyal Affections to King *Charles* I. adventured his Life in raiſing what Forces he could, under the Conduct of *Henry*, then Earl of *Holland*, to reſcue him out of the Iſle of Wight; and ſince that time, not ceaſing to hazard himſelf again, in order to the Reſtauration of King *Charles* the IId. was in conſideration thereof, advanced by that Prince, in the 11th of his Reign, to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mordant* of *Rygate in Com. Sur.* as alſo to the honour of Viſcount *Avalon in Com. Somerſet*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Tho. Carey*, ſecond Son to *Robert* Earl of *Monmouth*, by whom he had iſſue, four Sons, *Charles*, *Henry*, *Lewis* and *Oſmund*; as alſo four Daughters, *Charlotte*, *Carey*, *Sophia* and *Anne*. *Charles*, his Succeſſor, being active in the Revolution, was created Earl of *Monmouth* by King *William*. *Dugdale Bar. pt. 2d.*

MORDUATES, Lat. *Morduvæ*, People of *Muſcovy*, having the *Don* or *Tanais* on the South; great Mountains towards the *Volga* on the *North*; the Dukedom of *Wolodimer* on the Weſt, and the People called *Czeremiſſes-Nagornoi* on the Eaſt. Their Country is Wild, full of Foreſts, and little known.

MORE or *Moore* (*Anthony*) a *Dutch* Painter of *Utrecht*: as good a Courtier as Painter. He drew *Philip* II's Picture at *Madrid* in 1552. He practiſed likewiſe his Art in *Portugal*, *England*, and the *Low-Countries*, where he left a Picture of the Circumciſion unperfect. *Felibien entr. ſur les vies des Peintres.*

MOREA, a large Peninſula, named formerly *Peloponneſus*, on the South of *Greece*, ſurrounded with the Sea on all ſides, except the North, where the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth* joyneth it with *Achaia*. Its ſhape, like a Mulberry-leaf, called in *Greek* Μορέα, and in Latin *Morus*, gave occaſion to the laſt Emperors of *Conſtantinople* to call it *Morea*. Others ſay, that *Morea* has been tranſpoſed for *Romea*, to imply that Countries Subjection to *New Rome*. *Doglioni* believes, that the *Moors* gave their name unto it, when they made Incurſions thither. This Peninſula is near 550 Miles about, now divided into four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Sacania*, or *Leſſer Romania*; 2. *Tzaconia*, or *Maina*'s *Arm*; 3. *Belvedre*, and 4. *Clarence*. This laſt is the moſt conſiderable, and had formerly the Title of Dukedom. It has *Sacania* on the Eaſt, *Tzaconia* and *Belvedere* on the South; the Canal of *Zant*, and the Gulfs of *Patras* and *Lepanto* on the Weſt and North. There are many Towns and Boroughs, whereof *Patras* is the moſt remarkable; *Clarence*, *Camintza*, *Caſtel-Torneſe*, with ſome others are of the ſecond rank. *Belvedere* has *Clarence* on the North, *Tzaconia* on the Eaſt, the Gulf of *Coron* on the South, and the Gulfs of *Arcadia* and *Zunchio* on the Weſt: The chief Town is *Modon*, the others are *Coron*, *Navarin*, *Calamata*, &c. *Sacania* or *Leſſer-Romania*, has *Clarence* and part of *Tzaconia* on the Weſt. Its chief Town is *Napoli di Romania* now, as *Argos* was formerly. *Corinth* is on the *Iſthmus*. This Province is famous for *Lerna-Marſh*, where *Hercules* conquer'd the *Hydra*, having ſeven Heads; that is, the ſeven Brethren, who deſtroyed the Country by their Tyranny. *Tzaconia* or *Maina*'s *Arm* is between *Sacania* on the Eaſt; *Belvedere* and *Clarence* on the Weſt and North. Its chief Towns are *Malvaſia*, or *Malvoiſia*, *Miſitra* or *Sparta*, *Zarnata*, *Chieleſa*, *Paſſava*, and *Vitulo*. And as the *Venetians* had made a Conqueſt of this Country during the War, it was confirmed to them by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699, as entirely including the full circumference of the Country, incloſed between the Sea and the Iſthmus on that part, where there are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of the ancient Wall, but ſo as to make no extention of the Continent of the *Morea* into the firm Land, beyond the confines of the ſame Province. That Country produceth Dogs much valued in *Turkey* There are many Rocks and Caves which occaſion frequent Earthquakes. The Cape *Malea*, or *Capo-Maleo*, towards the South in the Sea of *Candia*, is famous for its excellent Wines, and dreadful to Pilots, becauſe of its Sandy-banks. The moſt conſiderable Mountains of *Morea* are Mount *Dimizana*, the *Cyllenian*, *Miſena* or *Lyceus*, *Poglizi*, *Grevenos*, *Olonos* and *Maina*. The Mount *Dimizana* or *Diminiza*, formerly *Pholoë*, is in the

Northern part of *Tzaconia*. There *Hercules* kill'd a great number of *Centaurs*. The ruines of *Mercury*'s Temple are to be ſeen ſtill on the *Cyllenian*. Mount *Miſena*, called formerly *Lyceus*, is in the ſame Country; there the *Lacedæmonians* ſtoned the Tyrant *Ariſtocrates*. *Poglizi* formerly *Stymphalus*, is in the Northern part of *Maina*'s *Arm*. The famous Birds called *Stymphalides* were in a Lake near it, whence they were driven away by *Hercules*. *Grevenos*, formerly *Coronius*, is in the ſame Province of *Maina*, where the Stone called *Cylinder* is found, and is looſened from the Rock in tempeſtuous Weather cauſed by Thunder. *Olonos*, formerly *Minthus*, is in *Belvedere*, where is to be ſeen, a Temple conſecrated by the ancient Pagans to *Pluto* and *Proſerpina*, and plenty of Odorifetous Mint. But the moſt famous is Mount *Maina* in the *Mainotes* Country, or *Tzaconia*, formerly dedicated to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Bacchus* and *Ceres*, and full of Stags, wild Boars, and other wild Beaſts. There are alſo extraordinary good Whetſtones. The two principal Rivers of *Morea* are the *Carbon* or *Orſea*, formerly *Alpheus*; and the *Baſilipotamo* or *Iris*, formerly *Eurotus*. The Poets feigned, That the firſt ran under the Sea into *Sicily*, to be joined with the Waters of the Spring *Arethuſa*. 'Tis true it goes often under the Ground, and comes out always with more ſtrength. The *Baſilipotamo*, that is, Imperial River, was ſo named, becauſe the *Deſpots* of *Morea*, which were Princes of the Imperial Blood, reſided commonly at *Miſitra*, and hunted often near this River. There are Flocks of Swans extraordinary beautiful, and its Banks are full of Laureltrees, therefore formerly conſecrated to *Apollo*. The Climate of *Morea* is temperate, the Soil fruitful, the Inhabitants Witty and Courageous. This Peninſula having had different Governments, was at laſt ſubdued by Emanuel, a *Greek* Emperor, about 1150. This Prince divided his Dominions among his ſeven Sons, who were named *Deſpots*, that is, Lords. Afterwards thoſe Dignities were given not only to the Emperor's Children, or Relations, but alſo to thoſe that had ſignalized themſelves by their brave Actions. *Conſtantine Dracoſes*, *Deſpot* of *Morea* before, coming to the Imperial Throne, divided *Morea* between *Demetrius* and *Thomas*, his Brethren, who fighting cruelly one againſt another, gave occaſion to *Mahomet* II. to take poſſeſſion of their Dominions, under pretence of aſſiſting *Demetrius* againſt *Thomas*. This laſt retiring to *Rome*, carried the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*'s Head along with him; and the *Turks* breaking their Word, ſent *Demetrius* to *Adrianople*. Ever after the Infidels were Maſters of *Morea* till 1687, except ſome places which the *Venetians* kept and took there. F. *Cornelli*'s *Deſcription of Morea*. *Morea* is now under the *Venetians*, who, in 1687, took the Towns of *Patras*, *Lepanto*, *Caſtel-Torneſe*, *Corinth* and *Miſitra*; as you may ſee in the particular Articles of each of thoſe Towns. After which Conqueſt, General *Moroſini* cauſed all the Churches which were Moſques before, to be re-conſecrated; ſo that many *Greek* Families have left *Achaia*, to ſettle in *Morea*, and more than 12000 Inhabitants have reſorted thither. Many Corporations of *Romelia* have alſo deſired the Republick of *Venice*'s Protection; and the Generaliſſimo has ſent Ships in order to tranſport them thither.

MOREL (*Frederick*) a Learned Printer at *Paris*, was born in *Champagne*, and died 1583. He was a good Linguiſt, and compoſed ſome Books. One of his Sons of the ſame name was alſo a learned Man, and we have divers of his Works.

MOREL (*John*) Lord of *Grigny*, born at *Ambrun* in *Dauphine*, obtained a great name among the Learned of the the XVIth. Century. *Camilla*, *Lucretia* and *Diana*, *Morel*'s three Daughters by *Antoinette de Loynes*, his Wife, were all very Learned as well as their Mother. They underſtood *Greek* and *Latin*, compoſed very fine Verſes in thoſe two Languages, and their Houſe was the true Temple of the Muſes. *Morel* became blind in his old Age, and died 1581. We have a good collection of Verſes on his Death. *Camilla* was a wonder for her great Learning; beſides *Greek* and *Latin*, ſhe ſpoke *Italian* and *Spaniſh* very fluently; ſhe compoſed divers Poems. *Thuan. Hiſt. ſui temp. S. Martha, l.* 4.*Elog. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.*

MOREL (*Julian*) born at *Barcelona*, a Nun of S. *Dominick*'s Order at *Avignon*, famous in the XVIIth. Century for her Vertue and Learning. Being 12 Years of Age ſhe defended a Philoſophical Theſis at *Lyons*, which was dedicated to *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Spain*, 1607. It is reported, that ſhe ſpoke 14 Languages, and underſtood Philoſophy, the Law, and Muſick. *Lopez de Vega in Lauro Apoll. Andreas Scotus, Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

MOREL (*Meraud*) of *Dauphine*, a famous Lawyer in the Reign of *Francis* I. *Chorier Hiſt. de Dauphine.*

MORENA (*Otho*) born at *Lauden* in *Germany* in the XIIth. Century, began the Hiſtory of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*'s Life, which *Acerbus Morena*, his Son, afterwards finiſhed. This Work ſufficiently ſhews, that the Author ſided with the Emperor againſt the Popes. *Baronius. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

MORERI (*Lewis*) Doctor of Divinity, born at *Bargamont* in *Provence* in 1643. His Father, *Francis Moreri*, was Son of *John Moreri*, whoſe Father *N. Chatranet* took the name of *Moreri*, becauſe he was Lord of the Mannor of *Morier*, a Village in *Provence*. *Lewis Moreri* went to *Draguignan* School, Learned Rhetorick and Philoſophy at *Aix*, and Divinity at *Lyons*. When he was but 18 Years of Age, he compoſed a ſmall Allegorical Work, intitled, *Le Pais d' Amour*, and a Collection of the fineſt *French* Poems entitled, *Doux plaiſirs de la Poeſie*, to which Works he only put the firſt Letters of his name, *viz. L. M.* He applied himſelf carefully to Learn the *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Tongues, and tranſlated out of *Spaniſh* into *French* the Book intitled *La Perfection Chrétienne de Rodriguez*, which was printed at *Lyons* in 1667. He endeavoured afterwards to refine the Saints Lives to the purity of the *French* Tongue, aud added to them ſome Methodical and Chronological Tables for the uſe of Preachers. Being ordain'd Prieſt, he preached five Years at *Lyons*. At that time he undertook to compoſe a new Hiſtorical Dictionary, containing what is more curious in Holy and Prophane Hiſtory in Alphabetical Order, of wonderful uſe for Information upon all kinds of Subjects in a moment. He knew what Modern Books were to be conſulted, and could ſpeak *Italian* and *Spaniſh*, though he underſtood *Latin* but indifferently, and *Greek* and *Hebrew* not at all. That great Work was printed at *Lyons* in one Volume *Fol.* 1673. And every body wondered that a man at thirty could publiſh a Book full of ſo different Subjects. He went to *Paris* in 1665 with the Biſhop of *Apt*, where he was quickly known by all the Learned. In 1677 he inlarged his Dictionary to two Volumes. Mr. *de Pompone*, Secretary of State, perſwaded him to live in his Family; but this Lord leaving his place in 1679, *Moreri* took occaſion to retire to his own Houſe, that he might finiſh his great Work, the firſt Volume whereof was then printed; but the ſecond was not publiſhed till after his death, *viz.* 1681. His continual labour mightily impaired his Health, ſo he died in 1680, like a good Chriſtian, being but 37 Years and three Months old; it may be ſaid, That he ſacrificed his Fortune and Life for the Publick, when he undertook ſo laborious a work, which was the cauſe of his Sickneſs and Death. He left ſeveral Works imperfect, *viz. A General Hiſtory of the Councils*; *An Hiſtory of the Illuſtrious Men of* Provence; *An Account of the Authors of that Country*, and a *Treatiſe of New-years-gifts*, which are in his Eccleſiaſtical Brother's Hands, where they are like to remain buried. *Taken out of the Abbot Baudrand*'s *Memoirs, and Memoirs du temps.*

The MORESTAN, a large Hoſpital at *Cairo* in *Egypt*. open to all kinds of ſick People, of what Religion ſoever.

MORET (*Balthazar*) a Printer born at *Antwerp*, Son of *John Moret*, and *Chriſtopher Plantin*'s Nephew, was eſteemed for his Learning, and divers Poems. He compoſed ſome Geographical and Hiſtorical Commentaries on *Ortelius*'s Theatre of the World, and died in 1641. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

La MORGANA, a name given by the Inhabitants of *Rhegio* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, to a certain Viſion ſeen almoſt every year in the middle of *Summer*, near their Town. There appears at firſt, in the dark, a kind of Stage, with a magnificent Decoration; afterwards ſtately Palaces and Caſtles, ſupported with a great number of Columns; then comes a ſight of thick Foreſts of Cypreſs-trees, and other Trees regularly planted in Plains, with many Companies of Men, and Flocks, and Herds of different Beaſts. All this appears ſo lively, and ſo well ordered, that no body can ſufficiently admire ſuch wonderful effects. F. *Kircher* wrote a long Diſſertation concerning it, *A. M. Luc. l.* 10. *p.* 2. wherein he mentions *Ignatius Angelucius*'s Letter, who ſaw it himſelf.

MORIMOND, a conſiderable Abby of St. *Bernard*'s Order in *Champagne*, founded 1115 by *Alderic d' Aigremont*, Lord of *Choiſeul*, having at leaſt 100 Monaſteries in its dependency, beſides the five Military Orders of *Spain*, *viz.* of *Calatrava*, *Alcantara*, *Monteſa*, *Avis*, and of *Chriſt*, which acknowledge the Abbot of *Morimond*, though Regular, for their General. *Santa Martha Gallia Chriſtiana.*

Le MORIN, a River of *Brie* in *France*, whoſe Head is near *Sedan*, named *the great Morin*, to diſtinguiſh it from another River called *the little Morin*, whoſe Head is near *Montmirel*, and runs into the River *Marne*.

MORIN (*John*) Father of the Oratory, illuſtrious for his Vertue and Learning, born at *Blois* in 1591, of Proteſtant Parents, ſtudied in *Holland*, and returning to *Paris* turned Papiſt by the perſwaſion of Cardinal *Du Perron*. Afterwards he entred into the Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory, lately inſtituted in *France* by Cardinal *Berulle*; where he endeavoured to convert the *Jews*, uſing always the *Septuagint*'s Tranſlation, which he cauſed to be printed at *Paris* 1628, and defended in that fine Work printed 1629, and intitled *Exercitationes Biblicæ*, which he corrected 20 Years, and which was printed after his death. This Book contains learned Criticiſms. He was ſo valued by Churchmen, that the Prelates aſſembled together, took commonly his Advice in the greateſt concerns. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. deſiring to ſee him, he went to *Rome*, where he endeavoured to advance the Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Roman*. But Cardinal *Richlieu* obliged his Superiours to call him home.

As he was very Learned in the Oriental Tongues, he renewed, in a manner the *Hebrew Samaritan Pentateuch* (which had not been mentioned ſince St. *Hierom*'s time) cauſing it to be printed in the *Paris Polyglott Bible*. The deſign he had to confute the Rabbies extravagancies, who cannot clear the Difficulties about Religion, as he endeavours to prove it againſt *Mercerus*, *Maſius*, *Scaliger*, and *Salmaſius*, was the motive of his being ſo perfect in thoſe Languages. He died 1659, the 58th of his Age, after having compoſed many other Books, as *De Pœnitentia. De Ordinationibus*, &c. All the Learned Men of his time commended him to the higheſt degree; and if he had ſtaid at *Rome*, without doubt the Pope would have made him a Cardinal. *Bernier Hiſt. de Blois.* Read his Life by *M. Simon* in the beginning of his *Antiquitates Orientales*.

MORINGE, *(Gerard)* born at *Bommel* in *Guelderland*, in the XVIth Century, Doctor and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Louvain*; afterwards Prebendary and Rector of *S. Trudon* in the Dioceſs of *Leige*, where he died 1556. Thoſe that make him a *Benedictine* Friar in 1100, are miſtaken. He wrote St. *Auſtin*'s, St. *Trudon*'s, and *Adrian* VI's Lives; commented on *Eccleſiaſtes*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

MORINS, *Morini*, People, part of the Ancient *Gauls*, mentioned by *Cæſar*, *l. 4. Comm.* Mr. *Sanſon* in his Remarks on the Ancient *Gauls*, thinks that thoſe People were in the ancient Dioceſs of *Terouenne*; and truly, the Town of that name was the Chief Town of thoſe People, contained in the Dioceſs of St. *Omar*, *Bologne*, and *Ypres*, ſuch as they are now. *Pliny* ſpeaks of them, and *Virgil Æn.* l. 8.

MORLAIX, a Town in *Bretaigne* in *France*, in *Latin Mons relaxatus* and *Morleum*, ſituated between Two Vallies. The Ruins of an Ancient Caſtle are ſeen on the top of the Hill; and the River *Morlaix* runs in the Valley; it is properly an Arm of the Sea, becauſe the Tide brings up Ships of 100 Tuns, and the biggeſt Barks as far as this Town, which has a good Port, and is conſiderable for its Bigneſs, Buildings, and Trade of Hemp, Flax, Linen-Cloth, *&c.* The Fort called *Taureau*, is built in an Iſland on this River, and great Ships that can't come up ſo high as the Town, Anchor there.

MORLAQUES, are a People who Inhabit the Mountains of *Croatia*, on that ſide which looks towards the *Adriatick* Sea. In the year 1648, the Baſha of *Boſnia* and *Tekely*, Father or Grandfather to the Famous Count *Tekely* of theſe times, committed a Maſſacre upon many of theſe poor People at *Krun*; in reſentment whereof, at the inſtance of a certain Prieſt called *Stephen Horien*, who could uſe his Sword as well as his Crucifix, they wholly ſubmitted themſelves to the *Venetians*, and deſired to live under their Protection: they receive no Pay from them; but have the Reward of a *Sequin* (which is Nine Shillings Six pence *Engliſh*) for the Head of every *Turk* they bring to the *Venetian* Officers; for lucre of which, they have made ſuch conſtant Enterprizes upon the *Turks*, and ſuch cruel Slaughters, as have rendred them irreconcileable Enemies to the Port: they are a ſort of Militia always on the Wing, under no Diſcipline but their own, Encamp on the Plains, but live with their Families on the Mountains, avoiding the Licentiouſneſs which much Converſation brings, and the Luxury of Cities: they have no Learning amongſt them, neither do they much underſtand what it is to keep Faith or Promiſes with an Enemy, an Inſtance whereof we have, in their dealing with the *Turks* of the Garriſon of *Gliſſa*, which in the Year 1648. having Surrendred it ſelf up to the *Venetians* on Capitulations, as the Soldiers were Marching out of the Town, they fell upon them, and killed twelve Hundred Men, and not one of the reſt had eſcaped, had not the *Venetian* Oficers interpoſed their Perſons and Authority, to ſave thoſe that yet ſurvived. *Ricaut.*

MORLEY, *(George)* Son of *Francis Morley*, Eſq;, by *Sarah Denham*, his Wife, Siſter to Sir *John Denham*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was born in *Cheapſide*, *London*, *Feb.* 27. 1597. He was firſt bred a *Weſtminſter*-Scholar, and afterwards became Student of *Chriſt*'s Church in *Oxford*, where he proſecuted his Studies with great Application, and continued in the ſame Houſe till he was Seven Years ſtanding Maſter of Arts: After ſome other Preferments, he was made Canon of *Chriſt*-Church in 1641; the firſt Years Profits of which he gave the King, who was then engag'd in a War, begun upon him by the Rebellious *Long Parliament*. Some time afterwards, being then Doctor of Divinity, he was nominated one of the Aſſembly of Divines by both Houſes, as were alſo *Prideaux*,Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Dr. *Hammond*, but none of them thought fit to appear among them. When his Majeſty was kept Priſoner at *Hampton-Court*, he employ'd Dr. *Morley* to engage the Univerſity of *Oxford* not to ſubmit to the Illegal *Viſitation*; which Affair was ſo well managed by him, that the *Convocation* immediately paſs'd an Act for that purpoſe, which they carried by an Univerſality of the Houſe, one Vote excepted, though the Town was then in the Rebels Poſſeſſion. The Doctor, though one of the firſt that was depriv'd at *Oxford*, was yet offer'd by one of the Leading Men of the Houſe of Commons, to keep his Preferments without ſaying or doing any thing more, than only giving his Word, *That he would* not appear againſt their Proceedings. When the Treaty of the *Iſle of Wight* came on, he was ſent for by the King to be preſent at it: This Treaty being broke off by the unreaſonable Demands of the Rebels, he reſolv'd to go beyond Sea, having firſt aſſiſted *Arthur* Lord *Capel*, at the Place of Execution. Having quitted *England* in the 51ſt Year of his Age, he waited upon King *Charles* II. at the *Hague*, and was kindly receiv'd by him. His learned Acquaintance abroad were *Rivet*, *Daniel Heinſius*, and *Salmaſius*: He was likewiſe intimately acquainted with the famous *Samuel Bochart*, to whom he wrote a *Latin* Letter from *Paris*, in which he declar'd his Reaſons for not joining in the *French* Hugonot Communion. After his Majeſty's Reſtauration, he was firſt made Dean of *Chriſt*'s Church, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, from whence he was tranſlated to the See of *Wincheſter* in 1662. where he ſpent 8000 *l.* in Repairing of the Caſtle at *Farnham*, and 4000 in Purchaſing *Wincheſter*-Houſe at *Chelſey*, which he annex'd to that See. He died at *Farnham*-Caſtle, *October* 29. 1684. being 87 Years of Age. He was a Perſon of great Loyalty and Courage, of a Regular Converſation, Charitable Temper, and a Careful and Worthy Governor in his Dioceſs. His Writings in Print are, A Sermon at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. in 1661. A Letter to a Friend,in Vindication of himſelf from Mr. *Baxter*'s Calumny, *Epiſtola Apologetica & Parænetica ad Theologum quendam Belgicum Scripta.* The Sum of a ſhort Conference between Father *Darcy*, a Jeſuit, and Dr. *Morley* at *Bruxels*, in 1649. An Argument drawn from the Evidence and Certainty of Senſe againſt the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation. A Vindication of the Argument drawn from Senſe againſt Tranſubſtantiation, from a pretended Anſwer to it by the Author of a Pamphlet, call'd, *A Treatiſe of the Nature of the Catholick Faith and Hereſy.* An Anſwer to Father *Creſſy*'s Letter; the Subſtance of this Diſcourſe, is concerning Religion, and the Clergy of *England*. A Sermon before the King at *White-Hall*, *Novemb.* 5. 1667. An Anſwer to a Letter, written by a *Romiſh* Prieſt, in 1676. A Letter to *Ann*, Dutcheſs of *York*, ſome few Months before her Death, written in 1670. *Ad Clariſſimum Virum Janum Ulitium Epiſtolæ duæ de Invocatione Sanctorum.* A Letter to the Earl of *Angleſey*, Of the Means to keep out Popery, *&c.* A Vindication of himſelf from divers Falſe, Scandalous, and Injurious Reflections made upon him, by Mr. *Richard Baxter* in ſeveral of his Writings, *&c. Athen. Oxon.*

MORNAY, *(Philip de)* Lord of *le Pleſſis-Morlay*, the King's Privy-Councellor, Governor of *Saumur* in *France*, &c. His Noble and Ancient Family has been divided into ſeveral Branches, which have produced many Illuſtrious Men. He did what he could to perſuade King *Henry* IV. not to change his Religion; but the thing being done in 1592, he left the Court by degrees, and applied himſelf to write concerning the Euchariſt, whereby he got a great Name; which Work occaſioned the Conference at *Fontainbleau* in 1600, between Mr. *Du Perron*, then Biſhop of *Evereux*, afterwards Cardinal, and Mr. *Du Pleſſis*, who was ſo conſiderable among the Proteſtants, that he was named by many, *The Proteſtant's Pope.* He compoſed alſo a Treatiſe *Of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion*; another, *Of the Myſtery of Iniquity*; beſides other Works. *Lewis* XIII. took away the Government of *Saumur* from him 1621, and he retired to his Barony, named *La Foreſt* in *Poitou*, where he died 1623, the 74th Year of his Age. *Liques en vie de Mr. du Pleſſis. Davila. Thuan. Sponde. Dupleix. Mezeray.*

MORON, *(John)* a Cardinal and Biſhop of *Modena*, born at *Milan*, Son of Count *Hierom Moron*, one of the moſt Illuſtrious Politicians of his time; made Biſhop of *Modena* by *Clement* VII. was ſent by *Paul* III. as Nuncio into *Germany* in 1542. to perſuade the Emperor, and the Princes of *Germany*, That a General Council was neceſſary for the good of the Church; to which he got their conſent; and thereupon was made Cardinal in 1542, Legate at *Bolognia*, and Preſident in the Council ſummoned at *Trent*. *Julius* III. ſent him alſo Legate to the Diet of *Ausburg*. But *Paul* IV. made him Priſoner as well as Cardinal *Pool*, for favouring the Proteſtants; afterwards being ſatisfy'd that he was innocent, he ſent him word, that he had liberty to go out; which *Moron* refus'd, demanding Satisfaction for the Injury done to his Reputation. *Paul* IVth delayed his Abſolution for fear of condemning himſelf. But *Pius* IVth highly juſtified him, and ſent him Legate to preſide over the Council at *Trent*, which ended in 1563. He had once twenty eight Votes in the *Conclave*, but was not elected Pope. He died 1580. *Guichardin. Thuan. Hiſt.* &c.

MOROSINI, a *Venetian* Family, very Noble, Ancient, and Famous for many Great Men and Doges, as *Dominick Moroſini*, Lat. *Maurocenus*, elected Doge 1148, who died 1156; *Marin Moroſini* elected Doge 1249, who died 1252; *Michael Moroſini*, who died of the Plague, four Months after his Election, 1381. *Mark Moroſini* and *Nicholas Moroſini*, both Biſhops of *Venice*, the firſt in 1235, and the ſecond 1338; *John Francis Moroſini*, Patriarch of *Venice* 1644; and *Moroſini* who was Generaliſſino in *Candia*, and ſince Doge, in 1688, who after he had done the Republick divers ſignal Services in the *Levant*, died on the 6th of *January*, 1694, at *Napoli di Romania*, &c. *Bembo & Juſtiniani Hiſt. Venet. Ughel Ital. Sacr.*

MOROSINI, *(Peter)* born at *Venice*, was a Cardinal, and one of the moſt Learned Lawyers of his time. He wrote with ſucceſs on the Sixth Volume of the Decretals, and left other Law Works, which are found in Manuſcript, in the Vertuoſo's Libraries. He died 1424.

MOROSOU *(Boris Juanovitz) Alexis Michael*, Great Duke of *Moſcovy*'s Favourite, and firſt Miniſter of State 1645, was ſo great with his Prince, that he perſuaded him to marry a Gentleman's Daughter, named *Miloſlauski*, and afterwards married her Siſter, and ſo became related to the Great Duke. His Monopolies and Exactions made the People riſe and plunder his Houſe, and the Duke could ſcarcely appeaſe the Mutiny; which Danger made *Moroſou* more prudent and moderate afterwards. *Olearius*'s *Travels into* Moſcovy.

MORPETH, in *Northumberland*, a very fine Borough Town, ſeated by the River *Wentbeck*, ſtrengthned with a Caſtle, and having the beſt M. of the County on *W.* 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs. From *London* 291 Miles. It's Capital of its Ward, returns two Members to Parliament, and gives the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Carliſle*.

MORPHEUS, one of the Miniſters of the God of Sleep, who provoked to Sleep, and repreſented divers Shapes in Dreams. A Relation of the *Hurons* Country, in 1642. ſaith, That thoſe People adored *Morpheus*. *Ovid* ſpeaks of him, *Metam. l.* 11.

MORT, *(Lewis)* an *Italian* Painter, the firſt that applied himſelf to *Grotesk* Works, about the end of the XVth Century. He was very melancholick and retired, and was killed in a Fight againſt the *Turks*.

MORTAGNE, a little Town of *Flanders*, fortified formerly, two or three Leagues from *Tournay*, on the meeting of the Rivers *Scheld* and *Scarpe*, Lat. *Moritania*.

MORTAGNE, Lat. *Mortagnia*, or *Moritania*, a Town of the higher *Perche* in *France*, with a Caſtle, ſeveral fine Churches, and well peopled.

MORTAIN, Lat. *Moritonium*, or *Moritolium*, a little Town of *Normandy* in *France*, honoured with the Title of an Earldom. Their ancient Cuſtom is to carry a naked Sword inſtead of a Banner in their Proceſſions. It belongs now to the Dukes of *Montpenſier*. *Du Puy, Du Cheſne*.

MORTARE, a Town of the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*; Capital of the ſmall Country of *Lachina*, ſituate upon the *Gogna*, 9 or 10 Miles from *Navarre*.

MORTLACK, in *Surrey*, a pleaſant and well-ſeated Town on the *Thames*, where excellent Tapeſtry Hangings are made.

MORTON, in *Devonſhire*, an indifferent large Town, ſeated on a Hill, has a good Market on *Saturday*, eſpecially for Yarn. From *London* 150 Miles.

LE MORUAN, a little hilly Country of *Burgundy*, towards *Autun*, Lat. *Moruinus Tractus & Morundia*.

MOSAICK-WORK, is a Work of many little Stones of different Colours joined together, to repreſent divers Shapes. The Learned diſtinguiſh *Moſaick Works* from *Inlaid-Works*; and ſay, That in the *Moſaick*, each little Stone has but one Colour, like the Stitches of Needle-work; ſo that being cubical and perfectly join'd together, they imitate the Figures and Shadowings of Painting. But in *Inlaid-works* they chuſe Stones which naturally have the Shadowings and Colours wanted; ſo that the ſame Stone has together the Shadow and the Light; which is the reaſon why they cut them of different Shapes. It is a curious thing to obſerve the Original of ſo admirable an Art. *Pliny* ſaith, That painted Pavements, induſtriouſly wrought, came from the *Gracians*; that, amongſt others, that of *Pergama*, named *Aſarotos*, was the fineſt. Ἀσάρωτος ſignifies *unſwept*, and this Name was given unto it, becauſe the Crumbs, and other ſuch things, were ſo induſtriouſly repreſented on thoſe Pavements that every body thought them real, and that the Servants had neglected to ſweep the Hall. This *Aſarotum* was made of ſmall Shells of different Colours. Afterwards came the *Moſaical-works*, named in *Greek*, *Lithoſtrota*. And *Sylla* had a Pavement made that way at *Præneſte* in *Fortune*'s Temple, about 170 Years before *J. Chriſt*. The word Λιθόστρωτον ſignifies only, *A Pavement of Stones*; but they underſtood by it thoſe Pavements made of ſmall Stones ſet in the Cement which repreſent divers Figures by the variety of their Colours, and the exactneſs of their Order. Some time after they overlaid with that ſort of Work, the Walls of Palaces and Temples, particularly the Buildings, called *Muſea*, which repreſented natural Grots. They were ſo nam'd, becauſe ingenious Works were attributed to the *Muſes*, and that the *Muſes* and *Sciences* were repreſented in them. Perhaps alſo the publick Buildings deſigned for the Aſſembly of Learned Men, and called *Muſea*, were adorned with this kind of Work; thence came the Name of *Moſaick* for *Muſaick*; for we muſt not believe that it comes from *Moſes*, or the *Jews*. Thoſe *Moſaick-works*, or *Pavements of Inlaid-work*, are found almoſt in all Ancient Towns, and particularly in thoſe which were *Roman* Colonies. The Pavement of the Choire of St. *Remy*'s Church at *Rheims*, is one of thoſe Works admired by the Ingenious. It is compoſed of ſmall pieces of Marble, ſome of their natural Colour, and others dyed or enamell'd, ſo well ſet and cemented that they repreſent an infinite number of Figures, as if they had been drawn with a Limner's Pencil. There's, 1. *David* repreſented playing upon the Harp, with theſe Words over his Head, *Rex David.* 2. A Picture of St. *Hierom*, about whom are the Figures and Names of all the Prophets, Apoſtles, and Evangeliſts; 3. The Four Rivers of the Earthly Paradiſe, with theſe Names, *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Gihon*, *Phiſon*; 4. The Four Seaſons of the Year; 5. The Seven Liberal Arts; 6. The Twelve Months of the Year; 7. The Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; 8. The Shape of *Moſes* ſitting in a Chair, and holding an Angel on one of his Knees; 9. The Four Cardinal Virtues; 10. The Four Parts of the World, *viz.* the Eaſt, Weſt, South, and North; and many other Figures made of painted Pieces of *Moſaick-work* on a yellow ground of the ſame Work, the biggeſt Stones whereof are not bigger than one's Nail; except ſome white and black Tombs, and ſome round Pieces of *Jaſper* ſpotted, or watered with divers Colours, which are ſet there in ſome Compartments made with pieces of Marble, like Jewels ſet in a Ring. Near the great Altar is another ſort of Pavement of ſmall Pieces of Marble, which is divided into fine Compartments of *Inlaid-work*; and on the Altar's Step is repreſented *Abraham*'s Sacrifice, *Jacob*'s Ladder, and other Hiſtories of the Old Teſtament. *Moſaick-works* became ſo common at *Rome*, that the Popes adorn'd many Churches with them, ſome being gilded over, as may be ſeen ſtill in St. *Mark*'s Church at *Venice*. *Spon Recherches Curieuſes d' Antiquité.*

MOSCH, *(John)* named *Enirate*, a Prieſt and Hermite in the VIIth Century, as it is ſuppoſed, compoſed a Book intituled, *The Spiritual Meadow*, or, *The New Paradiſe*. Some attribute it to *Sophronius*, to whom *John* dedicated it. *Ambroſe*, General of the *Camaldules*, tranſlated it into *Latin*. *Baronius, An. Chr.* 407. *Voſſius, Nicephorus*, &c.

MOSCH, or *Moska*, a River in *Moſcovy*, riſing in the Province of *Tuver*, it runs to *Croom*, *Voratin Moſco*, the Capital of *Moſcovy*, and after having receiv'd ſeveral Rivers, falls into the *Volga*.

MOSCO, or *Moſcow*, the Chief City of *Moſcovy*, the Reſidence of the Great Duke or *Czar*. It is divided into Four Parts, named, *Cataygorod*, *Czargorod*, *Scoradom*, and *Kremnenagorod*, ſeparated by three Walls, one of Bricks, and the other two of Stones and Wood. The Brick Wall ſeparates the *Cataygorod* from the reſt of the City; the Stone Wall ſurrounds the *Czargorod*, where the *Czar*'s Palace is; and the Wooden Wall is for Bulwark, or *Strelitza Sloboda*, ſo named, becauſe it is the *Strelits*'s Quarters, which are the Prince's Guards. This Town is watered by the *Moſcha*, and other Rivers; and its Palaces and Churches are its beſt Ornament. *Moſcow* ſeems to be rather a Collection of divers Boroughs, than a Town. It once conſiſted of 40000 Houſes; but it was taken, and almoſt burnt down by the *Tartars*, 1572. The *Polanders* took it alſo, 1611. And it was burnt again, 1668. There are two Caſtles built by two *Italian* Engineers, after the Model of that of *Milan*. It is a Trading Town, the Merchandizes, being tranſported on the *Moſcha* and *Occo* down to the River *Volga*. This City is three *German* Miles in Compaſs, and looks like a Maſs of divers Towns, rather than one City. The Streets are broad but very miry; the Houſes generally low, built all of Deal, covered with Bark, and ſometimes with Flag over the Bark, which made them extremely ſubject to Fire. The Houſes of ſome great Lords are built with brick and Stone. It ſtands 170 Miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the Eaſt, 54 *Poliſh* Miles from *Smolensko*, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the North-Eaſt. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36.

MOSCOSO D'ALVARADO, *(Lewis)* General of *Florida*, went with *Francis Pizarro* to conquer *Peru*, and afterwards into *Florid* with *Fernand Soto*, whom he ſucceeded in the General's place, 1542. *Hiſtoire de la Floride traduite*, 1685.

MOSCOVY, a large Country of *Europe*, named alſo *White-Ruſſia*, or *Great Ruſſia*, is part of the Ancient *Sarmatia*; named *Ruſſia* from the Ancient *Roxolans*, a People's Name; *White-Ruſſia*, becauſe of the Snow that covers the Country almoſt eight Months in the Year; and *Great-Ruſſia*, becauſe of its large Extent, it being the largeſt Country in *Europe*. *Moſcovy* is properly the Name of a Province only, the Chief Town whereof is *Moſcow*. But as *l' Iſle de France* gives its Name to the whole Kingdom; ſo by *Moſcovy* they commonly underſtand all that vaſt Country which obeys the Great Duke or *Czar*.

The Situation, Limits, and Diviſion of Moſcovy.

It has the Frozen Sea, or Northern Ocean, on the North; the Rivers *Oby* and *Tanais* on the Eaſt, which parts it from Great *Tartary*; the *Little-Tanais*, the Rivers *Deſna* and *Sola*, with the *Leſſer-Tartary*, on the South; the *Boryſthenes*, *Narva*, *Poland*,

Poland, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, on the Weſt. Its length from *Kola* to *Aſtracan* is above 600 Leagues, and its breadth from W. to E. from *Livonia* to *Siberia*, is of the ſame Extent. It is commonly divided into two principal parts, *viz.* the Southern, towards the *Volga*; and the Northern, towards the *Dwina*. Others divide it more naturally into four parts, *viz.* into Peculiar or Weſtern *Moſcovy*, Eaſtern *Moſcovy*, *Moſcovian Tartary*, and *Moſcovian Lapland*. All this Country may contain about forty Provinces, ſome whereof have the Title of Kingdoms, and others the Title of Dukedoms, whoſe Names are commonly taken from the chief Towns. We muſt obſerve alſo, That many of thoſe Dominions are in *Aſia* which the *Moſcovites* have conquered or made tributary in *Tartary*. Theſe are the Provinces, *viz.* *Aſtracan*, a Kingdom; *Biela Ozera*, a Dukedom; *Bielki* a Dukedom; *Bulgar*, *Cargapol*, *Caſan*, *Nagaiski* and *Bulgal*, all Kingdoms; *Condora*, *Czeremiſſes*, *Logowoi*, and *Nagornoi*, *Dwina*, *Jeroſlaw*, *Juhorsky*, *Lapland*, or *Leporie*, *Loppie*, *Lucomoria*, the *Morduates*, *Moſcovy*, *Novogorod* or *Niſi Novogrod*, and *Novogrod-weliki*, *Obdora*, *Permski*, *Petzora*, *Pleskou*, *Pole*, *Rſchou*, *Rezan*, *Roſtou*, the *Samojedes*, *Siberia*, *Suſdal*, the *Tingoeſes*, *Tuver*, *Viatka*, *Ukrain*, *Wolodimer*, *Wologda*, *Worotin*, *Ouſtiuga*, *Sewiera*, *Smolensko*; with divers people, *viz.* the *Samojedes*, the *Tingoëſes*, *Scibanski*, *Giuſtiuski*, *Calami*, *Huguitski*, *Voguluci*, and others already named. The Chief Towns are *Archangel*, *Moſcow*, and the others which give thoſe Provinces their Names.

The Qualities of the Country.

Moſcovy in general is a Marſhy Country, full of Foreſts, Pools, Lakes and Rivers. Some Lakes are fifty or fifty five Leagues long; *Ladoga* or *Onega*, near *Finland*, are the biggeſt in *Europe*, &c. The biggeſt Rivers are the *Volga*, the *Boryſthenes*, *Tanaïs* or *Don*, *Dwina*, *Jag*, *Moſcha*, *Occo*, &c. The Winter is long and extraordinary cold, chiefly in the Eaſtern and Northern parts. In that Seaſon they travel on very convenient Sledges. The Country is not well inhabited becauſe of the Fens and vaſt Foreſts, chiefly on the North part, where the little quantity of Corn ſowed never comes to perfect maturity. But it is not ſo towards *Poland*, where it is very hot in Summer. They ſow only Rie before Winter, and the other Corn in *May*, tho' their Harveſt be in *July* and *Auguſt*. There is alſo plenty of Fruit, Melons, *&c.* as alſo of Honey, Fowl and Fiſh, *&c.* The Country adjoining to *Little Tartary* is almoſt Deſart becauſe of thoſe Peoples Incurſions, who take as many Slaves as they can, to ſell them at *Crim*, from whence they are ſent to *Conſtantinople*. And becauſe fine Women are found amongſt thoſe Slaves, Merchants are not wanting to buy them. The Care taken to fell the Woods, and a Ditch made 100 Leagues long, cannot hinder thoſe frequent Incurſions. They ſo abuſed the *Ruſſians* in the preceeding Centuries, that, beſides the Tribute, the Duke of *Moſcovy* was forced to alight before the *Tartarian* Embaſſador, to offer him a Diſh of Milk; and which is more wonderfull, to lick up what was ſpilt by chance on his Horſe's Hair; and to be bare-headed whilſt the *Tartarian* was ſitting, as is affirmed by ſome. *Olearius* and other Authors ſpeak of a Plant that is found near *Samara*, *Aſtracan* and *Caſan*, like a Cucumber, in ſhape of a Lamb; and they affirm that the Graſs withers in every place where theſe extraordinary Plants reach, and that when they are ripe, the Stump groweth dry, and the Fruit is covered with a certain hairy Skin, which being prepared, makes a good Fur-lining; Wolves devour it becauſe it is like a Lamb; therefore the *Moſcovites* name it *Bonnaret*, that is, *Little Lamb*; and others, *Zoophyte*, or *Animal Plant* or *Plant Animal*. The Country affords alſo Salt, Brimſtone, Pitch and Tar, Hemp, Flax, Iron, Steel, and Copper-mines; alſo a kind of Fiſh named *Morſe*, which has very long Teeth fit for Handles of Knives and Scimitars, much valued in *Perſia*. Near Saint *Michael* the Archangel, there is a certain Rock called *Slude*, wherewith they make ſome Plates more tranſparent than Glaſs, that can neither be broken nor burn'd. Two or three different ſorts of Beer and Mead are the ordinary Drink among them. Their Buildings are almoſt all of Timber, Stones being ſcarce, which makes them ſo ſubject to be burn'd. It is true their loſs is not conſiderable, for their Houſes are very ordinarily furniſhed. Their woollen Cloth is very courſe. *Ruſſian* Leather is much valued in *Europe*. Fur-linings are ſo common there, that they have enough of them for themſelves and their Neighbours; and their Hunters are ſo skilfull, that they can wound the Beaſts Noſes only, to have the Skins whole.

The Moſcovites *Manners and Cuſtoms.*

The *Moſcovites* boaſt of being deſcended from the *Græcians*; they are generally very ſtrong; and their *Boyars* or Nobles love to appear with beg Bellies, as if their Nobility lay in their Guts. They have no other Surname but their Fathers proper Name, as *Alexis Alexiewitz*, that is, *Alexis Son of Alexis*. They delight alſo in long Beards, though they wear veary ſhort Hair. Their Gowns, with narrow Sleeves, reach down to their Heels. Their Collars and Shirts are commonly embroidered with Silk of different Colours. They wear only Caps and Buskins of read Leather inſtead of Shooes. Women are almoſt dreſſed like Men, only their Gowns are wider, their Caps very fantaſtical, and the Sleeves of their Shirts four or five ells long and much plaited. The *Moſcovites* are miſtruſtfull, treacherous, and ſo naturally cruel, that even the Executioner's Office is no diſcredit amongſt them. They are cunning in Trading, and deceive without Puniſhment, it being reputed Induſtry. They are ſo well us'd to Cold and Heat, that they indure both ſucceſſively without hurt. In their Collations they give Ginger bread, Brandy and Mead. They are naturally lazy, and Drunkenneſs is ſo common there, that they generally kill themſelves with it. Formerly they took Tabaco exceſſively; but in 1634 it was ſeverely prohibited, and the Tranſgreſſors were to be whipped, or to have their Noſtrils ſlit, if they ſhould but take any Snuſh; not only becauſe Families were ruined by ſuch an Expence, but becauſe it happened often that a Drunken Man falling a-ſleep with his Pipe lighted, fired the Houſe and part of the Town. Neverthelesſ, they ſmoak it ſtill privately, and uſe a Bull's Horn, with a Hole in the middle, and a little wooden Box to put the Tabaco in, having ſome Water in the Horn to ſweeten the Smoak. There is ſo little Complacency and Civility among them, that 'tis no wonder if they be unkind to Foreigners. They are naturally Proud, deſpiſe all Men, and think none comparable to themſelves. They live very frugally, and lie all on the Ground or on Benches, the Nobility and Gentry excepted. They are much addicted to Stealing, though ſeverely puniſhed for it. Their Sports are Wreſtling, Fighting at Fiſtycuffs, or with Sticks, and Sliding on the Ice. Their Muſick is compoſed of Hoboys and Bag-pipes, and their Dances are ſo ridiculous and brutiſh, that dancing Bears excell them.

The Duke's Succeſſion. The Government and Laws of Moſcovy.

We are ſo little acquainted with the Affairs and the ancient Hiſtory of *Moſcovy*, that it is difficult to ſpeak certainly of them. Nevertheleſs thus much we may collect; 'Tis ſaid that *Wolodimier*, Son of *Steſlaus*, was converted to the Catholick Faith in 988; and that he is properly the firſt Duke or Prince of that Country. The *Græcians* converted him, and he took the Name of *Baſilius* when he was baptized. *Joreſlaus* ſucceeded him; they reckon afterwards, *Wzevold*, *Wolodimier* II. *Wzevold* II. and 7 others whoſe Names are unknown. *George* I. *Demetrius* I. *George* II. *Iroſlaus*, *George* the Second's Brother, *Alexander*, *Daniel*, *John* named *Kaleta*, that is, *The Purſe*, becauſe he uſed to take a Purſe with him for Alms; *Simeon*, *John* II. *Demetrius* II. in 1400; *George* III. *Baſilius* III. *John Baſilides*, ſurnamed *The Great*, ſucceeded, and ſhook off the *Tartars* Yoke, who abuſed the Dukes of *Moſcovy*. This Prince married *Sophia Palæololus*, Daughter of *Thomas*, who was Brother to *Conſtantine* XIII. the laſt Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. He left *Baſilius* IV. who died in 1533. *John Baſilides* II. who was born in 1528, and died in 1584. *Theodorus* ſucceeded him, and died in 1598. *Borius Hodrinus*, or *Boritz* his Brother-in-law, took the Ducal-crown, and was charged with the Death of *Theodorus*, and of one of his Brethren named *Demetrius*. Others ſay, That the true *Demetrius* was alive, and appeared in *Poland*, where he married the Daughter of the Palatine of *Sandomiria*, who reſtored him. But becauſe he favoured Foreigners too much, he was called an Impoſtor, and put to death in 1606. *Baſil John*, named *Suiski*, was put in his place, and his tyrannical behaviour made him odious. The *Polanders* made him Priſoner, with two of his Brethren in 1610, under *Ladiſlaus*, Prince of *Poland*, whom the *Muſcovites* elected Duke. He took *Moſcow* in 1611; but was ſoon turned out; and the *Muſcovites*, naturally Enemies to all ſorts of Strangers, and deſirous to have a Duke of their own Nation, elected *Michael* called *Federowitz*, Son of *Fedornikitits*; Patriarch of *Moſcow*, and nearly related to the Tyrant *Baſilius*. *Michael* died in 1645. and left by *Eudoxa*, *Lucanowena*, *Alexis*, *Michael* or *Michalouk*, Duke of *Moſcovoy*, who died in 1676, and left among other Children, *Alexis* II. Duke of *Moſcovy*. The *Czar* alone gives Laws to his People, names the Governours of Provinces, ſends and receives Embaſſadors, and fixes the Taxes as he pleaſes. His Title, which ſeems to be derived from *Cæſar*, ſignifies *King* or *Emperor*. He is alſo called *Grand Signior*, and *Velika-Knes*, that is, *Great Duke*. His Coat of Arms is an Eagle with two Heads bearing three Crowns. His Council of State is commonly held in the night. There are ſix Juriſdictions to decide all Affairs; The firſt is for Strangers; The ſecond, for War-affairs; The third, for the Treaſury-affairs; The fourth, to receive divers Accounts; The fifth, for Civil-law-ſuits; And the ſixth, for Criminals. The Prince's Revenue is very conſiderable; for, beſides his Demeaſnes and the Taxes, he has an incredible Revenue from the Taverns he keeps; and, beſides that, he takes five *per cent.* of all Merchandizes. He has other Revenues for himſelf in particular, and takes poſſeſſion of all the Eſtates and Goods of all thoſe that die without Iſſue. And if there be any rich perſons incapable of ſerving him in the War, or elſewhere, he takes part of their poſſeſſions for himſelf, or for ſome Officer. And the *Czar*'s Power is ſo great, that he is Maſter of the Lives and Fortunes of all his Subjects, who acknowledge themſelves his Slaves, and whom he never calls but by diminutive Names, as *Jonny* or *Jenny*, for *John* and *James*, &c. This Power is maintained by three Rules; The firſt, That it is Death to all *Moſcovites* to travel without the Prince's leave. The ſecond, That to prevent all Changes which might happen by foreign Alliances, the *Czars* marry none but their Subjects. The third is, Ignorance; The *Moſcovites* being contented if they can but read and write. Juſtice is quickly adminiſtred, each Party pleading for himſelf. When a Debtor is unwilling to pay or to give Security, he becomes Slave to the *Czar*, or to ſome other, if the Prince pleaſes. Criminals are condemned to ſuffer the Strappado; or if the Crime deſerves Death, they are hanged or beheaded. Their Trade is conſiderable, and *Moſcovy* in general furniſhes foreign Countries with Honey, Wax, Tallow, Leather, Flax, Hemp, Furs, Feathers for Beds, Pitch and Tar, Salt, Sea-calf's-oil, Cavayar, *&c.* As for their Forces, they would be formidable to their Neighbours, if their Officers had Inclination, Conduct or Integrity which they often have not. For the *Czar* can in a little time Raiſe 100 or 200 thouſand Men. He keeps commonly 15000 Horſe, and 120000 Foot for his Guard and Garriſons, and 65000 Men beſides, under about an hundred Officers, to view the Frontiers every year towards *Tartary*, and prevent Incurſions. When the *Czars* want a great Army, the Nobles are forced to find Soldiers, and to keep them, proportionably to their Servants. Their Arms are the Sword, the Axe, the Bow, and the Muſket; they are hardy, and can live upon a ſmall matter; nevertheleſs more proper to maintain a Siege than to fight a Battle; for they have been always beaten in the Field by the *Polanders* and *Suedes*; and have had good Succeſs when beſieged. In general their Infantry is much more valued than their Cavalry. Their Forts are commonly of Wood and Earth. It is a very hard matter to know the *Czar*'s Titles, and the Pretence of War he made againſt the *Polanders* in 1645, was, That they had not given him the Titles due to him. One of his Predeceſſors cauſed an *Italian* Embaſſador's Hat to be nailed to his Head, becauſe he kept it on before him.

Their Language and Knowledge.

Their Language is very like that of the *Sclavonian* and *Poliſh*; and the *Sclavonian* is the Mother Tongue from which the *Moſcovite* was taken. They have borrowed their Letters of the *Græcians*, though they have much altered them, having ſo many double Letters, that their Alphabet contains forty. They write on Rolls of Paper cut like Fillets and paſted together twenty five or thirty ells long. They are extraordinary ignorant; having no Colleges nor Univerſities, and that out of Policy. Their Prieſts never preach, only read ſome Homilies in the Church. Becauſe they don't willingly admit Strangers, all Languages but their own are unknown to them. Their Children learn to read and write, which is enough to make a Doctor with them. They only acknowledge the artificial day, that is, from the Riſing of the Sun to his Setting. Their Year begins the firſt of *September*, receiving no other Epocha, but that of the Creation, which they believe was in *Autumn*. Their Leagues are certain Spaces named *Voreſt*.

Their Religion.

The *Moſcovites* were converted to Chriſtianity by the *Græcians*. All their Images are only in Paint; and St. *Nicholas* is the Protector of the Nation. Of all the Holy-days in the year, properly they keep none but the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin. But whatever is ſaid of their Converſion to the Faith; in ſeems plain that Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed there in the very firſt Centuries, ſince in the Subſcriptions of the Council of *Antioch* held under *Jovian*, we find the Name of one *Antipater* Biſhop of the *Roſſians* or *Ruſſians*. Nevertheleſs Chriſtianity afterwards was certainly aboliſhed there; for it is believed that it was reſtored in the Xth. or XIth. Century, as *Baronius* proves it. It is thought that *Wolodimier* was converted in 988, and that he took the Name of *Baſilius*, whom *Joreſlaus* ſucceeded. Let that be as it will, they have a particular Metropolitan Patriarch reſiding at *Moſcow*, not depending upon the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. There are three Arch-biſhops, *viz.* at *Novogrod*, *Suſdal*, and *Roſtrow*; and divers Biſhops. *Anthony Sielanua*, Metropolitan of all *Ruſſia*, Patriarch of *Moſcow*, was depoſed in a General Synod, for having contributed to the Diſorders in *Moſcovy* about Religion. The Patriarch is elected by the Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, and all the Clergy, and confirmed afterwards by the Duke; but if the Election doth not pleaſe him, another is choſen. They obſerve all the Ceremonies of the *Græcians*; receive the Communion in both kinds, and give it to Children of 7 years old, becauſe they begin then to ſin, as they ſay. They go to Confeſſion, and keep divers Faſts and Lents very ſtrictly. They pray for the Dead; make Proceſſions, Pilgrimages, the Sign of the Croſs, *&c.* but acknowledge not the Pope's Authority. They have divers Monaſteries of Monks and Nuns, whoſe Lives are very ſtrict.

Authors that ſpeak of Moſcovy.

Thoſe that deſire to know more Particulars may read *Paulus Jovius*'s Treatiſe concerning an Embaſſy from the great Duke *Baſilius* to Pope *Clement* VIIth. *Sigiſmond*, *Baron* of *Herberſtein's Relation*, *Poſſevin de rebus Moſcoviticis*. Another with the ſame Title printed at *Franckfort* in 1600. *Rainer Heidenſtein* concerning *Stephen*, King of *Poland*'s War againſt the *Moſcovites*. The Works of eight Authors collected in one Volume *De Ruſſorum Religione*, printed in 1582 at *Spire*. *Petr. Petræus de Erleſunda*'s *Chronicum Moſcoviticum*, *Cluverius*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Baronius*, *Spondanus*, *Raynoldi*, *John le Fevre*'s *Relation of Moſcovy*, *Crantzius*, *Michovius de rebus Sarmaticis*, *Cromer*, and the Hiſtorians of *Poland* and *Sweden*, *Lazicius*, *Bottero*'s Relations. *Edwin Sandys*. *Brerewood*. *Hornbeek*. *Hottinger*. A Relation of the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Embaſſy in *Moſcovy*, &c.

The **MOSELLE**, Lat. *Moſella* and *Obrinca*, according to *Ptolemy*. It ariſeth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Buſſans*, in the Confines of *Alſatia*, and *Franche Comte*, and then flowing Northward through *Lorrain*, watereth *Toul*, beneath which it takes in the *Seylle*, another great River from the Eaſt, ſo paſſeth *Thionville* and *Luxemburgh* to *Trier* or *Treves*, above which it takes in the *Sar*, and at *Coblentz* falls into the *Rhine*.

MOSES, a Prophet and Lawgiver of the *Jews*, Son of *Amram* by *Jochabed*, born after his Siſter *Miriam*, and his Brother *Aaron* in 2464 of the World, 808 after the Flood, and 428 after *Abraham*. The King of *Egypt* ordering all the *Hebrew* Male-Children to be killed, *Jochabed* hid him three Months; but for fear he ſhould be diſcovered, ſhe truſted to Providence, and expoſed him on the River *Nile*, in a place where *Thermutis*, *Pharaoh*'s Daughter uſed to bathe. This Princeſs finding him, and *Miriam* his Siſter asking her, If ſhe would have an *Hebrew* Nurſe for him, ſhe liked it, and the Child was delivered to his own Mother. Three years after he was carried to the Princeſs, adopted by her, and named *Moſes*, that is in the *Egyptian* Tongue, *Saved out of the Water*, *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſaith, That his Relations named him *Joachim* when he was circumciſed; and *Philo* adds, That *Thermutis* feigned her ſelf with Child, and pretended to bring forth *Moſes*. However he was educated with great Care, and having good Natural Parts, he quickly became perfect in all the *Egyptian* Sciences. *Philo* ſaith, That Maſters were ſent for out of *Greece*, *Chaldæa* and *Aſſyria*, to teach him; but it is certain, that Sciences were taught then in *Egypt*, *Joſeph* having increaſed them there. *Joſephus* and *Euſebius* ſay, *Moſes* made War againſt the *Æthiopians*, defeated and purſued them as far as *Saba*, which he took by the King's Daughter's Treachery; who falling in love with him, had his promiſe of marriage. But *Theodoret* and others account this a Fable. Holy Writ tells us, That *Moſes*, at forty years old, left *Pharaoh*'s Court to viſit his Brethren; and that he ſlew an *Egyptian* abuſing an *Iſraelite*, and thereupon retired into the Deſarts of *Midian*, where he married *Zipporah*, the Prieſt *Jethro*'s Daughter, whom *Artapanus* in *Euſebius* makes King of *Arabia*, and had two Sons by her, *Gerſhom* and *Eliezer*. In the year 2544 of the World, 887 after the Flood, and the 8th of *Moſes*'s life, he having ſpent forty years with his Father-in-law, God's Glory appear'd to him in the middle of a burning Buſh as he went towards *Horeb*, declaring his purpoſe of delivering his People *Iſrael* by his means: *Moſes*, out of Modeſty, alledged his Inability and Liſping; but God's Authority ſilenced his Excuſes; changing his Rod into a Serpent, and the Serpent into a Rod again; and made his Hand Leprous, and immediately cured it by the ſame application. Then he gave him his Brother *Aaron* to be his Interpreter: So to *Pharaoh* he went, to deſire him that the *Iſraelites* might go out to ſacrifice to the Lord their God. *Pharaoh* laughed at him, and at his Rod turned into a Serpent, ſeeing his Magicians do the like. And ſo his hardneſs of heart occaſioned the ten Plagues of *Egypt*, after which he let them depart in 2545 of the World, and God opening them a paſſage through the *Red Sea*, *Moſes* led them into the Deſart, where, after many Miracles, he received the Law on Mount *Sinai*, where ſtaying once forty days and forty nights, he found at his return, the People adoring a golden Calf, puniſhed the moſt Seditious, and obtained God's pardon. Afterwards he appointed all things belonging to the Tabernacle, and Conſecration of Prieſts, according to the pattern in the Mount. He had much adoe to govern ſo Seditious a People, though by his means they defeated divers Kings. Being near *Nebo*, God commanded him to go to the top of that Mountain, whence he ſaw the promiſed Land, and dy'd without pain or ſickneſs the 120th of his age, 2584 of the World. Holy Scripture ſaith, That he was buried in a Valley of the Land of *Moab* over-againſt *Beth-Peor*, and that the place of his Sepulture is unknown. St. *Jude* ſaith, The Arch-angel, St. *Michael*, contended with the Devil, who would as it's ſuppos'd have manifeſted *Moſes*'s Body to the *Iſraelites* to perſwade them to adore him. They mourned thirty days for him, *&c.* This holy man's Praiſes are to be found in the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, and *Philo* has wrote his Life in three Books. *Joſephus*, *Euſebius*, and St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria* mention many Pagan Authors, who commended him. *Numenius* ſaid, That *Pythagoras* and *Plato* took their Doctrine out of his Books, and that the laſt was an *Attick Moſes*. The Book of *Job* is attributed unto him, and the five Books called the *Pentateuch*, viz. *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*. *Philo in vita Moſis. Joſéphus l.* 2. 3, *&* 4. *Hiſt. Euſeb. in Chron. de Præp. Evang.* &c. *Clem. Alex. Theodoret. Genebrard l.* 1. *Chron. Salian. Torniel. Spond. in Annal. vet. Teſt. Bellarmin. Poſſevin.* &c.

☞ What is ſaid of *Moſes*'s Rod is curious. Moſt of the Doctors of the *Cabbala* affirm, That *Moſes*'s Miracles in *Egypt* and elſewhere were products of his Rod's Virtue, which as they believe, was created between the two Veſpers of the *Sabbath*; that is, in the Evening of the Sixth Day of the Creation, and on which was wonderfully ingraven God's moſt venerable name *Tetragrammaton*, or of four Letters. In the *Zoar*, a Comment on the five Books of *Moſes*, 'tis ſaid, the Miracles were marked on this Rod, with God's moſt holy Name. And *Jonathan* in his *Targum*, or *Chaldaick* Paraphraſe on the *Bible*, ſaith, That *Jethro*, his Father-in-law, hearing that *Moſès* had eſcaped out of *Egypt*, ſecured him in a Dungeon, where *Zipporah*, his Grand-daughter maintained him twenty Years. He adds, That *Moſes*, one day in *Jethro*'s Garden, returned thanks to God for his wonderful deliverance, and perceived afterwards a Rod, on which God's adorable Name was ingraven, which he pluck'd up, and took along with him. In the *Scalſeleth Hakabala*, a Chronological Hiſtory from the beginning of the World to the laſt Century, the ſame thing may be read. But it may be ſeen more particularly in a very ancient and ſcarce Commentary, intitled, *Medraſch Vaioſcha* printed at *Conſtantinople*. The Author ſays, That *Moſes* was about forty when he went out of *Egypt*; That one day being near a Well, and *Zipporah*, one of *Jethro*'s Daughters, coming thither, he liked her, and propoſed to marry her; to whom ſhe anſwered, That her Father led all thoſe that came to marry her, to a Tree in the middle of his Garden, of ſo particular and dangerous a quality, that it was preſent death to go near it: Then *Moſes* enquired whence that Tree came; *Zipporah* anſwered, That God, the Evening of the firſt *Sabbath* of the Creation, created a Stick, and gave it to *Adam*; *Adam* gave it to *Enoch*; *Enoch* to *Noah*; *Noah* to *Sem*; *Sem* to *Abraham*; *Abraham* to *Iſaac*; *Iſaac* to *Jacob*, who carried it into *Egypt*, and gave it to *Joſeph*; and *Joſeph* being dead, the *Egyptians* plundered his Houſe, and finding this Stick, carried it to *Pharaoh*'s Palace, where *Jethro*, one of the chief Magicians, perceiving it, took it away. Sometime after, *Jethro*, being in his Garden, thruſt it into the Ground, where it preſently took root, and Brought forth Bloſſoms and Fruit, therefore he left it there, and by the help of it, grown into a Tree, try'd all thoſe that deſigned to marry his Daughters. The ſame Author adds, That *Moſes* was introduced by *Zipporah* into *Jethro*'s Houſe, who promiſed him his Daughter, provided he fetched him ſuch a Stick out of his Garden, which *Moſes* did. *Jethro* ſurpriz'd at this, look'd upon *Moſes* as a Prophet, who was to deſtroy *Egypt*; therefore he put him into a Dungeon, where *Zipporah* found away to maintain him ſeven Years: At laſt ſhe deſired her Father to look if *Moſes* was ſtill alive, concealing that ſhe had kept him: *Jethro* finding *Moſes* in health, embraced him as God's Prophet, and gave him his Daughter in marriage. Another Doctor named *Abravenel*, whoſe Works are much eſteemed by the *Jews*, explains this Fable almoſt in the ſame ſence. He obſerves, That this wonderful Stick was never given to any other, not to *Joſhua* himſelf, who was his Diſciple and Succeſſor; and that when *Joſhua* hid the Ark with *Aaron*'s Rod, the Pot of Manna, and the Veſſel of Sacred Incenſe, *Moſes*'s Stick is not mentioned at all; whence he concludes, That *Moſes* going up to Mount *Nebo*, took God's Rod in his Hand, and was buried together with it, in an unknown Sepulchre. *Spon Recherches Curieuſes d' Antiquité.*

☞ Here I add a curious Obſervation concerning the manner how *Moſes* could eaſily and certainly know the Hiſtory from the Creation of the World, by the help of eight perſons only, who might reveal things one to another by word of mouth, though there were near 25 Centuries between *Adam* and *Moſes*. Thoſe eight perſons are *Adam*, *Methuſelah*, *Sem*, (*Noah*'s Son) *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *Levi* (*Amram*'s Grandfather) and *Amram* *Moſes*'s Father; which may be eaſily ſeen in the following Table.

Adam dy'd 930 of the World.

Methuſelah	born 688 dy'd 1656	was 242 years old when his Predeceſſor dy'd.	
Sem	born 1559 dy'd 2158	was 97	when his Predeceſſors dy'd.
Abraham	born 2039 dy'd 2213	was 119	
Iſaac	born 2139 dy'd 2318	was 74	
Jacob	born 2199 dy'd 2345	was 119	
Levi	born 2285 dy'd 2442	was 60	
Amram	born 2386 dy'd 2522	was 36	

Moſes born 2464 was 58 years of age when his Father *Amram* dyed; ſo he might know from him, what he had learned from *Levi*, and ſo on to *Adam*. *Geneſis* 5. 25, 35, *&* 49. *Exod. c.* 6.

MOSES, a Prelate, who attempted the *Iſhmaelites* Converſion in the IVth. Century; and was their Biſhop. *See* MAUVIA.

MOSES, a famous Impoſtor, who deceived the *Jews* in *Crete* about 432. He took *Moſes*'s Name to be conſiderable with thoſe People, whom he obliged to follow him, and precipitate themſelves into the Sea. *Socrates Hiſt. l.* 7. *c.* 37. *Baronius A. C.* 432. *n.* 85.

MOSES BAR-CEPHA, Biſhop of the *Syrians* in the Xth. Century, wrote a Treatiſe concerning Paradiſe in three parts, tranſlated out of *Syriack* into *Latin* by *Andrew Maſius*. He was different from *Moſes* called *Mardenus*, ſent to *Rome* in the XVIth. Century by the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and Author of a *Syriack New Teſtament*. *Maſius in addit. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Spond. in Annal. Genebrard in Chron.*

MOSES BEN-MAIMON or *Maimonides*, a Rabbi, called by the *Jews*, *the Eagle of the Doctors*, and *Rambam*, from the firſt Letters of his name. They add, that from *Moſes the Lawgiver*, to *Moſes Maimon*, no Genius has been comparable to theſe two. He was Learned in the Law, *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy, and Phyſick, and left divers Works; one concerning Aſtrology, call'd *Doctor perplexorum*, tranſlated by *John Buxtorf*. He was the moſt Learned Man among the *Jews*, and it may be moſt averſe from their Superſtitions. He was born at *Cordoua* in *Spain*, and is commonly named *Moſes Ægyptius*, becauſe he retired into *Egypt*, where he was the *Soldan*'s Phyſician, about the middle of the XIIth Century. Thoſe that deſire to learn the Doctrine and the Canon-Law, contained in their *Talmud*, may read this Authors Compendium of it in good Hebrew, wherein he has cut off moſt part of the Fables and Impertinencies of the *Talmud*; the Title of the Book is *Jadhazaca*, and it was printed at *Venice* and *Conſtantinople*; ſome Treatiſes whereof were tranſlated into Latin. He alſo wrote ſome Comments on the *Miſna*, which is as the *Talmud*'s Text; and thoſe Comments have been tranſlated into *Rabbinical Hebrew*, which is read now, it being not found in *Arabick*. He alſo compoſed another Work in *Arabick*, intituled, *Mòre Nevokim*, tranſlated alſo into *Rabbinical Hebrew*, and afterwards into *Latin*, probably the ſame that was printed at *Paris* in 1520; *Buxtorf*'s Son alſo tranſlated it. This Book *More Nevokim*, ſeems to deſtroy the *Jewiſh* Religion, containing many Philoſophical Arguments contrary to their Fathers Traditions; and it cauſed great quarrels among the Rabbies of the XIIth. Century. The *French Jews* condemned the Author, and burnt the Book, but ſome moderate *Spaniards* appeaſed all thoſe Diſputes; and ever ſince the *Jews* prefer this Rabbi's Opinions before any others. Read *Buxtorf*'s Preface to his tranſlation of *More Nevokim*. *Cunæus l.* 1. *de Repub. Hebr. Caſaubon*, *Voſſius*, &c.

MOSES MICOTSI, a *Spaniſh* Rabbi, Author of a learned Book on the Commandments of the Jewiſh Law, printed in *Fol.* at *Venice* in 1547, which is very often quoted under the Title of *Sepher Mitſevoth Gadol*, that is, *The great Book of Precepts*; becauſe it explains at large what relates to thoſe Precepts. M. *Simon*. There are few *Jews* that have handled this Matter ſo Learnedly and Judiciouſly as this Author.

MOSKESTROOM or *Maelſtroom*, a famous Abyſs in the Northern Ocean, towards the Weſt part of *Norway*, commonly called *the Sea's Navel*, or *the Northern Carybdis*: Some ſay that it is forty miles about, though but thirteen according to *Kirker*. It ſwallows up the Waters for ſix hours, and caſts them up again with ſuch a terrible noiſe, that it may be heard many Miles off in calm weather. When its motion is violent, it is impoſſible to draw back and ſave a Ship that is got into its Circumference. Whales themſelves cannot eſcape at that time; but their Bodies bruiſed againſt the Rocks, are caſt up again, like the Relicks of Wrecks. *Herbinius de admirandis Mundi Cataractis.*

MOSQUES, the name given to publick places, where *Mahometans* meet to pray, from the *Arabian* word *Meſged*, which ſignifies the place of Worſhip: Many Travellers have ſpoken of thoſe Moſques. *Quiclet* ſpeaks thus; All Moſques are ſquare, and built with good Stones. Before the chief Gate there is a ſquare Court paved with white Marble, and low Galleries round about, whoſe Roof is ſupported with Marble Columns, where the *Turks* waſh themſelves before they go into the Moſque, even in the middle of Winter. The Walls are all white, except ſome places where God's name is written in large *Arabick* Characters. In each Moſque there is a great number of Lamps, and betwixt the Lamps hang many Chryſtal Rings, Oſtriches Eggs, and other Curioſities ſent out of Foreign Countries, which make a fine ſhow, when the Lamps are lighted. About every Moſque there are ſix high Towers, each having three little open Galleries, one above another; thoſe Towers, as well as the Moſques, are all covered with Lead, adorned with Gildings and other Ornaments; and are called *Minarets*; from thence inſtead of a Bell, ſome Men named *Muezins*, call the People to Prayer. Moſt part of the Moſques have each an Hoſpital, where all Travellers, of what Religion ſoever, are entertained during three days. Each Moſque has alſo a place called *Tarbé*, which is the Burying-place of its Founders; within it is a Tomb ſix or ſeven foot long, covered with a large Velvet or green Satin-cloth, like our Palls; at the two ends are two Candleſticks, and two Wax-tapers, with many Seats round about for thoſe that read the *Alcoran* for the deceaſed Souls. It is not lawful to enter the Moſque with Shooes, or Stockings on; therefore they cover the Pavement with Stuffs ſow'd like Fillets, a little diſtant one from another, and the Moſques are full of them; each Fillet may hold a row of Men kneeling, ſitting, or proſtrated, according to the time of their Ceremonies. And it is not lawful for Women to enter, ſo they ſtay in the Porches without. They have neither Altars nor Images, but when they pray, they turn towards *Mecca*, where *Mahomet*'s Tomb is. *Quiclet Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

MOSTIERS (*Anſelm de*) a *French* Aſtrologer and Poet, famous in *Robert* named *the Good* and *the Wiſe* King of *Naples*, and Earl of *Provence*'s Court. He foretold *Charles* Duke of *Calabria*, the King's Son's death; and Queen *Jane* I. *Charles*'s Daughter, and *Robert*'s Grand-Daughter's unhappy end. He dy'd about 1348. *Petrarch* mentions him. *Nôtredamus vie des Poetes. Prov. La Croix du Main. Bibl. Franc.*

La MOTHE, a little Town of *Lorrain*, on a ſteep Rock, eſteemed impregnable, yet taken by the Mareſchal *de la Force*, under *Lewis* XIII. in 1634, and afterwards ruined.

MOTHE-LE-VAYER (*Francis de lay*) Son of *Felix*, Member of the *French* Academy, and one of the moſt learned Men of his time in all Sciences, was Tutor to *Philip* of *Orleans*, and for one year to King *Lewis* the XIVth. his Brother. His Works are well known in three Volumes in *Fol.* or in fifteen 12o. He favoured Scepticiſm, and dy'd very old in 1671.

MOTHER OF GOD, the name of an Order of Knights inſtituted in 1233, and confirmed in 1262, by Pope *Urban* the IVth. under *Dominick*'s Rules. They wore a white Caſſock and a red Croſs Patee, with two red Stars, in Chief, on the Stomach; and over the Caſſock an aſh-coloured Cloak. Their Profeſſion was to take a particular care of Widows and Orphans, and to pacifie diſunited Families. They had a great Maſter over them, but no Convents to live in common, every one living in his own Houſe, with his Family, and therefore were called in jeſt, *The joyfull Brethren. Andr. Favin Theatre d'honneur & de Chevalerie.*

MOTIR, one of the little *Molucca* Iſlands in *Aſia*, under the Line, between *Gilolo* and *Celebes*, belonging to the *Dutch.*

MOTULA or *Motala*, a little Town of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Bari.*

MOUCHI (*Anthony de*) or *de Monchi* named *Demochares*, Doctor of *Sorbonne*, and Prebendary of *Noyon* in *France*, was ſo zealous in perſecuting the Proteſtants in the XVIth. Century, that he was named *Inquiſitor of the Roman Faith.* The Men whom he imployed to look out the Proteſtants, even in Deſart places and Caves, from him were denominated *Moucharts.* He was at the Council of *Trent*, wrote ſeveral Books, and dyed at *Paris* in 1574. The moſt conſiderable of his Works. is that *De Sacrificio Miſſæ.*

MOUHEMMET-EL-MOHADI, *Sahab-Zaman*, the name of the 12th. Califf, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſor in the Sect of the *Perſians* or *Schaiais.* He is ſurnamed *Sahab Zaman*, that is, *Lord of Time*, becauſe the *Perſians* believe that he is not dead, but remains hidden till a certain time, and then ſhall come to maintain his Religion: Upon this Perſuaſion many Perſons bequeath him Houſes ready furniſhed, and Stables of fine Horſes to accommodate him at his return. Thoſe things are kept with much Superſtition, it being unlawful for any to uſe them, the Houſes being ſhut up, and the Horſe well kept, with a Revenue ſettled upon them for their maintenance. *Tavernier*'s *Travels.*

MOULEY-ARCHY, King of *Tafilet*, *Fez*, *Morocco* and *Sus*; *Mouley Mahomet*'s Brother, not thinking himſelf ſecure at *Zaoüias*, retired to *Quiviane*, where the Prince named *Hali-Solyman* received him honourably for his Merit's ſake, his Quality being unknown. He made *Archy* his Lord Treaſurer and Chief Juſtice, and committed the whole Government to him, which gave him occaſion to make himſelf abſolute Maſter. Firſt of all he ſurprized the Caſtle or *Dar Michael*, under pretence of viſiting the Governor, whom he rack'd to death to make him confeſs where his Treaſure was; he took alſo above 200000 *Metecals*, which make about 80000 pounds, from a *Jew*, and diſtributing ſome Money to the Inhabitants thereabouts, raiſed Men, and with them defeated the King of *Quiviane*, his Benefactor, whom he forced to declare where his Treaſure was, and to put to death afterwards. *Mouley-Mahomet*, his Brother, hearing this, marched with an Army againſt him, but was defeated and beſieged in *Tafilet*, where he dyed; then the Town ſurrendered, and all the Xeriffs or Princes of the Country ſubmitted unto him. Having thus conquered that Country, he took alſo *Theza* and the two Towns of *Fez*, the *New* and *Old*, and became Maſter of the richeſt Kingdom in *Africa* in 1665. The year following he conquered the *Algarbes* near *Gibralter*, and the Town of *Zaoüias.* He conquered the Kingdom of *Morocco* in 1667, whoſe King, or rather Tyrant, he cauſed to be drawn at a Mule's Tail. In 1668 he reduced *Taradant*, a Town of the Principality of *Sus.* Afterwards he overcame the *Chavanets*, eſteemed the beſt Soldiers of *Barbary*, and the Province of *Hacha* ſubmitted unto him. Thence he went to St. *Cruz* or *Aguader-Aguer* with 48000 Foot, and 25000 Horſe; but the Inhabitants capitulated preſently; afterwards he beſieged *Illec*, which the Prince having abandoned, the Inhabitants ſurrendered: But going further to *Sudan*, an Army of 100000 *Negroes* forced him to retire, and end his Conqueſts, which extended from the Limits of *Tremeſen* to thoſe of *Sudan*, near 300 Leagues long, and about 350 Leagues broad from the Sea-coaſt to *Touet* and *Dras*, Provinces of the Kingdom of *Tafilet.* Being returned to *Fez* in 1669, he applied himſelf to heap up Money, and tyrannize over his People. Nevertheleſs he enacted very good Laws for the ſecurity of the High-ways and Trade, which inriched the Country. He died ſtrangely in 1672: Having kept the Paſſover according to the *Turkiſh* way at *Morocco*, and drunk exceſſively at a Feaſt, as he uſually did, he took Horſe in that condition, and coming to a Walk of Orange-trees, his Horſe ran away with him ſo ſpeedily, that a large branch of an Orange-tree broke his Scull in pieces. *Moüette Hiſt. du Royaume de Moroc.*

MOULEY-CHERIFF, King of *Tafilet*, pretended that he was of *Mahomet*'s Blood by the marriage of *Fatima*, *Mahomet*'s Daughter with *Hali*, whoſe Poſterity was ſpread in the Kingdoms that had embraced the *Alcoran.* He had 24 Sons, the chief whereof were *Mouley-Mahomet*, King of *Tafilet*; *Mouley-Archy* alſo King of *Tafilet*, mentioned in the foregoing Article; *Mouley-Iſhmael*, or *Semein*, *Archy*'s Succeſſor, who reigned in 1686. *Moüette, Hiſt. du Royaume de Moroc.*

MOULEY-ISHMAEL or *Semein*, King of *Fez*, *Morocco* and *Tafilet*, ſucceeded the famous *Mouley-Archy*, his Brother, in 1672. But *Mouley-Hamet Meherez*, his Nephew, who was Vice-Roy of *Morocco*, made himſelf be proclaimed King of *Morocco*; and *Mouley-Aram*, his Brother Vice-Roy of *Tafilet* made himſelf abſolute there. *Semein* made War againſt them, and took *Morocco* in 1676, and *Tafilet* in 1678. He took alſo in 1681, from the *Spaniards*, the Fortreſs of *Mamora*, wherein he found 88 pieces of Braſs, and 15 of Iron Cannon, beſides Muskets and other Arms, which was more than he had before in all his Kingdoms. He ſent the ſame year ſome Embaſſadors into *France*, for the continuing a Peace with *France. Moüette, Hiſt. du Royaume de Moroc.*

MOULEY-MAHOMET, King of *Tafilet* ſucceeded his Father *Mouley-Cheriff*; but *Mouley-Archy*, his Brother, rebelled, and left the Court to make War againſt him. *Mahomet* having purſued and taken *Archy*, was contented to ſend him to Priſon, out of which he eſcaped, but was retaken and ſhut up more ſtrictly; nevertheleſs he eſcaped again, and went to *Zaoüias*, and thence to *Quiviane*; as you may ſee in the Article of *Mouley-Archy*, &c.

MOULIN or *Molin* (*Charles du*) a famous Lawyer born at *Paris* in 1500. His Family was Noble, and *Papyrius Maſſon* mentions a thing that is very ſingular, *viz.* That thoſe of the Family of *Moulin* were related to *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, which ſhe acknowledged her ſelf in 1572, ſpeaking with *Francis*, Duke of *Montmorency*, Mareſchal of *France*, and Embaſſador of *England.* This Relation probably came by *Thomas Bulloigne*, Viſcount of *Rochefort*, that Queen's Grandfather by the Mother's ſide. For *Sanderus* and others ſay, That this *Rochefort* being Embaſſador in *France*, gave his Daughter *Anne* of *Bulloigne*, to a Gentleman of *Brie*, a

Friend and Relation of his, to take care of her Education; and this Gentleman is ſuppoſed to be the Lord of *Fontenay* in *Brie*, of the Family of *du Moulin*. This Branch came from *Denis du Moulin*, Lord of *Fontenay* in *Brie*, Archbiſhop of *Tholouſe*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, and biſhop of *Paris*, where he dy'd in 1447. *Charles du Moulin* was a very learned Man, and compoſed many Works, collected into three Volumes *Fol. De Uſuris. Extricatio Labyrinthi dividui & individui. De Dignitatibus, Magiſtratibus & Civibus Romanis. Novus Intellectus quinque Legum. De Muneribus & Honoribus*, &c. He was called the *French Papinian, the French and German Lawyer*, and dyed at *Paris* in 1566, a Roman Catholick, as it is ſaid, though a Proteſtant before. *S. Marthe. Thuanus. Sanderus. Paquier*, &c.

MOULIN *(Peter du)* a Proteſtant Miniſter, Son of *Joachim du Moulin*, Miniſter at *Orleans*, taught Philoſophy in *Holland*, was Miniſter at *Charenton*, and *Catharine de Bourbon*, Princeſs of *Navarre*, *Henry* the IVth's Siſter's Chaplain. He compoſed many Works, and died at *Sedan* in 1658, the 90th. of his Age, leaving three Sons. *La vie de du Pleſſis Mornay. Galter. Chron. Meurſius Athen. Batav.* &c.

MOULINS, the chief Town of *Bourbonnois* in *France*, on the River *Allier*, in Latin *Molina* and *Molinum*, the Reſidence of the Princes of *Bourbon*, who built the Caſtle, where many Kings have taken their delight. It is a large, pleaſant and ancient Town, famous for its Mineral Waters, and for Sciſſors and knives made there. *Charles* IX. called thither a conſiderable aſſembly of the Nobles of the Kingdom and the firſt Preſidents of Parliaments in 1565; where the famous Edict of *Moulins* was publiſhed, containing 86 Articles. *Thuanus, Du Cheſne*, &c.

MOUNCH-DENNY, or *Cadier Arthur*, that is, *Arthur*'s Chair, a prodigious high Hill of *Brecknockſhire* in *South-Wales*, three miles South of *Brecknock*; of which this wonder is reported by *Speed*, atteſted unto him by eight of the chief men of *Brecknock*, who came out of civility to viſit him when he was in theſe Parts, and gave him this account upon their Credit and Trials; That from the top of this Hill they had often caſt down from the North-Eaſt Rock, their Cloaks, Hats and Staves, but that they were ſtill repulſed and blown up, ſo that none of them would fall. This they attributed to the Clouds, racking much lower than the top of the Hill, affirming, that nothing would deſcend from thence but Stones, or things of a Metallick Subſtance.

MOUNSTER, Lat. *Momomia*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland* on the [illegible] ſeparated from *Connaught*, by the River *Shannon*, on the E. it has *Leinſter*, on the S. and W. the *Virginian Ocean*. It is in length from N. to S. 90 Miles, in breadth 100, divided into ſix Counties, *viz. Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Deſmond* and *Tipperary*. The Soil is for the moſt part extraordinary for Corn and Paſture. The chief City is *Limerick*, the reſt are *Caſhal, Cork, Kingſale* and *Waterford*, The *Iriſh* call this Province *Mocon*.

MOUNT or *Mountain*, an aſcent of Ground above the Surface of the Terreſtrial Globe. Some are very high, always covered with Snow; ſome middling, and others low, which w[illegible]ll Hills, or Riſing-grounds. *Eratoſthenes* affirms, That [illegible] higheſt Mountain's perpendicular aſcent is not above ten [illegible]ongs, or about half a League. *Pliny* obſerves, That *Dicæarchus* found by Dioptrick Inſtruments, that Mount *Pelion* in *Theſſaly* was ſo high. And *Plutarch* in *Paulus Æmilius* ſaith, That *Xenagoras*, another famous Mathematician, found Mount *Olympus*, in the ſame Country, to be of the ſame height, which is about 1270 paces. We find no greater perpendicular height attributed to Mountains by ancient Authors, except *Cleomedes*, who *l.* 1. *Of Meteors*, makes it of 15 Furlongs, or about two miles. But thoſe Authors ſpoke only of the Mountains of *Greece*, becauſe known to them, and not of others; as, the *Alps* in *Europe*, the *Taurus* in *Aſia*, the *Atlas* in *Africa*, and the *Andes* in *Peru*. Theſe laſt are the moſt conſiderable, after which are the *Pyrenæan*, the the *Cevennes*, the *Vogeſe*, the *Jura*, the *Appennine*, the *Sudetes*, the *Rhodope, Pindus, Grampius*, &c. in *Europe*. The *Antitaurus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Imaus*, &c. in *Aſia*. The *Mountains of the Moon* in *Africa*. As for particular Mountains, we have alſo thoſe Mountains of *Greece* ſo famous in the Poets, *viz. Parnaſſus, Helicon, Cytheron, Olympus, Athos, Pelion, Oſſa*, &c. In *Aſia*, the Mountains ſo famous in Holy Writ, *viz. Horeb, Sinai, Carmel*, &c. In *Africa*, the *Pic of Teneriffe*, reputed one of the higheſt Mountains of the Earth. There are alſo Mountains that vomit Fire, as *Ætna* or Mount *Gibel* in *Sicily*; the *Veſuvius* or *Monti di Somma* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; the *Hecla* in *Iſeland*, &c. See all theſe Mountains each in its particular Article.

MOUNTACUTE, a ſharp-pointed Hill in the South parts of *Somerſetſhire*, which has the honour to give the Title of Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Francis Brown*, deſcended from *Anthony Brown*, created Viſcount *Mountacute* in the Reign of Queen *Mary* in 1554, which *Anthony* was deſcended from *Thomas Mountacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, created Lord *Mountacute*, and afterwards Marquiſs *Mountacute* by King *Edw.* IV. *Dugdale*.

MOUNTAGUE *(Edward)* of *Hemyngton in Com. Northampt.* Eſq; a deſcendant (as 'tis generally ſuppoſed) of a Branch of the ancient Family of *Mountacute*, whence thoſe who were long ſince Earls of *Salisbury* did ſpring, being a perſon learned in the Laws, and thereupon called to the ſtate and degree of Serjeant, was in 29 *Henry* VIII. made choice of for one of the King's Serjeant, whence he mounted by degrees, and at laſt became Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, in the 37th. of that Reign. *Edward* his Son and Heir had Iſſue, ſix Sons, 1. Sir *Edward* made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James*; 2. Sir *Walter*; 3. Sir *Henry*; 4. Sir *Charles*, all Knights; 5. *James* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and 6. Sir *Sidney Mountague* Knight; of which Sons, Sir *Edward* was by Letters Patents, bearing date 19 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mountague* of *Boughton in Com. Northamp.* living to be very aged, and ſtanding firm in his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. was ſeized on by the command of the Parliament, and made Priſoner in the *Savoy* in the *Strand*. He died in 1664. *Edward* his Son and Heir ſucceeding him, married *Anne*, the ſole Daughter of Sir *Ralph Winwood*, principal Secretary of State to King *James*, and by her hath had Iſſue, two Sons, *Edward*, who died unmarried, and *Ralph*; as alſo one Daughter called *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Daniel Harvey* Knight, lately Embaſſador—— The Third Brother to *Edward* the firſt Earl of *Mountague*, was *Henry*, who being a ſedulous Student of the Laws in the *Middle Temple, London*, became the Autumn-Reader in that Honourable Society in 4 *Jacobi*, and ſhortly after that Recorder of the City of *London*; 8 *Jacobi* conſtituted the King's Serjeant; 14 *Jacobi* made Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, and in the 18th of that Reign conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mountague* of *Kymbolton in Com. Hunt.* and Viſcount *Mandeville*; and after this, 1 *Car.* I. being created Earl of *Mancheſter*, was made Lord Privy-Seal in the 4th. year of that King's Reign. *Edward* his Son and Heir ſucceeding him, for his good ſervice in order to King *Charles* II's Reſtauration, was by that Prince made Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold. He married five Wives, 1. *Suſanna*, Daughter to *John Hill* of *Honiley in Com. Warw.* 2ly, *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had iſſue, *Robert* his Son and Heir; and two Daughters, the Lady *Frances*, married to *Henry*, Son to *Robert Sanderſon* Biſhop of *Lincoln*; and *Anne*, married to *Robert* Earl of *Holland*. His 3d. Wife was *Eſſex*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Cheeke* of *Pirgo in Com. Eſſex.* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue, ſix Sons, *Edward, Henry, Charles, Thomas, Sidney* and *George*; and two Daughters, *Eſſex* and *Lucie*. His 4th Wife was *Eleonor*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wortley* of *Wortley in Com. Ebor.* Knight and Baronet. His 5th, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, who had formerly been married to *James* Earl of *Carliſle*, and afterwards to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*. *Robert*, his Son and Heir married *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton* of *Eaſton Mauduit in Com. Northampt.* Knight of the Bath, and hath had Iſſue by her, four Sons, *Edward* and *Henry* who died young; as alſo *Charles* and *Robert*; and four Daughers, *Anne, Elizabeth, Catharine* and *Eleonor*

Sir *Sidney Mountague*, youngeſt Brother to *Edward* the firſt Lord *Mountague*, ſucceeded *Edward* his Son and Heir of *Hinchinbrook in Com. Hunt.* Eſq; which *Edward* being ſingularly skilled in the Mathematicks, whereby he arrived to very great knowledge in Maritime Affairs, having by his prudent Deportment in the time of the late Uſurpation, obtained the ſole command of the *Engliſh* Navy, made ſuch uſe of his Power and Intereſt with the Mariners, as that without Bloodſhed or any hazardous Conteſts he ſo wrought upon them, that they peacefully delivered up the whole Fleet unto King *Charles* II. for which good Service he was made choice of for one of the Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter; and 12 *Car.* II. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mountague*, of St. *Neots* in *Com. Hunt.* as alſo to the Honour of Viſcount, by the Name of Viſcount *Hinchinbrook*, and likewiſe created Earl of *Sandwich*. This Earl married *Jemima*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Crew* of *Stene* in *Com. North.* by whom he had Iſſue ſix Sons, *Edward*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; *Sidney, Oliver, John, Charles* and *James*; and four Daughters, *Jemima*, married to Sir *Philip Carteret*, Knight, eldeſt Son to Sir *George Carteret*, Knight and Baronet, Vice-chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; who died unmarried; *Anne*, wedded to Sir *Richard Edgecombe* of Mount *Edgecomb* in *Com. Cornub.* Knight of the Bath; and *Catharine*. And ſerving his Majeſty as Vice-admiral with great Courage and Loyalty in the dangerous Fight at Sea, betwixt the *Engliſh* Fleet and *Dutch*, on *Tueſday* 28 *Maii*, 1672, being at that time 47 years of Age, had the unhappy Fate then to loſe his Life. *Edward*, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, married the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard*, Earl of *Burlington*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Edward* and *Richard*, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter. *Dugdale*.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, Lat. *Montes Lunæ*, are a ridge of Mountains which run croſs *Africa* from Eaſt to Weſt, ſeparating the Kingdom of *Goiame* to the North, from the *Lower Æthiopia* to the South. The Ancients ſuppoſed the *Nile* to ſpring out of theſe Mountains which is found to be a Miſtake; that River riſing in a Plain on the North-ſide of theſe Mountains.

MOUNT-AVENTIN, a Mountain of *Rome*, ſo named from *Aventinus*, King of *Alba*; in Italian *il Monte Aventino*, or *il Monte di S. Sabina*. There *Remus* and *Tatius*, Kings of the *Sabines*, were buried, and there *Remus* ſeeing but ſix Vultures, was obliged to yield to *Romulus*, who ſaw twelve on *Mount-Palatine*, therefore this Mountain was a long time out of the City, as a Place of ill Omen; but the Emperor *Tiberius* took it in; or *Ancus Martius* the fourth King of *Rome*, as others ſay. *Aul. Gell. l.* 3. *c.* 14. *Eutrop. l.* 1.

MOUNT-CAPITOLINE, a Mountain of *Rome* included in the City by *Romulus*, was ſo named from the Latin word *Caput*, a *Head*; becauſe a Man's Scull was found in the Foundations of *Jupiter Feretrius*'s Temple. It was before called *Saturnian*, becauſe *Saturn* dwelt there; afterwards *Tarpeian*, becauſe of the Veſtal *Tarpeia* buried there under the *Sabines* Shields; and now, *il Campidoglio*. There were ſixty Temples or holy places on it, the moſt conſiderable being that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The top of the Mountain, named *Rupes Tarpeia*, was the place of Execution, whence Malefactors were thrown down. *Tit. Liv l.* 1. *Florus, l.* 1.

MOUNT CARMEL, a Name of an Order of Knights, to which is joined the ancient Order of *S. Lazarus of Jeruſalem*, by the *French*. The Knights have on the left ſide of their Cloak a velvet or Cheſnut colour'd Satin Croſs hemmed with a border of Argent, and the middle of the Croſs in a Circle charged with the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin environed with Rays of Gold, all embroidered; and wear before their Stomach a golden Croſs, and in the middle of it the Virgin's Picture enamell'd, and hanging on a ſilk Ribbon. *Lewis* XIVth. King of *France*, confirmed the Inſtitution of this Order in 1664. *Favin, Theatre d' Honneur & de Chevalerie*. There are five great Priories in this Military Order, and 140 Commanderies, *viz*. 28 under each Priory, to which the King names the Officers either by Sea or by Land, whoſe Services are conſiderable. The chief conventual Houſe of the Order, is the Commandery of *Boigny* near *Orleans*. The firſt grand Priory is that of *Normandy*, the Reſidence whereof is near *Rouen*. The ſecond is that of *Bretaigne*. The third, that of *Burgundy*. The fourth, that of *Flanders*. And the fifth, that of *Languedoc*. The Council for the Order's Affairs is held at *Paris*, and is compoſed of the great Vicar-general, who is Preſident; the Attorney general, the great Maſter of Ceremonies, the Treaſurer, the Secretary, and five Councellors of the Order, *&c. Etat de France*, 1687.

MOUNT-ÆOLUS, a Mountain of *Umbria* in *Italy*, about eight miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, hollow within and of all ſides of the Rocks full of Cracks and Chinks, out of which impetuous and violent Winds burſt in Summer, which the Inhabitants of *Cæſium*, a Town ſituated behind this Mountain, by their Induſtry make uſefull, diſpoſing ſome Pipes ſo, that the Wind comes through them into their Cellars, and cools their Wines, Waters and Fruits. 'Tis reported that the Heat is as violent thereabouts in Summer as under the torrid Zone, and that no Creature can endure it at Noon. The Winds are more or leſs violent according to the degree of Heat, for they only blow four hours before Noon, and four hours after, and not at all in the Night. *Kirker in Latio.*

MOUNT-ESQUILINE, a Mountain of *Rome* added to the City by *Servius Tullius*, the ſixth King of *Rome*, ſo named from *Excubiæ*, which ſignifies *watch and ward*, becauſe Sentinels ſtood there. 'Tis now called *il Monte di S. Maria Maggiore*, becauſe Saint *Mary* the Greater's Church is built on it. *Varro de L. Lat. lib.* 4.

MOUNT-FALCON, Prior of the Templars of *Toulouſe*, was the firſt Promoter of the extraordinary Proceedings againſt the Knights of that Order in 1307. He had been condemned to perpetual Impriſonment by the Grand Prior of *Paris*, with the Italian *Noffus*. Theſe two Wretches, to gain Liberty, reſolved to charge all the Knights with Impiety and other horrid Crimes, and found ways to ſpeak, and deliver ſome Memoirs to the King's Officers. The Order was aboliſh'd, and many Templars burnt publickly. But theſe two Informers had an unhappy End; one was hanged, and the other killed. *La Faille*'s *Annales de Toulouſe*.

MOUNT OF OLIVES, near *Jeruſalem* Eaſtwards, 600 Paces high from the Brook of *Cedron*, which is in the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, to the Top. And this agrees with the 600 Furlongs or 750 Paces, according to *Joſephus*, the Valley being deeper at that time than it is now, becauſe filled up ſince with the Ruins of the Town and Temple. It affords a pleaſant proſpect. And the Weſt-ſide gives you a ſight of all the Town of *Jeruſalem*, and Eaſt-ward, you may ſee the Mountains of *Arabia*, the River *Jordan* and the dead *Sea:* towards the South, the Proſpect reaches as far as *Hebron* and towards the North, up to the Country about *Samaria*. 'Tis about 2000 Paces long from North to South, and is divided into three Tops or little Hills, the middlemoſt whereof is the higheſt, and that on the South the loweſt, which is named the *Mount of Scandal*. 'Tis ſaid that they were all polluted by the Tabernacles of the falſe Gods worſhipped by *Solomon*'s Concubines; *viz*. The higheſt by the Idol *Aſtaroth*; The ſecond, by *Chemoſh* the *Moabites* Idol; And the third, by *Milchom* the *Ammonites* Idol. 'Tis very fruitfull, being covered with Corn, or Olive-trees, whence it has its Name. On the middle Hill the Ruins of a ſtately Church built by *Helena* are to be ſeen, *viz*. Some Pieces of Walls, with the Baſes or Columns that ſupported the Roof. In the middle of the Round there is a little Octogon Chapel, whoſe Roof ends in a Cupola, built with Stones. The Pavement is alſo of Stones, except the Place where our Saviour is ſaid to have ſtood when he aſcended into Heaven, there the Rock is naked, and the Print of his left Foot miraculouſly made 3 large Inches deep. To hinder the People from treading upon this Sacred Rock, the Chriſtians have laid about it a little edge of cemented Stone, a little above the Pavement, leaving one Side open to kiſs the Footſtep. On the Weſt there is a little Moſque for the *Turks* who are Maſters of the Place. 'Tis obſerved by the Figure of *J. CHRIST*'s Foot printed in the Rock, that his Face was towards the North; and there is but one Footſtep. Some ſay that the Impreſſion of his two Feet was there, and that the *Turks* have taken away that of the right Foot, to keep it in their great Moſque. The pretended Holineſs of that Place deſerves the mentioning of ſome few Obſervations ſaid to be made by St. *Paulin* and St. *Hierom*, &c. And firſt, That the ancient *Chriſtians*, endeavouring to pave the Chapel with Marble and Jaſper, could never fix them to the Rock where the Foot-ſtep is. Secondly, That the Footſtep being printed on the ground, and the *Chriſtians* out of Devotion taking ſome away, the Figure was never the deeper, and no way altered. Thirdly, That St. *Helen*, building the ſtately Temple mentioned before, the *Cupola* directly above the Place whence *J. CHRIST* aſcended into Heaven, could never be covered; ſo that they were forced to let it ſtand uncovered, like the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. Nevertheleſs things are altered now; for the Pavement in the Chapel is perfectly joined to the Rock at this time; the Footſtep is not ſo whole as it was, by the Pilgrims imprudence, who broke ſome little pieces out of it, to keep them as Reliques; and the Chapel is wholly covered. Towards the foot of the middle Hill ſome Remains of the Garden of *Gethſemani* are to be ſeen, and towards the top is the Cave called *The Prophets Sepulchres*. The People enter firſt into the Rock, and from thence through a little Door into thoſe Sepulchres, which are digged very deep under the Ground, and make two broad Galleries cut round, where are ſome Niches even to the ground, to put the Dead Bodies in; except a Cloſet a little above the ground, where the Prophets *Haggai*'s and *Zachariah*'s Tombs are reputed to be. About the middle of the ſame Hill is a little Moſque, and another on the top. On the loweſt Hill or Mount of Scandal are the Ruins of the Village *Siloam*; and higher, thoſe of *Mo[illegible]*'s Temple. *Doubdan's Voyage de la Terre Sante.*

MOUNT PALATINE, a Mountain of *Rome* [illegible] about by *Romulus*, to make the firſt Compaſs of the Town. The ſix other Mountains, *viz*. Mount *Capitoline*, *Quirinal*, *Viminal*, *Eſquilino*, *Cœlius*, and *Aventine*, were ſince taken in: but Mount *Palatine* was always the chief, whereon the firſt Kings and all the *Roman* Emperors reſided. Afterwards ten ſtately Temples, ſixteen little Temples, and a vaſt number of magnificent Buildings were erected on it. The Figtree under which *Remus* and *Romulus* were brought forth, was kept there above 800 years. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* joined this Mount to the *Capitoline* with a Gallery ſupported with Marble Columns. That part of the Town has nothing remarkable now, except fine Gardens. Some ſay its Name came from the Goddeſs *Pales*, worſhipped there by Shepherds; others, from *Pallas*, King *Evander*'s Great-grand-father, &c. *Solin. c.* 11. *T. Liv. l.* 1.

MOUNT-CASIN, in Italian *Monte-Caſſino*, and in Latin *Caſſinum*, and *Mons Caſſinus*, a Town, and formerly a Biſhoprick of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Biſhoprick of the Metropolis of *Capua* was extinguiſhed in 1367, and the Town ruined. The Borough of St. *Germano* is there now. Near it, on a Mountain, is the famous Abby of *Mount-Caſſin* founded by St. *Benedict*, where a Synod was held in 1626.

MOUNT-COELIUS, now *Monte-Cœlio*, from *Cœlius*, a *Tuſcan* Captain, who aſſiſted *Romulus* againſt the *Sabines*. *Tullus Hoſtilius* took it into the City. There the famous Church of Saint *John* of *Lateran* is; thence it is named, *Il Monte di S. Giovanni. Roſſini Ant. Rom. l.* 1. *c.* 7.

MOUNT OF PIETY, a Purſe and Publick Store, to lend Mony and other neceſſary things without Uſury to thoſe that are in want. Many think that Pope *Leo* X. firſt authorized this pious Invention by a Bull in 1515. But in that Bull *Paul* II. is mentioned, who had approved it before. They are of two ſorts; Some eſtabliſhed only for a time, and others for ever, becauſe a ſufficient Fund is ſettled, which is always kept up, obſerving Rules to prevent its Diſſipation. The moſt ordinary Conditions are, Firſt, That the *Mount of Piety* ſhall be only for the uſe of the Inhabitants of the place where it is eſtabliſhed, and not for Strangers. Secondly, That the Loan be for a certain time. Thirdly, That the Borrowers give Pawns, which may be ſold away when the time is out, for the keeping up of the Fund. Fourthly, That the Borrowers give ſome ſmall thing for the Salary of neceſſary Officers, the Rent of a Warehouſe, and other unavoidable Charges. There are alſo ſome *Mounts of Piety* whoſe Directors borrow great Sums, paying a ſmall Rent or Intereſt for it, and thoſe Sums make a Fund capable of ſupplying the wants of all ſorts of perſons, who re-imburſe the Rent proportionable to the Sums they have borrowed; and this Settlement is made by the Prince's Authority. The ancienteſt *Mount of Piety* mentioned in Hiſtory is that of *Padua*, eſtabliſhed in 1491, where they ſhut up 12 Banks of *Jews*, who exacted the fifth part of the Principal for Uſury; and inſtead of it took only the twentieth part. This Cuſtom began in *Italy*, and paſſed into other places. as *Bruſſels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, &c. There are ſome likewiſe at *Bruges*, *Ypres*, and *Liſle*, where Borrowers give only Pawns, the Founders having left ſome Sums to ſupply the neceſſary Charges. *Zechus de Vſuris*, *Scardeon*'s *Hiſt. Petav. Beyerlink tom.* 5.

MOUNT-QUIRINAL, a Mountain of *Rome* ſo named, becauſe there was a Temple dedicated to *Romulus* ſurnamed *Quirinus*. It was called *Agon* before, and taken into the Town by *Numa*; now *Monte-Cavallo*, becauſe two Marble Horſes made by *Phidias* and *Praxiteles* are ſeen there. The Church of the *Jeſuits Novitiate* is the place where *Romulus*'s Temple was formerly. *Dion. Halicarn. l.* 2.

MOUNT OF SCANDAL, or **OFFENCE**, the third Hill of the Mount of Olives towards the South; ſo named, becauſe *Solomon* erected ſome Altars there to the Idols *Moloch*, *Chemoſh*, and *Aſhtaroth*, which was a great Scandal to the *Jews*, and made many fall into Idolatry. Others ſay that the Temple of *Moloch*, the *Ammonites* Idol, was on the *Mount of Scandal*, but that the other two were built on the great and middle Hill. Some ruins of *Moloch*'s Temple, and of *Solomon*'s Concubines Palace, are to be ſeen ſtill here. In *Tophet*'s Valley, at the bottom of this Hill Southward, is to be ſeen the Well of the Holy Fire, commonly called *Nehemiah*'s Well, covered with a ſmall Building, like a Hall. It is famous becauſe of the Miracle, when the *Jews* under *Nehemiah* ſeeking ſome Fire hidden there by the Prophet *Jeremiah*'s order, found nothing but water, with which as they were watering the Victims, a ſudden Fire was kindled, and they were conſumed. This Well is indifferently deep, and full enough of Water. There is a Moſque near it. *Doubdan*'s *Voyage de la Terre Sante.*

MOUNT-SOREL, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in *Goſcote* Hundred, near the *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge, and had formerly a Caſtle that ſtood upon a ſteep and craggy Hill, but long ſince demoliſhed. From *London* 104 m.

MOUNT-SERRAT, Lat. *Mons Serratus*, a high Mountain of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, nine Leagues from *Barcelona*; ſo called becauſe of many Points of Rocks riſing like the Teeth of a Saw, called in Latin *Serra* (as ſome think.) It is famous for the Devotions performed to the Virgin's Image, commonly called *The Lady of Mount-Serrat*, in an Abbey of *Benedictine* Fryars, about the middle of that Mountain. After *Loretta* this Devotion is the moſt famous in *Europe*; and very ancient, ſome ſay before the VIIIth. Century; but interrupted by the *Saracens* Incurſions, and the Image hid in a Cave, till it was found out in 883 by ſome Shepherds. On the top of the Mount ſome Hermits live ſo intirely out of the World, that no body can go to them without Ladders. *Caniſius*, a *Jeſuit*, *l.* 5. *de l' Hiſtoire de Mount-Serrat.*

MOUNT-SINAI, or **SAINT KATHARINE**, the Name of an Order of Knights in *Greece*, eſtabliſhed by ſome Gentlemen in 1063, under St. *Baſil*'s Rules, to keep St. *Katharine*'s Sepulchre on *Mount-Sinai*, and to protect the Pilgrims. They bear a red wheel nailed with white Nails, and pierced with a Sword. *Joſeph Micheli.*

MOUNT-VIMINAL, a Mountain of *Rome*, from *Vimen*, a *Twig of Elm*, *Oſier*, and other ſuch Trees, which windeth and is pliant, becauſe there were many ſuch Trees. It was taken into the Town by *Servius Tullius*. Some *Poplars*, *Willows*, Gardens and Vineyards are to be ſeen there ſtill, and Saint *Laurence*'s Church. *Varro de L. Lat. l.* 4.

MOUSKES (*Philip*) Biſhop of *Tournay*, named by Authors *Mus* and *Meuze*, died in 1283, wrote *The Hiſtory of* France *in Verſe*, beginning from the Rape of *Helen* by *Paris*, to the year 1240. This Hiſtory is in Manuſcript in ſome Libraries, as the K. of *France*'s Library, *&c.* but ſcarce, and full of curious Obſervations. *S. Marthe*, *Du Cange*, &c.

MOUSON, or **MOUZON**, a ſtrong Town of *Champagne* in *France*, on the River *Meuze*, between *Sedan* and *Stenay*, in Latin, *Moſomum*. *Du Cheſne*, *Recherches des Villes de France*, &c.

Councils of Mouſon.

Flodoart mentions a Council held there in 948, where *Hugh* of *Vermandois* made Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, being but five years of Age, was ſuſpended. Another Council was held there in 995, where *Gerbert*, afterwards Pope *Silveſter* II. gave his Reaſons for taking *Arnoul*, Archbiſhop of *Rheim*'s place, and was depoſed.

MOZAMBIQUE, or **MOSAMBIQUE**, a Town and Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, over againſt *Madagaſcar* Iſland, having *Abyſſinia* on the North, and the *Æthiopick* Ocean on the South. Its King is a *Mahometan*, and the chief Town is an Iſland belonging to the *Portugueſes*, half a League long, unfruitfull and unwholeſome, but much inhabited, becauſe of the Trade. There is a ſtrong Caſtle, and the *Portugueſe* Ships ſtay there for fair Weather in their Voyage into the *Eaſt-Indies*.

MUAVIA, the ſeventh *Caliph* and Head of the *Saracens*, who conquered *Africa*. This Prince began his Conqueſts by the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, called now the Coaſt of *Barbary*, and formerly *Mauritania*, whence came the Name of *Moors*. Afterwards he went farther into *Africa*, conquered *Spain*, and ravaged *Italy* and *France*. Sometime after his death the vaſt Empire of the *Saracens* was divided into ſeveral parts; for *Perſia*, *Egypt*, *Africa* properly ſo named, and *Spain*, had particular Lords who refuſed to obey the *Caliph* of *Syria* any longer. *Birague*'s *Hiſt. Africaine.*

MUCA, a famous General ſent by *Gualid Calyph*, of *Syria*, into *Africa* in 710, to ſubdue the rebellious *Africans*, whom he reduced with an Army of 100000 Men, going through the Deſarts of *Barca* and *Barbary*, as far as *Teſtane* or *Teſetna*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*; and finding no more Land that way, he ſpurred on his Horſe into the Ocean, out of a Bravado, to ſignifie that there was nothing more to conquer. After this Expedition he went back to *Carvan*, leaving *Taric* to govern thoſe Provinces. *Julian*, Earl of *Ceuta* (a Government belonging to the *Goths* of *Spain*) hearing that his Daughter *Caba* had been forced by *Roderick*, King of *Spain*, becauſe of her great Beauty, diſſembled this Affront, and took occaſion of the *Arabians* War in *Africa* to go to his Government, with all his Family, except his Daughter, who had afterwards leave to viſit her dying Mother. Then being in her Father's power, he reſolved to be revenged of the King, and offered *Muça*, not only to ſurrender all the Towns of his Government unto him, but to make him Maſter of all *Spain* beſides, if he would lend him an Army. *Muça* having acquainted *Gualid* with this Propoſition, had leave to ſend 12000 Men under *Taric* in 712, and to follow him with the beſt part of his Troops; ſo that in fourteen months time he ruined the Empire of the *Goths*, and deſtroyed them all. *Spain* was then inhabited by *Arabians* and *Africans*, and the reſt of the *Gothiſh* Nobility retired towards the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. *Muça* and *Taric* quarrelling in 718. *Taric* being abuſed went back to *Damaſcus*, where he charged *Muça* with Sedition and other Crimes. *Muça* was called to an Account; but he found *Gualid* a-dying at his Arrival; and *Solyman Haſcein* ſucceeding his Brother *Gualid*, took away the Government of *Africa* and *Spain* from *Muça*, who died for Grief. His Son, *Abdulaſis*, maintained himſelf in *Spain*, where he took the Title of King. *Marmol de l' Afrique l.* 2.

MUCHES, or **MICHES**, (*John*) a *Jew*, who being ſaved with the other *Jews* and *Moors* that had been turned out of *Spain* under *Philip* II. was ſent to *Venice* by them, to ask leave to ſettle ſomewhere in their Republick; being denyed, notwithſtanding all his Offers, he retired to *Conſtantinople*, where by his preſents and Advices to the greateſt Men at the Port, he was known by *Solyman* II. and *Selym* II. his Succeſſor. Being familiar with *Selym*, who took great delight in Drinking, he commended much the Wines, Fruits, Fertility and Riches of *Cyprus*, which Iſland he ſaid did belong to the *Grand Seigniors*, becauſe *Selym* I. conquered *Egypt*, upon which *Cyprus* depended. He perſuaded him alſo that the *Venetians* had uſurped it, and that it was eaſie to take it from them, becauſe they could have no Aſſiſtance from *France*, *Spain* or *Poland*, and that their *Arſenal* had been lately burnt. All this was true enough. So that this revengeful *Jew* being backed by *Muſtapha* Baſhaw, encouraged the *Sultan* to ſend out a Fleet, and to conquer *Cyprus* in 1572. *Chevreau*'s *Hiſt. du Mond.*

MUDEUS (*Gabriel*) an Eminent Lawyer, born at a Village, near *Antwerp* in 1500; He was a general Scholar, and one of the greateſt Lawyers in his Time. He was Privy Councellor to *Charles* Vth, and to his Siſter *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*. His Writings are, *Comment. in Tit. Aliq. Digeſtorum. De Contractibus* IV. *Qui ſunt* I. *Pro Socio.* II. *De Contrahenda, Emptione & Venditione.* III. *De Actionibus Empti & Venditi.* IV. *De Pignoribus & Hypothecis, cum Comment.* III. *Tit. Item de Petitione Hæreditatis. Ex F. lib.* 5. *&* 2. *De Actionibus, Ex Inſtitut. Lib.* IV. *Comment. in Tit.* XXI. *Priores Lib.* VI. *Cod. de Teſtam. Et Comment. in Tit. Omnes Cod. De Reſtitutionibus in Integrum. Forſter Hiſt. Jur. Civil. Lib.* III. *cap.* XLI. *Sæc.* XXXVI. *Melchior Adam in vit. Juriſc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MUER, a River of *Germany*, named in *German*, *Die Mur*; Lat. *Mura* and *Murum*. It's head is in the Dioceſs of *Saltzburg*, and runs into the *Drave* near *Hungary*.

MUET, *(Peter le)* the King of *France*'s Counſellor, Engineer and Architect; the moſt famous Architect of his time. He commented on, and compoſed many Works. As, *Les Regles des Cinq. Ordres de Architecture de Vignole. Traitè de Cinq. Ordres d'Architecture dont ſe ſont Servis les Anciennes.* Tranſlated from *Paladius*, and enlarged with new Inventions in Building. The Third is Dedicated to the King, which comprehends *Là Maniere de bien Bâtir pour toutes ſortes de Perſonnes*, containing likewiſe a great many Models, Plans, and Delineations of the fineſt Buildings in *France*. He built the ſtately Church of *Val-de-grace* at *Paris*, and died in 1669. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

MUFTI, the High-Prieſt of the *Mahometan* Religion, has a great Authority among the *Mahometans*.

MUGNOS, *(Giles)* Antipope, named *Clement* VIII. was eſteemed for his Learning and Virtue. After *Benedict* XIII's Death, in 1424, he was elected Pope by two Cardinals in Obedience to *Benedict*, who charged them when he was a dying, to proceed to a new Election; which they did alſo by the Sollicitation of *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*, Pope *Martin* V's Enemy. *Mugnos* made a Promotion of four Cardinals, that he might have a lawful Conſiſtory. But *Alphonſus* being reconciled with *Martin* V. in 1429. *Mugnos* abdicated willingly with great Solemnity; for he named firſt a fifth Cardinal, and in a numerous Aſſembly revoked all his Predeceſſors and his own Excommunications; declaring that for the Peace of the Church, he joyfully parted with the Supreme Prieſt-hood, and that the Throne being vacant, the Cardinals might freely and canonically proceed to a new Election. Then he deſcended from the Throne, and retired into a Room, where leaving his Pontifical Apparel, he returned into the Hall in Doctor's Apparel; and as *Martin* V. had deſigned to give him the Biſhoprick of *Majorca*, he took place after the Cardinals, and deſired them to chuſe a good Paſtor for the Church; and immediately they elected, as by way of Iuſpiration, *Otho Colonna*, naming him *Martin* V. who had already been elected in the Council of *Conſtance*. Thus ended the great Weſtern Schiſm. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. du grand Schiſm.*

MUIS *(Simon de)* born at *Orleans* in *France*, the King's Profeſſor in the *Hebrew* Tongue, compoſed many Learned Works, as a Literal Comment on the *Pſalms*, &c. His Controverſies with *F. Morin* made a great Noiſe in the World, and he is ſaid to attribute ſome Privileges to the *Maſorah* which are not due to them. 'Twas upon this occaſion that he wrote a Treatiſe, entituled, *Defenſe de l'Autoritè de l'Edition Hebraïque. M. Simon.*

MUISIS, known by the Name of *Ægidius Mucidus*, Abbot of St. *Martin*, at *Tournay*, compoſed divers Hiſtorical Works, as a Chronicle from *CHRIST*'s Birth to the Year 1348, *&c.* He died in 1353. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MULDAW, *Molde*, and *Multaw*, Lat. *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, whoſe Head is towards the Limits of *Bohemia*, and runs into the *Elbe*, above *Prague*; the Inhabitants call it *Wiltava*.

MULGRAVE, an ancient Caſtle in the North-Riding in *Yorkſhire*, near the Sea, and not far from *Whitby*, firſt built by *Peter de Mauley* in the time of *Richard* I. and continued in the Line of its Founder for Seven Generations. Afterwards through other Families it came to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Bulterwick*, Lord Preſident of the North, being created Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles* I. in 1625, who was great Grandſon to *Edmund* Earl of *Mulgrave*. *John*, the preſent Earl, has been advanced by King *William* III. to be Marquiſs of *Normanby*.

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial Town of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, near the River *Unſtrut*, Seven *German* Miles from *Erford* to the Weſt, and four from *Eyſenach* to the North. It's a fine City, under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; being otherwiſe free and Imperial.

MULHAUSEN, another Imperial Town of the *Higher Alſatia*, in *Germany*, on the River *Ill*, once an imperial and free City; but in 1515 leagued with the *Swiſs*, and united to *Suntgow*. It ſtands three Leagues from *Ferrette* to the North, and *Baſil* to the South-Weſt, but heretofore belonged to *Alſatia*.

MULKI-KADIN, a Favourite to the *Sultaneſs*, *Mahomet* IV's Grandmother. She was a bold Young Woman, and governed the whole Empire in the beginning of that Prince's Reign, becauſe ſhe had the *Sultaneſs*'s Love entirely. The *Grand Viſier*, and other Officers, could do nothing without her Conſent, and the Cabinet-Council was held in this Woman's private Apartment. But at laſt the Soldiers, weary of Female Adminiſtration, ſent impudently to the *Sultan*, to deſire him to come to the *Kioſch*, or Banqueting-houſe, where they demanded the Eunuchs Heads that were Favourites, whom they ſtrangled immediately, and next day they maſſacred *Mulki*, and her Husband *Schaban Kalſa*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MULLER, or *Regiomontanus*, *(John)* a famous *German* Aſtronomer. Cardinal *Beſſarion* deſired *Purbach* to abridge *Ptolemy*'s *Almageſtum*, but he dying, his Diſciple *Muller* finiſhed it happily. At *Rome* he found very material Errors in the Book tranſlated into *Latin* by *George* of *Trebizonde*, which was fatal to him. For *Sixtus* IV. having made him Archbiſhop of *Ratisbon*, and deſired him to come to *Rome*, to reform the Calendar, he was murthered there by *George* of *Trebizonde*'s Sons in 1476, leſt his great Learning ſhould obſcure their Father's Reputation. Others ſay, that he died of the Plague being Forty years old. We have divers of his Works. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. c.* 144. *Gaſſendus in vita Regiomont.* &c.

MULTAN, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Mogol*'s Dominions, on the *Indus*, below *Attock*, formerly more conſiderable than it's now.

MULVIA, a great River of *Barbary* in *Africa*, running from Mount *Atlas* into the *Mediterranean*. It divides the Kingdom of *Fez* from the Province of *Tremeſen* in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

MUMMIUS, *(Lucius)* a *Roman* Conſul, with *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, in 608 of *Rome*, ſubdued *Achaia*, took and burnt *Corinth*, from whence came the famous Metal called *Corinthian*. He was Cenſor afterwards, and died very poor. *Strabo l.* 8. *Tit. Liv. l.* 52. *Pliny l.* 37. *c.* 3.

MUMMOL, a Patrician, reputed Earl of *Auxerre*, famous for his Victories, was General to *Gontran*, King of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, Son of *Clotaire*. He was killed in 585, in *Comminges*. They ſay that his Wife was forced by being put to the *Queſtion* to declare that he had a conſiderable Treaſure in *Avignon*. *Greg. Turon. l.* 5, 6, *&* 7. *Aimoin. l.* 3.

MUMMIES of EGYPT, are Dead Bodies embalmed and wrapped in certain Linen Cloths that prevent Corruption. They may be ſeen in *Egypt*, not far from *Cairo*, near the Village *Sakara*. The Ground where they are found is like a vaſt Burying-place, adorned in divers places with many Pyramids. There are under the Ground many vaulted Rooms cut in Quarries of White Stones, with a Hole to go down into them, like a Well. Thoſe Wells are ſquare, built with good Stones, and filled with Sand, to cloſe the Grotto, which Sand is taken out when People will go in. Then by the help of a Rope under their Arms, they are gently let down to the bottom, where the Door is. The Rooms built under ground are commonly ſquare, and contain many by-places, where *Mummies* are found, ſome in Stone-Tombs, others in Cheſts or Coffins, made of Sycamore with many Ornaments. The Dead Bodies are wrapped up with Fillets of Linen Cloth dipped in a Compoſition fit to preſerve from Corruption; and thoſe Fillets are ſo often wound about, that ſometimes there are above a thouſand Ells. The fillet going in length from Head to Foot, is often adorned with many Hieroglyphicks painted in Gold, which ſhew the Quality and brave Actions of the deceaſed. Some *Mummies* have alſo a golden Leaf delicately ſet on the Face. Others have a kind of an Head-piece made of Cloth and prepared with Mortar, on which the Face of the Perſon is repreſented in Gold. In unwrapping them ſmall Metal Idols are ſometimes found wonderfully well wrought; and ſome have a little Piece of Gold under their Tongue. Some *Mummies* are ſhut up in Cheſts, made up of many Cloths paſted together, which are as ſtrong as Wooden ones, and never rot. The Balm that preſerves thoſe Bodies is black, hard, and ſhining like Pitch, and ſmells pleaſantly. It is called *Mummy*, becauſe compoſed of *Amomum*, Cinnamon, Myrrhe, and Wax. The Dead Bodies were alſo powdered with Nitre or Sea-ſand. The *Amomum* of the Ancients is ſuppoſed to be the little Tree, the inner Bark whereof is called Cinnamon. They took the ſmall Branches full of Knots in the ſhape of Grape-Kernels, and a kind of ſweet Gum that came out of its Root, to make that Compoſition with other Plants and Aromatical Liquors, which keep Bodies from Corruption. From the word *Amomum* came *Amomia*, which we pronounce *Mummy*. Some derive it from the *Perſian* word *Mum* ſignifying *Wax*, uſed chiefly by the *Perſians* and *Scythians* to preſerve Corpſes. *M. Thevenot. Voyage du Levant.*

MUNASICHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans* following *Pythagoras*'s Opinion, believe the *Metempſychoſis*, or *Tranſmigration* of Souls from one Body into another. *Munaſachat* in *Arabick* ſignifies *Metempſychoſis*. They are alſo named *Altenaſochites*, from *Altenaſoch*, that is, *Metempſychoſis*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUNCER, *(Thomas)* was called *Luther*'s Vicar, becauſe he taught the ſame Doctrine in *Saxony*. But afterwards he made himſelf Head of the Anabaptiſts and Enthuſiaſts in 1525. feigning to have particular Revelations from God, and preached both againſt the *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholicks*. He joined with *Nicholas Stork* and *Pſeiffer*, and having drawn a prodigious number of Peaſants to him, he boldly declared, That God could no longer bear the Sovereign's Tyranny, and the Magiſtrates Injuſtice, and had commanded him to deſtroy them, to put godly Men in their Places. By ſuch Doctrines they raiſed a conſiderable Army of wicked People, which cauſed great Diſorders in *Germany*; but they were all cut to Pieces, or made Priſoners. *Muncer* and *Pſeiffer* were beheaded, the firſt being converted before he died; but the other unwilling to recant his Doctrine, died obſtinate. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſt, de Lutheraniſm.*

MUNDA, an Ancient Town of *Granada* in *Spain* taken by *Mariana*, for *Ronda la Veja* is famous for *Pompey*'s Son's defeat by *Julius Cæſar* in 709 of *Rome*. *Hirtius*, *Sueton. Dion. Plutarch.*

MUNICK, or *Munich*, on the *Iſer*, Lat. *Monachum* and *Monachium*. The Chief Town of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, and the Reſidence of the Dukes, is counted one of the pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt of *Germany*. It was built in 962, and walled about by Duke *Otho* in 1156, or 57. The Prince's Court is extraordinary Polite, and the Palace one of the moſt ſtately of *Germany* for its divers Apartments, precious Houſhold-goods, Gardens, Pictures, Riches, the Duke's Cloſet full of Curioſities, the fine Library, *&c.* The Town is very fine, its Streets are broad and ſtraight, with Houſes almoſt of the ſame Architecture. The Suburb is on the other ſide of the fine Bridge. *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took this Town in 1632, and admired the Palace built by the Elector *Maximilian*; where Marble is as common, as if the whole Country were a Marble Quarry. Each Corner, Nich, Door, and Chimny, has a Statue drawn half-way. The Hall of Anticks contains 354 ſuch Statues of Jaſper, Porphyry, Braſs, and Marble of all Colours. In the firſt Gallery are an 100 Pictures of Illuſtrious Men, chiefly for Learning. The Cieling of the ſecond Gallery repreſents the Chief Towns of *Bavaria*; its Rivers and Caſtles, *&c.* One of *Guſtavus*'s Captains perſuading him to deſtroy the Palace; he anſwered, That he ſhould be ſorry to rob the World of ſo fine a thing. *Cluvier*, *Deſcr. Germ. Bertius*, *l.* 3. *Germ.* &c.

MUNOZ, (*Hierom*) born at *Valence* in *Spain*, a famous Mathematician and Linguiſt, about 1560, compoſed divers Works. *Nicholas Antonio*, *Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

MUNSTER, an Imperial and Hanſe Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, the Reſidence of a Biſhop, Prince of the Empire, and Lord of the Town and Territory, Lat. *Monaſterium*, was formerly called *Monigroda*, or *Moningroda*. It is ſituate in a large Plain, on the River *Aa*, and is regularly fortified. It is famous for the fantaſtical Kingdom of thoſe Anabaptiſts, who ſettled there in the XVIth Century, having elected *John of Leyden*, a Taylor, for their King, perpetrating horrid Villainies, under the pretence of Enthuſiaſtick Zeal, and could not be ſuppreſſed till this City had endured a Year's cloſe Siege. The Plenipotentiaries of the Princes of *Europe* met there to make a General Peace in 1648, and hence it was called, *The Treaty of Munſter*. Inhabitants rebelled ſince againſt their Prince, but were reduced in 1661. The Caſtle is diſtant from the Town. The Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, called by the *Germans*, *Das Biſthum buon Munſter*, is a Province in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in the *German* Empire, which has its Name from its Capital. Bounded on the Weſt with *Over-Yſſel*, on the North with the Earldoms of *Embden* and *Oldenburgh*, and the Counties of *Diepholt* and *Ravenſperg*. Almoſt a hundred Miles in length from North to South, but not of equal breadth, and divided into Thirteen Bailiwicks. The Principal Cities are *Munſter*, *Meppen*, *Vecht*, and *Varendorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marſhes, and abounds much in Cattle. This Biſhoprick was founded by *Charles the Great*. *Bertius*, *lib.* 3. *Germ. Marmol. Deſcrip. Urb. Monaſt.* &c.

MUNSTER, (*Sebaſtian*) a *German* Monk, who turned Proteſtant about 1529. So good a Mathematician, and ſo Learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue, that he was called the *Strabo* and *Eſdras* of *Germany*. Among his Works, his *Tranſlations* on the *Old Teſtament*, *Tobit*, and the Goſpel according to St. *Matthew*, out of *Hebrew* into *Latin*. An Hebrew *Dictionary*. An Hebrew *Grammar*. Another Chaldaick. A *Coſmography*, &c. are much eſteemed. He died of the Plague in 1552 at *Baſil*. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 11. *Melch. Adam in vit. Phil. Germ.*

MUNSTERBERG, a Town of *Sileſia* in *Germany*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, where is a fine Fortreſs.

MUNTS, (*John*) a famous Mathematician, Author of divers Works, died in 1509.

MURADAL, in Spaniſh, *El puerto de Muradal*, a paſſage of Mountains of *Morena*, to go from *New Caſtile* into *Andalouzia* towards the Borders of *Portugal*. This Place is famous in Hiſtory for the great Victory got by the *Spaniards* in 1202. againſt the *Moors*, who loſt 200000 Men upon the place. The Ancients call it *Saltus Caſtulonenſis*, becauſe it is near *Caſtulon*, an ancient Town, now but a Village named *Caſlona*. *Florian*, *Navager*, *Baudrand*.

MURAT, a little Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, having the Title of Viſcounty, near the River *Alagnon*, four or five Leagues from *S. Flour*.

MURCIA, a Country of *Spain*, that has the Title of Kingdom, having *Valencia* on the Eaſt, *Granada* on the Weſt, *New-Caſtile* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. It is about 25 Leagues long, and a little leſs broad. *Murcia* is a hilly Country, producing very little Corn. But there is ſuch plenty of Fruit, that it is called the Garden of *Spain*. There are Rocks of Alum, Amethiſts, and Chalcedonies. *Murcia* is the Chief Town.

MURCIA, an heatheniſh Goddeſs, whoſe only imployment was, to preſide over Idleneſs. Her Name came from *Murcus*, or *Murcidus*, a Name given by the *Romans* to ſtupid, ſimple, dull, ſlothful, and lazy Men. Her Statues were always covered with Duſt and Moſs, to expreſs her Idleneſs and Negligence. Her Temple was at the Foot of Mount *Aventine* at *Rome*. Many Authors ſay, that ſhe was not different from *Venus*, and was called *Murcia* by miſtake, inſtead of *Murtea*; from *Murta*, a Myrtle-Tree, in old *Latin*; a Plant dedicated to *Venus*. According to others, ſhe was called *Murcia*, to ſignify the dangerous effects of Luxury, which makes Men degenerate. *Pliny l.* 15. *S. Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

MURENA, (*Lucius Licinius*) a *Roman* Conſul, renewed the War againſt *Mithridates* in the 692d of *Rome*, and was called home the year after. *Cicero* pleaded for him before the Senate. *Appian. de Bell. Mithr.*

MURET, (*Mark Anthony*) born at *Limoges* in *France*, and without any Maſter learned ſo perfectly the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, that he was eſteemed one of the moſt Learned Men of his time. He taught in the ſame College at *Paris* with *Turnebus* and *Buchanan*, and went afterwards into *Italy*, where he died in 1585. He wrote ſome Annotations on moſt of the Ancient Authors, and compoſed many Books. As *Orationum*, *Vol.II. Variæ Lectiones. Poemata. Hymni Sacri. Diſputationes IV. in Lib.* 1. *Pandectarum. De Origine Juris. De Legibus & Senatus-Conſulto. De Conſtitutionibus Principum*; *& de Officio ejus cui mandata eſt Juriſdictio. Epiſtolæ. Juvenilia Carmina*, &c.

MURMEL, (*John*) born at *Ruremonde*, renewed Learning in an Age of Ignorance and Barbarouſneſs. He compoſed divers Works in Verſe, and died at *Munſter* in 1517. *Le Mire*, *Melchior Adam*, *Valer. Andr.*

MURRAY, or *Moray*, the Name of an Ancient, Noble, and Numerous Family in *Scotland*, ſaid to come originally from *Moravia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The time of their coming into *Scotland* (if the Hiſtorians of that Nation be not miſtaken) is ſuppoſed to be about the middle of the firſt Century; at which time they are repreſented as a daring People, of goodly ſhape; they were very aſſiſtant to that excellent Prince, *Corbred* the firſt of that Name, who was then King, taking part in his Wars with the *Romans*, and driving out the ſeditious Inhabitants of *Varara*. Nor was their ſhare inconſiderable in that famous Expedition of *Boduo*, Queen of the *Iceni*, and Siſter to *Corbred*, King of *Scotland*, when in Revenge of Indignities offered to her ſelf, and a Rape committed upon her Daughters, ſhe ſlew 70000 of the *Romans*, and their Allies; made *Catus*, the Procurator, fain to fly into *France*, and defeated *Petilius Cerialis*, Lieutenant of the Ninth Legion. *Tacitus* bluſhing at this Victory, conceals her Name, though in the next Pape he ſpeaks out, calls her *Boudicia*, and ſhews her at the Head of a vaſt Army, where ſhe had the misfortune to be overcome by the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Suetonius*, and 80000 of her Subjects and Confederates ſlain, among whom were many of the *Moravii*, with their Captain *Roderic*, who married *Dalila*, Daughter to King *Caratacus*, and Niece to *Corbred* I. Thoſe of them who ſurvived, for their Signal Service in this War, got from *Corbred* a pleaſant and fruitful Province lying betwixt *Spey* and *Neſs*, two Rivers in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. It was then call'd *Varar*, but they by the King's Order, ſoon expell'd the tumultuous Inhabitants, and ſettling themſelves there, gave it the name *Moravia*, or, as the *Scots* did afterwards pronounce it *Moray*, which Name continues to this Day. *Hector Boethius* ſpeaking of *Corbred* I. his Eſteem of the *Moray's*, and his willingneſs to accept of their Aſſiſtance againſt the *Romans*, ſaith, —— *Auxit ſpem ingens Corporum moles*, *alacritas vultu geſtuque*, &c. And a little after, expreſſing the general Satiſfaction of the *Scots* in accepting the offers of the *Moravii*, and the hopes they had conceived of this new Alliance, hath theſe Words, —— *Gaviſis plurimum viros corporibus ingentis magnitudinis*, *incredibiliſque virtutis & exercitationis in armis ſibi auxilio adeſſe.* Nor were they leſs in the Eſteem of *Corbred* II. ſurnam'd *Galdus*, and Son to the firſt *Corbred*. He was alſo a Wiſe and Valiant Prince, as is plain, even from the Account given by *Tacitus* in the Life of *Agricola*, where calling him *Galgacus*, he ſpeaks him a Great General, as well as a Wiſe King, and at the Head of his Army, puts ſuch a Maſter-piece of Eloquence in his Mouth, as is not eaſily to be match'd in any other part of his Hiſtory. This *Galdus* was much aſſiſted by the *Moray's* in his vigorous Oppoſition of *Agricola*; alſo in reducing his Rebellious Subjects to Obedience, and ſettling the Peace of his Kingdom. Biſhop *Leſley* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, ſpeaking of the Prudence, and other Eminent Virtues of this Excellent Prince, addeth, —— *Moraviorum opera*, *ſublatis publicis Graſſatoribus & Latronibus*, *priſtinam Patriæ ſecuritatem reddidit*, &c.

In the Reign of *Malcolm* the 4th. ſurnamed the Maiden, the *Morays*, by the inſtignation of one *Gildominick* an Ambitious and Deſigning Gentleman of that name, were induced to take up Arms againſt their lawful Sovereign, a heinous and unnatural Crime; for puniſhing of which in others, and by force reducing them to their Allegiance, they had formerly gain'd a great deal of honour. Againſt them was ſent one *Gilchriſt* Earl of *Angus*, who had been ſucceſsful in ſuppreſſing two Rebellions not long before, one of which had been manag'd by *Æneas* of *Galloway*, and the other by *Sommerled* Thane of *Argyle*. But the *Morays* retaining the ſame fortitude and skill in War, though 'twas now unhappily miſapply'd, did ſoon defeat *Gilchriſt* and diſpers'd his Army which was greater and more formidable, than that wherewith the ſame *Gilchriſt* had got himſelf a name, and was become famous by his Succeſs in *Argyle* and *Galloway*. Upon the News of this Victory, King *Malcolm* having a vaſt Army, went in Perſon againſt theſe Rebellious *Morays*, and cut them off. Here the Reader has a ſhort account of the *Moravii* as they have been repreſented by ſome of our *Scots* Hiſtorians: But others are of opinion, that this Rebellion hath been unjuſtly fixed upon them, and that it was begun and carried on by People of another name, ſo that the *Moravii* who revolted againſt the King, were not the *Morays*, but a different People, who at that time were inhabitants of the Shire of *Moray*, and the Countries about. But however this be, 'tis more than probable, that the Family of *Bothwell* had no hand in theſe tumults; for in the ſame King *Malcolm*'s Reign, and in the Reign of his Brother *William*, who ſucceeded the very next Year after the ſuppreſſing of this Rebellion, there lived one *Joannes de Moravia*, Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*: He is witneſs in a Charter granted by King *William* to the Earl of *Strathern*; and 'tis not very likely, that the King would have allow'd him to keep the Surname of *Moray*, and enjoy a plentiful Eſtate in one of the moſt fruitful Countries of his Kingdom, had he not been a perſon of approv'd Loyalty, as indeed his Poſterity have been ever ſince, notwithſtanding the many Commotions and Revolutions, which the laſt five hundred Years have produc'd in that Kingdom. This *John de Moravia*, was Father to *Maurice Moray* Lord of *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, who lived in the Reign of King *Alexander* IIId. He married .... *Cummin*, Daughter to Red *John Cummin* Earl of *Buchan*, by whom he had three Sons, *Thomas*, *Andrew* and *Malcolm*. *Thomas* lived to a great Age, all his Children dying before him, ſave one Daughter married to Grim *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglaſs*, who had with her the Eſtate of *Bothwell*; but the Titles and Honours fell to *Andrew* the ſecond Son, of whom is deſcended the Houſe of *Abercarnie*. The IIId. Son *Malcolm*, of whom the preſent Marqueſs of *Athol*, had from his Father the Barony of *Neither-Gask* and had a Son called *William*, who had the Lands of *Tullibardin*, by marrying *Ada* Daughter to *Maliſe*, and Siſter to *Henry Seneſcals*, or *Stuarts* of *Stratherne*, which *Maliſe* had *Tullibardin* by his Wife *Muriel* the Daughter of *Congal*, Son to *Duncan* Earl of *Mar*. In the Year 1292, amongſt thoſe who were call'd to *Berwick* by King *Edward* Iſt. of *England*, to hear the claims betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, this *William de Moravia de Tullibardin* in the impreſſion of his Seal had a *Cheveron* betwixt three Stars, and at the ſame time on the Seal of his Uncle *Andrew*, the ſecond Son of *Maurice*, there was the Plain Coat of the Houſe of *Bothwell*. *Thomas* the Eldeſt Son of *Maurice Moray* dying without Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother, *Andrew Moray* Earl of *Bothwell*, Second Son of *Maurice* Lord *Cluidsdale*, &c. He married *Iſabella Bruce*, eldeſt Siſter to King *Robert Bruce*, and by her had two Sons, *Andrew Moray* afterwards Governor of *Scotland*, and Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumſhergart*. This *Andrew* Lord *Bothwell*, Father to *Andrew* the Governor, and famous for his Bravery and good Conduct in our Wars with *England*, was kill'd Fighting in Defence of his Country at the Battle of *Sterlin*, where the *Scots* obtained a Signal Victory over the *Engliſh* in the year 1297, of which *Buchanan*. *Hæc victoria, in qua, è Scotis nemo illuſtrior præter Andream Moravium, cujus filius aliquot poſt annos pro Rege rem Scoticam adminiſtravit, periit*, &c. He had to his Succeſſor his Son *Andrew Moray*, Lord *Bothwell*, who was Governor of *Scotland*, and married ..... *Leſly* a Daughter of the Family of *Rotheſs* chief of that name, and by her had a Son call'd *Maurice*, afterwards Earl of *Stratherne*. *Buchanan* ſpeaking of *Andrew Moray*'s being choſen Governour of *Scotland*, hath theſe words. *In locum Duncani Proregis, Andream Moravium ex Roberti Bruſſii ſorore genitum virum illuſtrem ſubſtituunt*, &c. And afterwards ſpeaking of his Death, his words run thus. *Summum apud omnes bonos deſiderium ſui reliquit, tantas enim res biennio, ac ſemeſtri, quibus in magiſtratu fuit geſſit, ut ſuffecturæ cujuslibet magni Ducis ætati viderentur.* There are many great things ſaid of him in the *Scots* Hiſtory, but for brevity we have choſen to cite this from *Buchanan*. He died in the year 1338, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Elgine*, in the ſhire of *Moray*, where at the head of his Monument is the Coat of the houſe of *Bothwell* without a difference, and at the foot that of *Leſly*. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Maurice Moray* Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, who was with great ſolemnity created Earl of *Stratherne* by King *David Bruce* in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, anno 1343, with his paternal Coat; he quartered the arms of the Old Earls of *Stratherne*, who bore, *Or*, two *Cheveronells* Sable, which occaſioned his Uncle and neareſt Heir, Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumſhergart*, after the Death of his Nephew, to put a *Cheveron* in his Coat, as a mark of his Title to that Earldom, which his Succeſſors of the Houſe of *Abercarnie* ſtill bear. This *Maurice* Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, and Earl of *Stratherne*, married *Regia Randolf*, Daughter to *Thomas Randolf* Earl of *Moray*, and was kill'd at the unfortunate Battle of *Durham*, fighting in Defence of his Country and King. *David* the ſecond who was there taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh* on the 17th. of *October* 1348. This *Maurice* Earl of *Stratherne* having no children, his neareſt Heir was his Uncle and Tutor, Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumſhergart*, which is now called *Kemſlang* and belongeth to the Duke of *Hamilton*, lying oppoſite to *Bothwell* on the South ſide the River *Clyde*. He was Son to that *Andrew Moray* who married King *Robert Bruce*'s, Siſter, and Brother to *Andrew* the Governour. He aſſum'd the Title of *Cluidsdale* after his Nephew's Death, as appears from *Friebarne*'s *M. S.* and likewiſe from *Hector Boethius*, who ſpeaking of his being at the head of one of the four Squadrons, at the Siege of *Perth*, ſaith, *Quartæ præerat, Mauritius Moravius Dominus Cludivallis*, &c. He was a man of great Activity and Spirit, and for his good conduct at the Siege of *Perth*, was, as *Friebarne* affirms, ſoon after made Governor of the Caſtle of *Sterlin*, of which *Bucchanan*; *Intra paucos dies Sterlinum quoque oppugnatum, & eadem lege deditum Mauritius Moravius Andreæ filius Arci eſt præfectus*, &c. To this that of *Joannes Major* agrees. *Poſt Pertham captam Strivilingam arcem cuſtos obſedit —— cujus cuſtodiam Mauritio de Moravia de Clidsdale cuſtos tradidit*, &c. This Sir *Maurice* of *Cluidsdale* and *Drumſhergart*, upon the death of his Nephew put a *Cheveron* in his Coat, and had hopes of ſucceeding to the Earldom of *Stratherne*, but *Robert Stuart*, afterwards King, ſtept in betwixt him and it; and finding *Maurice*'s diſcontent, gave him the Lands of *Ogilvie*, which were a part of that Earldom, and continue in the poſſeſſion of his ſucceſſors of the Houſe of *Abercarnie* to this day. This *Maurice* of *Cluidsdale* and *Drumſhergart*, was ſucceeded by his Son *John Moray*, Lord of *Drumſhergart*, who married *Mary*, Daughter to *Maliſius* firſt of that Name, Earl of *Stratherne*, by whom he had two Sons, *Alexander* and *Walter*, and had with her the Lands of *Abercarnie*. The charter of theſe Lands granted by this *Maliſius* is ſtill extant, and in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who hath alſo a Charter granted by *John Moray*, Lord of *Drumſhergart*, before his marriage with *Mary*, daughter of *Maliſius*, Earl of *Stratherne*, and to their Iſſue, of the Lands and Barony of *Balnacrief*, alſo a Charter of confirmation from *Robert Stuart* of *Scotland*, afterwards King, to this *John*, of all the Lands *Maliſius* had given him with his Daughter *Mary*: The Charter of Confirmation is dated the 18th. day of *March*, 1368. This *John* Lord of *Drumſhergart* and *Balnacrief*, had for his ſucceſſor his eldeſt Son, Sir *Alexander Moray*, of *Drumſhergart*, *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*. He married *Jannet*, daughter to *Hugh* Earl of *Roſs*, and Siſter to *Euphan Roſs*, Queen of *Scotland*. Their contract of marriage is ſtill extant, to which is appended, the Seals of the Queen and her eldeſt Son, *David* Count Palatine of *Strathern*, and Earl of *Cathneſs*: Of this contract there were two Copies, one with the Seal of *Alexander* appended remained in the Queens hands, the other is ſtill in the cuſtody of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, wherein 'tis agreed, that the Queen and her eldeſt Son *David*, ſhall at their own proper charge, aſſiſt Sir *Alexander* in the Recovery of his Inheritance, &c. The Queen's Seal appended to it, hath the Image of the Queen Crown'd and ſitting on a Throne, upon the right ſide of the Throne is a Shield, with the arms of *Scotland*, a Lyon within a Double Treſſure, and on the left, a Shield with the Queens paternal Coat, three Lyons rampant for the name of *Roſs*. This Sir *Alexander* was ſucceeded by his Son *Winfrade Moray*, of *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*, who married *Katharine Greme*, Siſter to the Lord *Greme*, and had with her two Sons, *Andrew* and *George*. There is in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, a Charter by King *James* the third, erecting the Lands of *Ogilvie*, *Abercarnie*, &c. into a free Barony, independent of the Stuartry of *Stratherne*, in favour of *Winfrade Moray* of *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*; the Witneſſes in this Charter are, *Andrew* Biſhop of *Glasgow*, *Thomas* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, *William* Biſhop of *Orkney*, and keeper of the great Seal, *Andrew* Lord *Annadale* Chancellor .... Earl of *Argyle*, *David* Earl of *Crawford*, *James* Lord *Hamilton*, Sir *David Guthrie* of that ilk Knight, Captain of the King's Guards, &c. After this Charter of Erection, they are commonly deſign'd by the Lands of *Abercarnie*. The eldeſt Son and Succeſſor of this *Winfrade* was, Sir *Andrew Moray* of *Abercarnie*, to whom *John* Lord *Drummond*, Steward of *Stratherne*, grants a Diſcharge of all dependance or attendance on that Court, in reſpect, King *James* the Third, out of his ſpecial favour had ſo ordered by Letters under his own hand, and erected all his Lands into a free Barony, independant of the Stuartry, which Letters are ſtill in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*. This Sir *Andrew Moray*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Alexander Robertſon* of *Strowan*, chief of that name; and had by her a Daughter, married to *Maurice Keer Drummond* of *Concraig*, Seneſchal or Stuart of

Stratherne; but having no Sons, the Eſtate fell to his Nephew, *John Moray* of *Abercarnie*, Son to *George Moray*, the Brother of Sir *Andrew*. He married *Nicola Greme*, Siſter to *William* Earl of *Montroſs*, and had Children, *William* their eldeſt Son, *Robert* and *David*; they had likewiſe three Daughters, *Catharine*, *Annas* and *Barbara*. This *John* was Kill'd at the Battle of *Penkincleugh*. There is in the cuſtody of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, an Inſtrument of Seſin, in favour of *William Moray* of *Abercarnie*, as heir to his Father *John* of the Date, *May* 16th. 1548. upon a precept from the Queen (*Mary*) to the Sherif of *Perth*, wherein 'tis ſet forth, that the Queen was pleaſed out of her Royal favour, to diſpence with *William*, his being under Age, becauſe his Father *John* was kill'd, fighting in defence of his Country, at the Battle of *Penkincleugh*. His Succeſſor was his Son, *William Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Oliphant*, Daughter to the Lord *Oliphant*, and dying without Children, was ſucceeded by his Brother, *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Catharine Moray*, Daughter to Sir *William Moray* of *Tullibardin*, and by her had ſix Sons, and two Daughters, Sir *William* their Heir and Succeſſor, Sir *David*, who was Deputy Governor to Prince *Henry*, and one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber. The care of forming the mind of that Young Prince of great hopes, was put upon this Gentleman, by King *James* the Sixth, as one, whoſe Vertues and Fidelity had ſet him above the reſt of his Country-men. Of this *Johnſtone: Daturque Rector pueritiæ David Moravius Abercarneus, virtute animi fideque inſignis*, &c. Their Third Son *Mongo*, married .... *Hacket*, Daughter to *Hacket* of *Pitfirren*, and by her had two Sons, Sir *Robert* who was Colonel in *France*, and upon King *Charles* the Second's Reſtauration, was made Lord Juſtice Clerk of *Scotland*. He was one of the principal perſons who put King *Charles* upon founding the Royal Society at *Greſham* College, of which he was afterwards Fellow. He married ..... *Linſay*, Siſter to the Lord *Balcarras*, and dying without Iſſue, was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abby, where he had a Monument erected for him, by King *Charles* the Second. Sir *William Moray* of *Dreghorn*, his Brother was Maſter of the Works to King *Charles* the Second, and married ..... *Foulis*, Siſter to the Lord *Colintone*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and had by her three Sons and a Daughter, Sir *James*, who was Captain in the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment, and died a Batchelor; *Robert* their Second Son who died Young, their Third Son Sir *Charles*, ſucceeded Sir *James*, and married ..... *Maxwell*, Siſter to Sir *John Maxwell* of *Polocke*. Maſter *John Moray*, Fourth Son to *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Moray* of *Tullibardin*, was Miniſter of *Dumfermline*, and married *Leſly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rotheſs*. *Andrew* their fifth Son was a Captain in *Holland*, and died there, *James* their Youngeſt Son died a Batchellor. ..... *Moray* their eldeſt Daughter, was Lady *Moncrief*..... *Moray* their youngeſt Daughter, was married to *Douglaſs* of *Balheav'n*. Sir *William Moray*, eldeſt Son, and ſucceſſor to Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, by *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Moray* of *Tullibardin*, was Maſter of Horſe to Queen *Anne*, and Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King *James* the Sixth. He married .... *Mercer*, Daughter to *Mercer* of *Adie* and *Montclour* chief of that name, and had by her Sir *Robert* his Heir and Succeſſor, *Mary Moray* Lady *Augtartyre*, and *Annabella Moray*, who died unmarried. He was ſucceeded by Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Helena Bruce*, Daughter to *Bruce* of *Cultmalindie*, and had by her *William* their eldeſt Son, *David* their ſecond Son, who married *Margaret Hay*, Siſter to *Hay* of *Pitfowr*, and died without Iſſue. Their Daughter *Anna Moray*, was married to *Alexander Moray* of *Strowan*. This Sir *Robert* had to his Succeſſor, *William Moray*, of *Abercarnie*, he married *Anna Hay*, Daughter to *George Hay* of *Keilour*, who was Grandfather to the preſent *John* Earl of *Errole*, and had by her Sir *Robert* their Eldeſt Son, Maſter *William* their ſecond Son, who was caſt away at Sea going for *Holland*. Their third Son *George Moray* was Captain in the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment, and being unfortunately loſt at *Bruntiſland*, was buried near the great *Montroſs*, in his Burial place in St. *Giles*'s Church at *Edinburgh*. Their eldeſt Daughter *Helena*, was married to ... *Greme* of *Gorthy*, their ſecond Daughter *Iſabella*, married *Stuart* of *Burro*. This *William* was ſucceeded by his Son, the preſent Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who married *Anna Greme*, Daughter to that *Patrick Greme* of *Inchbrakie*; ſo much eſteemed for his activity and conſtant aſſiſtance in thoſe admired Expeditions of *James* the Great, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, who with a handful of Men, did ſuch wonders for King *Charles* the Firſt, as ſoon made him famous all over *Europe*. Of this Gentleman, the Author of a Book, intitul'd, *De Rebus anno* 1644, *& duobus ſequentibus, ab Illuſtriſſimo Jacobo Marchione Montis Roſarum in Scotia præclare geſtis*, &c. Printed at *Paris*, and Dedicated to King *Charles* the Second, then Prince of *Wales*, ſaith theſe words, ſpeaking of *Montroſs*. *Non procul à Tai amnis ripa, ad Ædes Patricii Græmi Insbrakii Conſanguinei ſui pervenit. Patricio ab illuſtriſſima familia Montis-Roſana oriundo, & Splendidiſſimis natalibus Digno Montis-Roſanus jure merito plurimum tribuebat*, &c. And a little after. *Patricium Græmum, de quo ſæpius, nec unquam ſine honore dicendum eſt, Atholiis enixe rogantibus Ducem dedit*, &c. *pag.* 97, 98, and 110. *Edit Pariſiis* 1648, in 8vo. By her he had five Sons and two Daughters, *William* their eldeſt Son, *Robert*, *John* their third Son, a Captain in the *French* Army, *James* who died young, and *Maurice*. Their eldeſt Daughter *Anna*, is married to *Greme* of *Fintrie*, the firſt Cadet of the Family of *Montroſs*, whoſe Father *James* ſuffered much for his Loyalty, in the time of the troubles of King *Charles* the Firſt; And was alſo along with the Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, in all his Wars with the Covenanters. *Fintrie*'s predeceſſor, was a Son of the Lord *Greme*'s, begotten on the Lady *Mary Stuart*, Daughter to King *Robert* the Third. Their youngeſt Daughter's name is *Æmilia*. *Abercarnie* hath for his Creſt a fixed Star, ſet on one *Torſe*, or Wreath of his Colours, and the *Motto* in an *Eſcrole* above *Sans Tache*. There are alſo of this Name, the Lord *Elibanck*, the Lairds of *Blackbarony*, *Polmais*, *Philiphaugh* and *Newton*, and all of ancient Families, and conſiderable Eſtates. *Hect. Boeth. Hiſt. Scot. Joh. Leſs. Episcop. Roſſ. de Rebus Geſt. Scot. Tacit. Annal. Buccan. Hiſt. Tacit. de vit. Agric.* Several *Scotiſh* Manuſcripts. Sir *James Balfours* book of Blazonrie. *Joh. Major. Hiſt. Major. Britan. Johnſtons Hiſt. Rerum Britannicar.*

MURRAY, Lat. *Moravia*, one of the North-Eaſtern Shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, of great extent from Eaſt to Weſt: On the North it has the *German* Ocean and *Murray-Fyrth*, on the Eaſt *Buchan*, on the South *Athol* and *Marr*, and on the Weſt *Loquhabar*. It's in length 90 *Scotch* Miles, and in its greateſt breadth 30. The Principal Town is *Elgin*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrew*'s: but he is ſtiled Biſhop of *Murray*, not of *Elgin*.

MURRAY-FYRTH, Lat. *Vara*, a great Arm of the *German* Ocean, which pierced the Eaſtern-Shore of *Scotland*. On the North and Weſt it has the County of *Roſs*, and on the South *Murray* and *Buchan*. There is no Town of any Conſideration upon it except *Chanrie*.

MURRHO, (*Sebaſtian*) born at *Colmar* in *Alſatia*, liv'd in the XVth Century. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, and amongſt the reſt, one, *De Laudibus Germaniæ*. *Voſſius. Simler.* &c.

The MURSAS, are the moſt conſiderable *Tartars* of *Crim* or *Little Tartary*.

MURTOLA, (*Gaſpard*) an *Italian* Poet, Author of ſeveral *Italian* and *Latin* Poems, died about 1624.

MUSA (*Anthony*, or *Antonius*) a *Græcian*, the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Phyſician; Brother to *Euphorbus Juba*, King of *Mauritania*'s Phyſician. Having cured *Auguſtus* of a dangerous Sickneſs by Bathings and cool Remedies, the *Romans* erected his Statue near that of *Æſculapius*. But the ſame Remedies killed *Marcellus*. *Horat. l.* 1. *ep.* 15. *Pliny lib.* 19.

MUSARABES, or *Moſarabes*, or *Miſtarabes*, *Chriſtians* of *Spain* ſo called, becauſe they lived under the *Arabians* Government. *Muſa* in *Arabick* ſignifies a *Chriſtian*. So *Muſarabe* ſignifies a *Chriſtian*, the *Arabians* Subject; or *Miſtarabes*, from the *Latin Miſtus*, mixt among the *Arabians*; or *Muçarabes*, from *Muça*, an *Arabian* Captain, who conquered *Spain*. *Jacob Almanzor*, King of *Morocco*, took ſome *Muſarabes* along with him in 1170, to guard his Perſon, and permitted them to Worſhip God after their own way, in a Church built on purpoſe. They were commonly 500 Life-guardmen, very rich, and favoured with great Privileges. The *Muſarabine* Divine Service is celebrated ſtill in the Seven Pariſhes of *Toledo*, as it was before the *Roman* Service was eſtabliſhed by St. *Gregory* in 1080. It is likewiſe celebrated at *Salamanca* on certain Days in the Year. *Marmol. de l'Afrique l.* 3.

MUSCULUS (*Wolfgangus*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, was a *Benedictine* Friar; but afterwards one of *Luther*'s firſt Diſciples. He compoſed ſeveral Books, and died in *Switzerland* in 1563. *Melchior Adam in vit. Theol. Germ. Sleidan, Surius.*

MUSERRIN, a Name taken in *Turky* by thoſe that profeſs to believe no God. This Word ſignifies thoſe that keep the ſecret, from the Verb *Aſerra*, to conceal. Their ſecret is flatly to deny a Deity. The moſt part are ſome *Cadi*'s and Learned Perſons in the *Arabian* Book: The others are Chriſtian Renegado's, who, purpoſely to ſhake off the Fear of God's Judgments, and the Remorſe of their Conſciences, embrace this Opinion, which they dare not profeſs publickly. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUSES, Goddeſſes, reputed Daughters to *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*. They are Nine, to whom the Invention of Sciences is attributed, *viz. Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, and *Polyhymnia*. Some make them Daughters to *Cœlus* and the Earth, to expreſs the Qualities of the Body and Spirit for Sciences. See each of their Names in their particulars Articles.

MUSEUM, a place of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, like the *Pritaneum* of *Athens*, where Learned Men of extraordinary Merit, were kept by the Publick, becauſe of their conſiderable

able Services to the Commonwealth. *Salmaſ. in Ælii Spart. notis.*

MUSEUS, an Ancient *Greek* Poet, *Orpheus*'s Contemporary, to whom *Cæſar Scaliger* attributes the Poem of *Leander* and *Hero*. But it is certain that *Muſeus*, Author of that Poem, lived in the *Roman* Emperors time. *Scalig. de re Poet. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

MUSKETEERS, the King of *France*'s Life-guards. There are two Troops of them of 250 Men each: All thoſe of the firſt Troop, formerly called *Great Musketeers*, ride on White Horſes, and have a Gold Galloon upon their Hats. Thoſe of the ſecond Troop, which did belong to Cardinal *Mazarini*, are mounted on Black Horſes, and have a Silver Lace on their Hats. Beſides the King, who is the Captain of all the Musketeers, each Troop has its Captain-Lieutenant, and other Officers: And their Pay is 20 Crowns a Month. *Memoires du Temps.*

MUSORITES, *Jews* who reverenced Rats and Mice, from *Mus* a Mouſe, and *Sorex* a Rat. The Original of this Superſtition is thus: The *Philiſtines* having taken the Ark of the Covenant away, God ſent a great number of Rats and Mice, that devour'd all they had, which forc'd them to return the Ark, that they might be deliver'd from that plague; but their Prieſts advis'd them firſt to put five Golden Mice into it, as an Offering to the God of *Iſrael*, that they might be rid of thoſe Vermin. 1 *Sam. 6.*

MUSTAPHA, *Solyman* the Second, Emperor of the *Turk*'s Eldeſt Son, the fineſt, ſtouteſt, and moſt ingenious Prince, that had been ſeen for a long time in the *Ottoman* Family, was made Governor of ſeveral Provinces. But *Roxelana*, whom the *Sultan* married, contrary to the Cuſtom, eſtabliſh'd ſince *Bajazet* the Firſt, to ſecure the Crown to one of her own Sons, charged him with Rebellion againſt his Father, who cauſed him to be ſtrangled immediately, without hearing his Defence. The People, deſirous to revenge his Death upon *Roxelana*, communicated the deſign to *Bajazet*, one of *Roxelana*'s younger Sons, who pretending to exclude his Brother *Selym*, and get the Crown, approved the thing, and elected one of his Slaves whoſe Stature and Face were very like *Muſtapha*'s. This ſuppoſed Prince departed in 1553, feigning to avoid his Father's Anger, who would certainly execute upon him, what he had done to a Slave, whom he took for his Son. His Officers told it as a great Secret, that he was the Emperor's Son; yet this Secret was quickly made a publick thing. *Solyman* ſent Baſſa *Pertau* againſt him, who brought him Priſoner to *Conſtantinople*, where he was forced upon a Rack to confeſs the Truth; and *Roxelana* obtained *Bajazet*'s Pardon. *De Rocoles des Impoſteurs inſignes.*

MUSTAPHA, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Mahomet* IIId's Son, and *Achmet*'s Brother, ſucceeded *Achmet* in 1617, whoſe Son *Oſman* was but 12 Years old. *Muſtapha* was raiſed up to the Throne by the *Janizaries*, who turned him out of it two Months after, becauſe he diſpleaſed them. *Oſman*, his Nephew, ſucceeded him, and he was ſhut up in a private Priſon, out of which he was drawn by the *Janizaries*, and was again put upon the Throne in 1622. The next day after he put *Oſman* to Death. But his Conduct diſpleaſing again, he was confined 16 Months after to perpetual Impriſonment, and *Amurath*, *Oſman*'s Brother, ſucceeded him. There are particular Relations of all thoſe Revolutions.

MUSTAPHA II. Son to *Mahomet* IV. Emperor of the *Turks*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Achmet* in 1695. His beginnings have been very brisk, for at his Inauguration, when the *Grand Viſier* veſted him, he told him, That he ſhould be careful what he did; that he ſhould treat his Soldiers well, and above all be ſure to tell him the truth, and if not, he ſhould ſoon know, and be ſenſible of what would follow. The firſt Succeſſes of his Reign, were the worſting of the *Venetians* in two ſeveral Engagements at Sea, which being unuſual, and of many Years not known, made it Matter of Wonder to all the World, and theſe were attended with the regaining of *Scio*; for which, and his other Wars in *Hungary*, he finds out ways to raiſe great Sums of Money; and going into the Field in Perſon this Year, at the Head of an Army of about 50000 Men, directed his March towards *Tranſilvania*, took the *Palanca* of *Lippa* by Storm, and put the Garriſon to the Sword, then fell upon General *Veterani* in his Camp, who had about 8000 Men with him; and who, after an incredible Reſiſtance was Slain with moſt of his Men; and this ſame ill News was attended with the unfortunate Loſs of *Titul*, which the *Turks* deſtroy'd and abandon'd; the Imperial Army, under the Command of the Elector of *Saxony*, being not able all this while to come up with the *Turks*; but next Year, *viz.* 1696. there was a terrible Battel fought between the two Armies, headed by the ſame Generals at *Olaſch*, not far from *Temeſwaer*, with the loſs of many Men on both ſides, and only thus advantageous to the Chriſtians, that the Chriſtians remained Maſters of the Field, and intended to attack *Muſtapha*'s Camp next Morning; but that the *Turks* had laboured ſo hard all Night, that they had fortified, and rendered it almoſt impregnable; the *Turks* and *Tartars* alſo, this Year loſt *Aſoph* to the *Muſcovites*. In 1697. the Imperialiſts failed in their Deſign upon *Bihatz*; but the *Turks* never received ſuch an overthrow as they did this Year at *Zanta* upon the *Theyſſe*, where while Sultan *Muſtapha* was content to keep on the other ſide of the River with a Body of Spahees. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who Commanded the Chriſtian Army, fell upon the *Turkiſh* Army, under the *Grand Viſier* on this ſide, and made ſuch a Slaughter and Deſtruction of the Infidels, as was never known to have hapned in the Memory of Man, or any Age; for no leſs than five Viſiers, beſides the Supream Viſier, 8000 Janizaries, and a vaſt number of Spahees, and a long Catalogue of Officers fell in this Battel, which was of ſo high a Concernment, and the Conſequences thereof were ſo conſiderable, that from thence the following Peace was derived, which this Emperor *Muſtapha*, now Reigning, concluded by his Embaſſadors at *Carlowitz*, with the Emperor, *Venetians*, *Poles*, and *Muſcovites*, about the beginning of the Year 1699, through the Mediation of the King of *England* and *States of Holland*, by which the reſpective Conqueſts of the ſaid Nations were in a manner entirely conceded to them.

MUSULMEN, that is, True-believers, a Name given by *Mahomet* to all thoſe that embraced his Religion.

MUSURUS, (*Mark*) born in *Candia*, a Learned Archbiſhop of *Raguſa*, in the XVIth Century. Being Profeſſor at *Padua*, he had ſo many Auditors, that they were forced to inlarge the Publick School. He had an extraordinary Talent in reading upon the *Greek* Poets. He was promiſed a Cardinal's Cap the next Promotion; but being diſappointed, he complained of it as an Affront to all the *Græcians*, and died ſoon after. *De Varillas, Anecdotes de Florence.*

MUTAFARACA's, in *Turky*, are Officers who conſtantly follow the *Grand Signior*, chiefly when he goes from Village to Village. They are *Spahi*'s of a higher Rank than the reſt, who receive a greater Reward when they go out of the *Seraglio*. *Mutafaraca* ſignifies *Eminent Spahi*, from *farac*, *to diſtinguiſh*. When the *Grand Viſier* goes to the *Divan*, he is alſo attended by many *Mutafaraca*'s. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUTIAN, or *Conradus Mutianus Rufus*, Prebendary at *Gotha* in *Germany*, a famous Lawyer, eſteemed by the Learned of his time, neglected preferments, and ingraved theſe Words on his Door, *Beata Tranquillitas*. He died in 1526.

MUTIAN (*Hierom*) a famous *Italian* Painter, who followed *Titian*'s way, and made a great number of Pictures at *Rome*. *Gregory* XIIIth imployed him to draw the firſt Hermit, St. *Paul* and St. *Anthony*, which are to be ſeen in St. *Peter*'s Church. He finiſhed alſo the Deſigns of the *Baſſo Relievo's* of *Trajan*'s Column begun by *Julio Romanus*; and by his means we have thoſe Cuts which *Ciaconius* has explain'd. He died in 1590. *Gregory* XIII. founded St. *Luke*'s Academy at *Rome* for his ſake, by a Brief confirmed by *Sixtus* V. *Mutian* left two Houſes to the ſaid Academy, and his whole Eſtate alſo, in caſe his Heirs ſhould have no Iſſue, to keep poor young Painters that would come to *Rome* to learn that Art.

MUTIMUS, the God of Silence, from the *Latin*, *Mutire* to *Mutter*. The Ancients believed that this falſe Divinity did help one to keep his thoughts conceal'd. *Turneb. l.* 17.

C. MUTIUS, named *Cordus*, and afterwards *Scævola*. *Porſenna*, King of *Tuſcany*, beſieging *Rome* in 247 of *Rome*, to reſtore the Family of *Tarquin*; and *Mutius* reſolving to diſpatch him, killed his Secretary in his ſtead. And being brought before *Porſenna*, who was offering a Sacrifice, he told him boldly, that Three hundred young Men like him were bound by Oath to Murther him. But ſince my hand, added he, has miſs'd thee, it muſt be puniſhed for it. Then putting his Right-Hand on the burning Coals, he let it burn with ſuch a Conſtancy that the Beholders were all amazed. *Porſenna* charmed with his Virtue ſent him ſafe to *Rome*, where they gave him the Name of *Scævola*, or *Left-handed*, which remained to his Family. *Florus, Tit. Liv. l.* 2. *Mart. l.* 1. *ep.* 30. *Dion. Halicarn.*

Q. MUTIUS SCÆVOLA, a famous Lawyer, and *Roman* Conſul, who governed *Aſia* with ſo much Prudence and Juſtice, that he was commonly propoſed as an Example to the Governors ſent thither. He compoſed many Works, and had the Reputation of an accompliſh'd Orator. *Cicero* calls him the moſt Eloquent of all the Lawyers, and the beſt Lawyer of all the Orators. He was murthered in 672 of *Rome*, during *Marius* and *Sylla*'s Wars, being accuſed by his Aſſaſſin of too much Honeſty. *Cicero de Orat. ad Attic. Solin. c.* 29. *Velleius Paterc.* &c.

MUTIUS, or *Mucians*, Lat. *Gens Mucia*, a very Illuſtrious Family at *Rome*, has produced many Magiſtrates, as *Q. Mutius Scævola*, Conſul in 580; *P. Mutius Scævola*, alſo Conſul in 579, Father to *P. Mutius Scævola*, an Excellent Orator, High-Prieſt, and Tribune of the People in 613, Prætor in 618, and Conſul in 621; 'Tis ſaid this *Mutius*, in the time of his Conſulſhip, put *Tiberius Gracchus*, Tribune of the People upon publiſhing the *Lex Agraria*, which made a great Noiſe at *Rome*: All the People of Fortune oppos'd the paſſing of this Law; whereas, on the other ſide, the poorer Sort were very violent for't. *Octavius* likewiſe, Tribune of the People, either concerned for his own Eſtate, or gain'd by the Senate, oppos'd the *Bill*, and broke all *Gracchus*'s Meaſures: *Tiberius* not knowing how to get over this Difficulty, got *Octavius* depos'd. Upon this Commiſſioners were nam'd to Parcel out the Lands after the Bill or Law had been agreed to by the Commons. *Tiberius Gracchus* was one in the Commiſſion; now, ſoon after this, *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, happening to die, and making the People of *Rome* Heir of all his Dominions and Eſtate; this *Tiberius*, to ingratiate himſelf further with the People, mov'd that all *Attalus*'s ready Money might be diſtributed among them. The Senate made a ſtrong Oppoſition againſt this Motion, and order'd *Mutius* to diſpatch *Gracchus*, who, upon this, fled to the Capitol; but *Scipio Naſica*, *Jupiter*'s High-Prieſt, going up thither with a great number of the Senate, together with the Commons of the beſt Fortunes, was the occaſion of *Gracchus*'s being kill'd. *Mutius* had the Character of a pleaſant Man, who, though he did not neglect the buſineſs of his Office, yet loved to divert himſelf, when he had leiſure. *Q. Mutius Scævola*, called *The Augur*, was Conſul in 637. *Tit. Liv. Pliny lib.* 2.

MUTUNUS, or *Mutinus*, a ſcandalous pretended Deity of the *Romans*, like the *Gracian Priapus*. New married Women worſhipped *Mutunus*'s Statue, before which ſhameful Ceremonies were performed. The Ancient Fathers have often reproach'd the Pagans with them. *S. Auſtin. de Civ. Dei, l.* 4. *c.* 9. *Lactant.*

MYAGRUS, the Name of a certain Heathen God, whoſe Office was to hunt or drive out Flies, called in *Greek* Μυῖα. The *Arcadians* ſacrificed to him. And the occaſion of this Worſhip comes probably from the Importunity of Flies, which is ſuch in hot Countries, that the Aſſiſtance of a Divinity was thought neceſſary to drive them away. It is *Solinus*'s Opinion, or rather his Jeſt, on this Superſtition. *S. Greg. Nazianz.* in his firſt Diſcourſe againſt *Julian*, mentions another God, named *Ekron*, appointed to hunt Flies. So named, becauſe the *Ekronites*, a People of *Judæa*, had an Idol worſhipped under the Name of *Beelzebub*, that is, *The God of Flies. Cartari Imag. des Dieux. Pliny l.* 10. *cap.* 28. *Selden de Diis Syris.*

MYCONE, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, Three Miles from *Delos*, near Thirty Miles about, has no Fortreſs, and therefore not inhabited by the *Turks*, for fear of the *Chriſtian* Privateers. Nevertheleſs, they take the *Caraſch*, or Tribute, every Year. There are not above 2000 Inhabitants; but four Women to one Man, becauſe Men being generally Seamen, or Privateers, often miſcarry. There are about Thirty *Greek* Churches, and one *Latin* only. *J. Spon. Voyage de Italie*, &c.

MYLITTA, a Name given by the *Babylonians*, or *Aſſyrians* to *Venus*. The *Aſſyrian* Women were obliged by a Law, to go once in their Lives near *Venus*'s Temple, and proſtitute themſelves to ſome Foreigner, who was to put a Sum of Money into their Lap. *Herod. l.* 1. *Strabo l.* 16.

MYRA, a Town in *Lycia*, in *Aſia*, now call'd *Strumita*; 'twas formerly an Archbiſhoprick with 36 Suffragans under it. It ſtands upon a Hill about Twenty Leagues from the Sea.

MYRBACH, a little Town and Abbey of the *Higher Alſatia*, which ſome years ago was an Eccleſiaſtical Principality, and the Monks had right to elect themſelves an Abbot when the Dignity was vacant. But ſince *Alſatia* has been yielded to the *French*, by the Treaty of *Munſter* in 1648, it was decreed, That in caſe of Vacancy the Monks ſhould preſent Three Perſons to the King, that he might chuſe one of them. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. l'Empire l.* 6.

MYRMIDONS, a People of *Theſſaly*, who follow'd *Achilles* to the Siege of *Troy*. The Poets feign'd that they were Piſmires at firſt, being metamophos'd afterwards into Men, at the requeſt of *Æacus*, King of *Ægina*. *Virgil. Æneid.* 2. *Ovid. Metam.* &c.

MYRMILLONS, a ſort of Gladiators, who commonly fought againſt the *Retiarii*. The *Myrmillons* Arms were, *A Sword*, *A Shield*, and *An Head-Piece*; on the top whereof was the Shape of a Fiſh. The *Retiarii*'s Arms were, *A Fork with Three Tips*, and *A Fiſher's Net to cover the* Myrmillon'*s Head*, againſt whom he was to fight. *Myrmillon* comes from the Greek Μορμύρος, *Ros*, which ſignifies *A Sea-Fiſh*, ſpotted with ſeveral Colours, mentioned by *Ovid* in *Halieut*, becauſe thoſe Gladiators had the Shape of this Fiſh in their Head-piece. They were alſo named *Galli*, becauſe the firſt came out of *Gaul*, or becauſe their Armour was after the *Gauls* Faſhion. When they were a fighting, the *Retiarius* did ſing to this purpoſe, *I don't aim at thee, but at thy Fiſh*; *Why doſt thou ſhun me, thou* Gaul? *Suetonius* in *Caligula* ſaith, That *Caligula* ſuppreſſed theſe ſorts of Gladiators. *Turneb. Adverſ. l.* 3. *c.* 4.

MYRON, an admirable Statuary, living in the LXXXIVth Olympiad, and the 320 Year of *Rome*. His Figure of a Brazen-Cow, got him a great Reputation, and was the occaſion of many fine Epigrams in *Greek*. See *Anthologia lib.* 4. *Plin.* 34. *cap.* 8. *Ovid. lib.* 3. *de Ponto*, &c.

MYRSES, a Name given to *Tartarian* Princes, who are Tributary to the Great Duke of *Moſcovy*. 'Tis alſo given to *Perſian* Princes. *Olearius's Voyage de Moſcovie.*

MYSIA, a Country in *Aſia* the Leſs, divided into *Great* and *Little Myſia*. The firſt was ſituated between the *Leſſer Myſia*, *Phrygia*, *Bithynia*, and the *Ægean Sea*, and had the Towns of *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Adramyttium*, and likewiſe the Mountains of *Olympus*, *Cimon*, and the River *Rhindacus* in it. *Little Myſia* lay between the *Helleſpont*, *Troas*; and had the Towns of *Cyzicum*, and *Lampſacum*, the Mountain *Ida*, the Rivers of *Simois*, *Granicus*, &c. All this Country now goes by the Name of *Natolia*, and is ſubject to the *Turk*.

N

N. The *Romans* made uſe of theſe two Letters, *N L*, for *Non Liquet*, to ſignifie that the Evidence againſt any Criminal was not ſufficient to acquit or condemn him, being much the ſame as *Ignoramus* with us. The Ancients put it betwixt *E* and *S* to ſoften the Pronunciation, as *quotiens* for *quoties*; and *Auſonius* thinks it was form'd from the Greek Z turn'd upwards. *S. Aug. l.* 2. *c.* 2. *emend.*

NAAMAN, a Leper, General to the King of *Syria*, being inform'd by a Hebrew Captive that the Prophet *Eliſha* could Cure him, his Maſter recommended him to *Joram* King of *Iſrael* for that end, which he lookt upon as a deſign of the *Syrian* to pick a quarrel, and ſeek occaſion of War; and being ſollicitous about it, the Prophet ſignify'd to the King, That if *Naaman* would come to him, he ſhould know there was a God in *Iſrael*. The *Syrian* going to the Prophet's door with a great Retinue, he ſent him word to go and waſh ſeven times in *Jordan*; which *Naaman* taking as a ſlight, went away in a rage; but being prevail'd upon by his Servants to obey, was cleans'd, and return'd to acknowledge the Prophet's kindneſs, and his being convinc'd that the God of *Iſrael* was the only true God. 2 *Kings* 5.

NAAS, a Barony and Town in the Province of *Lemſter* and County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*. *Long.* 7. 9. *Lat.* 55. 37.

NAASSON, one of the Anceſtors, according to the Fleſh, of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt; he was the Son of *Aminadab*, and Prince of the Tribe of *Judah* ſoon after their departure out of *Egypt*. *Numb.* 1. 7. *Matth.* 1. 4.

NAB, Lat. *Nabus*, a River of *Franconia*; which paſſing through the upper *Palatinate*, empties it ſelf into the *Danube*, above *Ratisbon*.

NABAL, a rich Jew, that dwelt near *Carmel* in *Judæa*, whom *David*, for his churliſh and ungratefull Behaviour to him, deſign'd to have kill'd, but was hindred by the prudent interpoſition and preſents of his Wife *Abigail*, whom *David* afterwards Married about *An. M.* 2977. 1 *Sam.* 25. from *ver.* 2. to 43. *Salian. Sponde.*

NABARZANES, one of *Darius*'s Generals, who Commanded the Horſe in the Right Wing at the *Streights* of *Cilicia*; he Conſpir'd with *Beſſus* againſt *Darius*, with this Reſolution, That if *Alexander* purſued 'em, they would deliver up the King, and ſo make their terms; and if he did not, that they would kill *Darius*, uſurp the Government, and renew the War. They perform'd the Latter, and *Nabarzanes* was afterwards reconcil'd to *Alexander*. *Diodor. Q. Curt.*

NABATHEANS, a People of *Arabia Petræa*. St. *Iſidore* ſuppoſeth 'em to have their Original and Name from *Nebajoth*, *Iſmael*'s Firſt-born, *Gen.* 25. 12. Their Country had *Arabia Deſerta* on the Eaſt, *Palæſtin* on the Weſt, *Arabia Fœlix* on the South, and *Syria* on the North. This was the People whom *Gabinius* defeated, according to *Joſephus*. *Strab. Plin.*

NABIS, a Tyrant of *Lacedæmon*, infamous for his Cruelty. He wag'd War with the *Romans*, but was defeated by *L. Quintius*, who forc'd him to more Moderation; and taking *Argos* left him only *Lacedæmon*, where he was kill'd not long after. *Florus. Livy. Polybius.*

NABONASSAR, the firſt King of the *Chaldæans*, or *Babylonians*, after the Diviſion of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, famous in Hiſtory for his *Epocha*; the beginning of which *Petavius* fixeth in the Year 3237. *Torniel. Spondanus* and *Salian*, with others, fix it on the 3306, beginning on *Wedneſday*, *Feb.* 26. in the 3967. of the *Julian* Period, 747 before Chriſt; the firſt of the Eighth *Olympiad*, and the Sixth of *Rome*, being not finiſh'd: *Spanheim* concurrs with 'em; adding, That it was 265 after the Building of *Solomon*'s Temple, and the Eleventh of *Jotham* King of *Judah*. Certain it is, that the beginning of this new Empire of the *Chaldæans* is very obſcure; and all that, by way of Conjecture, we know concerning it, is, That the *Babylonians* being revolted from under the Government of the *Medes*, who had overthrown the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, did, under the Conduct of *Nabonaſſar*, Governor of the *Medes*, lay the foundation of a Dominion, which was very much increas'd afterwards under *Nebuchadnezzar*. It ſeems moſt probable that this *Nebonaſſar* is that *Baladan* mention'd in 2 *Kings* 20. 12. the Father of *Merodach*, or *Berodach*, whom *Ptolemy* calls *Mardokempade*, the ſame that ſent Embaſſadors to *Hezekiah*, 2 *Kings* 20. The curious may conſult 1 *Chron.* 32. *Ptol. l.* 4. *Almageſt. Scaliger lib.* 5. *de Emend. Temp. pag.* 391. *& ſeq. Petav. l.* 9. *de. doct. Temp. cap.* 51. *& ſeq. & lib.* 10. *c.* 7. *& ſeq. Torniel.*, *A, M.* 3306, 3331. *Ubbo Em. lib.* 2. *rerum Chron. & lib.* 5. *Spondan. A. M.* 3306. *Iſaac Voſſius cap.* 9. *Chron. Sacr. Calviſ. in Chron. Riccioli Chron. Reformat.*

NABONNIDES, *Nabonnadius*, *Nabonnidocus*, or *Labinet* King of *Babylon*, to whom theſe Names are given by Prophane Authors; who having kill'd *Belſhazzar*, the laſt of *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Race, Reign'd 17 years at *Babylon*. The Aſtronomical Canon, *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, *Sulpitius Severus*, St. *Maximus*, *Scaliger*, *Petavius*, and divers others, ſuppoſe him to be the ſame with *Darius* the *Mede*, who kill'd *Belſhazzar* at the Banquet of Wine, *Dan.* 6. But *Joſephus*, *Torniel*, *Hierom* and *Uſher* think him to be the laſt of *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Race, and him whom the Scripture calls *Belſhazzar*, *Jer.* 27. 7. *Dan.* 7. 5. in the 209 Year of *Nabonaſſar*.

NABOTH, a Native of *Jezreel*, whoſe Vineyard *Ahab* coveted; and being diſcontented, becauſe he could not have it, *Jezebel* his Wife ſuborn'd falſe Witneſſes, who ſwore Treaſon againſt *Naboth*; whereupon he was ſton'd to Death, and *Ahab* took Poſſeſſion of his Vineyard *An. M.* 3123. but *Elijah* meeting him there, charg'd him with the Murther, and propheſied his Deſtruction. 1 *Kings* 21. *Torniel.*

NADAB, and *Abihu*, the Sons of *Aaron*, who preſuming to offer ſtrange Fire before the Lord, were devour'd by a Fire that went forth from him, *A. M.* 2545. *Lev.* 10 from v. 1. to 8. *Torniel.*

NADAB, King of *Iſrael*, ſucceeded his Father *Jeroboam*, *A. M.* 3081, and following his wicked courſes, was, after two years Reign, kill'd by *Baaſha*, one of his Generals, who uſurp'd his Throne. 1 *Kings* 15. 25. to 29.

NADASTI (*Francis*) Preſident of the Soveraign Council of *Hungary*, being diſguſted at the Emperor's refuſal to create him *Palatine* of that Kingdom, conſpir'd with the Counts, *Serini*, *Frangipani*, and *Ragotski*, and begun the Revolt there in 1665. He corrupted a Joyner to fire the Palace which he was repairing, that during the Conſternation, he might kill or take the Emperor. The Palace was accordingly burnt, *Feb.* 23. 1668. but *Nadaſti* fail'd in his deſign. After this he invited the Emperor and Court to divert themſelves with the Fiſhing of *Puttendorf*, *Apr.* 5. 1668. againſt which time he had order'd his Cook to prepare a Pigeon-pye, which the Emperor loved, and to poyſon it; but herein he was prevented by his Counteſs. In 1669. and 1670, he poyſoned the Wells, whence the Emperor had his Water; but alſo without ſucceſs. At laſt *Nagiferents*, Secretary of the Plot, being taken with his Papers about him, *Anno* 1670. *Nadaſti* gather'd together 500 Men to Conduct him to *Venice*; but was ſurpriz'd in his Bed, and brought to *Vienna*, where he acknowledged his Crime, and Petitioned the Emperor to ſpare his innocent Children, and content himſelf with his Puniſhment. During his Impriſonment, a Letter was intercepted to the *Grand Vizier* at *Adrianople*, ſeal'd with his Seal, which he denied nevertheleſs. On the 30*th* of *April*, 1671, he was beheaded according to Sentence, his Eſtate confiſcated, his Children degraded, and his Corps expos'd to the Publick for a Days time; after which he was Interr'd. His Children quitting his Name and Arms, took that of *Crutzemberg*.——The Counts *Serini* and *Frangipani* were alſo Condemned for Conſpiring with him to deliver the Kingdom of *Hungary* into other *Hands*. *Hiſt. of the Troubles of Hungary.*

NADER, a great City in the Empire of the *Mogul*, between *Seronge* and *Agra*, built round a Mountain which has a Fort on the top. The Houſes are generally Thatch'd, and but one Story high, except the better ſort, which are of two. A River waſhes it on three ſides, and then falls into the *Ganges*. *Tavernier.*

NADIN, a Fortreſs of the County of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, which *Solyman* II. took by Compoſition: But in 1647, General *Piſani* re-took it for the *Venetians*, who afterwards yielded it again to the *Turks*. In 1682, the Inhabitants quitted and burnt it in the Night, and laid the fault upon the *Mortlacks*. In 1683, *Mehemet Aga*, at the Head of 150 Horſe, march'd to *Nadin* with a deſign to take Poſſeſſion of it once more for the *Grand Signior*: But a conſiderable Number of the Subjects of the Republick having notice of his intention, prevented him, by putting themſelves into the Place. *Coronelli*'s *Deſcription of the Morea.*

NÆNIA, a Heathen Goddeſs, to whom the *Romans* built a Temple without the City, near the Gate call'd *Viminalis*, and ſuppoſed her to preſide over the Dolefull Ditties which were uſed to be ſung at Funerals in honour of the Dead, to Flutes and other Inſtruments, by Women that were hired for this Service, and call'd *Præficæ*. Theſe Funeral Ditties, if we believe *Horace*, *lib. II. Ode I.* were firſt invented by *Simonides*, a Greek *Lyrick*, and called *Næniæ* from the Name of the Goddeſs that had the care of 'em; which word, ſome think, was firſt uſed, becauſe it naturally expreſſeth the Dolefull whining Tone of their Funeral Singſters: Whence the word is ſtill uſed to ſignifie *fooliſh Songs* and *idle Tales*. The Flutes at the Funerals of both *Greeks* and *Romans* were not only uſed to accompany the Voice of thoſe who ſung the *Næniæ* in praiſe of the Dead, but alſo to point out the Time when the Aſſiſtants were to ſtrike their Breaſts in token of their ſorrow, for theſe Knockings were to be perform'd in Cadence with the Muſick of the Flutes. *Varro de Vet. Pop. Rom. Cicero de Leg.*

NÆVIUS (*Cneius*) a Latin Poet, who, of a Souldier, betook himſelf to the Writing of Verſes and Comedies: His firſt Comedy was Acted at *Rome* in the 519. *V.C.* He was alſo Author of an Hiſtory in Verſe, and ſeveral Comedies; but being too Satyrical, he incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of *Metellus*, whoſe Family was very powerfull at *Rome*; and therefore was Baniſh'd the City, whence he retir'd to *Utica* in *Africa*, where he died the 551 of *Rome*. *Aulus Gellius. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

NAGAYA, a part of *Tartary*, upon the Sea of *Sala* or the *Caſpian*. In 1400 the Weſtern part of *Tartary* was divided into two Kingdoms, whereof the one was call'd *Zavolh* on the further ſide of the River *Volga*; and the other *Crim*, or *Precops*, on this ſide the River, near the Sea of *Zabache*. The Kingdom of *Zavolh* was afterwards divided into three great Hords or Bands, *viz.* that of *Nagaya*, *Caſan*, and *Aſtracan*. *Nagaya* is tributary to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*. *Hornius*. *Tavernier*'s Travels into *Perſia*. The *Naga Tartars* inhabit on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Wolga* in *Aſia*, over-againſt the Kingdom of *Caſan*, as far as the River *Jayesk*, which falls into the *Caſpian* Sea. They are ſubject to three Dukes, *Scharayezk*, *Naga* and *Siberia*. The Country is full of Woods, except the Dutchy of *Scharayezk*, which is more Champian. To the Eaſt of theſe lie the *Jurgenezii*, and next them the Great *Cham*, who has lately Conquered *China*. In 1558, 100000 of this People periſh'd by Sword, Famine and Plague, during their Civil Wars; before which they flouriſhed, and were divided into many Hords, each of which had a Prince of their own, called *Murſe*. They have no Towns, but live in Tents, and remove with their Flocks, where they can find Paſture; and for this reaſon their Tents have Wheels, and are drawn by Chamels. They have no Money, but Barter one Commodity for another. Learning nor Manufacture they have none, and their greateſt Wealth is their Cattel. They have no Corn nor Bread, nor do they deſire it. Since the Civil War above-mentioned, the Country is almoſt deſolate, to the great ſatisfaction of the *Ruſſians*, to whom they were troubleſome Neighbours. They were ſo pinch'd with Famine in their Civil War, that they offered their Children to Sale for 6 *d.* Worth of Proviſions; and ſo many of them died of Hunger about *Aſtracan*, that the ſtench of their Corps infected the Air, and occaſioned a Plague. *Jenkinſon in Hackluit To. 1. p.* 325.

NAGIVANIA, a Town of *Tranſilvania*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Biſtiſz*, having Silver Mines belonging to it.

NAGUNNER, one of the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*, abounding with Wood and Rabbets. It lies near the Iſle of *Sky*. *Buch.*

NAHASH, King of the *Ammonites*, having Beſieged *Jabeſh Gilead*, would not grant the Inhabitants any other terms but their Lives, upon condition that they ſhould ſubmit to the putting out of their Right Eyes. Of which unreaſonable demand, when they had adviſed *Saul*, he came to their aſſiſtance, and defeated the *Ammonites* with a great ſlaughter, *A. M.* 2963. *Sam.* 10. 1, 2. *Joſ. Torniel*, *A. M.* 2959. *Salian A. M.* 2693.

NAHUM of *Elkeſh*, one of the XII. Leſſer Prophets, who flouriſhed, as ſome think, during the Reign of *Hezekiah*, according to *Joſephus* in *Jotham*'s Reign; but according to *Genebrard*'s Heb. Chron. in the time of *Manaſſeh*. *Salian A. M.* 3315. *N.* 19. *Torniel*, 3321. *Joſeph.*

NAJAC, a Town of *France* in *Roüergue*, ſituate upon the River *Aveirou*, between *Ville Franche* in *Roüergue*, and St. *Antonin*, is famous for the Vitriol made there, and was of Note in the Civil Wars.

NAIADES, Nymphs of Fountains and Rivers which were worſhipped by the Heathens.

NAJARA, or *Nagara*, a City of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, formerly an Epiſcopal See, of whoſe Biſhop mention is made in an Act of the Year 1102. This City is honour'd with the Title of a Dutchy, is 30 Leagues North-Weſt of *Saragoza*, and 18 North-Eaſt of *Burgos*, Memorable for the Battle betwixt *Peter* King of *Portugal*, and *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, *An.* 1356. Wherein the latter was Victorious; and becauſe the *French* aſſiſted his Enemy in Memory of the Victory, he Inſtituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*. *Mariana.*

NAIBODA, or *Naibod* (*Valentine*) Native of *Cologne*, liv'd towards the end of the XVI. Century. He was a Perſon of Learning, and more particularly excell'd in Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. He Travelled into *Italy*, and taking up his Abode at *Padua*, he there writ his Commentaries upon *Ptolemy*; beſides which, he alſo writ *Aſtronomicarum Inſtitutionum Libri III. Commentaria in Alchabitium, in Sphæram Joannis à Sacro Boſco, &c.* There is a remarkable Story of him, that diſcourſing with his Friends, he told them, That he ſhould die ere long of a ſudden Death, and that he was fully perſwaded of it by his own Nativity, which he had Calculated not long before. His Friends laugh'd at him for his Credulity; but however, five or ſix Months after he was miſs'd on a ſudden. It was conceiv'd at firſt that he was gone ſome Journey; but the Perſon where he lodged hearing nothing of him in a long time, broke open his Chamber-door, where, to his great aſtoniſhment, he found the Body of *Naibod* half rotten on the ground. It's ſaid that ſome Learned Men envying his Parts and Fame, had Murther'd him in his Chamber, *Thomaſin. in Elog. Doctor. vir.*

NAICH, one of the Scotch *Hebrides*, or Weſtern Iſlands, four Miles South-Eaſt of *Rum*, which abounds with wild Horſes. *Buch.*

NAILLAC (*Philibert de*) the 33 Grand Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent at that time time was at *Rhodes*. He ſucceeded in 1396 to *Ferdinand* of *Heredia*; he was a *French-man*, and great *Prior* of *Aquitain*; *Sigiſmond* King of *Hungary* having demanded his aſſiſtance againſt *Bajazet*, he joyned the Chriſtian Army with the Flower of his Knights in 1396; at which time the *French* Knights advancing too far amongſt the *Janizaries* of *Bajazet*'s Guard, were ſurrounded by 'em, and cut to pieces; but the Grand Maſter made his retreat with great Courage and Conduct, and accompanied King *Sigiſmond* to *Rhodes*, where he treated him with Royal Magnificence. *Bajazet* afterwards approaching *Conſtantinople* to Beſiege it, whilſt the Emperor was gone to demand Succour in *France*, the Empreſs fearing the worſt, ſent the Jewels of the Empire to the Grand Maſter for him to keep. And at the ſame time *Theodorus Porphyrogeneta*, Deſpot of *Morea*, Duke of *Sparta*, and Brother of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, being affrighted with the News of the *Turks* appearing before that City, came to *Rhodes*, and ſold to the Order the Deſpotat of *Sparta* and *Corinth* for a great Summ of Money; but the Biſhop of *Sparta* fearing to be ſubject to the *Latin* Church, ſtirr'd up the People to an Inſurrection; whereupon the Lordſhip of *Corinth* was again reſtor'd to the Deſpot. As ſoon as *Bajazet* had rais'd the Siege of *Conſtantinople*, the Grand Maſter return'd the Jewels he had been intruſted with; and ſome time after having prepar'd a Fleet, he took a ſtrong Caſtle from the *Turks*, on the Coaſt of *Caria*, which was built upon the Ruins of *Halicarnaſſus*, anciently the Capital of that Kingdom, which he fortified and call'd St. *Peter*'s *Caſtle*. In 1403, the Grand Maſter mediated a Peace between the King of *Cyprus* and the Commonwealth of *Genoa*; the *Sultan* of *Egypt* ſent an Ambaſſador to *Rhodes*, who concluded a Truce; during which, there was a free Commerce betwixt the Subjects of the *Sultan* and the *Chriſtians* of the *Latin* Church; and the Grand Maſter obtained leave for ſix Knights of the Order to have their Abode in the ancient Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, to give Entertainment to all Pilgrims, and to Wall in the Holy Sepulchre. In 1409, *Naillac*, aſſiſted at the Council of *Piſa*, and was entruſted with the Keys of the Conclave; and after the Election of Pope *Alexander* V. he Held a General Chapter at *Aix* in *Provence*. In 1417, the *Sultan* of *Egypt* demanded his Aſſiſtance againſt the *Turks*, who had Invaded him; and accordingly he ſent him two Gallies, but with a ſtrict Charge to the Captain, not to ſet any of his Men aſhoar, becauſe he was at Peace with the *Turk* by Land, though not by Sea: He died in 1421, at *Rhodes*, having been Grand Maſter 25 years; his Succeſſor was *Antonius Flavianus*. *Boſio*'s Hiſtory of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

NAILOR (*James*) was born in the Dioceſs of *York*. After he had ſerved as a Quarter-Maſter for ſome time in Colonel *Lambert*'s Regiment, he for Conſcience-ſake quitted the Army, and embraced the *Principles* of the People called *Quakers*, and was a Faithfull Labourer in the *Word* and Doctrine of Eternal Life, while he abode in the ſimplicity of the Goſpel: but for want of Watchfulneſs, and Obedience to God, and diligent Minding the Reproof of Life, he was exalted with ſtrange Imaginations, and Death and Darkneſs prevailing over him, he gave way to thoſe Ranting, Wild Spirits, which gathered about him, in the Night of his great Temptation. Whereupon he rode into *Briſtol* in the year 1656, a Man and a Woman holding his Horſe by the Reins, and ſome others following after, and ſinging, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabbath. A Thing, that as he himſelf afterwards declared, he never Intended. The Magiſtrates of *Briſtol* ſeized, and ſent him to the *Parliament*, who Tried and Condemned him, as a Blaſphemer and ſeducer of the People, to have his Tongue bored with an Hot Iron, to be Marked in the Forehead with the Letter B to ſignify a Blaſphemer, then to be Carried back to *Briſtol*, where he ſhould make his Entry on Horſe-back, with his Face towards the Tail, all which were Executed, and born by him with wonderful Patience, and then to be caſt into Priſon there to ſpend the Remainder of his Days. For which Actions of his, the People called *Quakers* diſowned him, and Condemned all thoſe Extravagancies; and ſo did he himſelf by Diverſe Papers, which he Publiſhed after his Return to the Lord, through Deep Repentance and Humiliation. Upon which, and his Publick *Recantation*, he the ſaid *James Nailor* was received again, by the ſaid People called *Quakers*, into the Society with them; and having obtained his Inlargement he publickly Preached among them in *London*, and Diverſe

Parts of this *Nation*, untill near the Time of his Death in *Huntington-ſhire* in the year 1660. ☞ Note that the foregoing Account of this famous Impoſtor, was given in by the *Quakers*.

NAIN, or *Nain*, an ancient City of *Palæſtina* in *Galilee* near to Mount *Tabor*, wholly ruin'd, and contains only at preſent ſome few Cottages of the wild *Arabs*. It was here that our Saviour rais'd to Life the only Son of a Widow, as he was carried out to be buried. *Luke* 7. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

NAKSIVAN, *Naxivan*, *Naxuana*, a City of *Armenia Major*, three Leagues from Mount *Ararat*, and ſeven from the River *Araxis*, on the Borders of *Perſia* and *Turky*. Its Name is derived from *Nak* a Ship, and *Sivan* ſignifying Dwelling or Abode, in their Language, becauſe they alledge that the Ark reſted in their Neighbourhood, and that *Naoh* Founded this City at his coming out of it; and conſequently, that it is the eldeſt City of the World: They do alſo confidently affirm, that *Noah* was buried here. It is ſtill a great City, but was much more flouriſhing before it was ruined by the Army of *Amurath*, Emperor of the *Turks*. There are ſtill to be ſeen the Remains of many fair Moſques, which the *Turks* have demoliſhed, becauſe they had been uſed by the *Perſians*; for the Followers of *Abubeker* and *Hali*'s Diſciples will not enter one anothers Moſques; and therefore they deſtroy them. This City is the Capital of one part of *Armenia*, and is Governed by a *Cham*. The *Armenians* formerly drove a great Trade here with Silks, which begins of late to be revived. Amongſt other Monuments of Antiquity, there is that of a great Moſque, one of the moſt Magnificent and Sumptuous of *Aſia*, and ſuppoſed to be built in Memory of *Noah*'s Sepulchre. In going out of the City is a Tower of very curious Architecture, conſiſting of four Domes join'd together, which ſupport a kind of Pyramid, that ſeems to be compos'd of twelve Spires, but about the midſt ſhews only four Sides; which leſſening by degrees, do end in a ſharp point. The whole Building is of Brick, curiouſly Varniſh'd within and without, and Adorned with Flowers and other Emboſs'd Figures. They ſay it was Erected by *Tamerlan*, when he Conquer'd *Perſia*. Between *Nakſivan* and *Zulfa* are ten Convents of *Armenian* Chriſtians, who have each of them an adjoining Village. They did own the Pope, and their Archbiſhop when Elected, uſed to go to *Rome* for his Confirmation; but they are turn'd again to their own Patriarch, though the Pope procur'd great Favour to thoſe who owned him as Head, by his Embaſſy to the Court of *Perſia* in 1664; about which time this City ſuffered very much by the *Turks*, who of 40000 Houſes ſcarcely left 2000 ſtanding. One of theſe Villages called *Kiſouk*, near the Frontiers of *Curdiſtan*, is very famous amongſt the *Armenians*, who ſuppoſe that St. *Bartholomew* and St. *Matthew* ſuffered Martyrdom there, of whom, they ſay, they have ſtill ſome Relicks; to which even divers of the *Mahometans*, troubled with Fevers, do alſo reſort. There are two or three of theſe Convents where the *European* Chriſtians are kindly entertain'd, notwithſtanding that the Religious are very poor, by reaſon of the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of their Governors, to whom they are forc'd to make frequent Preſents. This City ſtands in a fruitful Soil. *Long.* 81. 34. *Lat.* 38. 40. *Tavernier. Chardin.*

NAMAQUAS, a ſort of *Caffres*, diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1661, near the *Cape of good Hope*. They are naturally white, but dye their Skins black to beautifie themſelves, as they imagine. *Dapper*'s Deſcription of *Africa*.

NAMAZ, the Name of a Prayer which the *Turks* repeat five times every day; *viz.* between Day-break and Sun-riſing, at Noon, between Noon and Sun-ſet, after Sun-ſet, and an Hour and half after the beginning of Night. *Ricaut*'s Hiſt. of the *Ottoman* Empire.

NAMNES, a King of the Ancient *Gauls*, Son of *Galatæus* II. Some from the Conformity of Names ſuppoſe him to have been the Founder of the Colony of the *Nannetes*, and the City of *Nantes*. *Dupleix*'s Memoirs of the *Gauls*.

NAMUR, a City and Biſhoprick of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Capital of the Earldom of *Namur*, which is one of the ſeventeen Provinces. The County of *Namur* lies between *Hainault*, *Brabant*, *Luxemburg*, and the Country of *Liege*. It is but of a ſmall extent, and Mountainous, and water'd with the *Maes* and the *Sambre*, being about twelve Leagues in length, and ſomewhat leſs in breadth. It hath ſeveral Mines of Lead and Iron, Quarries of divers ſorts of Marble, and Pits of Stone-coal. Its Cities beſides *Namur*, are *Bovines*, *Charlemont*, *Valcour*, *Til-le-Chateau* and *Charleroy*, with about 180 Villages, and many fair Monaſteries. The City of *Namur*, Lat. *Namurcum*, ſituate upon the *Sambre*, and near to the *Maes*, lies between two Mountains, and hath a very ſtrong Caſtle. The Cathedral, Dedicated to St. *Aubin*, was built in 1569, and the Biſhoprick is under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*; beſides the Cathedral, there is alſo the Collegiate Church of our Lady; there was another of St. *Peter*, which is now United to that of St. *Alban*: Beſides which, it hath ſeveral other Churches, and Monaſteries, and fair Buildings, and is a rich and pleaſant City. The Council-Royal of the Province reſides here, from which they appeal to that of *Malines*. *Pontus Heuterus de Belg. Gram. Namurcum.* This City is divided by the River *Sambre*, over which it has two fair Stone-bridges. It has a large and handſome Market-place, a ſtately Guild-hall, and abundance of good Stone-buildings: It is by ſome thought to derive its Name from *Nanus*, one of the Heathen Oracles, which was ſtruck Dumb here at the Coming of Chriſt; or according to others, it took Name from *Novo Muro*, a New Wall built here by the *Romans*: It is 9 Miles South of *Louvain*, 10 Eaſt of *Bruſſels*, and 7 North of *Philipville*. In 1692, the Strength of the Place being diſcovered to the *French* by the Treacherous Baron *de Breſſe*, who, under pretence of being taken, did actually deſart the *Spaniſh* Service, *Lewis* XIV. with 80000 Men, ſat down before it, *Luxemburg* Covering the Siege with another great Army. The Town was taken after a few days Reſiſtance, a Parly being beat by a Drummer, who was put in Cuſtody for doing it, becauſe he refuſed to diſcover who Commanded him; So that there was undoubtedly Treachery within. While the *French* continued to Beſiege the Caſtle, King *William* IIId. of *Great Britain*, March'd with 80000 men to its relief, and came in ſight of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, with only the River *Mehaign* remaining between them, and the Confederates made themſelves ſo far maſters of the River, that the *French* Soldiers could not come for a drop of Water to it, ſo that the King gave immediate orders to build Bridges on it, in order to paſs it next Day to attack the Enemy, which was ſo ordered, that the Army might move in a Front at the ſame time, but the great Rains that began to fall that Evening, and continued for ſeveral days, rendred this glorious undertaking abortive, ſo that the Caſtle was ſurrendred on the 30th of *June* to the *French*, and herein alſo there was Treachery ſuſpected. The ſecond Seige of this place in the Year 1695, will make one of the moſt glorious actions in the Annals of time, conſidering there were ſo many additional fortifications to it, that it was really accounted impregnable by the *French* themſelves, who had an Army of about 15000, furniſhed with all neceſſaries within it, and a Marſhal of *France* to Command them, yet the Confederates under the Command of *William* IIId. King of *England* made themſelves Maſters of it, in the ſight of a *French* Army without of 100000 Men, under the Duke *de Villeroy*, that came up to relieve it, the ſame being on the *24th.* of *Auguſt* intirely delivered into their hands.

NANCHANG, a City of *China*, formerly very conſiderable, but now in a manner wholly laid waſte by the *Tartarian* War; it is ſituate in the Province of *Chiamſi*. *Martin. Atlas Sinicus.*

NANCI, Lat. *Nancium*, or *Nanceium*, the Capital City of *Lorrain*; and the ancient Reſidence of the Dukes, lies about 100 Paces from the Bank of the River *Meurte*, in the midſt of a large Plain, which is a great Ornament to it. It is divided into two Parts; the Upper or Old Town, and the Lower or New Town; its Situation, Buildings, fair Streets, and great Squares, contribute to make it very pleaſant. The Old City is diſtinguiſhed from the New by its Ditches and other Fortifications; which latter hath a large Square, faced with ſtately Buildings after the modern manner, and opens upon three large Streets. In this Part are alſo the Courts of Judicature, the Town-houſe, ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and a College of *Jeſuits*. The Old Town contains the Pariſh Church of St. *Epurus*, and the Old Palace of the Dukes of *Lorrain*; the Entrance whereof is very ſtately, and leads to a very fair Court or Square, ſurrounded with Piazza's, and adorn'd with large Towers; embelliſh'd with Figures and Baſs-Reliefs; one of the Towers ſerves for an Arſenal, and the reſt for Stair-caſes. The Garden is very curious, and ſtands on a Baſtion, in the place where formerly was the City-wall. The City of *Nanci* hath four Gates, a Chamber of Accompts and High-Court of Judicature, *&c.* It hath been often beſieged and taken. *Charles* the laſt Duke of *Burgundy* took it in 1475, from *Renatus* Duke of *Lorrain*, who re-took it again in *October* 1476. *Charles* not being able to ſuffer this affront, laid Seige to it, but loſt his Life, and the Battle before it, in *January* the year following. There is an Old Chappel near to the River *Meurte*, where the Particulars of that Battle are Engraven on a Copper-plate. The *French* took it in 1631. It was Diſmantled in 1661; but ſince that hath been Fortified again. This place by the Peace of *Reſwyck*, with his Country has been reſtored to the Duke of *Lorrain*, but the Ramparts and Baſtions of the New City, with the whole exteriour Fortifications of both New and Old, to be entirely raſed and never re-built.

NANGAZACHI, a great City of *Japan*, with a commodious Haven in the Iſland *Ximo*, and Province of *Figin*, ſeparated from the Continent by Water 40 Foot broad, over which is a Draw-bridge, where Pope *Sixtus* V. Erected an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Goa*; but at preſent it has no Biſhop, though report ſaith there be ſtill many Chriſtians in it.

NANI (*John Baptiſta*) a Noble *Venetian*, Procurator of St. *Mark*, was the Son of *John Nani*, who was poſſeſſed of the ſame Dignity, and of *Marina Landi*. He was born the 13th. of *Auguſt* 1616. He ſerved his Country very faithfully in divers negotiations, and twice procured Succours from

France, during the War of *Candia* ; wherefore, in conſideration of his good Services done to the Republick, he was made Procurator of St. *Mark* ; and not long after, in 1663, he was choſen Captain-General of the Fleet ; but the Sea-air not agreeing with him, he was excuſed from that Employment. Cardinal *Mazarine*, firſt Miniſter of *France*, entertained him frequently at his Houſe, where *Nani* Projected the Plan, and gave in the meaſures for the Peace of *Europe*, ſo that his advices may be ſaid to have contributed very much to the ſettling the Treaty of *Munſter* in 1648. And the Senate having recommended to him the Care of Writing the *Hiſtory of Venice* ; he undertook the Work, and writ the Firſt Part, which is highly eſteem'd throughout all *Europe* ; and the Second Part was begun to be Printed when *Nani* died the 5th of *November* 1678, in the 63 Year of his Age. He hath Compoſed ſeveral other Pieces, that are not yet publiſhed ; as, the *Paraphraſe of* Lucan's *Pharſalia* ; *Animadverſions on* Tacitus *his Annals*, ſeveral diſcourſes, *&c.* He was named to aſſiſt at the Conferences of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but the *Spaniards* would not allow of it. See his Elogy amongſt thoſe of Learned Men, by *Lorenzo Craſſo*.

NANNINI (*Remigius*) a Dominican of *Florence*, a Celebrated Preacher and Divine. Pope *Pius* Vth. order'd him to come to *Rome*, to Overſee the Edition of *Thomas Aquinas*. *Nannini* wrote ſeveral Tracts, the moſt conſiderable of which, is his Comment upon the whole Bible, in which he gives a Hiſtory of the moſt eminent Perſons, of Plants, Animals, Precious Stones, Rivers, Mountains, &c. mention'd in the Holy Scriptures. He dy'd at *Venice* in 1581. *Ghilini*, &c.

NANNIUS (*Petrus*) Canon of *Arras*, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Lovain*, was born at *Alkmaer* in *Holland* in 1500. He was a Perſon of great Parts, excellent Memory, and a very ſweet Temper. His works ſhow him to have been a good *Critick*, excellent *Grammarian*, able *Orator*, and a great *Divine*, *Lawyer* and *Mathematician*. He hath left behind him ſeveral Orations, and Notes upon moſt of the Claſſical Authors ; as likewiſe upon divers Treatiſes of the Fathers ; beſides *Miſcellaneorum ſive* Συμμικτῶν *Decas. De Claris Romæ Corneliis. Scholia in Cantica, in Sapientiam. Annotationes in Inſtitutiones Juris Civilis*, &c. *Petrus Nannius* was Profeſſor 18 Years at *Lovain*, where he died the 21ſt. of *July* 1557. in the 57th. Year of his Age. *Le Mire. Valer. Andr. Melchior Adam. Paulus Jovius.*

NANQUIN, *Nanking* or *Nanchin*, a great Province of *China*, North *Latitude* about 31 ; *Longitude* 145 ; with a City of the ſame Name, which is alſo called *Kiangnang*. The Province of *Nanquin* is divided into 14 Parts, and in every one of them a great City, which again have under them about 110 leſs Conſiderable Cities. That of *Nanquin* is the Capital, and was formerly the Ordinary Reſidence of the Court, becauſe of the beauty and ſumptuouſneſs of its Buildings, and the fruitfulneſs of its Soil. It ſtands upon the River of *Kiang*, and contained the Palace of the Emperors of *China*, which the *Tartars* have ruined. This Province hath beſtowed its Name on the Gulph or Bay of *Nanquin* ; which the *Portugueſe* call *Enſeada de Nanquin. Martini Atlas Sinicus & Hiſtor.*

NANSBERG, a Mountain of the County of *Tyrol*, three Miles from *Trent* : It is 12 Miles long and 3 Miles broad, contains 350 Pariſh-Churches and 32 Caſtles, abounds with Salt, Spice, and all manner of neceſſaries. *Munſter.*

NANTERRE, Lat. *Nemptodurum* and *Nemetodurum*, a Town in the Iſle of *France*, two Leagues from *Paris*, between that City and St. *Germain*, and near to the River *Seyne*. A great Aſſembly was held here of the Prelates and Nobles of the Kingdom, in order to the Baptizing of King *Clotharius* II. *An.* 591. *Gregor.* of *Tours*.

NANTES, Lat. *Nannetæ*, *Nannetum*, *Condovicum*, a City of *France* in Upper *Britany*, upon the Rivers *Loire* and *Ardre* ; the Situation whereof is ſo agreeable and commodious, as well with relation to Commerce, as for the pleaſantneſs of the Country ; ſurrounding it, that nothing ſeems to be wanting ; either for Pleaſure or Riches. It hath the Title of an Earldom annexed to it, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. It had at firſt Earls of its own, and ſince that hath been the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Britany*. Beſides the Biſhops See, there is a Sovereign Court, Chamber of Accompts, and Univerſity. The City is very ſtrong, and hath a very fair Caſtle ; the River *Loire* provides it with a very large Haven ; and here receives the River *Andre*, and contributes much to the great Commerce that is driven here, as well as the Tide, which brings up not only the greateſt Barges, but ſmall Ships alſo, the greater being forc'd to Ride 4 Leagues below *Nantes*. This City hath ſuffered much upon ſeveral occaſions. *Neomenus* deſcended of the ancient Kings of *Britany*, made himſelf Soveraign of that Province, after the bloody Battle of *Fontenay A. C.* 841. And at the Sollicitation of Count *Lambert*, being enraged, becauſe *Charles the Bald* had beſtowed the City of *Nantes* on *Reinold* Earl of *Poictiers*, perſwades *Neomenus* to rebell, and with his aſſiſtance kill'd *Reinold*, and took the City of *Nantes* ; but *Neomenus* afterwards falling out with him, drove him from the City ; whereupon *Lambert*, aſſiſted by the *Normans*, ſurprized the Town by Night *A. C.* 844. kill'd moſt of the Inhabitants, who were fled for ſafety into St. *Peter*'s Church, and Murther'd the Biſhop that was ſaying Maſs at the High Altar, and carried away with him all thoſe that were left alive. *A. C.* 851. *Lambert* a ſecond time took this City. *Neomenus* died not long after, and King *Charles the Bald* gave the City of *Nantes* to *Heriſpoux* his Son. In this City *Henry* IV. publiſht the Edict of *Nantes* in ſavour of the Proteſtants of his Kingdom in the Month of *April* 1598, which ſome Years ago was revok'd by the preſent King *Lewis* XIV. in 1685. *Argent. Hiſtor. Britan. Auguſtin de Pas. Du Cheſne. Sincerus. S. Marth.* Pope *Vitalian* held a Council at *Nantes* in 658. We have alſo 20 Canons of a Council celebrated in this City, which according to the common opinion, were made in 895, under Pope *Formoſus* ; but it ſeems more probable they were Enacted in the Council before mentioned of 658. Another Council was held here in 1127, in the Pontificate, of *Honorius* II. as appears from the 65 and 66 Epiſtle of that Pope. *Vincentius de Pilenis*, Archbiſhop of *Tours*, held a Synod here in 1263, or 64. And *Gabriel de Beauvau*, Biſhop of this City, publiſhed Synodal-Ordinances here in 1642.

NANTWICH, a Market-Town of *Nantwich* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Cheſhire*. It ſtands on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Wener*, and is next to *Cheſter* for Greatneſs and Beauty. Here is made great plenty of white Salt, the beſt in *England* : It lies upon the Road from *London* to *Cheſter*. The Market is on *Saturday* abundantly provided with Corn, Cattle, and other Proviſions, and is diſtant from *London* 126 Miles.

NAPÆÆ, Nymphs of Woods and Foreſts, according to the Opinion of the Heathens, from the Word, Νάπος, which ſignifies a Wood or a Valley covered with Trees. *Servius.*

NAPHTALI, a ſtrong City of the Tribe of that Name in the Land of *Canaan*, on the *Dotham*, North-Weſt of *Sephet*, and South-Eaſt of *Bethſaida*, mentioned 1 *Kings* 4. *Tobias* is ſaid to have been Born here, and carried thence with the 10 Tribes, by *Salmanaſſer*, King of *Aſſyria*, in the 6th. Year of *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*. *Tobit* 1. 2 *Kings* 17.18.

NAPIER (*Archibald*) of *Marchiſtone* in *Scotland*, a profound Scholar, and of great Worth : His Logarythms have rendred him famous throughout the whole World. He wrote alſo an Expoſition of the *Revelation*, and died in 1622.

NAPLES, Lat. *Neapolis*, a great and fair City of *Italy*, which is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The *Italians* call it *Napoli*, and the Spaniards *Napoles*. Its Name at firſt was *Parthenopea*, from a *Sirene* ſo called. See *Silius Italicus lib.* 12. Though *Naples* be but accounted the third City in *Italy* for its Bigneſs, yet for its Strength and Beauty it may well be accounted the firſt ; wherefore alſo the *Italians* give it the name of *Gentille*, Gentile or Noble : It boaſts not without reaſon of excelling all the Cities of *Italy* for Beauty, or at leaſt for its Inhabitants and Situation ; which is ſo pleaſant, that it allures all the Nobility of the Kingdom ; having on one ſide a moſt fertile and delightful Country ; and on the other the proſpect of the open Sea, which affords it a very ſafe Haven. The ancient *Romans* had ſo high an eſteem for the Goodneſs of the Air about this City, that moſt of the Men of Quality had their Country-houſes in the Neighbourhood of it. There are few Cities in *Europe* that have more Churches than *Naples*. The Metropolis is Dedicated to St. *January*, being one of the 14 Patrons of the City. In this Church is a Chappel built after the Modern way, which is very beautiful and ſumptuous, as well by reaſon of its Statues of Braſs as by its extraordinary Painting. The Church alſo hath a Dome painted by *Dominichino*. The *Egg-Caſtle*, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands upon a Rock of an Oval form in the Sea, was built by *William* III. a *Norman*. There is alſo the *New-Caſtle*, built by *Charles* I. of *France*, and enlarged by *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, which contains the Palace of the Governor, and a vaſt Magazine, ſtor'd with all manner of Warlike Inſtruments and Arms. The Caſtle of St. *Elmo* is a Fort that overlooks the City, being b[illegible]n a high Rock, which commands the Country round about, and was built by the E. *Charles* V. Beſides which, there is the Tower of the *Carmelites*, that of St. *Vincent*, and the Caſtle of *Capua*. The Palace of the Viceroy is very ſumptuous and beautiful ; next to which, the moſt conſiderable are thoſe of *Toledo*, the *Urſins*, *Caſſignani*, *Caraffa*, of the Princes of *Sulmona*, *Stigliani*, and thoſe of the Dukes of *Atri*, *Matelona*, *Gravina*, &c. The Street called *La-ſtrada di Toledo*, is the faireſt of all *Naples*, being paved with free Stone, and adorned with a great number of Palaces and Magnificent Houſes, moſt of them covered with flat Roofs, where the Inhabitants uſe to take the freſh Air in the Evening. *Naples* hath alſo ſeveral fair Squares, ſurrounded with Iron Baliſters, and all painted within, where the Nobility take their Walks. The Mole is an admirable Piece of Work, which runs a quarter of a Mile into the Sea, with a ſtately Pharos or Light-houſe at the end of it, where there is a Fountain of freſh water. There are two Academies of Learned Men in this City, *Gl' Ardenti* and *Gl' Otioſi*. In 1456, there was an Earthquake in this City which laſted for a Month ; and in 1528, it was Beſieged by the *French*, who were forced to raiſe the Siege by a Peſtilence, which conſumed above 20000 of their Men. The Kingdom of *Naples* is the greateſt Dominion that is in all *Italy*; it extends it ſelf in the form of a Peninſula, having the *Ionian* Sea on the Eaſt, the Gulph of *Venice* on the North, the *Tyrrhene* Sea on the South, and the *Dominions of the Church* on the Weſt. It is commonly divided into 12 Provinces, viz. *Terra di Lavoro*, the *hither Principality*, the *further Principality*, the *Baſilicata*, the *hither Calabria*, the *further Calabria*, *Terra di Otranto*, *Terra di Barri*, *la Capitanata*, the *County of Moliſſo*, with the *hither* and *further Abruzzo*. All theſe Provinces were ſo well Peopled, that they contained formerly no leſs than 2700 Cities, Villages or Pariſhes, though it may be at preſent ſomewhat diminiſhed. Beſides, there are in this Kingdom 23 *Archbiſhopricks*, about 125 *Biſhopricks*, 45 or 50 *Principalities*, 65 or 80 *Dukedoms*, 90 or 100 *Marquiſates*, 65 *Earldoms*, and 1000 *Baronies*; whereof there are about 400 that are very ancient. The moſt conſiderable Cities of this Kingdom, next to *Naples*, are *Acerenza*, *Amalphi*, *Lanciano*, *Capua*, *Gayeta*, *Gravina*, *Conſenza*, *Otranto*, *Manfredonia*, *Nola*, *Nocera*, *Roſſana*, *Regio*, *Salerno*, *Tarento*, *Conza*, *Sorento*, *Brunduſium*, *Barri*, *Benevento*, which belongs to the Pope, *&c.* The Lakes of *Fundi* and *Averno*, and the Mountains *Veſuvius*, *Poſilippo*, *Falerno*, are conſiderable. Its moſt noted Rivers are *Volturn*, *Trionto*, *Offrant*, and *Galleſſe*. The Air of the Country is wonderful clear and healthy, and the Soil extreamly fruitful, affording great plenty of all things; which makes the *Italians* ſay, *That* Naples *is a Paradiſe inhabited by Devils*; and another Proverb of theirs ſaith, *Napoli Odorifera & Gentile*, *ma la Gente cativa*; Naples *is a ſweet and genteel, or noble City, but its inhabitants are Miſcreants.* The *Neapolitans* were always very faithful to the *Romans*, but their Country came into the Hands of the *Goths* in the Vth Century. *Beliſarius*, the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s General, having made his Soldiers enter by the Conduits, took *Naples A. C.* 537. but *Totilas* took it again in 543. Next the *Lombards* were poſſeſſed of it, till their Kingdom was deſtroyed by *Charlemaigne* in 774, whoſe Children ſhared this Kingdom with the *Greeks*, who ſometime after ſubdued the whole, but were diſpoſſeſs'd of the greateſt part of it by the *Saracens* in the 9th and 10th Century, who continued here until the *Normans*, *Fierabras*, *Dreux*, and *Guiſchard* Duke of *Calabria* and *Puglia*, quite drove them away in the 11th Century, and continued in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, till the Marriage of *Henry* IV. Son of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, with *Conſtantia* the Poſthumous Daughter of *Roger*, Duke of *Puglia*, in 1186. of which Marriage was Born *Frederick* II. who was the Father of *Conrade*, and he of *Conradine*; but the Kingdom of *Naples* ſubmitted it ſelf to *Manfredus*, Baſtard to *Frederick* the II. who was dethron'd by *Charles* of *Anjou*, Brother to St. *Lewis*, upon whom the Popes *Urban* IV. and *Clement* IV. had beſtowed the Inveſtiture of that Kingdom. The Princes of the Houſe of *Anjou* poſſeſſed this Dominion till the time of Queen *Joan* the II. who Adopted *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, but his Ingratitude made her afterwards declare *Lewis* III. Duke of *Anjou* her Heir; who dying, ſhe bequeathed it by her Laſt Will to *Renatus* of *Anjou*, Brother of *Lewis*, who took Poſſeſſion of it after the Death of *Joan*, but did not enjoy it long, the *Arragonians* making themſelves Maſters of it, who poſſeſſed it till the Conqueſt made of that Kingdom by *Charles* VIII. and afterwards *Lewis* XII. of *France*. But at laſt the famous Captain *Gonſalvo* expell'd the *French* under the Reign of *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, and ever ſince that time his Succeſſors have been Maſters of it, who do homage for it to the Pope every Year, by preſenting a White Hackney, and a Purſe with 6000 Ducats, being a Fief of the Church; becauſe the Popes had formerly chaſed the *Saracens* thence. The Right the See of *Rome* has to the Soveraignty of this Kingdom, may be ſeen in Cardinal *Baronius*; we may likewiſe take notice, that when the *Normans*, and afterwards the Princes of the *Houſe* of *Suabia*, and laſtly, the Branch of *Anjou*, were poſſeſs'd of this Principality, they were abſo[illegible] Lords of *Sicily*, as well as of the Kingdom of *Naples*; th[illegible]wo Principalities being then comprehended under the Name of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. The unjuſt Poſſeſſion, ſays *Morery*, of *Sicily*, being ſeiz'd by *Peter* King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1267. occaſion'd the Diſtinction of *Sicily* on this ſide, and beyond the *Fare:* Of the Two *Sicilies*, of the Kingdom of *Trinacria*, and of the Realm of *Naples* and *Sicily*. The *Arragonian* Princes making uſe of all theſe different Names, to diſtinguiſh the Two Principalities, and give ſome colour to their Invaſion. The City and Kingdom of *Naples* have produced many great Men, as *Statius*, *Sannazzaro*, *Marini*, *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c. See divers *Travels of Italy*; and more particularly *la Guida de Foraſtieri Curioſi de vedere le Coſe piu notabili della Regal Citta di Napoli*, *dal Abbate Sarnelli* in 12°. Printed at *Naples* 1686. and the Treatiſe of Father *Cantel* the Jeſuit, intituled, *Metropolitanarum Urbium Hiſtoria.* It is known to all that the *Neapolitans* rebelled in 1646 and 1647. and that the Rebellion began in the Market-place by means of a poor Fiſher-man, called *Thomas Angelo Maja*; but for ſhortneſs, *Maſſaniello*, who for 15 Days together Commanded 200000 Men, who obeyed him without reſerve. The Number of Kings of *Naples* from 1055 to 1666, are 48. This City is 125 Miles South-Eaſt of *Rome*, and thought to have been founded by *Hercules*, *A. M.* 2725. when *Tola* judged *Iſrael*. The *Chalcidians* enlarged it, and the *Romans* took it from the *Samnites* about the 463 of *Rome*. It has a Noble Palace, formerly belonging to their Kings, but now the Reſidence of the Viceroy. It has 110 Magnificent Churches, and 100 Convents very rich and ſtately, every one of which would be thought worth the ſeeing in another place. *Naples* is reckoned to be ſituated the beſt of any City in this part of the World, and is one of the largeſt and moſt populous in *Italy*, being 7 Miles in compaſs; its Latitude is between 40 and 41. and Longitude ſomewhat more than 38. *Sanſon.* And beſides its advantageous ſituation betwixt the Sea and the Mountains, is guarded by four ſtrong Caſtles or Cittadels. It's not above half ſo big as *London* or *Paris*, but more beautiful than either, the Streets being large and broad, and the Pavement great and noble; the Stones of it generally a Foot ſquare. The City abounds with Palaces and great Buildings, and is well ſupplied by daily Markets, their Wine and Fleſh being reckoned the beſt in *Europe*. It's ſcarcely ever cold in the Winter, and the cool Breezes from the Mountains refreſh it in the Summer. The Catacombs of this City are more noble and large than thoſe of *Rome*, both of which Dr. *Burnet* proves to have been the Sepulchres of the *Pagans*, and not as was commonly thought, the Works of the Primitive Chriſtians. It has a very ſafe and capacious Harbor, and much frequented by all Trading Nations of *Europe*. The Kingdom is the richeſt in *Italy*; the very Mountains which compoſe near one half, producing Wine and Oyl, the latter of 'em being Exported by the *Engliſh* for Soap, *&c.* as is their Corn for *Spain.* The Inhabitants, eſpecially the Women, are very Superſtitious, and generally ſo Lazy, that they Starve in the midſt of Plenty; and their Clergy are Ignorant and Covetous. *June* the 5th and 6th, 1688. there happened an Earthquake here, which on the 6th overturned abundance of the Churches and Religious Houſes, particularly the Jeſuits Church, deſtroyed three Ships in the Harbor, and a third part of the City. It continued more or leſs to the 17th, when the Earth opened in ſeveral places, vomiting out Smoak and Flames, like *Veſuvius*; which ſo terrified the Inhabitants, that two Thirds of them went to ſeek new Habitations. Dr. *Burnet*'s Travels, *&c.*

NAPLES, *(Garnier de)* Ninth Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Roger de Moulins* in 1187. He was born at *Naples*, or *Napoli de Syria*, and Lord of the City *Crac* in *Arabia*, which he beſtowed upon the Order, now called *Montreal*, and is ſituate upon the Confines of the *Holy Land.* It was the Capital of *Arabia Petræa*, in the time of the *Arabian* Kings; at preſent the *Grand Seignior* hath made a kind of Magazine of it, where he keeps the Revenues of *Egypt* and *Arabia.* There was alſo a Caſtle of the ſame Name in the Earldom of *Tripoli* in *Syria.* *Garnier* enjoyed this Dignity only two Months, for he died of his Wounds received in a Battel againſt *Saladine*, where King *Guy* of *Luſignan* was made Priſoner, with moſt of the Chief Men of his Kingdom; for finding the Army to be totally routed, he fought his way through the Enemy, and got to *Aſcalon*, where he died 10 Days after, and *Emengardus Daps* ſucceeded him. *Boſio*'s Hiſtory of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem.*

NAPLOUSE, or *Napoulouſe*, a City of *Palæſtina*, where *Garamond*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, celebrated a Council for the Reformation of Manners in 1120. as we are informed by *Gulielmus Tyrius.* We muſt not confound this City with *Sebaſte*, which was the ſame with *Samaria.* *Napoulouſe* is ſeated at the foot of Mount *Gerizim.* It was formerly called *Sychar.* See *Cellarius Hiſt. Samar.* c. 1.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA: See MALVASIA.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, Lat. *Nauplia*, ſo called from *Nauplius*, the Son of *Hercules.* 'Tis ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Morea*, upon a Bay, to which it gives the Denomination, in the Province of *Sacania*, or the *Leſſer Romania.* It is built upon the Top of a ſmall Promontory, which is divided into Two Parts; one ſide whereof runs into the Sea, and forms a ſafe and ſpacious Haven; and the other ſide, towards the Land, renders the Paſſage to the Town almoſt inacceſſible, there being no other but a narrow and ſtony way to come to it, between the Mountain *Palamida* and the Sea-ſhore. The Entrance of the Haven is ſo narrow, that no more than one Galley can paſs at once; but the inſide of it is capable of a whole Fleet. This City, formerly, was a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*; but is now an Archbiſhoprick. It contains above 60000 *Greeks*, beſides a vaſt number of Inhabitants of other Nations. In 1205. it was taken by the *French* and *Venetians*; and a little after, King *Giannoviza* ſeized and plundered it. The *Venetians* bought it of *Peter Cornaro*'s Widow in 1383, and defended it gallantly againſt *Mahomet* II. in 1460, obliging him to raiſe the Siege, as they did *Solyman*, *Anno* 1537. Two Years after they quitted it to the *Grand Seignior* to procure a Peace. In 1686, General *Moroſini*, after he had taken *Navarin* and *Modon*, ordered General *Coningſmark* to poſſeſs himſelf of Mount

Palamida, which is within Musket-ſhot of the Town, and Commands it; and whilſt he battered it from this place, General *Moroſini* gave Battel to the *Seraſquier*, who came to relieve it; defeated him, and took *Argos*, their Fleet at the ſame time taking *Ternis*. *Auguſt* the 29th, the *Seraſquier* advanced again with 10000 Men, and fell upon the *Venetians* in their Trenches, where the Battel was dubious for three Hours; but at laſt the *Turks* fled, General *Coningſmark*, the Princes of *Brunſwick* and *Turenne* ſignalizing themſelves in the Action. After the Battel, the Siege was puſht on with Vigour, and the *Turks* capitulated to Surrender on the uſual Terms, and were conducted to *Tenedos*. The *Venetians* found in the Caſtle 17 Braſs Cannon, 7 Iron Cannon, and 1 Mortar. This City is Capital of the *Morea*, and was the Reſidence of the *Sangiac*. It is ſeated on the River *Inachus*, 60 Miles North-Eaſt of *Miſitra*, 55 North-Weſt of *Athens*, and 36 South of *Corinth*, and ſituated as well for Defence and Commerce, as any place in *Europe*. Latitude 35 Degrees and a half, Longitude 49. Maps, *Sanſon*. *Coronelli Deſcript. Morea.*

NARBARTH, a Market-Town of *Narbarth* Hundred, in the North-Weſt of *Pembrokeſhire*, about two Miles from the Sea.

NARBON, a City in *France* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is one of the moſt ancient Cities of that Kingdom. The *Romans* ſettled a Colony here, and made it the Capital of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and beſtowed ſeveral Names upon it, as *Narbo*, *Narbona*, *Narbo Martius*, *Civitas Atacinorum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, &c. It is ſituate in the midſt of a low Plain, and watered by an Arm of the River *Aude*, which brings up Barges from the Sea, whence it is but two Leagues diſtant. The *Romans* had a great Eſteem for this place; for we find that *Craſſus*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Tiberius*, &c. did People it three ſeveral times, and beſtowed great Privileges upon it. The Pro-Conſuls had their Ordinary Reſidence here, and honoured it with a Capitol and Amphitheatre, erected Schools, built Baths, Aquaducts, *&c.* and fill'd it with all the Marks of the *Roman* Greatneſs: In acknowledgement of which Favours, the Inhabitants erected an Altar in Honour of *Auguſtus*, as appears by an Inſcription found in the XVIth Century. In 435, the *Viſigoths* beſieged this City in vain; but it was treacherouſly delivered to them in 462, by Count *Agripin*. And in 732, the *Saracens* took it from them, being admitted into the City as Friends, but ſlew all, except the King. In 736, *Charles Martel* took it from the *Saracens*; ſince which it hath been ſubject to the Crown of *France*. The Cathedral Church is very ancient and famous, and is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been a Metropolitan See, ſince the Year 309. It is Dedicated to St. *Juſtus* and St. *Martyr*, and famous for its Organs, and the Hiſtory of the Raiſing of *Lazarus*, painted by an excellent Hand. The City is well fortified, and hath only Two Gates. The Dukes of *Septimania*, were alſo Dukes of *Narbon*; and the Earls of *Tholouſe*, who ſucceeded them, uſed the ſame Title; and the City and Dioceſs was governed under them by Viſcounts. *Gaſton de Foix*, King of *Navarre*, in 1468, beſtowed the Viſcounty of *Narbon* upon *John* his Second Son, who married the Siſter of *Lewis* XII. by whom he had *Gaſton de Foix*, kill'd at the Battel of *Ravenna* in 1513. This *Gaſton* exchanged the City and Lordſhip of *Narbon* with his Uncle, for other Lands in 1507, by which means it became United to the Crown of *France*. *Pontanus Itinerar. Gall. Narbonenſ. Jul. Scalig. de claris Urbib. Galliæ, Elias Vinet. Narbon. Votum. La Perriere, Annal. de Foix. Du Cheſne Antiquit. Des Villes de France.* Of the Councils held at *Narbon*, conſult St. *Marth. Gallia Chriſtiana.* *D. Marca*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, hath publiſhed and cleared ſeveral Antiquities of this City in the VII. and VIII. Chapters of his *Marca Hiſpanica*, Printed at *Paris*, in Fol. 1688. Latitude 43. Longitude 24. *Map. Sanſon.*

NARCIS, Biſhop of *Gironne*, whoſe Body the Inhabitants of that City pretend to have whole and entire; and report, that when *Philip* III. of *France*, beſieged it in 1285, a vaſt Swarm of Flies came out of his Tomb, and deſtroyed the *French* Army: But an Hiſtorian, quoted by *de Marca*, and who lived at the ſame time, ſaith, That the *French* having taken *Gironne*, and being deſirous each of them to have ſome Relique of this Saint, crumbled him into a thouſand Pieces. *Marc. Hiſpan.*

NARCISSUS was the Son of the River *Cephiſſus*, and of *Liriope*; he was a Youth of extraordinary Beauty, and diſdained the Love made to him by the Nymph *Echo*; but afterwards chancing to ſee his own Face in a Fountain, fell in love with himſelf; which Paſſion conſuming him, he was changed into the Flower *Narciſſus*, or *Daffadil*. *Ovid. Metamorph. lib.* 3.

NARCISSUS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, lived towards the end of the IId Century. He held a Council to ſtate the time of the Celebration of *Eaſter*. This Holy Man was accuſed of Unchaſtity by three Perſons, whom he had ſeverely rebuked for their Vices. They curſed themſelves with horrible Imprecations, if what they ſaid was not true, and God puniſhed them accordingly; for the firſt of them was burnt in his Houſe, together with his whole Family; the ſecond was ſtruck with a Sore, which rotted away his Fleſh by piecemeal; and the third loſt his Eye-ſight. *Narciſſus*, who upon this falſe Accuſation had voluntarily baniſht himſelf, returned to *Jeruſalem* towards the end of his Life, where God confirmed his Innocence by many Miracles. *Euſeb. lib.* 6. *Baron. A. C.* 198, 199.

NARCISSUS, mention'd by St. *Paul*, in the 16th Chapter of his Epiſtle to the *Romans*. Some Authors believ'd him to be the *Libertus*, or freed Man of the Emperor *Claudius*, who had ſo great an Aſcendent over his Prince, and was put to Death by *Agrippina*, as *Tacitus* informs us; but this Conjecture is a miſtake.

NARDEN, or *Naerden*, Lat. *Nardenum*, a City of *Holland*, being the Capital of *Goylandt*, three Leagues from *Amſterdam*, and about as far from *Utrecht*. It was almoſt entirely ruined in the XIVth Century, and the remaining part of it was drowned by the Sea, but rebuilt by *William* III. of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, in 1355. Thoſe of *Utrecht* took it in 1481, by diſguiſing their Soldiers like Country Women; who entering the place on a Market-day, made themſelves Maſters of it; but the Inhabitants were quit with them not long after. This City was, in a manner, wholly conſumed by Fire in 1486; but about 100 Years after it ſuffered much more by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*, under the Command of *Frederick de Toledo*, Son of the Duke of *Alva*; for the Inhabitants having opened their Gates to him, he cauſed them to be butcher'd in a moſt barbarous manner. The *French* took *Naerden* in 1672; but it was retaken again, after a Siege of ſome Weeks, in 1674. *Junius in Batav. Deſcript. Marczuerius Theatr. Holland. Grotius & Strada de Bel. Belg.*

NARDO, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Otranto*, with the Title of a Dukedom belonging to the Houſe of *Converſano*, and a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Brindes*; ſituated in a very pleaſant Plain, two or three Miles from the Bay of *Tarentum*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to the North. The Biſhoprick was Inſtituted by Pope *John* XXIII. in 1413. and Pope *Alexander* VII. was Biſhop there before he attain'd the Papal Chair.

NARENZA, or *Narenca*, Lat. *Naro*, a City of *Dalmatia*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, belonging to the *Turks*; which was formerly conſiderable, but at preſent is in a manner wholly ruined. It was formerly the Capital of *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 987, and by the *Turks* in 1479. It ſtands 35 Miles North of *Dulcigno*, and 14 North-Eaſt of *Raguſa*. *Baudr.*

NARNI, by *Strabo* called *Narna* and *Narnia*, and by *Pliny Nequinum*, from the word *Nequitia*, for the Wickedneſs of its Inhabitants, who rather choſe to cut their own and Childrens Throats, than to ſurrender themſelves to their Enemies, who beſieged their City. It is ſituated upon the River *Nera*, in *Umbria*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and is a Biſhop's See. It was the Birth-place of *Nerva* the Emperor, and of one of the Pope *Johns*.

NARSES, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Varanes* III. in 295, and reigned about Seven Years; and finding that the *Roman* Emperors were taken up with quelling ſome inteſtine Rebellions, took that opportunity to make himſelf Maſter of *Meſopotamia* and *Armenia*. *Diocleſian* the Emperor ſent *Maximianus Galerius* againſt him, who, after ſome loſs, totally routed the *Perſian* Army, took *Narſes* Priſoner, with his Wife, Children, Siſters, and many Perſons of Quality, and re-took *Meſopotamia*, and five Provinces, beyond the River *Tigris*. *Narſes* died in 301. *Euſeb. in Chron. Eutrop.*

NARSES, at firſt a Treaſurer of the Army, afterwards Conſul and Patrician, and Succeſſor to *Beliſarius*, as General of the *Roman* Armies under *Juſtinian* the Emperor, was a *Perſian* by Birth. He came over to the Emperor at the firſt Battel he gained over the *Perſians* in 528. He defeated the *Goths* in two pitch'd Battels in 552, in the latter of which (fought in the ſame place where *Camillus* formerly had defeated the *Gauls*, called *Buſta Gallorum*,) *Totilas* their King was killed. In 553, he reaped more Laurels, by vanquiſhing *Leutharis* and *Bucellinus*, *German* Generals, who had entred *Italy*. Some Authors report after *Paulus Diaconus*, that *Sophia* the Empreſs being incenſed againſt *Narſes*, ſent a Meſſage to him to quit his Arms, and go and ſpin amongſt the Women, to reproach him for his being an Eunuch: To which he anſwer'd, That ſince ſhe had been pleas'd to appoint him that Task, he would obey her, and ſpin her ſuch a Thread, as ſhe ſhould not eaſily untwine; and thereupon called the *Lombards* into *Italy*: though *Baronius* ſuppoſeth this to have been only a Story, and is alſo of opinion, that this is the ſame Perſon to whom St. *Gregory* writ three Letters; and who rebelling againſt *Phocas*, to avenge the Death of *Mauritius* the Emperor, was taken by him, and burnt alive about the Year 604. Which if it be true, *Narſes* muſt have been very aged at that time. *Procop. de Bell. Goth. Euagr. lib.* 4. *Nicephorus*, *Agathias*, *Cedrenus*, *Zonaras*, *Paul. Diacon.* quoted by *Baron.*

NARSINGA, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide the River *Ganges*, towards the Coaſt of *Cormandel*, abounding with precious Stones. The Dominions of the King of *Narſinga* were formerly very conſiderable,

ſiderable, but they are now ſubject to the King of *Biſnagar.* The City lies upon a large River, and is great and well Peopled. Formerly the King of this Country, ſtyl'd himſelf *King of Kings*, and the Husband of a thouſand Wives; and was uſed to reward the Valour and Services of his Officers, by beſtowing upon them the moſt beautifull Maids of the Country. This Kingdom is infeſted with a horrible and very odd kind of Idolatry. There being an Idol which Pilgrims viſit with their Hands bound, Ropes about their Necks, or Knives ſticking in their Fleſh, accounting themſelves Holy if their Wounds feſter. They caſt Gold, Silver, and Jewels into a Lake for its uſe; carry it yearly in Proceſſion, and ſtrive to be cruſh'd to death under the Chariot that bears it: If any happens to be kill'd thus, they Burn his Body, and keep the Aſhes as holy Relicks; ſome cut off pieces of their Fleſh, and throw them to the Idol; Women proſtitute themſelves for Money to maintain it. When Men make Vows to it, they perform them by ſuffering their Prieſts with ſharp Hooks faſtned to the croſs Yard of a Maſt to pull them up, untill the Blood runs down it; then they are taken down and lifted up again by the middle to give Thanks to the Idol for accepting their Sacrifice. The Prieſts licence the Women to Marry, by Sealing them with a hot Iron upon their Shoulders. They have Feſtivals, ſome to their Kine, ſome to the Sun, and other Gods; when the Sun and Moon are eclips'd, they ſay they are bit by the celeſtial Sign call'd the *Dragon. Vertomandes, Fernandes.*

NARSINGAPATAN, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the *Peninſula* beyond *Ganges*, upon the Bay or Gulph of *Bengala*, on the Eaſt of *Condapoli*, between *Pahor* and *Vixnapatan*, on the ſame Gulph.

NARVA, or NERVA, commonly call'd *the Narve*, a City of *Livonia*, near the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Finland*, towards the Province of *Ingria*, which is well fortified, and hath a good Caſtle. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, which formerly was the Boundary between *Livonia* and *Moſcovy:* On the other ſide of the River is the Fortreſs of *Jüanogorod*, built by the *Moſcovites* on a ſteep Rock, which the River makes a *Peninſula*, and was *taken* by *Guſtavus Adolphus* in 1617. Below this Fortreſs is a Town called the *Ruſſian Narve*, as being inhabited by *Moſcovites*, Subjects to the King of *Sweden*. The River *Narve* is ſaid to riſe from the Lake *Czuasko*, and is ſwell'd with the Rivers *Pskowa* and *Vielika Rika*. It is very ſwift in its courſe, and hath a great fall about half a League above the City, whence the Water falls into a Precipice, with a dreadfull noiſe, and ſo much violence, that daſhing againſt the Rocks it is diſperſed into a meer Vapour; which filling the Air, affords oftentimes the repreſentation of a Rain-bow, eſpecially in the morning. This fall obliges the Merchants to unlade here all their Commodities that come from *Pleskow* and *Derpt* to the *Narve*, to be Shipt in the Bay of *Finland*. The City *Narve* was built in 1213, by *Wolmar* II. King of *Denmark*. The *Moſcovites* took it in 1558; but it was re-taken by the *Swedes* in 1581; ſince which time it hath continued in their poſſeſſion. The *Moſcovites* of the *Ruſſian Narve*, on the Eve of *Pentecoſt*, meet in the Church-yard, and the Women ſpread their Handkerchiefs, bordered with Party-coloured Silk upon the Graves, and lay broiled and roaſted Fiſh, Cakes, Eggs painted with divers Colours upon them. In the mean time the Prieſt Cenſes the Tombs, while the Women make a barbarous howling; but the Clerk at the ſame time gathers up the Handkerchiefs, &c. for his Maſter, who afterwards feaſts liberally upon the good chear. *Olear. Voyage de Muſco.* While *Narva* was poſſeſſed by the *Ruſſians* in 1559, *Sigiſmund*, King of *Poland*, forbad Trading with it; ſaying, That if Arts, Trades, Riches, Ammunition and Cannon, were carried thither, that cruel and barbarous Nation would ſubdue all their Neighbours: But, *Anno* 1561, *Hen. Lane*, an Engliſhman, diſcovered the way of Trading to *Ruſſia* by the *Narve*, till then unknown. The *Moſcovites* ſat down before it, in 1700 with 80000 Men, which Army was totally rooted by leſs than half that Number of *Swedes*, under the Command of their Young King, and the Siege rais'd.

NASAMONES, a People of *Libya*, who lived near the *Atlantick* Ocean, and chiefly on Piracy. It was their Cuſtom at Marriages for the Bride to lie with every one of the Gueſts the firſt night, but afterwards to live chaſtly. Some Authors charge them alſo with having worſhipt the Infernal, but not the Celeſtial Gods. The *Romans*, under *Domitian*, did totally deſtroy them for their Rebellion. *Q. Cur. Herodot. Polyd. Virgil. Strab. Plin.*

NASCI, a Hebrew word, which ſignifies a *Prince*, and is often met with in Jewiſh Writings; it formerly was the Title of their Soveraign Judge and Preſident of their Great *Sanhedrim*, as may be ſeen in *R. Moſes* his Treatiſe of the *Sanhedrim*. The *Jews* ſtill uſe this Name, and often beſtow it upon their chief *Rabbins* or Princes, as a Mark of their Dignity. *Peter Simon.*

NASCIVAN: See NAKSIVAN.

NASEBY, a ſmall Town of *Guilsborough* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Northamptonſhire*, near which the *Avon* and *Nine* do riſe; this on the Eaſt, and that on the Weſt ſide. Hard by this Town, *June* 14. 1645. was fought the Battle, from hence call'd *Naſeby Fight*, betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces; Thoſe Commanded by Prince *Rupert*, and Theſe by General *Fairfax*, who got the day.

NASSAU, a City and Earldom of the Empire in *Weteravia*, its Latin Name *Naſſovia*, according to *Berthius*, is the ſame with *Naſs. Gavia*, which is as much as to ſay *Wetland*. The City ſtands upon an Hill, in the midſt of a Mooriſh or Fenny Country, near the River *Loen*, between *Marpurg* and *Hermerſtein*, five Miles North from *Bingen*, and twelve from *Cologne*. The Earldom of *Naſſau* is very conſiderable, and gives its Name to the ancient Houſe of *Naſſau*, Eminent for great men. *Adolphus* the Emperor was of this Family, who was ſlain in a Battle againſt *Albert* I. of *Auſtria* in 1297. *Henry the Rich*, Earl of *Naſſau*, died in 1254, leaving two Sons, *Walramus* and *Otho*, from whom proceed the two principal Branches of that Family; the firſt comes from *Walramus*, the Father of the Emperor *Adolphus*; which Branch, at preſent, is ſub-divided into three other, *viz.* *Naſſau-Sarbruck*, *Naſſau-Wisbaden* and *Idſtein*, and *Naſſau Veilburg*. The ſecond Branch proceeds from *Otho*, who married *Agnes* the Counteſs of *Solmes*; and is ſub-divided into five others, which are *Naſſau-Orange*, *Naſſau-Siegen*, and *Naſſau-Dillenburg*, the Princes of *Naſſau* and *Naſſau-Hadamar*. See *Orange*. *Bertius Rer. Germ. Cluver. Deſcript. Germ. La Piſe Hiſtoir. d' Orang. Tobias Weber Genealogia Com. Naſſov.*

NASSAU. The *Hollanders* have given this Name in honour of the Princeſs of *Orange*, to divers of their Iſlands; as one in *America*, and another in the *Indian* Sea; as alſo to their Forts; as Fort of *Naſſau* in *Guinea*; and another in *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands. There is alſo a *Streights of Naſſau*, alias *Wayegats*, on the North or Frozen Sea.

NASSIB, a word uſed by the *Turks*, to ſignifie Fate or Deſtiny, which according to them is in a Book writ in Heaven, containing the good and ill Fortune of all Men, that can no way be avoided; in which perſuaſion, with the greateſt unconcernedneſs, they expoſe themſelves to the worſt and moſt threatning of Dangers. *Ricaut's Hiſt.* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

NASSUF *Baſſa*, Grand Vizier and Favourite of *Achmet*, Emperor of the *Turks* in 1612. He was born a *Chriſtian*, his Father being a *Greek* Prieſt. He was brought to *Conſtantinople* amongſt other Children that are yearly ſent thither for Tribute, in the time of *Amurath* III. and being put to Service in the *Seraglio*, under the *Kuſler Aga*, he got into the favour of the *Sultana*, who procured him the Government of *Aleppo*, and afterwards that of *Diarbekir*; whence he was ſent for to *Conſtantinople*, and made Grand *Vizier*, and married one of *Achmet's* Daughters: But not long after the Emperor having been inform'd of his Exactions and other Crimes, ſent for the Seal from him, together with his Head; but thoſe who had charge of the Execution not being able to ſtrangle him, were fain to cut his Throat; and being brought before the Grand Viſier in that condition, he ordered his Head to be cut quite off, for fear, ſaid he, that the Dog ſhould live again. His body was afterward, by the Grand *Seignior's* Command, caſt into the Sea: but at the Petition of his Daughter, *Naſſuf's* Wife, his Body was taken up and buried in a Church-yard, without any Pomp. The Emperor having commanded an Inventory to be made of his Goods, they amounted to an ineſtimable Summ. *Du Puy Hiſtoire des Favoirs.*

NATAGAI, an Idol worſhipt by the *Tartars*, and ſuppoſed to be the God of the Earth and all living Creatures: There is not a Houſe amongſt them where the Images of this Idol, his Wife and Children, are not kept, with great Honour and Veneration: They are ſo ſenſeleſs as to preſent them Meat, and to rub their Mouths with its fat, as ſuppoſing them to ſtand in need of Nouriſhment. *Kircher* of *China.*

NATALIS COMES: See COMES.

NATALIUS, a famous Confeſſor, who having ſuffered innumerable Torments for Chriſt, was at laſt ſeduced by the *Theodoſian* Hereticks, and made their Biſhop: But was often admoniſhed of his Errors by God in Dreams; which he neglecting, becauſe of his Gain and Preferment, he was ſcourged a whole night by Angels, according to *Euſebius*: And when he got up in the morning, he put on Hair-cloth, proſtrated himſelf at the feet of *Zephyrinus* the Pope; and with floods of Tears acknowledging his Errour, humbled himſelf both to the Clergy and Laity; begg'd their Prayers, and was received again into the Communion of the Church. *Euſeb. Lib.* Vth. *Hiſt.*

NATHAN, the Prophet, who fore-told ſeveral things to *David*, and reproved him for his Adultery and Murther. He alſo writ the Hiſtory of *David*, as appears from 1 *Chron.* 29. 29, 30. 2 *Sam.* 7. ver. 2. to 18. and 12. 1. to 16.

NATHANIEL, a Jew, to whom our Saviour gave this Teſtimony, that he was *an Iſraelite indeed, in whom was no guile*, John 1. 45. to the end. Abbot *Rupert* and ſome others think him to be the ſame with the Apoſtle St. *Bartholomew*; but St. *Auguſtin* thinks contrary, alledging that Chriſt call'd no Doctors of Law.

NATOLIA: See *Anatolia* and *Aſia Minor.*

NAVAILLES (*Philip de Montault de-Benac-de*) Duke of *Navailles*, one of the ancienteſt Families in *Bearn*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, Knight of the King's Order and of the Holy Ghoſt, Commanded in Chief, and was Embaſſador Extrordinary in *Italy* in 1659, was General of the Succours ſent to *Candia* in 1669, General in *Alſace*, *Lorrain*, *Champaigne* and *Burgundy*, and took *Gray*, which begun the Conqueſts in the *French* County 1673, Conjunct-General with the Prince of *Condé* in *Flanders* in 1674, was made Governour of *Rochelle* in 1675, and General in *Catalonia* till the Peace; and in 1683, made Governour to the Duke of *Chartres*, and died *Feb.* 1684. *Memoirs Du Temps.*

NAVAN, a Barony and Town in the Province of *Leinſter*, and County of *Eaſt-meath* in *Ireland.* Long. 7. 11. Lat. 53. 37.

NAVARINO, Lat. *Navarinum*, *Pylus Meſſeniaca*; A City of the *Morea*, in the Province of *Belvedere* near to *Modon*, which the *Turks* call *Javarin.* It is divided into the New and Old City; the Old is built upon a ſteep Rock which runs into the Sea, and makes its Situation very ſtrong; beſides what Art hath done to make it yet more impregnable. On the left ſide whereof is the New City, on the ſide of a Hill; which is fortified with good Walls, and a Cittadel with ſix Baſtions, built by the *Turks* in 1572; at the bottom whereof is a Haven, the beſt and moſt capacious of all the *Morea*; the Entrance whereof is Commanded by the Canon of New *Navarino.* In 1644, *Sultan Ibrahim* choſe this Haven for the Rendevous of his Fleet; conſiſting of 200 Sail, deſign'd againſt *Candia.* In 1498, the *Turks*, after the Surrender of *Modon*, took it from the *Venetians.* In 1686, *Moroſini* appeared before Old *Navarin* with 200 Sail, Commanded by General *Coningſmark*, which then frightened the Garriſon to a Surrender: but the *New Town* made a ſtout defence, in hopes of being relieved by the Seraſquier of *Morea*, then upon his March. General *Coningſmark* leaving the Management of the Siege to Chevalier *Alcenago*, fought and defeated the Seraſquier, upon which the Town ſurrendred. It is one of the moſt ancient Towns of the *Morea*, and pleaſantly ſituate, 10 Miles North of *Modon*, and 15 Weſt of *Coron.* Long. 48. 36. Lat. 35. 50. *Coronelli Deſcript. Morea.*

NAVARRE, a Kingdom of *Europe*; part of which belongs to *Spain*, and part to *France.* It is ſituate between *Bearn*, the *Pyrenæan* Hills, *Biſcay*, *Caſtile* and *Arragon*: Its Capital City is *Pampeluna.* This Kingdom, at preſent, is divided into the Upper and Lower *Navarre*; the latter whereof, which is the leaſt, belongs to the *French*; and the *Spaniards* are in poſſeſſion of the other. And beſides, *Pampeluna* hath the Cities of *Viana*, *Tudella*, *Eſtella*, *Sangueſſa*, *Olita*, *Lumbiera*, &c. And in the Lower are, *St. Jean de Pié de Port*, *St. Palais*, &c. This Kingdom is barren and ill inhabited, eſpecially that part of it which belongs to *Spain*; and is generally more fit for Paſture, than Tillage, though there are ſome places where Corn and Wine grows: And it abounds with Veniſon. The Lower *Navarre* produces Millet and Oats, with great ſtore of Pears and Apples, whereof they make Cyder and Perry, which is the common Drink of the Country. The principal Rivers are the *Ebro*, which receives the *Aragon*, the *Arga* and the *Egba.* This Kingdom took its Riſe in the IXth. Century, or, as ſome ſay, in 716, under *Garcia Ximenes*, the firſt King, by occaſion of the Rebellion of thoſe of *Gaſcoine*, againſt the Kings of *France*, *Lewis the Debonnaire*, and *Charles the Bald.* The firſt King was *Eneco*, called *Ariſta* or *Harizetta*, whoſe Deſcendents enjoyed the Crown till 1234, when *Zancho* VII. died without Children: He had two Siſters, *Berangeria* Married to King *Richard* I. of *England*; and *Blanche*, Wife of *Thibaud* V. Earl of *Champagne*, whoſe Son *Thibaud* VI. was King of *Navarre*, and left behind him *Thibaud* and *Henry* III. who were both of them Kings ſucceſſively; the latter left an onely Daughter *Joan*, who was Married to *Philip the Fair*, King of *France* and *Navarre.* King *Lewis* X. left behind him a Daughter *Joan*, Heireſs of *Navarre*, who transferr'd the Crown into the Family of *Evreux* by being Married to *Philip* Earl of *Evreux* in 1316, who left behind him *Charles the Bad*, who was Father of another *Charles*, Sirnamed *the Noble*, who died in 1425, and left *Blanche*, the Heireſs of his Eſtate. This Princeſs Married *Martin* King of *Sicily*, and in ſecond Marriage *John* King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, by whom ſhe had *Charles* Prince of *Viane*, who died in 1461, without Children: *Blanche*, the firſt Wife of *Henry* IV. called the *Impotent*, King of *Caſtile*, who died in 1464; and *Eleonor* who transferr'd the Crown of *Navarre* to *Gaſton* Earl of *Foix*, and *Bigorre* Viſcount of *Bearn*, and their Daughter *Catharine*, convey'd it to *John* Lord of *Albret*, from whom *Ferdinand* of *Arragon* uſurped it in 1523. *Henry*, Son to this *Albret*, had by *Margaret* of *Valois*, Siſter to *Francis* I. King of *France*; *Joan d' Albret* Married to *Anthony de Bourbon* Duke of *Vendoſme*, and was Mother to *Henry* the Great, who united the Crowns of *Navarre* and *France*, about which there had been a long Controverſie betwixt the *French* and *Spaniards*, the latter being countenanced by Pope *Julius* II. who Excommunicated *John d' Albret*, King of *Navarre*, in 1512. Whereupon *Ferdinando*, King of *Arragon*, ſeized his Dominions. *Favin. Hiſt. of Navarre, Arnoldus Oihenard not. utriuſq; Vaſcon. De Mare Hiſt. of Bearn. Marian. Hiſt. Hiſp. Louis Mayerne. Turquet. Hiſt. of Spain. Gabriel Chapuis Hiſt. Navarre. Joſeph Teixera Lives of ſome of the Kings of Navarre.*

NAVARREINS, a City of *France* in *Bearn*, with a Fortreſs, upon the Gave or Rivulet of *Oleron*, between *Sauveterre* and the City *Oleron*, is a ſtrong place, and was famous in the late Civil Wars of *France.* The Count *Montgomery*, with an Army of Proteſtants, rais'd the Siege of it in 1569.

NAUCLERUS (*Joannes*) a Noble *German*, Native of *Suevia*: He lived in the XV. Century, was Provoſt of the Church of *Tubingen*, and afterwards Profeſſor of the Canon Law in that Univerſity, which was Founded in 1477, by the Earl, ſince Duke of *Wirtemberg.* He compoſed a Chronicle from the Beginning of the World, till the Year 1500, which *Nicolaus Baſilius* hath carried on to the Year 1514, and *Surius* to 1574. The time of his Death is not well known; onely thus much, that he was yet alive in 1501: *Bellarm. de Scrip. Eccl. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Voſſius Hiſt. Lat. Melchior Adam, &c.*

NAUCRATES, is ſaid to have taught the *Egyptians* to write by the Figures of Trees, Animals, *&c.* They believe him to be *Mercurius Triſmegiſtus*, or at leaſt another *Mercury*, Son of *Jupiter*, who fled into *Egypt* after *Argus* was kill'd. *Hoffman.*

NAUCRATES, a Greek mention'd by *Euſtathius*, in the preface to his *Scholia* upon the *Odyſſes.* This *Naucrates* affirms, that *Homer* travel'd to *Memphis* and there in the Temple of *Vulcan*, Tranſcrib'd the Writings of a Lady call'd *Phantaſca*, from whom, 'tis ſaid, he borrow'd all the beautifull thoughts in his Iliads and Odyſſes.

NAUCRATIS, the Capital City of a Precinct, in the Lower *Egypt*, which upon that account was called *Naucratique.* It is ſituate near the Mouth of the moſt Weſtern Channel of the *Nile*, and was the Birth-place of *Athenæus*, the Author of the *Deipnoſophiſts*, as himſelf tells us in his XI. Book. *Herod. Athenæus.*

NAUDÆUS (*Gabriel*) Canon of *Verdun*, and Prior of *Artige* in *Limoſin*: He was Born at *Paris* in the 17th. Age; and applying himſelf to Study, he made a very great progreſs in the Liberal Sciences, Critical Learning, and Knowledge of Languages. He was Library-keeper to the Cardinals *Bagni* and *Antonio Barbarini* at *Rome*, and afterward to Cardinal *Mazarin* in *France.* He had provided himſelf a very copious Library; and his Fame ſpreading far and near, *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sweden*, ſent for him to *Stockholm*, and beſtowed many Marks of her Favour and Eſteem upon him. At his return from this Voyage, he died at *Abbeville* the 29th. of *July* 1653. *Gabriel Naudæus* writ ſeveral Books, viz. *Syntagma de ſtudio Militari. An Apology for great Men, who have been accus'd of Magick. Inſtruction concerning the Chimerical Society of the Roſicrucians. Advice for the ordering of a Library. An Appendix to the Life of* Lewis XI. *A Treatiſe of Politicks*, &c. See his Life writ by Father *Lewis Jacob.*

NAUGRACUT, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Dominions of the Great *Mogul.* The Kingdom is ſituate towards the Mountains of the North, and the Confines of *Tartary.* The City ſtands upon the River *Ravee*, which paſſeth from thence to *Lahor*, before it loſeth it ſelf in the great River *Indus.*

NAVIRE; An Order of Knighthood, otherwiſe called the *Ultramarine*, or *Beyond Sea* Order, or the Order of the *Double Creſcent*, inſtituted by St. *Lewis* in 1269, to encourage the Lords of *France* to undertake the *Holy Land* Expedition. The Collar of this Order was interlac'd with Eſcalops and Double Creſcents, with a Ship hanging at it; the Ship and the Eſcalop-ſhells repreſenting the Voyage by Sea; and the Creſcents, intimating the Expedition, was deſign'd againſt the *Turks.* The Double Creſcents, plac'd Salterwiſe, were *Argent*; and the Eſcalops, or the Ship repreſented in an Oval, was *Argent* in a Field, *Gules.* St. *Lewis* alſo granted to this Order of Knights, to bear, as an additional Honour in their Arms, a Ship *Argent in chief*, with the Flags of *France*, in a Field *Or.* The firſt who received this Order were St. *Lewis* his three Sons, and ſeveral other Lords that accompanied him in that Voyage. This Order did not continue long in *France*, but was afterwards very Illuſtrious in the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, for *Charles* of *France* Earl of *Anjou*, Brother of King *Lewis*, made it his Order, and of the Kings of *Naples* his Succeſſors: And *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, reſtored it under the Name of the *Order of the Creſcent*, in the Year 1448. *Favin. Theatr. d' Honneur & de Chevalerie.*

NAUMACHIA, a ſpacious place at *Rome*, hollow, in the form of a great Baſon, which they could fill with Water at pleaſure, and ſurrounded with Buildings to accommodate the Spectators that came to ſee the ludicrous Naval Combats that were there exhibited to the People. The moſt Magnificent *Naumachia*'s of *Rome* were thoſe of *Julius Cæſar*, of *Auguſtus*, of the Emperor *Claudius*, of *Nero* and *Domitian.* The Emperor *Heliogabalus* Exhibited a *Naumachia*, which he caus'd to be fill'd with Wine inſtead of Water. *Plin. Lamprid. in Heliogab.*

NAUMBURG, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a City of *Germany* in *Miſnia*, a Province of *Saxony*, upon the River *Sala*, with a Biſhoprick, which formerly was under the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*. It lies ſix Miles from *Leipſick*, and eight from *Erfurt*, and formerly was ſubject to its Prelate, but is now under a Secular Prince of the Houſe of *Saxony*. The Dukes of *Saxony* took *Naumburg* during the Religious Civil Wars of *Germany*, and it was yielded to them by the Treaty of *Paſſau* in 1552. See *Cluvier.* and *Paulus Longius de Epiſc. Neoburgenſi.*

NAUPACTUS, or *Naupactum*, the Metropolis of *Ætolia*, upon the Bay of *Corinth*, 95 Miles from *Nicopolis*, and 145 North of *Metho*. It is the Seat of a *Baſſa*, being taken by the *Turks* under *Bajazet* in 1449. *Anno* 1571, the *Chriſtians* obtain'd a great Victory near this place, over the *Turks* at Sea, called *Prælium Naupactinum. Naupactum excubare* is a Proverb, denoting thoſe that periſh by their own Sloth; as *Pauſanias*, who was killed there by the *Greeks*, when Captain of the Guards. *Thuan.*

NAUPLIUS, King of *Seriphus* and *Eubœa*, whoſe Son *Palamedes* was condemn'd to Death for a Traytor at the Siege of *Troy*, by the falſe Accuſation of *Ulyſſes*: His Father, to be reveng'd of this Injury, ſeeing the *Gracian* Fleet driven by Tempeſt upon his Coaſt, he ſet forth a Light upon the top of an high Rock, called *Capharæus*, with deſign, that ſteering their Courſe that way, they might be Shipwrackt upon it, which happened accordingly; but hearing that *Ulyſſes* and *Diomedes* (upon whom he particularly deſired to avenge himſelf) had eſcaped the Danger, he for grief caſt himſelf head-long into the Sea. *Apollodor. Biblioth. lib.* 11. *cap.* 1.

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NAURU[illegible] or *Neurus*, the Name whereby the *Perſians* denote the firſt Day of their Year, which begins at the Spring *Equinox*, and ſignifies as much as *New-day*. The *Minatzim*, or Aſtronomers, take care to obſerve the Minute when the *Sun* toucheth the *Æquator*; and as ſoon as they have given notice thereof to the People, they make publick Rejoicings to welcome in the New-year. Olearius's *Travels into* Perſia.

NAXOS, Lat. *Naxios*, *Naxia*, an Iſland of the *Ægean-Sea*, or *Archipelago*, one of the *Cyclades*, which is alſo called *Nicſia* and *Strongyle*. It belongs to the *Turks*, and the Inhabitants pay a Tribute yearly of 6000 *Piaſters*. It abounds with Marble and good Wines; for which reaſon the Ancients conſecrated it to *Bacchus*, who there received and entertained *Ariadne*, when forſaken by *Theſeus*. The Air of this Iſle is wonderful healthy for Old People. There is never a Port or Haven in this Iſland; and therefore the Veſſels that Trade hither are forced to Ride in the Haven of the Iſle of *Paro*, about ſix Miles from *Naxia*. In this Iſle are the Ruins of a Temple dedicated to *Bacchus*; and here is alſo found the Stone called *Emeril*, wherewith Jewellers poliſh their Jewels, and Glaſiers cut Glaſs. As to the Religion of the Iſle, ſome are of the *Latin* Church, and others of the *Greek*, and each of them have their Archbiſhop. *Tavernier*'s *Perſian Travels. Bacchus*'s Temple was built on a Rock, encompaſſed by the Sea, and joyned to the Iſland by a Drawbridge; the Gate of the Temple is ſtill to be ſeen, and the Pipes which conveyed the Wine into the Reſervatories. This is reckoned the faireſt Iſland in the *Archipelago*, and was the Reſidence of the Ancient Dukes, who commanded the *Cyclades*. It has three Cities, *Barequa*, *Quſa*, and *Falet*; abounds with Fruit, Cattle, and Deer, and is about 84 Miles in Compaſs. The Inhabitants have plenty of all things; but are not reckoned above 5000. Moſt of the Inhabitants of the Chief Town, which ſtands in the North-Weſt of the Iſland, are *Papiſts*. It was taken by the *Turks*, under *Solyman the Great*, in 1537. ſince which it hath paid Tribute. The North-ſide is Mountainous, but the South Plain and Arable, and has the Ruins of two of *Apollo*'s Temples, one of them now dedicated to St. *Salvador*. *Struys*, page 109, ſays, he was there in 1657, and that the City *Naxia* has a large and commodious Haven, capable of the greateſt Ships, and lies fair for all Winds, which was not known to other Geographers, as appears by the above-mention'd Deſcription. The Inhabitants of this Iſland have a very extraordinary Cuſtom, for after the Death of Husband or Wiſe, the ſurviving Perſon never ſtirs out of the Houſe, let the occaſion be never ſo urgent, for Six whole Months together; no, not ſo much as to go to Church. *Tavernier.*

NAZARETH, a Town of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zebulon*, famous for Chriſt's abode there. It is 30 Leagues North of *Jeruſalem*, on the ſide of a Mountain, where the Inhabitants have hewed out ſmall Grotto's in a Rock, in form of Chambers, and before them a kind of a Hall, making the Houſe conſiſt of two Rooms, a Floor, and but one Story high. The Bleſſed Virgin's Houſe was thus: The fore Room, from Eaſt to Weſt, 26 Foot long, and 13 wide; the Door toward the South, and at the Eaſt-end a little Chimny, and on one ſide of it a little Cupboard in the Wall; on the Weſt-ſide was a Window; the inner Room toward the North, was 16 Foot long, and 5 and a half wide at one end, and 10 at another; the height 10 Foot; and the *Roman Catholicks* will have it, that after Chriſt's Aſcention, the Apoſtles turn'd this Houſe into Two Chappels, with an Altar in each; and ſo they continued till St. *Helena*'s time, who incloſed them in a Magnificent Church, leaving them in their ancient ſimplicity. In 1291. *Seraph*, *Sultan* of *Egypt*, having ſubdued the *Holy Land*, deſtroyed the Town, levelled the Churches, and baniſhed the Chriſtians; at which time, they ſay, that Angels tranſported the Virgin's Houſe firſt into *Dalmatia*, and 3 Years after into *Italy*, placing it in a Field belonging to a Devout Lady, called *Loretto*; and 8 Months and a half after moved it to a Neighbouring Hill; and then a little further, where it now ſtands. However, the Eaſtern Chriſtians built a Houſe, reſembling it, afterwards in that ſame place whence it was taken; and there they pretend to ſhew you the Houſe where the Virgin was born, and part of the Synagogue where our Saviour explain'd that Paſſage of *Iſaiah* concerning himſelf, *Joſeph*'s Shop, and the Well whence the Virgin had her Water, *&c.* This Town was afterward made an Archbiſhoprick, but now it's a poor ruinous Village, inhabited by *Moors*; and there is nothing to be ſeen but the Chappel and Cave, which are kept by ſome *Franciſcans*. *Doubdan Voiage de la Terre Saint. Miſſon's Voyage into Italy. Emilian*'s *Frauds of Monks*, *Prieſts*, &c.

NAZARITES: The Name of Perſons under the *Jewiſh* Law, who made a Vow to abſtain from the Fruit of the Vine, from ſhaving their Heads, or cutting their Hair, and from polluting themſelves by the Dead, unleſs it were for their Father or Mother; and that either for a term of time, or to their lives end. See *Numb.* 6. 2. to 22. *Judg.* 13. 7. Alſo a Sect of *Chriſtians* who received Circumciſion. 'Tis ſaid that afterwards they follow'd the Errors of *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*. St. *Epiphan. Hær.* 29. *Theodoret. de Hær. fab. Baron. in Appar. Annal.*

NAZIANZUM, a City of *Cappadocia*, which at firſt was a Biſhop's See, and afterwards a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and is famous for having been the Birth-place of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, whoſe Father was Biſhop of this City, whom he ſucceeded. See *Gregory Nazianzen.*

NEACLES, an Ancient Painter, mentioned by *Pliny*. It is reported of him, that having on a time painted a Horſe, and not being able to repreſent according to his Mind, the Foam proceeding from its Mouth, did in a Paſſion fling his Pencil againſt the Picture; which lighted ſo luckily, that, to his great Amazement, he found that better done by chance, in an inſtant, than he could have done with much Time and Pains.

NEAH: See **LOGH NEAGH.**

NEANDER, (*Michael*) born in *Sicily*, and living to the latter end of the XVIth Century. He was well skill'd in Languages and Philology, and wrote ſeveral Tracts, as his *Præceptiones Artium Organicarum*, which is a Collection made from Antiquity. He likewiſe publiſh'd a Collection of Ancient Poems, both Moral and Fabulous, call'd *Opus Aureum.* He was a Proteſtant and Rector of *Ilfeldt* in *Germany*. *Melchior Adam in vit. Philoſ. Germ.*

NEATH, a Market-Town of *Neath* Hundred, on a River of the ſame Name in *Glamorganſhire*.

NEBO, or *Nabo*, an Idol of the *Aſſyrians*. Some ſay that *Belus* was their firſt and higheſt God, and was the ſame with the *Sun*; and that *Nebo* was their Secondary Deity, and was the ſame with the *Moon*. *Voſſ. de Idololat. St. Jerome in Iſai.*

NEBRISSO, or *Lebrixos*, a Town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, betwixt *Seville* and the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*. This City is mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. It is famous for being the Birth-place of *Antonius Nebriſſenſis*, the great Reſtorer of Learning in *Spain*.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. or the Ancient King of *Babylon*, and the ſame whom *Beroſus*, and other Authors, call *Nabolaſſar*, who ſucceeded his Father *Ben Merodach*, *A. M.* 3407, and reigned 21 Years, till 3429, when his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* II. whom he had before made his Partner in the Royal Dignity, ſucceeded him. *Torniel & Salian, A. M.* 3408.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. Sir-named *The Great*, Son of the former, began his Reign during his Father's Life. He wag'd War againſt the *Aſſyrians* and *Egyptians*; and being diſpleaſed with *Jehoiakim*, King of the *Jews*, for entring into Alliance with *Pharaoh Necho*, King of *Egypt*, he took *Jeruſalem*, and made him Priſoner *A. M.* 3428, the 128th of *Rome*, in the XVIII. *Olympiad*. After this *Nebuchadnezzar* returned into his own Country to take poſſeſſion of his Father's Throne; the news of whoſe Death he received in *Judæa*, or in ſome neighbouring Country. *Euſebius* and St. *Jerom*, with ſeveral Authors more, are of opinion, that it was at this time that *Daniel*, *Hananiah*, *Miſhael* and *Azariah* were carried Captives to *Babylon*. *Nebuchadnezzar* had left *Jehoiakim* in poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Judæa*, contenting himſelf to lay a great Tribute upon him; but within three years after he rebelled againſt him, which coſt him his Kingdom; and his Body, according to the Prophecy of *Jeremiah*, was caſt out into the Fields without burial; and *Jehoiachin*, called

led alſo *Jechonias*, ſucceeded him, whom *Nebuchadnezzar* not long after carried Captive to *Babylon* with his Wife and Children, beſides 10000 Inhabitants of *Jeruſalem*; and at the ſame time took along with him all the Treaſures of the Temple, and all the Veſſels of Silver and Gold which *Solomon* had cauſed to be made. *Zedekiah* being put into his place by the King of *Babylon*, ſoon after rebelled likewiſe; whereupon the Armies of the *Chaldæans* entring into *Judæa*, wholly ſubdu'd it, and laid Siege to *Jeruſalem* the tenth Day of the tenth Month, 3444, being the ninth Year of *Zedekiah*'s Reign, which Siege laſted till the fifth Day of the fourth Month of the Year 3446, when the *Chaldæans* entred the City, and *Zedekiah*, who had made his eſcape, was taken; and being brought before *Nebuchadnezzar*, he commanded his Sons to be kill'd before his Face, and his Eyes to be put out, and carried him bound in Fetters to *Babylon*. *Nebuchadnezzar*, after this, having ſubdued the *Ethiopians*, *Arabians*, *Idumæans*, *Philiſtines*, *Syrians*, *Perſians*, *Medes*, *Aſſyrians*, and almoſt all *Aſia*; being pufft up with Pride, cauſeth a Golden Statue to be ſet up, and commanded all to Worſhip it; which *Daniel*'s Companions refuſing to do, they were caſt into the fiery Furnace. It was the ſame *Nebuchadnezzar* to whom *Daniel* interpreted his Dream of the Myſtical Image, which ſignified the four Monarchies; and the other he had of the Tree that reached up to Heaven, and ſpread it ſelf to the ends of the Earth, *&c.* according to the Interpretation of which his laſt Dream, as he was in the pride of his Heart admiring the Magnificence of his Royal City *Babylon*, he was by a Divine Sentence, pronounced from Heaven, driven from Men, and did eat Graſs as Oxen, and his Body was wet with the Dew of Heaven, till his Hairs were grown like Eagle's Feather's, and his Nails like Birds Claws, as the Scripture expreſſeth it. Not that he was really transform'd to an Ox, but that by a diſtemper of mind, from a juſt Judgment of God upon him, he imagined himſelf to be ſo. In which condition he continued ſeven Years eating Graſs like Beaſts; at the end of which time, his reaſon returned to him, and he was reſtored to his Throne and all his Glory, and then adored and praiſed the great God of Heaven and Earth. He died *A. M.* 3471, the 171ſt. of *Rome*, and in the XLVIII. *Olympiad*, being the 43d. of his Reign, in the 5th. Year whereof happened that Eclipſe of the Moon, mention'd by *Ptolemy*, and which is the ſureſt foundation of the whole Chronology of his Reign, 2 *Kings* 24. 25. *Jerem.* 32 to 40. *Dan.* 1. 2, 3, 4. *Perer. in Daniel. Joſeph. Torniel. Salian. Spondan. in Annal. Vet. Teſt. A. M.* 3429, *&c.*

NECAUS, a large, rich and populous City of *Barbary*, 180 Miles South of *Bugia*, 80 Eaſt from *Staſe*, and 180 South-Weſt from *Conſtantia*: It is ſurrounded with an ancient Wall, ſituate on a River in a fruitful Soil, yielding excellent Walnuts and Figs; has a fine College for Students, neat and convenient Houſes, and moſt pleaſant Gardens. The Inhabitants are Rich and Courteous. *Leo Africanus.*

NECESSITY, Lat. *Neceſſitas*, a Goddeſs worſhipt by the Heathens for the moſt abſolute and ſovereign Divinity, to which even *Jupiter* himſelf was forc'd to ſtoop. *Horace* gives this Deſcription of her.

Te ſemper anteit ſæva Neceſſitas
Clavos trabales, & cuneos manu
Geſtans Ahena, nec Severus
Uncus abeſt, liquidúmq; plumbum.

NECHO (*Pharaoh*) called alſo *Nechepſos*, began to Reign *A. M.* 3411, of whom ſee 2 *Kings* 24. ver. 29. to 36. and 2 *Chron.* 35. 20. Prophane Authors report of him, that he undertook to cut through the Neck of Land which is between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, in which attempt he loſt 120000 Men. This Prince defeated King *Joſias* at *Megiddo*. *Joſeph. Antiq. Herodot. Torniel.*

NECKAM, an *Engliſhman*, and *Auguſtinian* Monk at *Exeter*, where he was afterwards choſen Abbot. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, Expoſitions upon *Proverbs*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, and upon the *Pſalms*. *Lectiones Scripturarum. Moralia in Evangelia. De Virtutibus. Cur Filius Incarnatus. De Puritate Maria*, &c. He dyed at *Worceſter* in 1227.

NECKAR, or *Necker*, Lat. *Nicer*, *Nicerus* and *Neccanus*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Riſe in *Suevia* (*Schwaben*) about 7 or 8 Leagues from that of the *Danube*, near the Village of *Schweiningen*, at a place called *Neckerfurts* in the *Black-foreſt*; not far from whence it receives the River *Breim*, and ſo paſſeth to *Rotweil*; and entring the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, waters *Tubingen*, *Eſlingen*; and paſſing near to *Stutgard*, runs to *Hailbrun*, &c. and entring the *Palatinate*, encreaſed with ſeveral other Rivers, runs by *Heidelberg* and *Lademberg*, and at *Manheim* loſeth it ſelf in the *Rhine*. *Vopiſcus. Ammian. Marcellin*, and divers other Ancient Authors ſpeak of this River. See *Cluver. Bertius*, &c.

NECROPOLIS, an ancient City of *Egypt*, about four Miles from *Alexandria*, where *Cleopatra* is ſaid to have ſtung her ſelf to Death with an Adder, but this Story is partly a Romance, for *Cleopatra* died at *Alexandria*, in the *Mauſoleum* of the *Egyptian* Kings. *Plut. in Anton.*

NECTANEBO, the laſt King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Tachon*, who being vanquiſht by *Ochus* King of *Perſia*, aſſiſted by *Mentor* and his *Greeks*, fled into *Æthiopia* in 404 of *Rome*. In him ended the Race of the *Egyptian* Kings, whoſe *Dynaſties* are ſet down by *Manetho*. *Euſebius.*

NECTARIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Succeſſor of *Gregory Nazianzen*, was born at *Tharſus*, of a Noble Family, being very well qualified for Government and State, affairs. The Emperor, *Theodoſius* the Younger, nominated him to the Patriarchate of *Conſtantinople*, when he was yet a *Catechumen*; and being thereupon baptized he was conſecrated Patriarch by the Council held there in 381. *Nectarius* governed the Church with great Piety. It happened in his time, that a Deaconeſs, who was a Widow of Quality, having confeſs'd the Actions of her paſt Life to the Penitentiary, he impos'd ſuch a Penance upon her, as imported that a Deacon had debauch'd her; and the Deacon being thereupon depoſed, encreaſed the ſuſpicion, which gave riſe to a great Scandal, and occaſion'd *Nectarius* to aboliſh the uſe of Confeſſion; ſo that the Rite wholly ceaſed in the Eaſt. St. *John Chryſoſtom* ſucceeded *Nectarius*, who died 397, *Sozomen. Socrates. Baronius.*

NEEDHAM, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Boſmere*, whoſe principal Trade is in Blue and Broad Cloaths for *Ruſſia*, *Turky*, and other Foreign Countries.

NEEDHAM-POINT, a Fortreſs in *Barbadoes*, which ſuſtain'd an attack of four Hours by *de Ruyter* the *Dutch* Admiral, ſent with a Squadron of Ships in 1665, to conquer that Iſland, whence he was repuls'd.

NEGAPATAN, a City of the *Eaſt-Ind*[illegible]*nſula*, beyond the *Ganges*, upon the Coaſt of *Cor*[illegible]n the Province of *Tanjaur*. It was formerly poſſeſſed [illegible] *Portugueze*, but now by the *Hollanders*. The Product of the Country is Rice and Bombay, but they have no great Trade.

NEGOMBO, a City in the Iſle of *Ceylan*, in Poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*. It was at firſt poſſeſſed by the *Portugueze*; but the King of *Ceylan* being weary of their Neighbourhood, invited the *Dutch* to his Aſſiſtance; who being alſo joined by the *French*, took the Town by Storm in 1643: But the *Ceylanders* being diſguſted at the *Dutch*, aſſiſted the *Portugueze* to drive them out again, when their Forces were taken up in the Siege of *Cochin*; but in 1651, the *Hollanders* retook it.

NEGREPELISSE, a ſmall City of *France* in *Quercy*, upon the River *Aveirou*, between *Bourniquel* and *Albias*, two or three Leagues from *Montauban*. *Negrepeliſſe* was a ſtrong and conſiderable Place, during the late Civil Wars in *France*. After the Siege of *Montauban*, *Lewis* XIII. ſent 400 Men to Garriſon the Town, who were all of them kill'd in one Night by the Proteſtant Inhabitants; whereupon the King came and beſieged the City in [illegible]2, and put all the People to the Sword; and as it oft happens in ſuch diſorders, a Fire being kindled, reduced the greateſt part of the City to Aſhes.

NEGRO, call'd by the Ancients *Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having its Source near a Lake of the ſame Name in the *Baſilicate*, about 13 Miles E. of *Policaſtro*, at the foot of the *Appennine*: It takes its Courſe Northward, waters *Allena*, hides its ſelf for four Miles under-ground, and riſing up again falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, not far from *Cappiachio*, 20 Miles from *Salerno*.

NEGROPONT, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Europe*, ſeparated from *Achaia* by *Euripus*. It was of old called *Eubœa* and *Chalcis*; the *Turks* call it *Egribos*, and the Inhabitants *Egripos*. Some Authors tell us that this Iſland formerly was part of *Bœotia*, a Province of *Achaia*, from whence it was ſeparated by an Earthquake. It is 365 Miles in compaſs, 90 in length, from South to North, and 40 in breath. Its two moſt noted Promontories are *Cabo Figera*, or *Cabo d' Oro*, and *Cabo Lithar*; the former of which was of old called *Capharæus*. The Capital City hath the ſame Name with the Iſle, and ſtands upon the Bank of *Euripus*, towards the continent of *Achaia*; to which it is join'd by a Draw-bridge, which leads to a great Tower, formerly built by the *Venetians* in the *Euripus*, from whence they paſs to the Continent by a Stone-bridge of five Arches. The City is about two Miles in compaſs; but the Suburbs, which are inhabited by *Greek* Chriſtians, are more populous than the City, having about 5000 Inhabitants, where none but *Turks* and *Jews* dwell. It hath four Moſques, one whereof was formerly the Cathedral Church dedicated to St. *Mark*, and was under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*. The *Jeſuits* have alſo a Houſe in the Suburbs where they teach Youth. The Governor of this Iſle is a Captain *Baſſa*, who has the Command alſo of *Achaia*. During the Government of Doge *Pietro Ziani*, the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* beſtow'd this Iſland upon the Common-wealth of *Venice*, and *Pietro Zanco* was the firſt Governor of it for the Republick. This City is ſometimes called *Euripont*, from *Euripus*, famous for its Flux and Re-flux. The *Turks* attack'd this Iſland in *June*, 1459, with a Fleet of 300 Sail, and an Army of 120000 Men, *Mahomet* II. being preſent, the beſieged over-powered by Numbers, were fain to give way after a Gallant defence. The Proveditor *Erizzo*, upon the *Turks* entring the City, retrenched himſelf in a place of ſtrength, and did not ſurrender till the *Sultan* had promiſed him his Life, but he broke his Promiſe, and cauſed him to be ſawed through in the midſt. He had a Daughter called *Anne*, who becauſe of her Beauty was preſented to *Mahomet*, but ſhe diſdaining his Careſſes, incenſed him to that degree, that he cut off her Head with his own Hand. She was not yet twenty Years of Age, when ſhe died. Afterwards the *Turks* exerciſed all manner of Cruelties upon the Garriſon and the Inhabitants of the City, putting all to the Sword above twenty Years old. The Iſland is very fruitful, and abounds in all Proviſions; a Pound of Mutton coſts but a Penny, and a Pound of Fiſh three Farthings; a meaſure of Wine containing a *Paris* Pint, coſts one Penny, and other things proportionable. The Mountain of *Cariſto*, famous for its excellent Marble, and the Stone *Amiantos* or *Aſbeſtos*, whereof they make a kind of Linen, which is made clean by caſting it into the Fire, as being incombuſtible. This Iſland produces Cotton enough to furniſh Sails for a whole Fleet. There are two Rivers in this Country, *Similio* and *Cereo*, the firſt of which makes the Fleeces of the Sheep white, and the other makes them black, if the Poets may be believed. In 1688 the *Venetians* beſieged it with 24000 Men, and ſtorm'd it twice, but without ſucceſs. *Coronelli Deſcription de la Moree.*

NEGRO'S, Lat. *Nigritæ*, a People of *Africa*, whoſe Country called *Nigritia*, lies along the River *Niger*, on both ſides of it, between *Zaara* and *Guinea*, the firſt of which bounds it on the North, and the latter to the South, having the *Atlantick* Ocean on the Weſt. It contains fourteen Kingdoms, the chief Ci[illegible]g *Cantory*, *Cano*, *Caſſena*, *Gago*, *Gangara*, *Geneboa*, *G*[illegible]*ndinga*, *Maraſa*, *Tombut*, *Zanfara*, *Zegzeg*. The In[illegible]ts of the Sea-coaſt are ſomewhat civiliz'd, by their commerce with the *Portugueze*, and many of them have embraced Chriſtianity, but thoſe that dwell up higher in the Country are Savage and Brutal. They are continually engaged in Wars againſt each other, and all the perſons they take in War, whether Men, Women, or Children, they ſell to other *Africans*, or to the *Arabians* and *Portugueze* for Slaves. They ſow neither Wheat nor Barley but Millet only, their chief Food being a certain Root they call *Gnames*, and a ſort of Cheſnuts, call'd *Gores*. They have alſo Peaſe of an extraordinary bigneſs, and of divers Colours, and great Beans of a bright red Colour. The overflowings of the River *Niger* occaſions many Lakes up and down the Country which are ſurrounded with Woods, abounding with Elephants, and ſupply the want of Rain, which never falls here but in the Months of *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*. There are no Vines in the whole Country, and conſequently no Wine, ſave what they get from a certain ſort of Palm-trees, after this manner: They give three or four ſtrokes with a Hatchet on the Trunk of the Tree, and ſet Veſſels to receive the diſtilling juice, which at firſt is very ſweet, but within two or three days grows ſtronger, yet will not keep long, for in fifteen or ſixteen days time it turns ſowre. One of theſe Trees will yield about three or four Quarts in 24 Hours. *Marmol.* See *Nigritia.*

NEHEMIAH, a *Jew*, who was Cup-bearer to *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. See the Book of Scripture that bears his Name, which gives a full account of his Life and Actions. Beſides which, Prophane Authors give this account; That he came to *Jeruſalem* about the 3609th Year of the World; and having finiſhed the Temple, at the Solemn Dedication thereof, the ſacred Fire which had been hid by *Jeremy* was found; or rather, the Water which they found being poured upon the Wood, the Sacrifice took Fire by the Rays of the Sun. At that time alſo they alledge, that the Ark of the Covenant and the Altar of Incenſe were found again. He returned to *Jeruſalem* a ſecond time about 3629. *Euſeb. Salian. Spond. Torniel.*

NEISS, Lat. *Niſſa*, a Town in *Sileſia* in the Dutchy of *Grotkaw*, taking its name from the River *Neiß*, two Miles South of *Grotkaw*, the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Vratiſlaw*.

NEKIR, or *Neker*, the Name of one of the Angels Inquiſitors who come to examine the Dead in their Sepulchres, as the *Mahometans* think, who believe, That both Body and Soul remain in the Grave untill the day of Judgment, and that immediately after the Burial, the Angel *Munker* with a heavy Mace, accompanied with another called *Nekir*, preſent themſelves to the Dead, and ask them, Who is their God? Who is their Prophet? What's their Belief and Devotion? If they be true *Mahometans*, and profeſs the ſame, then they are ſuffered to reſt in quiet, and ſee what's done in Heaven through a little Window; but thoſe who are not, look upon the Angel to be God becauſe of his extraordinary bulk, and therefore adore him, whereupon he gives them a blow with the Mace, and ſhuts them up within their Sepulchres ſo as they ſee nothing of what paſſes. *Iſaac Barrow's Abridgment of the Turkiſh Faith.*

NEMEA, a City of *Argos* where are inſtituted *Games* in honour of *Hercules* in the LI *Olympiad*, which was long after thoſe which had been appointed by *Archemorus* the Son of *Lycurgus*.

NEMEA, a River of the *Morea*, called ſince *Langia*, near which *Pericles* vanquiſht the *Sicyonians* in 301 of *Rome*.

NEMEA, a great Wood or Foreſt of *Peloponneſus*, now the *Morea*, in the Country of *Argos*, now *Romania*, famous for having been the Theatre of one of *Hercules* his Labours. This Wood was the Lurking-place of a Lion great and terrible, who waſted the Country and made it unpaſſable; *Hercules* returning from the Slaughter of the Son of *Molorchus*, one of the chief Citizens of *Argos*, ſought out this Lion, and having met with him choaked him. The *Græcians*, to Eternize the Memory of their Deliverer, inſtituted the *Nemæan Games* in Honour of *Hercules* in the City of *Argos*. *Strabo. Diodorus Siculus. Hyginus.*

NEMESIANUS (*Aurelius Olympius*) an Eminent *Latin* Poet of *Carthage* living in the IIId. Century, in the Reigns of *Carus*, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*. *Vopiſcus* mentioning this laſt Emperor, reports, that he had ſo great a fancy for Poetry, that he ſeem'd to diſpute the preference in that Faculty with *Olympius Nemeſianus*. This Poet wrote concerning Fiſhing, and we have now extant a Poem of his Entitl'd *Cynegeticum*, and four *Ecloges*, they were firſt publiſh'd by *Manutius* in 1538, the laſt Edition of them was Printed at *Leiden* in 1653, with *Janus Vlitius*'s *Notes*.

NEMESIS, a Goddeſs, whom ſome made the Daughter of *Jupiter* and of *Neceſſity*, and others of the *Ocean* and *Night*, who had the Charge of puniſhing thoſe crimes which Humane Juſtice left unpuniſhed. She was alſo called *Adraſtea*, for that *Adraſtus* was the firſt that dedicated a Temple to her; and, *Rhamnuſia*, becauſe ſhe was worſhipt in a Village of that name. *Pauſanias in Arcad.*

NEMESIUS, a Philoſopher who turned Chriſtian, and was Biſhop of *Emeſa*. He flouriſhed, according to ſome, about *A. C.* 380, but according to others, in the V. Century. We have a Book of his, *de Natura hominis*, in Greek and Latin, which was Printed at *Oxford* in 1671.

NEMESTRINUS, the God of the Foreſts and Woods, ſo called from *Nemus*, which ſignifies a Wood or Foreſt. *Arnob. Lib.* 4. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei, lib.* 4.

NEMOURS, Lat. *Nemoſium*, a pleaſant Town of *France*, with the Title of a Dutchy, upon the River *Loing* Eighteen Leagues South from *Paris*. *Nemours* formerly gave its Name to a Noble Family ally'd to the Dukes of *Savoy* —— *Mezeray. du Cheſne.*

NENNIUS, D. of *Loegria* and Son of *Helius*, King of the *Britains*, behav'd himſelf with extraordinary Courage againſt the *Romans*, kill'd *Labienus* the Tribune in a Battle, and diſarm'd *Julius Cæſar*, who nevertheleſs gave him a Mortal Wound of which he died, and was buried at *London*, with *Julius Cæſar*'s Sword by him. *Pitſ. de Illuſt. Angl.*

NEOCÆSAREA, called by ſome later Hiſtorians *Nixar*, and *Tocato*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*, famous for having had St. *Gregory Thaumaturgus* for one of its Prelates; it ſtands upon the River *Lycus*, which the *Turks* call *Cholelit*. It was wholly overthrown by an Earthquake in 343, except the Church; the Biſhop and thoſe who were in it eſcaping the common calamity. St. *Gregory* Biſhop of *Neocæſarea* celebrated a Council here in the Year 261. *An.* 313. Thirteen Prelates who aſſembled the Council of *Ancyra*, called another here, where they made Fourteen Canons: The Firſt of them depoſed Married Prieſts; the Second ordered Penitence to thoſe who married often, not to condemn Marriage, but becauſe it ſavour'd of Incontinence: The Seventh forbids Prieſts to be preſent at the Wedding-Feaſts of Second Marriages: The Eleventh orders, that if a Prieſt confeſs the ſin of Uncleanneſs before his Ordination, he ſhall not give the Communion, but may perform whatever elſe belongs to his Function, ſo that they thought Ordination did efface other ſins. The Twelfth was made againſt the *Clinici*, or thoſe who were Baptiz'd in their Beds. *Iſidore Mercator*'s *laſt Edition of Councils*. *Hoffman* ſays there was a Council held here in 261 againſt thoſe who eat things ſacrificed to Idols.

NEOCÆSAREA, called *Euphrateſiana*, a City of *Syria*.

NEOMENIA, that is to ſay the New Moon, or the beginning of the Lunar Month, which day the *Jews* by the command of God, kept as a great Feſtival or Holiday, as appears *Num.* 10. 10. and *Chap.* 28. 11. The *Great Sanhedrin*, only had the Power to determine the day of the New Moon, becauſe it was part of their Juriſdiction to determine all Holy Days or Feſtivals which the *Jews* were to obſerve. *R. Leo of Modena* ſaith, That in the time of the *Sanhedrin*, thoſe Judges ſent two Men expreſs to diſcover the appearing of the Moon, which as ſoon as they had perceiv'd, they return'd and ſignified to them, who thereupon cauſed publication to be made, that the New Moon was begun that day; but ſince the deſtruction of the Temple, they have every Year an *Almanack* or *Ephemeris* printed to inform them of the New and full Moons, the four Seaſons of the Year, their ſeveral Feſtivals, and other ſuch like. The *Jews* are not forbid on their New Moons to work or go about their Buſineſs, only the Women are uſed to abſtain from their Domeſtick Drudgery; and the *Jews* generally have their Tables better furniſhed that Day, than at other times. The Evening of the Sabbath which follows next after the New Noon, or any other Night when the Moon begins to appear, the *Jews* aſſemble themſelves together, and ſay their Prayers to God, calling him the *Creator of the Planets*, and the *Reſtorer of the New Moon*; and afterwards lifting up themſelves towards Heaven, they beg of God, that he would be pleaſed to guard them from all Evil and Miſchief; and after having made a Commemoration of *David*, they ſalute one another, and ſo take their leave. To equalize the Solar Years with the Lunar, they make a Cycle or Revolution of Nineteen Years, and of theſe Nineteen, there are Seven that are of Thirteen Months a piece, ſo that every Second or Third Year; has XIII Months, which they call *Meubar*, that is intercalated, in which Years they count the Month *Adar* twice; the one whereof they call ſimply *Adar*, and the other *Ve-Adar*. See *Leo* of *Modena*, *Jewiſh Rites*, Part 3. Chap. 2.

NEOPHYTÆ, (new ſet Plants) a name given to thoſe Chriſtians who had lately quitted *Judaiſm* or *Paganiſm* to embrace the Faith of the Goſpel. It was alſo given to thoſe that had been newly received amongſt the Clergy,or into any Religious Order. *Macer in Hierolex.*

NEOPHYTUS, a *Greek* Monk and Prieſt, who lived about the Year 1190.He writ a Book concerning the Calamities of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, taken by the *Engliſh*, which may be ſeen in the IId Tome of the *Monuments of the* Greek *Church* by *Cotelerius*. *Cave*'s *Chartoph.*

NEOPTOLEMUS, the Surname of *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*. The word in *Greek* ſignifies a raw Soldier, becauſe he was employed in the *Trojan* War when very young: He was kill'd at *Apollo*'s Altar in *Delphos*; hence the Proverb, *Neoptolemica vindicta*, becauſe he kill'd *Priamus* while ſacrificing in his Palace. *Ovid.* It is alſo the Surname of a Tragedian, who being commanded by *Philip* King of *Macedon* to begin a Song at the Marriage of *Alexander* of *Epirus* and *Cleopatra*, did by chance ſing ominous Verſes concerning the King's Death. *Sueton. in Calig. cap.* 107. *Diodor.* It was alſo the Name of a famous *Macedonian*, kill'd at the Gates of *Halicarnaſſus*, as beſieging the ſame.

NEPHALIA, Feaſts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks*, ſo called from Νηφάλιος ſober, becauſe in them they offered Mead inſtead of Wine. The *Athenians* commonly offered this kind of Sacrifice to the *Sun* and *Moon*, to *Memory*, to the *Nymphs*, to *Aurora*, and to *Venus*, and burnt all ſorts of Woods, excepting that of the Vine, Fig-tree, and Mulberry-tree, becauſe theſe Trees were look'd upon as the Symbols of Drunkenneſs. *Eraſm. in Chiliades.*

NEPHREUS, a King of the *Egyptians* call'd to aſſiſt the *Lacedæmonians* after they had ſent *Ageſilaus* into *Aſia*, againſt *Artaxerxes*; he ſupply'd them with 100 Galleys, and vaſt ſtore of Corn, which landing at *Rhodes*, then joyn'd with the *Perſians*, were intercepted by *Conon*. *Hoffman.Diod. Sicul.*

NEPI, *Nepe*, *Nepete*, a City of *Italy*, not far from the River *Pozzolo*, in the *Patrimony* of St. *Peter*, with a Biſhop's See, united to that of *Sutri*.

NEPOS, a Biſhop of *Egypt*, who lived about 264. He writ a Book in Defence of the *Millennaries*, affirmed, That after the Univerſal Judgment thoſe predeſtinated ſhould live upon Earth, and enjoy all ſorts of Pleaſures of Body and Soul. He grounded this Dream upon a Paſſage of the *Apocalypſe*, which he miſ-interpreted as *Papias*, St. *Irenæus*, and ſeveral other Fathers had done before him. *Denys* of *Alexandria* ſays, he was a Learned Man, and adds, that though he honour'd his Merit, and lov'd his Perſon, yet he preferr'd Truth to both; ſo he confuted his Opinion, and anſwer'd his Book, which was the main ſtay of the Party, and brought over *Caracion*, one of the Chief of them, whom many others follow'd. . *Baron. Cave Hiſt. Liter. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 7. *cap.* 19. *St. Hieron. Præf. in Iſa.*

NEPOS: See **CORNELIUS NEPOS**.

NEPOS, (*Julius*) the Son of *Nepotianus*, by the Siſter of *Marcellinus Patritius*, took the Empire from *Glycerius*, *A. C.* 474. and cauſed himſelf to be declar'd *Auguſtus* at *Ravenna*. *Oreſtes* obliged him to quit *Italy* in 475, whereupon he retir'd to one of his Houſes near *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, where he was murther'd by two of his own Men, ſet on by *Glycerius*. *Jornand. in Chron. Caſſiodorus*, *Evagrius*.

NEPOTIANUS (*Flavius Popilius*) was the Son of *Eutropia*, the Siſter of *Conſtantine the Great*. After the Death of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, he, by the right of Birth, took upon him the Title of Emperor, the 3d of *June* 350, at the ſame time that *Magnenſius* uſurped the Title among the *Gauls*, but he enjoy'd it only 25 Days, at the end of which, *Anicetus*, Provoſt of the City, corrupted by *Magnenſius*,took away his Life the 28th Day of the ſame Month. *Zoſimus*, *Victor in Ep. Hiſtor. Socr.*

NEPTUNALIA, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated in the Month of *July*, in Honour of *Neptune*. *Tertullian.*

NEPTUNE, the pretended God of the Sea, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and Brother to *Jupiter* and *Pluto*. He married *Amphitrite*. 'Tis fabled of him, that being driven out of Heaven for conſpiring againſt *Jupiter*, he built the Walls of *Troy*, and that in a conteſt he had with *Minerva*, about giving a Name to the City of *Athens*, ſtriking the Ground with his Trident in his Anger, a Horſe came forth, for which reaſon they ſacrificed to him a Horſe, and the *Romans* inſtituted the *Circenſian* Games in Honour of him, which conſiſted in Horſe-Races. *Hygin. Ovid.* *Neptune*, in the *Greek* Ποσειδῶν, was a Pyrate, ſo formidable at Sea whilſt he liv'd, that when he died the *Græcians* thought him to be the God of that Element, and that he could raiſe Storms, *&c.* at pleaſure. *Poſedoni* in the *Phœnician* Tongue uſed at that time in *Greece*, ſignifies a Breaker or Deſtroyer of Ships. *The VI. Tome of the Univerſal Bibliotheque in the Deſcription of the Myſteries of Ceres.*

NERAC, a City of *France* in *Guienne*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Albret*, on the River *Baiſe*, which divides it into Two Parts, called the *Great* and *Leſs Nerac*, about Three Leagues below *Condom*, and Two from the *Garonne*. King *Henry* IV. kept his abode for ſome time in this City, which during the Civil Wars was in the Hands of the Proteſtants: And Queen *Catharine de Medicis* held a Treaty there with the King of *Navarre*, the Town holding then for the Proteſtants.

NERATIUS, (*Lucius*) an inſolent *Roman*, who was never uſed to walk along the Streets without a Slave following him that carried a Purſe of Money, and as ſoon as he met with any mean Perſon, would commonly give him a Box on the Ear, and then take 25 Pence out of his Purſe (which was the Mulct appointed for that Affront by the Twelve Tables) and give it to him whom he had abuſed for Reparation. The beſt Editions of *Aulus Gellius*, call this Man *Veratius*. *Aul. Gellius.*

NERATIUS (*Priſcus*) a famous Lawyer that lived in 110, under the Reign of *Trajan*, who had a great kindneſs for him, and thought of declaring him his Succeſſor. He writ divers Works, *viz. Membranarum*, *Lib.* VII. *Quæſtion.* III. *Reſponſ.* V. *Epiſt.* IV. *è Plautio* X. *Regular.* XV. *De Nuptiis* I. which are quoted in the *Pandects*. *Rutil. in vit. Juriſconſ. Aul. Gell. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Geſner. in Biblioth.*

NEREUS was the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*. He married his Siſter *Doris*, and had by her 50 Daughters called *Nereides*. *Orpheus in H*[illegible]*n. Nereid.*

NERGAL, an [illegible] of the *Samaritans* repreſented in the Figure of a Cock, which was the Symbol of the *Sun*. This Idolatry was originally introduc'd amongſt the *Samaritans* by the *Cutheans*, a People of *Perſia*, who worſhipt the Sun and the Fire. *Nergal* in the *Samaritan* Language ſignifies a *Cock*. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

NERIGLISSAR, whom the *Aſtronomical Canon* calls *Nericaſſolaſſar*, King of *Babylon*, is the ſame with *Balthaſſar*, Son of *Evilmerodach*, and Grandſon of *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*. See *Balthaſſar*. *Petavius* ſuppoſed that *Neriglіſſar* had married the Siſter of *Evilmerodach*, by whom he had *Laboroſſarchod*,who according to him is the ſame with *Balthaſſar*. *Neriglіſſar* killed *Evilmerodach*, and cauſed his Son to be proclaim'd King in his place, and governed the State in quality of a Tutor or Guardian for four Years, at the end of which he died. *Rationar. Tempor.*

NERITIA, or *Nerk*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which lies between *Weſtmania*, *Sudermania*, and *Gothia*. Its Capital City is *Orebo*.

NERMONSTER, a *French* Iſland in the Coaſt of *Poitou*.

NERO, a very pleaſant place near the City of *Antioch* in *Syria*, which the Ancients called *Daphne*. The Name *Nero* was given it from the abundance of its Waters, for *Ner* in the *Syriack* ſignifies a Fountain or River; and *Nero* in the modern *Greek* impo[illegible] Water; and the Ancient *Greeks* themſelves call a well watered place *Nero*. This place of Pleaſure was ſurrounded with a Wood of Cypreſs, and other tall Trees, and beautified with many Fountains, and Gardens thick ſet with curious ſweet ſmelling Flowers, neither was any one ſuffered to enter it, except accompanied with his Miſtreſs. It was conſecrated to *Apollo*, whoſe Temple and Statue were overthrown by a Thunder-bolt in the time of *Julian the Apoſtate*, in 362. *Procop. Perſic. Sozom. Baron.*

NERO, (*Domitius*) Emperor, was the Son of *Caius Domitius Ænobarbus*, and of *Agrippina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, who having married the Emperor *Claudius*, her Uncle, did perſwade him to adopt *Nero* into his Family, which made way for him to the Soveraignty in prejudice to *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*. *Nero* ſucceeded him in the 18th Year of his Age, the 13th of *October*, 54. At the beginning of his Reign he proteſted that he would follow the Example of *Auguſtus* in his Government, and not loſe any occaſion of evidencing his Liberality and Clemency; he eaſed the People, either by taking away, or diminiſhing the Taxes and Impoſitions, and by great Liberalities to the Poor. As they preſented him the Sentence of a Perſon condemned to Death to be ſign'd, *I wiſh*, ſaid he, *that I could not write*. At another time, when the Senate made him a publick Acknowledgment for his juſt Adminiſtration, he anſwered with great Modeſty, *Pray let me deſerve it firſt*. In a word, during the firſt five Years of his Reign, he uttered many excellent Sentences, and well deſerv'd the Commendation given him by his Maſter *Seneca* in his Book *de Clementiâ*. But from that time forwards he ſpent his Life in the moſt extravagant Enormities, horrid Crimes, and monſtrous Abominations, that ever entred the deprav'd Imagination of Man, *viz*. He appear'd with Comedians upon the Stage ſometimes in Woman's Dreſs, and either ſung or repeated Verſes; at other times he would be carried into the Company of the greateſt Debauchees, where he committed Sodomy with thoſe whom he thought moſt deſerving of his abominable Favours, and particularly *Sporus*, whom he kept in quality of his Wife, and caus'd to be dreſs'd like a Woman, which gave occaſion to that remarkable and pleaſant ſaying, *That the World had been happy if his Father* Domitius *had had ſuch a Wife*. He invented a ſort of Pleaſure altogether beaſtly and monſtrous, for covered with ſome Beaſt's Skins, he would come out of his Den, and having ſatisfied his abominable brutality upon Men and Women, that he cauſed to be tied naked to Poſts, proſtituted himſelf to *Doryphorus* his enfranchis'd Slave. Neither was his Cruelty leſs deteſtable than his other infamous and unnatural Practices: He cauſed his Mother to be murthered, and as if this had not been enough, he took a view of her dead Body ſtark naked, praiſing ſome, and diſpraiſing other Parts of her Corps, and call'd for a Drink in the mean time. He cauſed his Wife *Octavia* to be put to Death, and his Wife *Poppæa* he himſelf killed with a Spurn of his Foot; he cauſed his Maſter *Seneca* to loſe his Life, and exerciſed the ſame Cruelty againſt his Relations, Friends, and many other famous Men, and wiſh'd that Mankind had but one Head, that he might have the pleaſure of cutting it off. To have the Glory of rebuilding *Rome*, and having it call'd by his Name, he ſet that famous City on fire, and to inſult over it the more, got up to a high Tower, and thence taking a view of the Flames, in a Comedians Habit, ſung a Song of the burning of *Troy* to his Harp. The Fire continued ſix Days, and of Fourteen Wards or Quarters of the City, there were only four that eſcaped the direful Effects of that Burning; and afterwards to rid himſelf of the hatred of this deteſtable Action charged upon him, he laid the blame of it upon the Chriſtians, and began the firſt Perſecution againſt them; and not being contented with expoſing them to the utmoſt of Cruelties in the City, he cauſed rigo[illegible] Edicts to be publiſhed, whereby they were made liable to the ſame Cruelties throughout all the *Roman* Provinces. Having taken a Journey to *Achaia*, with a vaſt Profuſion of Treaſure, he endeavoured, in vain, to dig through the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*; and in all other things his Expences were no better ordered than the reſt of his Life. He commonly play'd away 10000 Crowns at a caſt of Dice, and uſed to Angle with a Golden Rod, and a Line of Scarlet. His Treaſure being exhauſted by his immeaſurable Profuſion, and himſelf become the common Deteſtation of Mankind, as the moſt execrable of Monſters for his Cruelty and Abominations; his Armies in *Gaul* declared themſelves againſt him, and *Galba* revolted in *Spain*, which News caſt him into ſuch Deſpair, that he deſigned to have poiſoned himſelf, or to have gone to *Galba*, and demanded the Pardon of the People; but as he was purſued on every ſide, to have been ſacrificed to the Reſentments of the Publick, he was abandoned of all Men, and as he ſaid himſelf, could find neither Friend nor Enemy, ſo that he was forced to turn his own Executioner, nor could he have found a more infamous Hangman. So that being abandoned of all Men, he in a rage cry'd out, *Have I neither Friend nor Enemy?* The Marks of his Horror and Deſpair continued on his Face after he was Dead, his Eyes ſtaring in a moſt dreadful manner, to the affrighting of all the Beholders. He was then in the Two and thirtieth Year of his Age, having governed the Empire Thirteen Years, Seven Months, and Eighteen Days, from the 13th of *October* 54, to the 10th of *June* 68. Nature had delineated his Manners on his Face, and the whole make of his Body; for he had little Eyes, and cover'd with Fat, his Throat and Chin joyn'd together, a thick Neck, a great Belly, and his Legs ſlender. All which Proportions made him not unlike a Swine, whoſe filthineſs he well expreſt. His Chin turn'd upwards, which was a ſign of his Cruelty. Fair Hair, ſmall Legs, and his Face rather Fair than Majeſtical, were pregnant Signs of his Effeminateneſs. His unheard of wickedneſs had been long before prognoſticated by his Father *Domitius*, from a Calculation of his own, and his Wife *Agrippina*'s Manners in theſe words, *It is impoſſible that any thing that is good ſhould ever proceed from me or her*, which proved but too true. *Spond. Sueton. Aurelius Victor, S. Auguſtin.*

NERO, a famous Impoſtor who appeared, *A. C.* 72. two Years after the Death of *Nero*, and was a Slave of *Pontus*; or as others, an enfranchiſed Slave of *Italy*; he declared himſelf to be that Emperor, and was ſo like him in his Face and Body, and could play upon Inſtruments, and Sing ſo like him, that he got credit amongſt ſome, eſpecially a Company of Vagabond Deſerters, of whom, by making great Promiſes to them, he made a ſhift to get an Army together, and putting to Sea, he took the Iſle of *Delos*, which Succeſs would have much ſtrengthened and encreaſed his Party, but that *Galba* in all haſte ſent *Calpurnius Aſprenas* to ſubdue him, who coming to that Iſland fought and ſlew him. His Body being carried to *Rome*, all Perſons admired his reſemblance of *Nero*, whom he had endeavour'd to counterfeit. *Tacitus Hiſtor. Zonar. Annal. Græc.*

NERVA, (*Cocceius*) was choſen Emperor after the Death of *Domitian*, who had before baniſht him in 96. He immediately upon his Acceſſion to the Throne, recall'd thoſe that had been baniſhed for their Religion; he extended his Favour alſo to the *Jews*, and forgot nothing that might contribute to the reſtoring of the Empire to its former Luſtre. But finding that his great Age would not ſuffer him to go through with the Work he had begun, he adopted *Trajan*, a Man highly eſteemed for his Valour and Virtue. *Nerva* died *January* 27, 98. in the 66th Year of his Age, or as *Eutropius* in his 72, having reigned one Year, Four Months, and Eleven Days. He had the Command of the Army in *Gaul*, when he was declared Emperor. *Dion in Nerva. Aurel. Victor. de Cæſar. Eutrop. Herodian.*

NERVII, a People of *Old Gaul*, whoſe Courage and Conduct in War is commended by *Cæſar*; they belonged to the Dioceſs of *Cambray*, which ſtands in the place of the Ancient *Baray*, the ſame with the *Baganum* of *Ptolemy*, or *Bagacum*, as it is writ by the *Roman Itineraries*. *Cæſar. Comment.*

NERY, (St. *Philip de*) Founder of the Congregation of the Prieſts of the Oratory in *Italy*, was born at *Florence*. He was much given to Prayer and Contemplation, inſomuch that it is reported of him, That he would continue for Forty Hours together at his Devotion. He died in the Eightieth Year of his Age in 1595, and was Canonized by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1622. *Spondan. & Rainald. in Annal. Anton. Galon in his Life.*

NESLE, Lat. *Nigella*, a ſmall City of *France*, in the Territory of *Santerre* in *Picardy*, with the Title of Marquiſate, upon a ſmall River called *Ignon*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Somme*, two Leagues from *Ham*, between *Peron* and *Noyon*. *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, took *Neſle* by Storm in 1472, and becauſe the Inhabitants had kill'd one his Heralds, who was ſent to Summon them to Surrender, and two of his Men more during a Ceſſation of Arms, he exerciſed great Cruelty againſt them, inſomuch that the reſpect of Holy Altars did not ſave thoſe who had fled into the Churches, and thoſe who eſcap'd the Fury of the Soldiers, were either hang'd, or had their Hands cut off. This Town gave its Name to the Family *de Neſle*, many of whom have been great Men. *Morlier de Famil. de Picardie.*

NESTOR of *Laranda* in *Lycaonia*, a *Greek* Poet, who writ an Iliad, whereof the I. Book had never an *Alpha* in it, the II. never a *Beta*, and ſo on. *Heſychius*, *Suidas*, and others ſpeak of him, but it is not known about what time he lived.

NESTOR of *Pylos* in *Arcadia*, the Son of *Neleus* and *Cloris*, much ſpoken of by *Homer*, and other Poets. Whilſt his Father was yet alive, he ſubdued the *Æleans*, and being preſent at the Wedding of *Pyrithous*, he diſcomfited the *Centaures*, and *A. M.* 2870, he was at the Siege of *Troy* with *Agamemnon*, who highly eſteemed him for his Wiſdom and Eloquence. *Homer* reports of him, that he lived 300 Years.

NESTORIANS, the Diſciples of *Neſtorius*, the Heretick, whom neither the Death of their Ring-leader, nor the *Anathema's* of Councils, nor the Edicts of Emperors, could hinder from ſpreading themſelves far and wide throughout the Eaſt, where they ſtill continue, and have their Patriarch at *Moſul*, (which is the Ancient *Seleucia*) at *Caramit*, and elſewhere, though indeed they ſeem to differ much from the Ancient *Neſtorians*, as appears by their Confeſſions. They have alſo often ſubmitted themſelves to the *Latin* Church, as in the time of *Eugenius* III. in 1274, under Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Julius* II. *Pius* IV. and *Paul* V. They are alſo called *Chaldæans*. See *Petrus Strozza de Dogmatibus Chaldæorum*, *Bzovius*, *Spondanus*, *Rainald A. C.* 1247, 1445, *&c.* Thoſe Chriſtians, which at this Day, are called *Neſtorians* and *Chaldeans*, are very numerous, and have ſpread themſelves over *Meſopotamia*, and along the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*; yea, they are got into the *Indies*, and the further Parts of *Aſia*. *Paulus Venetus*, who lived in the XIIIth Century, and made his abode a great while in *Tartary* and *China*, aſſures us, that there were great numbers of them in the Provinces of *Tangu*, *Erginul*, and *Mogul* in *Tartary*, and in *Cinghianfu*, and *Quinſay*, great Cities of *China*. This agrees with the account the *Portugueſe* give us, who diſcovered the way to the *Eaſt-Indies*, by the *Cape of Good Hope*; for they tell us, that all the Chriſtians they met with on the Weſt and Eaſtern Coaſt of the *Indies*, as at *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Angamala*, *Meliapour*, *Bengala*; and in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, were all *Neſtorians*, and ſubject to the Patriarch of *Babylon* in *Chaldæa*, whoſe See is at *Moſul*, a City built on the Ruins of *Nineve*, and who takes the Title of Catholick or Univerſals, as all the other Patriarchs do, therefore theſe Chriſtians are call'd both *Neſtorians* and *Chaldæans*. *Joſeph*, an *Indian* Chriſtian, who in the Year 1500, came to give an Account of the Belief of the Eaſterns, to Pope *Alexander* VI. ſays the ſame thing, and aſſures us, That this Patriarch, beſides other Biſhops, Ordains two

Primates, one for the Eaſt in *Cathay*, and the other for the *Indies*. *India* being the Principal place, where the *Neſtorians* were ſettled under a *Neſtorian* Prieſt call'd *John*, who in the Year 1145 got himſelf declar'd King in *Indoſtan*, who by his remarkable Victories over the *Perſians*, *Medes* and *Aſſyrians*, grew very famous under the Celebrated name of *Preſter John*, which Title remain'd upon his Succeſſors for a long time after: The greateſt part of the *Neſtorians* of *Dierbeck*, are now *Roman-Catholicks*, and call themſelves *Chaldæans*; their Biſhop, who came over to the Church of *Rome*, has, at the Inſtance of the *Capuchins*, been declar'd Patriarch about Eight or Ten Years ſince, by the Grand Seigniors Order. In the Year 1681, This Patriarch receiv'd the Abbot *Piquet* then Biſhop of *Cæſarea* with all imaginable reſpect, as he paſt through *Dierbeck*, in his Travels into *Perſia*. The other *Neſtorians* have two Patriarchs, who, as *Moreri* Relates, have Inclination enough for the *Roman-Catholick* Communion, however they are not yet advanc'd to a publick Profeſſion of it. *Maimburg Hiſt. Du Schiſme des Grecs. Michel le Fevre Theatre de la Turquie.* The Patriarchate is as it were Hereditary amongſt them, and is always given to the Nephew, or one that is neareſt of kin to the Patriarch, though he be but eight or nine Years of Age, and cannot ſo much as read. He who's deſign'd for the Patriarchal Dignity may not marry, but the Prieſts may marry twice or thrice, as well as the Seculars, contrary to the practice of other Eaſtern Chriſtians, who oblige their Prieſts to live in Celibacy after the Death of their firſt Wives. They officiate in the *Chaldee* Language. They ſpeak according to the different places of their abode either *Greek*, *Arabick*, or the *Curds* Language. The Prince of which People makes uſe of them for his Guards, and by their means maintains himſelf againſt the Puiſſance of the *Turks*. Many learned Men queſtion, whether theſe Chriſtians now mention'd be indeed tainted with the *Neſtorian* Hereſie, they having by ſeveral Confeſſions of their Faith, and other publick Acts, quoted by the above-mentioned *Petrus Strozza*, fully clear'd themſelves from that Imputation; and that they are Orthodox in the main, though they expreſs themſelves in other terms than the Latin Church commonly does. See *Strozza de Dogmatibus Chaldæorum. M. Simon.* The Learned give us this account of the *Neſtorians* Belief, concerning the Myſtery of the Incarnation, *viz.* That they affirm the Word took a Body in the bleſſed Virgin, that both Natures are united in Jeſus Chriſt without mixture or confuſion, and that therefore the Properties of both remain entire. And as for their not calling the bleſſed Virgin Mother of God, but Mother of Jeſus Chriſt; the Patriarch *Elias* ſays, they ſpeak ſo to condemn the *Apollinariſts*, who pretend, That the Divine Nature was without the Humane; and to confute *Themiſtius*, who aſſerted that Jeſus Chriſt was but meer Man. This Patriarch ſent the ableſt of his Church to *Rome* with his Confeſſion of Faith, wherein he ſhews, That they agree in the main, but differ in Ceremonies. He reduces the differences to five Heads, *viz.* That they call the Virgin, Mother of Jeſus Chriſt, That they admit two Perſons in Jeſus Chriſt, That they allow him but one Power and one Will, That they hold the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father alone; and aſſert a miraculous kindling of the Fire in the Holy Sepulchre on *Eaſter* Eve. Thus they juſtified what they advanc'd before Pope *Paul* the Fifth. 1. That it is a receiv'd Principle in both Churches. That the Divine Nature does not beget, nor is of it ſelf begotten; That though it is true, the Virgin conceiv'd Jeſus Chriſt, who is both God and Man; yet there were not two Sons, but one only true one; and added that the *Neſtorians* do not deny but the Virgin may be call'd Mother of God, becauſe Jeſus Chriſt is really God. 2. They ſay the *Latins* allow two Natures and one Perſon; whereas they affirm, there are two Perſons and one *Parſopa*, or viſible perſon, and but one Will and Power: Which they reconcile thus. They diſtinguiſh in their Underſtanding two Perſons that anſwer the two Natures allow'd; but beholding with their Corporeal Eyes but one Chriſt, who has the *Parſopa*, or appearance of one only Filiation, they allow him but one Power and Will which does not hinder their acknowledgment of two Operations and two Wills, ſuitable to the two Natures. As for the two laſt Points, they are common to them, with all the Eaſtern-Church. *Strozza de dogmatibus Chaldæorum. M. Simon. Roſſe* ſays, that the Cauſe of their Increaſe was the Encouragement which they had from *Coſroes* the *Perſian* King, who in hatred to the Emperor *Heraclius*, cauſed all *Chriſtians*, within his Dominions, to become *Neſtorians*; adding, That they rejected the Council of *Epheſus*, and all other Councils after it; but have now renounced that Opinion. They Adminiſter the Sacrament with Leavened bread, and in both kinds; permit their Prieſts to Marry, diſown Confirmation and Auricular Confeſſion. *Roſſe*'s *View of all Religions. Spanheim* writes, That *Neſtorius*, the Author of the Sect, was Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, *Ann.* 428. That he was a proud ſevere Man, but ignorant of Antiquity: That he was Author of the Law made by *Theodoſius Junior*, againſt all Hereticks; and that he himſelf was a *Pelagian*: That his Hereſie was occaſion'd by the raſhneſs of a certain Judaizing Presbyter, call'd *Anaſtaſius*. His Favourers were *Theodoretus* Biſhop of *Cyrus*, and *Joannes Antiochenus*: but they favoured his Perſon more than his Opinion. *Theodorus*, Biſhop of *Mopſueſta* in *Cilicia*, and *Ibas* of *Edeſſa*, were his Friends, and the former reckoned his Maſter. *Spanheim*'s *Epitome.*

NESTORIUS of *Germanicia*, a Town of *Eufrateſia* or *Syria*, near Mount *Amanus*; he was elected Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* in the place of *Syneſius*; was a very Eloquent perſon, and one that expreſs'd at firſt a great deal of Zeal againſt Hereticks; but not long after he openly defended *Anaſtaſius* the Prieſt, who maintained that the Bleſſed Virgin ought not to be called Θεοτόκος *Deipara*; and that there were not only two Natures, but alſo two Perſons in Chriſt; and that therefore the Bleſſed Virgin muſt only be ſtyled Χριστοτόκος, or the Mother of Chriſt, who was found worthy to be united to the Word, by the Word's inhabiting in his Humanity, as it were in a Temple, and to which it was only Morally united; by this means denying the Myſtery of the Incarnation, and the infinite Merit of his Works, as proceeding from a Perſon that was God-man. To which he alſo added, that the *Jews* did not crucifie God. Which Opinions of his were oppoſed and refuted by *Cyrillus* in ſeveral Treatiſes, ſent to *Theodoſius* the Younger, and to *Pulcheria* and *Eudoxia* his Siſters. But theſe not reclaiming him, Pope *Celeſtine* condemned him in a Synod held at *Rome* in 430; and St. *Cyril* celebrated another at *Alexandria*, wherein they agreed upon XII. Anathema's, or Articles, which they ſent to *Neſtorius* for him to ſubſcribe; but he not yet ſubmitting, a General Council was conven'd at *Epheſus* by *Theodoſius* the Younger, *A. C.* 431, in which St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria* did preſide, whither *Neſtorius* being three times Summon'd and refuſing to appear, his Caſe was Examined, and Sentence given againſt him, which was afterwards confirm'd by the Emperor, who baniſh'd him to *Oaſis* in *Egypt*; which being deſtroyed by the *Blemyæ*, a People of *Æthiopia*, he was forc'd to wander up and down, and at laſt died of a Conſumption, though ſome attribute a more direful Death to him; *viz.* That his Tongue was eaten up by Vermin, his whole Body putrefied, and at laſt he broke his Neck by a fall. *Hiſtor. Trip. Caſſian. de Incarnat. lib. Cyrill. contra Neſtorium. Socr. Evagr. Baron.*

NETHERLANDS, or *Lower Germany*, ſo call'd from their Situation; the *Latins* call it *Belgium*. It made formerly a part of *Gallia Belgica*; as for its Situation, it lies between *France*, *Lorrain*, *Germany*, and the Ocean. It is divided into Seventeen Provinces: Four of which are Dukedoms, as *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburgh* and *Guelderland*: Seven of them are Earldoms (*viz.*) *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namure* and *Zutphen*. One Marquiſate, which is that of *Antwerp*; and five Baronies, (*viz.*) *Weſtfrieſland*, *Mechlen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iſſel* and *Groningen*: Theſe Provinces which were formerly govern'd by diſtinct Lords or Princes, were all united under *Philip* the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who left them to his Son *Charles* the *Hardy*: This Prince being kill'd at *Nancy*, in 1477, The Seventeen Provinces fell to his only Daughter, *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who carried them into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by a Marriage with the Emperor *Maximilian* the Firſt. The Kings of *France* pretended a Right to ſeveral of theſe Provinces, as, *Artois*, *Flanders*, &c. But let that paſs. 'Tis ſufficient to obſerve, that in the Reign of *Philip* IId. of *Spain*, *William* of *Naſſaw* Prince of *Orange*, and ſeveral other diſcontented Noblemen gave beginning to thoſe diſturbances, which terminated in the loſs of *Holland*, and thoſe other Countreys, call'd the United Provinces. This War to ſpeak properly, began in 1566, and laſted till the Peace of *Munſter* 1648, I ſay it laſted thus long, excepting a Truce for Twelve Years, concluded in the Year 1609. The Dread of the Inquiſition, The Inſupportable rigour of the Duke of *Alva*'s Government, and the *Spaniards* encroaching upon the Liberties and Privileges of the Country, were the occaſion of theſe extraordinary Commotions, as is further taken notice of in its proper place. The Principal Rivers of the *Netherlands*, are, The *Rhine*, the *Shelde*, the *Meuſe*, the *Aa*, the *Iſſel*, the *Moſel*, the *Lis*, the *Sambre*, the *Scarp*, &c. The Principal Towns, are *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Amſterdam*, *Utrecht*, *Arſchot*, *Arras*, St. *Omer*, *Boiſledue*, *Cambray*, *Nimigen*, *Deventer*, *Delf*, *Gaunt*, *Ipre*, *Groningen*, *Zutphen*, *Valenciennes*, *Maeſtricht*, *Thionville*, *Rotterdam*, *Liſle*, *Louvain*, *Namure*, *Middleburg*, *Mons*, *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Dort*, &c. mention'd elſewhere. *Guicchardin. Ortelius. Valer. Andr. Pontus Heuterus*, &c. See Provinces.

NETTER (*Thomas*) *Waldenſis*, ſo call'd from his being born at *Walden* in *Eſſex*, was a *Carmelite Monk* in *London*, and afterwards Provincial of his Order. He was imploy'd by King *Henry* IV, V, and VIth. in ſeveral important Negotiations. *Waldenſis* afterwards went to the Council of *Conſtance*, where he diſputed againſt the *Huſſites* and *Wicliffites*, againſt whom he wrote his Treatiſe, entitled, *Doctrinale Antiquitatum Fidei Eccleſiæ Catholicæ*, Dedicated to Pope *Martin* Vth. He dy'd in 1430. *Trithem & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Cochleus*, &c.

NEUBRIGENSIS (*William*) an *Engliſhman* and Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, Liv'd in the XIIth. Cent. and wrote ſeveral Tracts, of which the moſt conſiderable, are his five Books of the Hiſtory of *England*, beginning at the Year 1066, or at the Conqueſt, and ending at 1197. *Neubrigenſis* is call'd *Viridicus Auctor*, by *Polydor Virgil*. He was born in 1135, and liv'd, as ſome ſay, to 1208. The beſt Edition of his Hiſtory was Printed, in *Octavo*, at *Paris* in 1610. *Bale*, *Voſſius*, *Bellarmin*, &c.

NEUBURG, a City, has given its Name to the Houſe of *Neubourg*, Branch of that of *Bavaria*. In 1569, that Family quitted *Deuxponts*, which was Hereditary to them. It has been obſerv'd, in ſpeaking of *Bavaria* and *Deuxponts*, that *Stephen* IId. Son of the Emperor *Robert the Little*, left two Sons, *Frederick* and *Lewis the Black*; this laſt had *Alexander*, Sir-nam'd *the Lame Duke* of *Deuxponts*, and Father of *Lewis* II. who left *Wolfgung*, that died in *France* in 1569, leaving *Philip Lewis*, in whom began the Branch of *Neubourg*; he died in 1614, leaving beſides ſeveral other Children, *Wolfgang William*, who ſucceeded him, and *Auguſt*, the firſt of the Branch of the Count *Palatins* of *Sultzbach*. *Wolfgang* became a *Roman Catholick* in 1614, and put in for the Succeſſion of *Juliers*, which involv'd him in the *Netherland* Wars. He died in 1653. His Son *Philip William*, born *Nov.23.* 1615. after many Diſputes with the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg*, about the ſame Succeſſion of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, ſucceeded *Charles* the Elector *Palatine* in 1685, by virtue of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*. In 1688, the King of *France* outed him of moſt of the *Palatinate* againſt all Right and Juſtice, ſo that he now keeps his Reſidence at *Neubourg*. This Prince took to his firſt Wife *Anna Catharina Conſtantia*, Daughter of *Sigiſmond* IIId. King of *Poland*; and after her Death in 1651, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, who made him Father of the following Illuſtrious Offspring. 1. *Eleonora Magdalena Tereſia*, born at *Duſſeldorp* in 1655, and married to the preſent Emperor *Leopold* the Firſt in 1674. *Johannes Wilhelmus Joſephus*, Hereditary Prince, born in 1658, married to *Maria Anna Joſepha*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. *Lodovicus Antonius*, born in 1660, Great Maſter of the Teutonick Order. *Carolus Philippus*, born in 1661, married to *Loviſa Charlotte*, Widow of the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*. *Alexander Sigiſmund*, born in 1663, Dean of the Chapter of *Conſtance*. *Franciſcus Ludovicus*, born in 1664, choſen Biſhop of *Vratiſlaw*, in 1683. *Fredericus Wilhemus*, born in 1665. *Maria Sophia Elizabetha*, born in 1666, married to *Peter* King of *Portugal* in 1687. *Maria Anna*, born in 1667, married to *Charles* II. late King of *Spain*, in 1689. *Philipus Wilhelmus Auguſtus*, born in 1668. *Dorothea Sophia*, in 1670. *Hedewig Elizabetha Amalia*, born in 1673. *Leopoldina Eleonora Joſepha*, born in 1679, which, with one Prince and two Princeſſes that died young, make up 17. *Schowart. obſerv. Hiſtor. Geneal.*

NEUBURG, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a City of *Germany* in *Bavaria*, with the Title of a Dukedom, ſituate on the right ſide of the River *Danube*, between *Donavert* and *Ingolſtat*. This is the City which gives its Name to the Houſe of *Neuburg* above-mention'd, a Branch of that of *Bavaria*; and now in poſſeſſion of the Electorate *Palatine*, which the Duke of *Neuburg* inherited from the laſt Elector *Palatine* in 1684.

NEUBURG, or *Nyburg*, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a ſtrong City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in the Eaſtern part of the Iſle of *Funen*, on the right Shoar of the *Beltſound*, was built in 1175, by *Canutus*, Son of *Prebeſlaus*, Duke of *Laland*, an Iſland of the ſame Kingdom. This City, which formerly was the Reſidence of the Kings of *Denmark*, and the place of Parliaments, hath a very good Haven, and has often ſerv'd for a Rendezvous to the Fleet of the Kingdom: It has alſo a Citadel which Commands that Sound, to oblige leſſer Veſſels (which chuſe to go that way, rather than through the Sound,) to pay the King's due. *Baudrand. Pontan.*

NEUBURG, a ſmall City of *Schwaben*, in the Dutchy of *Wirtsburg*, on the River *Ents*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Stugart*, and ſix South of *Spire*, near the Marquiſate of *Baden*.

NEUBURG, in *Briſgow*, upon the *Rhine*, South of *Baſil*, betwixt it and *Briſac*, formerly an Imperial City, but in 1410 granted to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It ſuffer'd much in 1675.

NEVERN, a Market Town of the Hundred of *Kems* in *Pembrokeſhire*.

NEVERS, upon the River *Loire*, is a City of *France*, the Capital of *Nivernois*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*. It is very ancient, and mention'd by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, under the Name of *Noviodunum* in *Æduis*. By other Latin Authors it is called, *Niverna*, *Nivernium*, *Nivernum Vadicaſſium*, *Noviodunum Auguſtonemetum*. It was made an Earldom under the firſt Kings of *France*, and *Charles* the Seventh made it a Dukedom and Peerage in 1457. In this City is ſtill to be ſeen the Caſtle of the ancient Earls; beſides which its Fortreſs, its Bridge of 20 Arches over the *Loire*, and its Manufactures of Glaſs and Earthen Ware, are Particulars worth the notice of Travellers. This City hath 11 Pariſhes, a conſiderable Chapter, and divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes. The *Nivernois*, or Territory of *Nevers*, lies between *Burgundy*, *Bourbonnois*, *Berry* and *Gaſtinois*; is about 20 Leagues in length, and near as much in breadth: Its moſt conſiderable places, next to *Nevers*, are *La Charite*, *St. Pierre le Mouſtier*, *Decize*, *Donzi*, *Clamecy*, *Vezelay*, &c. This Province is alſo ſtor'd with Woods, Iron Mines, and ſome of Silver, with divers Quarries of curious and fair Stone. *Henrietta* of *Cleves*, Dutcheſs of *Nevers* and *Rethel*, was born the 31ſt. of *October* 1542, and was married the 5th. of *March* 1565, with *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, Prince of *Mantua*, &c. Governor of *Champagne*, and died the 24th. of *June* 1601, and are the Stock from whence the late Dukes of *Mantua* proceed, of whom Cardinal *Mazarine* purchaſed the Dutchies of *Nevers* and *Rethel*, and left them to *Philip Mancini Mazarin* his Nephew, who at preſent is Duke of *Nevers*. *Du Bouchet. Sancte Marthe. Du Cheſne.*

***NEVEU** (*Magdalen*) Lady of *Roches* in *Poictou*, lived, in the XVI. Century, and was famous for her Parts, Ingenuity and Learning, of which the Works ſhe hath writ are an abundant Teſtimony. She had a Daughter that was not inferior to her Mother in all theſe Accompliſhments. They both died of the Plague. *Saint Marth. in Elog. lib.* 3.

NEUFCHASTEL, a City of *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Caux*, upon a ſmall River, which runs into the *Bethune*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Diepe*, and 4 from *Aumale*.

NEUFCHASTEL, or *Newemburg*; Lat. *Neocomum*, a City of *Switzerland*, upon a Lake of the ſame Name, Eight Leagues from *Lauſanna*, and a little leſs from *Berne*; it is Allied with the *Swiſſe-Cantons*, and is a Soveraign Earldom, which *Joanna* of *Hochberg* tranſported to the Houſe of *Longueville* in 1504, by her Marriage with *Lewis* of *Orleans*, firſt of that Name, Duke of *Longueville*.

NEUFMARCHE, Lat. *Novus Mercatus*, a Town on the River *Ette*, in the Dioceſs of *Rouen*, and Province of *Normandy*. It was formerly a Town of good Note. In 1151, *Lewis* VII. took it after a ſharp Siege. It was reſtored to the *Engliſh* in 1154. In 1161, *Henry* II. of *England*, order'd a Provincial to be call'd here, wherein Pope *Alexander* III. was owned, and the Anti-pope *Victor* rejected. It is 20 Miles South of *Roan*, and 20 Miles Weſt of *Paris*.

NEUHAIS, or *Neuhaus*, Lat. *Novum Caſtrum*, a ſtrong Hold in *Livonia*, upon the River *Wop*, 10 *German* Miles from *Derpt*, to the South-Eaſt, and as many South-Weſt from *Pleſco*. The Great Duke of *Muſcovie* inveſted this place in 1381, with an Army of 300000; but being ſlain by a random Shot from the Caſtle, his Forces withdrew from before it, though the place was much ſtreightned. *John Baſilovits*, one of his Succeſſors, took it in 1558. *Guagninus.*

NEVIL. This noble, ancient and ſpreading Family is derived from *Gilbert de Nevil*, ſaid to have been *William* the Conqueror's Admiral. His Grandſon *Geoffry* Married the Heireſs of *Bertram de Bulmer* (a great Baron in the North) and his Heireſs *Iſabel* was married to *Robert Fitz-Maldred*, Lord of *Raby*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; and her Son *Geoffry* took his Mothers Sir-name, becauſe a great Heireſs, and from him that Branch, whoſe Seat was at *Raby*, and became afterwards Earl of *Weſtmorland*, did ſpring. The moſt remarkable of this Family of *Raby* was *Allan de Nevil*, a great Defender of the ancient cuſtoms of *England* againſt the Pope's Uſurpations; and therefore Excommunicated by *Becket*. He was Chief Juſtice of the Foreſts thoughout *England*, and Juſtice *Itinerant* in 16. *Henry* II. and ſeveral of their Succeſſors had the ſame Offices in After-reigns. *Hugh* took part with King *John* againſt the Barons, which aton'd for *Robert* and *Hugh*, two of his Predeceſſors; the one having ſided with the famous *Boleſme*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, againſt *Henry* I. and the other with *Robert de Vipont* againſt *Henry* III. This *Hugh* was alſo in that Naval Expedition againſt the *French* with *William Longeſpee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, when they took moſt of the *French* Fleet at *Dam* in *Flanders*, and brought them to *England* in 15. *John*: but in the 18. of *John*, he took part with *Lewis* the *French* King's Son. Several others of this Family were Governours of *Berwick*, *Norham*, *Wark* and *Bamborough* Caſtles in *Northumberland*. In 5 *Edward* III. *Ralph* was retained by Indenture to ſerve the Lord *Henry de Percy* in Peace and War againſt all Men but the King, with 20 Men at Arms, whereof 5 to be Knights, receiving 100 *l.* Sterling *per. an.* Robes, *&c.* for himſelf and them, and in time of War to have Diet for himſelf, his Gentlemen, 6 Grooms, Provender and Shooes for 59 Horſes, Wages for 53 Inferiour Servants, and Harneſs for his own Body: That at Tournaments he ſhould attend him with 4 Knights, being allowed Diet for himſelf, them and their attendants, 5 Grooms, the Keeping of 36 Horſes, and Wages for 32 Servants: And at Parliament ſhould attend him with 6 Gentlemen and 9 Horſes, having Diet for 3 Men in his Hall, Proviſion for his Horſes, and Wages for 6 Servants. This ſame *Ralph* had a great Conteſt with the Prior of *Durham*, about offering him a Stag on *Lammas*-day, in token of Fealty for the Mannor of *Raby*. He was often one of the Commiſſioners to Treat about Peace with the *French* King before the Pope, and with the *Scots* about Peace, and the Ranſome of their King, *David Bruce*, having won great honour in the Battle of *Durham*, where that King was taken. And he was alſo made Warden of the Marches. He died *Auguſt* the 5th. 41. *Edward* III. and was the firſt Secular that ever was buried in the Cathedral of *Durham*. He was brought to the Church-yard in a Chariot with 7 Horſes, carried into the Church on the Shoulders of

Knights. At ſaying of Maſs, 8 Horſes, with 4 Men at Arms, were offered for War, and 4 more for Peace, and 3 Cloths of Gold of blue Colour, his Lady giving 120 *l.* to repair the Cathedral Veſtments for Celebrating his Anniverſary. Sir *William de Nevil* his Son was at the raiſing the Siege of *Breſt*, and made Admiral for the King in the North of *England*. In the Firſt of *Richard* II. he was one of the Commiſſioners to Treat of a Peace with *Scotland*, and was one of the Chief of thoſe early Oppoſers of the Church of *Rome*, called *Lollards*. *John* his Son Signalized himſelf in *France* under *Edward* III. was his Admiral for the North, retain'd both by him and *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*: He entered *Scotland* with *Edward Baliol*, was at the Siege of *Dunbar*, took *Alnwick* from the *Scots*, was made Seneſchal of *Bourdeaux* in *France*, Lieutenant of *Aquitain*, and ſole Warden of the *Eaſt-Marches* towards *Scotland*. He was alſo employ'd againſt the *Turks*, and won 83 Walled Towns, Caſtles and Forts in *France*. He firſt Married a Daughter of the Earl of *Northumberland*'s, and afterwards the Heireſs of *Latimer*, Lord *Danby*, by which means that Eſtate came to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*. He died at *Newcaſtle*, *Octob.* 17. 12. *Rich.* II. His Son, Sir *Ralph Nevil*, ſucceeded, was imploy'd in ſeveral Treaties with *Scotland* and *France*, Warden of the Weſtern-Marches, Conſtable of the Tower; and in 21 of *Richard* II. Created Earl of *Weſtmorland*, had the Honour of *Penrith*, and all the Royalties formerly belonging to the Crown in *Weſtmorland*, conferred on him. *Henry* the 4th. whoſe Cauſe he eſpouſed againſt *Richard*, gave him the Honour of *Richmond*, and Created him Marſhal of *England*: He oppoſed the Earl of *Northumberland* in his Rebellion, and forced *Henry Hotſpur*, Son to that Earl, to retire with his Army from *Durham*, which occaſion'd his Defeat and Death in the Battle of *Shrewsbury*. He was one of thoſe that Treated with *Rupert*, King of the *Romans*, about a Match betwixt his Son and *Henry* the Fourths Daughter; was Warden of the *Weſt-Marches* towards *Scotland*, and Governor of *Roxborough*. He Founded the Collegiate-Church of *Staindrope*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, for one Maſter, ſix Prieſts, ſix Clerks, ſix Eſquires, ſix Grooms, and ſix poor People, endowing them amply: He was twice Married, firſt with the Earl of *Stafford*'s Daughter, and next with a Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*: He died *Octob.* 21. 4. *Henry* VI. and was buried at *Staindrope* under a ſtately Tomb, with the Figures of himſelf and his Wives. *John* his Son was Warden of the Marches, and Governor of *Roxborough*, impowered to make Truce with the *Scots*, made Governor of *Vernoil* in *France*, and Commiſſioned to ſubdue ſuch places there as ſtood out againſt *Henry* V. He died *Anno* 1423, his Father living, and was buried in the *Gray Fryars* Church, *London*. *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, was Son to this *John*, Married into the Family of *Northumberland*; and then Sir *Reginald Cobham*'s Daughter, and died in the 2d. *Richard* III. *John* his Son by the Lord *Piercy*'s Daughter, ſucceeded, Married the Daughter of *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*; but having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by Sir *John Nevil*, his Father's Brother, who adhered to *Henry* VI. againſt the Houſe of *York*; and was ſlain at *Touton*-Field in that quarrel. His Son *Ralph* ſucceeded, of whom there is nothing remarkable. His Grandſon *Ralph* ſucceeded, and was one of them who ſubſcribed the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. That if he did not allow of *Henry* VIII's Divorce from Queen *Catharine*, they would ſhake off his Supremacy. He Married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe Daughters, by her, were Married to the Earls of *Oxford*, *Rutland*, *Gilleſland*, Sir *Thomas Danby*, Sir *Bryan Stapleton*, and Sir *Foulk Greeneville* of *Beauchamp*'s Court *Com. War.* *Henry* his Son ſucceeded, Married *Jane*, the Earl of *Rutland*'s Daughter, by whom he had *Charles*, who ſucceeded him; and being privy to the intended Marriage of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots* (then Priſoner in *England*) to the Duke of *Norfolk*, ſubmitted himſelf to the Earl of *Suſſex*, and deſired his Interceſſion to the Queen; but afterwards broke out into open Rebellion with the Earl of *Northumberland*; but the Earl of *Suſſex* aforeſaid being Preſident of the North, marching againſt them, they fled into *Scotland*; and this Earl lurking ſometime with *Car* of *Ferniharſt*, fled into the *Netherlands*, where he was entertained by the *Spaniards* till his Death, being attainted here in the Parliament 13 *Eliz.* and all his Poſſeſſions confiſcated, leaving no Male Iſſue: His Lady was Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Surry*, and Siſter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, by whom he had *Catharine*, Married to Sir *Thomas Gray* of *Chillingham*, Com. *Northumb*, *Margaret* Wife of *Nicholas Pudſey*, and *Anne*, Wife of *David Engleby*, Brother to Sir *William Engleby* of *Ripley* Com. *Ebor*. *Dugdale*.

NEVIL (*Thomas*) Lord *Furnival*, was Brother to *Ralph* Lord *Nevil*, the firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Married the Heireſs of *Willi*[illegible] Lord *Furnival*, in 7. *Rich.* II. and ſo had that Title; He was Commiſſion'd, with others, to Treat of a Peace with the *Scots*; was by *Henry* IV. made Warden of *Anandale*, and entruſted by the Commons to receive and pay the Money which they gave that King during his Wars; made Governor of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, *Alnwick* and *Werkworth*, Com. *Northumb.* and died in the 8th. of *Henry* IV. He had no Iſſue Male. His eldeſt Daughter, *Maud*, was Married to the famous *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and brought her Eſtate into that Noble Family. *Dugdale*.

NEVIL (*Richard*) Earl of *Salisbury*, eldeſt Son to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, was Warden of the *Weſt-Marches*, towards *Scotland*, in the firſt and ſecond of *Henry* VI. and one of the Commiſſioners to Treat with *James* I. of *Scotland*, about a firm Peace; and Marrying *Alice*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Thomas de Mountacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, had that Title. In 11 *Henry* VI. he was made Warden both of the Eaſt and Weſt-Marches; and in 14 *Henry* VI. retain'd to ſerve the King in *France* with 7 Knights, 249 Men at Arms, and 1040 Archers. In 26 *Henry* VI. he was made Governor of *Carliſle*, and with his Son *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*, had a grant of 9083 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per annum* out of the Cuſtoms: Both of them took part with *Richard*, Duke of *York*, who at that time aſpired to the Crown; and in 36. *Henry* VI. defeated the King's Forces at St. *Albans*, accompanied the Duke with a great Force to *London* to Treat of a Reconciliation; afterward he defeated Sir *James Audley* and the King's Forces at *Bloreheath*, near *Drayton* in *Shropſhire*. In the 38. of *Henry* VI. the Old Soldiers having deſerted the Duke of *York*, he fled to *Calais*, and was Attainted in the Parliament held at *Coventry*: But adventuring again with the Duke of *York* into *England*, and obtaining a notable Victory againſt the *Lancaſtrians* at *Northampton*, he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; but a little after he was taken in a Battle againſt the *Lancaſtrians* near *Wakefield*, his Son Sir *Thomas* ſlain, he himſelf was Beheaded, and his Head ſet on a Pole over one of the Gates of *York*; his Sons were *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, (and after his Death Earl of *Salisbury*,) *John* Marqueſs of *Mountague*, Sir *Thomas*, *George* Biſhop of *Exeter*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and afterward Archbiſhop of *York*: His Daughters were *Joan*, Married to *William Fitz-Allan* Earl of *Arundel*, *Cicely* to *Henry Beauchamp* Duke of *Warwick*, *Alice* to *Henry* Lord *Fitz-Hugh* of *Ravenſrath*, *Eleonor* to *Thomas Stanly*, the firſt Earl of *Derby* of that Name, *Catharine* to the Lord *Bonville*'s eldeſt Son, and *Margaret* to *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, and afterwards to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. *Dugdale*.

NEVIL (*Richard*) Earl of *Warwick*, eldeſt Son to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, Married the Heireſs of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, in regard of which and his Services in the War againſt the *Scots*. *July* 23. 1449, he was Inveſted with that Title, in 27 *Hen.* VI. He was called *the ſtout* Earl of *Warwick*, becauſe of his Activity in the Broils betwixt the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, he deſerted *Hen.* VI. becauſe of a quarrel betwixt himſelf and the Duke of *Somerſet* and the Queen's favouring the latter. His Father the Earl of *Salisbury* was the firſt who gave the onſet to *Henry* VI. at St. *Albans*, where he took the King, cauſed him to ſummon a Parliament, made himſelf Protector of the King and his Son *Richard* Governor of *Calice*. When he came afterwards to Treat with the King at *London*, he brought 600 Men with him in red Coats embroidered with white ragged Staves before and behind. A quarrel happening betwixt one of them and a Servant of the King's, the Earl pretended a Deſign againſt his Life, and got over to *Calice*, which he would not reſign to the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſent by the King, but maintained himſelf with a booty worth 10000 *l.* which he had got at Sea, as Admiral, having after three days fight taken three *Genoeſe* and two Merchant Ships loaden with Merchandiſe, killing 1000 and loſing 100 Men. In 38 *Hen.* VI. he came over with *Andrew Trollop* a Valiant Commander, and a Band of ſtout Men, joyned the *Yorkiſts* at *Ludeford* in *Herefordſhire*, ſuborning divers to ſwear that the King was dead, to animate the People, which *Trollop* deteſting, went over with the beſt of his Men to the King, ſo that the Earl and his Father retired again with much difficulty to *Calice*. And were afterwards Attainted by the Parliament. Then they ſail'd to the Duke of *York* in *Ireland*, but finding themſelves too weak, deceived King *Henry* by ſpecious pretences of fidelity, obtained permiſſion to land in *Kent*, and Swore to the People at *Canterbury* that they bore true Allegiance to the King, and only deſired admiſſion to ſpeak to him, whereupon many joyned them; but when they came to *Northampton*, where the King was, the Earl of *Warwick* led the Van, gave the King Battle, took himſelf, and ſlew many of his Men; but the Queen raiſing an Army in *Yorkſhire*, defeated and kill'd the Duke of *York* at *Wakefield*, and afterwards routed the Earl of *Warwick* with his Son's Party, and recovered the King from them at St. *Albans*, but the Earl of *Warwick* and the Dukes Son the Earl of *March* eſcaping, came up again with a great Power toward *London*, which ſo terrified the Queen, that ſhe retired with the King and Prince to the North, and left *London* to the *Yorkiſts*, where they proclaim'd *Edward* Earl of *March* King, by the Name of *Edward* IV. march'd againſt King *Henry* to the North, and receiving ſome loſs at *Ferrybriggs*, which ſtartled many; the Earl of *Warwick* killed his Horſe in King *Edward*'s Preſence, ſaying, *Let him flee that flee will*, *I'll tarry with him that tarries with me*, and kiſſed the Croſs of his Sword to confirm the Reſolution. The day after King *Edward* obtain'd a mighty Victory over the adverſe Party at *Touton*. The Earl of *Warwick*, for his good Services, was created Governor of *Calice*, *Ryſebank*, and Caſtle of *Guynes* in *France*, General Warden of the *Eaſt-Marches* towards *Scotland*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Lord High Steward of *England*. In ſhort, being the Great Support of the Houſe of *York*, there was nothing of Honour, Authority, or Benefit, which he deſired, that he miſs'd of, having got many Crown-Lands, Forfeitures, *&c.* So that, beſides his own Inheritance, his Revenues were valued at 80000 Crowns *per An.* After this he was ſent into *France*, to Treat of a Marriage betwixt King *Edward*, and the Duke of *Savoy*'s Daughter, Siſter to the *French* Queen, in which he had good Succeſs; but the King falling in Love with Sir *John Grey*'s Widow, whom he ſaw as hunting in *Wychwood* Foreſt, broke off the Treaty, which diſguſted the Earl of *Warwick*; and the King, ſuſpecting his Greatneſs, ſought to leſſen him; and on the other ſide,he endeavoured the King's Ruin. Yet after this he was employed in ſeveral Treaties in *France*, *Burgundy*, *Britainy*, and *Scotland.* The firſt Diſcovery that he made of his Deſign, was in the 7 of *Edw.* 4. when, being in *Warwickſhire*, he communicated his Purpoſe of reſtoring King *Henry* to his two Brothers, the Archbiſhop of *York*, and Marquiſs of *Montague*, and drew over the King's Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by giving him his Eldeſt Daughter with a vaſt Portion. His own Brethren rebelled in *Yorkſhire*, and defeated the Royaliſts at *Edgecott* in *Oxfordſhire*, while the King marched toward *Warwick* at the Head of a great Army. In the mean time the Earl ſends to Treat of a Peace, which rendring the King ſecure, he ſurpriz'd him in his Camp at *Wolvey*, carried him firſt to *Warwick*, and then to *Yorkſhire*, committing him to the Cuſtody of his Brother, the Archbiſhop; but he eſcaped not long after, raiſed Men, defeated Sir *Robert Wells* with his Forces in *Lincolnſhire*, which obliged the Earl and Duke of *Clarence* to retire into *France*, where they were well received. The Earl applied himſelf to *Margaret*, (Wiſe of King *Henry* VI.) fled thither for Shelter, and to make ſure of the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, match'd his other Daughter *Anne* to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, and took an Oath to reſtore King *Henry*, which procured him great Aſſiſtance from the Queen's Friends; ſo that Landing in the Weſt of *England*, and Proclaiming King *Henry*, his Power, he increaſed ſo much, that King *Edward* was forced to flee the Land, and the Earl of *Warwick* entred *London* in *October*, brought King *Henry* out of the *Tower*, reſtored him to the Throne, and was made Lord High Admiral of *England.* But e'er a Year paſſed, King *Edward* landed again, and grew ſo ſtrong that his Brother, the Duke of *Clarence*, made his Peace with him, and offered to do the like for the Earl, who diſdain'd it; and, taking Arms, loſt his Life in *Barnet-Field* on *Eaſter-day*, with a great Number of his Followers. His Corpſe with that of his Brother, the Marquiſs *de Montague*, were brought to *London*, expoſed in St. *Paul*'s, and afterwards interred at *Biſham*, *Com. Berks.* This Earl was in ſo great Repute, that no Man eſteemed himſelf Gallant, that did not wear his ragged Staff, and every well-frequented Houſe wore his white Croſs: he always uſed to fight on Horſe-back after he had led his Men to the Charge, and if the Victory fell on his ſide, to fight among his Soldiers; but otherwiſe to depart in time: But here, being perſuaded by his Brother, the Marquiſs of *Montague*, he ſent away his Horſe. He was ſo Hoſpitable that at his Houſe in *London* ſix Oxen were generally eaten for a Break-Faſt, and any who had Acquaintance in his Family, might have as much boil'd and roaſt Meat as they could carry away on a Dagger. He was ſtil'd Great Captain of the Sea, had all the King's Tonage and Poundage for his Support, 1000 *l. per An.* out of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and a peculiar Officer at Arms for his Service in Martial Employments, called *Warwick* Herauld. His Counteſs was reduc'd to great Straits after his Death, being forced to take Sanctuary in Abbies, in a very mean Condition, 'till *Hen.* 7. annull'd the Acts of Parliament, by which ſhe was diſinherited. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage.*

NEVIL, (*John*) Marqueſs of *Montague*, Son to *Richard*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Brother to the Earl of *Warwick* laſt mentioned, was, for his Service to the Houſe of *York*, created Lord *Montague* by *Edward* IV. General Warden of the E. Marches of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Northumberland*; he defeated the *Lancaſtrians* at *Hexam*, was a Commiſſioner in ſeveral Treaties with *Scotland.* *Edward* IV. being jealous of him, reſtored Young *Percy* to *Northumberland*, and created the Lord *Montague* Marquiſs, and his Son *George*, Duke of *Bedford.* But he joyn'd with his Brother *Richard* above-mentioned, againſt the King, becauſe he took the Earldom of *Northumberland* from him. Yet he afterwards held private Correſpondence with King *Edward*, and was privately Slain by ſome of his Brother's Servants, as putting on King *Edward*'s Livery at *Barnet*-field, though he made a ſhew of joyning with the *Lancaſtrians.* *Dugdale*'s *Baronage.*

NEVIL, (*William*) Lord *Fauconbridge*, was Son to *Ralph*, the firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Uncle to *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*; he was Governor of *Roxborough* Caſtle in *Scotland*, ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Orleans*, taken by the *French*, ſet at Liberty, won a great deal of Honour againſt the *Lancaſtrians* at the Battel of *Touton*, created Earl of *Kent*, and Lord High Admiral of *England* by *Edward* IV. but died without Iſſue Male. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL, (*Edward*) Lord *Bergavenny*, married *Elizabeth*, Heireſs of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worceſter*, Son of *William*, Lord *Bergavenny*, but was kept out of Poſſeſſion of *Bergavenny*, by *Richard*, Earl, and *Henry*, Duke of *Warwick*, till *Henry* VI. gave him Livery and Seiſin. Sir *George*, his Second Son, ſucceeded, was ſent over to *Calice*, to aſſiſt *Maximilian* the Emperor againſt the *French*, and died in 7 *Hen.* 7. being ſucceeded by *George* his Son, who was one of the principal Perſons in the Battel of *Black-Heath*, where the *Corniſh Rebels* were defeated in 8 *H.* 7. was made Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and was preſent at the Interview betwixt *Henry* VIII. and *Francis* I. of *France*, betwixt *Guiſnes* and *Ardres*; he was one of thoſe who ſubſcribed the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. renouncing his Supremacy, if he did not allow of the Divorce. He married *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and therefore was ſuſpected of favouring his Treaſon, but cleared. He died about 1535. and was buried at *Birling* in *Kent.* His Son *Henry*, by the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Daughter, ſucceeded; was one of the Embaſſy that preſented the *French* King with the Garter, and died *Feb.* 20. 1586. leaving only one Daughter, who marrying Sir *Thomas Fane*, diſputed the Title of Baroneſs of *Bergavenny*, againſt *Edward Nevil*, her Uncle, to whoſe Heir Male it was adjudged *May* 25. 1 *Jac.* She having the Barony of *Le Deſpenſer* granted to her and her Heirs. This *Edward* was one of the Judges who ſat upon *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and died 31 *Eliz.* ſucceeded by *Edward* his Son, and he by *Henry* his Son, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Thomas Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet*, by whom he had Sir *Thomas Nevil*, who died without Iſſue; ſo that *John*, Son of *Catharine Howard*, Second Wife to *Henry*, Lord *Bergavenny*, ſucceeded, and having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *George*, his Brother, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry Giffard*, Dr. of Phyſick, by whom he had *George*, now Lord *Bergavenny*, and died *June*, *Anno* 1666. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL, Lord *Latimer.* The firſt who bore this Title, was *John*, Son to *Ralph*, Lord *Raby*, by *Elizabeth*, Heireſs to *William*, Lord *Latimer*, of *Danby*; but dying without Iſſue, his Nephew, *George Nevil*, Son to *Ralph*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, ſucceeded, was employed in the War againſt, and ſeveral Treaties with the *Scots*, by *Henry* VI. In his latter Days he became an Idiot, and his Eſtate was managed by his Nephew, *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick:* he died *Decemb.* 30. 9 *E.* 4. His Grandſon, *Richard Nevil*,ſucceeding, his own Son, Sir *Henry*, being ſlain at *Edgecott-Field*, in *Edward* IV's time. This *Richard* was one of the Commanders at the Battel of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, againſt *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents, who were there vanquiſh'd. He was alſo a Commander againſt the *Scots* at *Flodden-Field*, and one of the Subſcribers of the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. about King *Henry* VIII's Divorce. His Son *John* ſucceeded, who was choſen by the Lords *Scroope*, *Lumly*, and *Darcy*, the Chiefs in the Inſurrection againſt *Henry* VIII. called, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, to Treat with the King's General, the Duke of *Norfolk*, then advancing againſt him. His firſt Wife was Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford*; and his Second, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Parr* of *Kendal*, who was the laſt Queen to *Henry* VIII. Whoſe Son *John* ſucceeded, and having no Iſſue Male, but Four Daughters for Heirs, he was the laſt Lord *Latimer* of this Family. His Daughter *Catharine* was married to *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*; *Dorothy* to *Thomas Cecil*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, and afterward Earl of *Exeter*; *Lucy* to Sir *William Conrwallis*, Knight; and —— to Sir *John Davers*, Knight. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL's-CROSS, a noted Place near *Durham* for the Battel fought there *Octob.* 20. 1346. betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, whilſt *Edward* III. was taken up with the Siege of *Calice*; the Battel was chiefly manag'd by the Lords *Mowbray*, *Percy*, and *Nevil*; the Queen her ſelf being in Perſon in the Field; and ſuch was our Succeſs in it, that the *Scots* were entirely defeated, and their King, *David Bruce*, taken Priſoner by one *Copland*, a Man of mean degree, but knighted for the Action.

NEUMARK, Lat. *Nova Marchia*, a City of *Tranſilvania*, called *Waverhely* by the *Hungarians*, on the River *Meriſch*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, 36 M. North-Eaſt from *Clauſenburg.* The States of *Tranſilvania* uſually meet here.

NEUSTAT, Lat. *Neoſtadium*, one of the Principal Cities in *Auſtria*, on a ſmall River in a Marſhy Ground, ſix *German* Leagues South of *Vienna.* The Town is Square, having a *Piazza* in the middle, and is defended with Two Walls and a Ditch; and tho' not very ſtrong, yet *Solyman the Magnificent*, *An.* 1529. ſtorm'd it ſeven times in one day, and was [illegible] often repulſed. The Emperor has a great Palace here, with Four Towers to be ſeen at a great diſtance. There is another Town of this Name, five Miles Weſt from *Opelin* in *Bohemia*, another on the *Rhine*, four Miles from *Spire*, and two North of *Landaw.* A fourth in the Dutchy of *Wirtzburg*,two Miles Eaſt of *Hailbron.* And a fifth in *Brunſwick*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Zell*, under the Duke of *Hanover.*

NEURE, a River in *Kilkenny*, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, which waters *Roſſe*, falls into the *Sewre*, ſeparates *Leinſter* from *Munſter*, and runs into the Sea beneath *Waterford*.

NEURY, a Town of *Ireland* in the Province of *Vlſter*, County of *Down*, and Barony of *Vpper Evagh*. Long. 8. 50. Lat. 51. 12.

NEUSTRIA, or *Weſtria*, a Part of *France*, anciently ſo called, and contain'd the Weſtern Part of it, that reach'd from the River *Saone* and the *Maes*, or *Meuſe*, to the *Loire* and the Ocean. This Name is uſed by the Writers that lived under *Charlemaigne* and his Son: and hath been ſince changed into that of *Normandy*, though that Province, according to the Bounds it hath at preſent, be indeed but a Part of the Ancient *Neuſtria*.

NEVYN, a Market and Sea-Town in the South-Weſt of *Carnarvanſhire*, in *Trullain* Hundred.

NEW-ALBION: See **CALIFORNIA**.

NEWARK, a Market and Borough-Town of *Newark* Wapen-take in the Eaſt Parts of *Nottinghamſhire*, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Trent*, and call'd *Newark*, from a Caſtle built here on the River's ſide by *Alexander*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, the Ruins whereof yet ſtanding are a ſufficient Proof of its former Strength and Beauty. This, in ſhort, is one of the chiefeſt Places in the whole Country, and a great Thorow-fare on the Northern-Road; having a fair Market-Place, with a Church and a Steeple of curious Architecture. In this Town died King *John* coming from *Lincolnſhire*, when he went thither to fight *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of *France*. *Edward* VI. made it a Corporation, and gave it the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament. In the Year 1643. it was beſieged by the Parliament Forces, and the Siege raiſed by Prince *Rupert*. But in 46 it was forc'd to ſurrender, King *Charles* I. being then in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his Forces diſſipated. The ſame gives the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Kingſtone*.

NEWBERY, a Market-Town of *Fair-croſs* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Berkſhire*: It ſtands upon the River *Kennet*, and is chiefly noted for the two Battles fought here in the Civil-Wars, the firſt, *Septemb.* 10. 1643. the ſecond, *Octob.* 27. 1644. whereof take this Account extracted from Dr. *Fuller*. The Earl of *Eſſex* having raiſed the Siege of *Gloceſter*, and returning towards *London*, was rather followed than overtaken by the King's Army, both Sides might have been trac'd by a Track of bloody Footſteps, eſpecially at *Aubrun* in *Wiltſhire*, where they had a ſharp Encounter. At *Newbery* the Earl made a Stand, and here hapned a fierce Fight on the Eaſt-ſide of the Town, wherein the *Londoners* ſhew'd that they could uſe a Sword in the Field, as well as a *Mete-yard* in the Shop. The Parliament was conceiv'd to loſe moſt, and the King the moſt conſiderable Perſons, amongſt whom where the Earls of *Carnarvan* and *Sunderland*, the Viſcount *Faulkland*, Colonel *Morgan*, &c. Both ſides were ſo beaten, that neither of 'em had cauſe to boaſt the next Day of a Victory, or car'd to renew the Fight. As to the Second, one would wonder how the Earl of *Eſſex*, ſo lately ſtript of all his Infantry in *Cornwall*, ſo ſoon recruited himſelf with more Foot. In fine, he gave the King Battel, which was as long and ſharp as the former, but more favourable to the Parliament ſide. The Royaliſts, ſenſible of their Diſadvantage, thought it beſt to withdraw, and, to amuſe the Enemy, they hung lighted Matches upon the Hedges, and marched off in as good Order as their Condition would allow. *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*, was created Baron of this Place in 1675.

NEW-BISCAYE, a Country of *New-Spain* in Northern *America*, bounded with the Kingdom of *Mexico* to the North; it has ſome Towns and ſtrong Forts poſſeſſed by the *Spaniards*; and is of note for its two Silver Mines.

NEWBURY, a Market-Town of *Menay* Hundred, in the South Parts of the Iſle of *Angleſey*.

NEW-CASTLE, Lat. *Novum Caſtrum*, the Chief Town of *Northumberland*, lies North by Weſt from *London*, on the North-ſide of the River *Tine*, which parts *Northumberland* from the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and not above Seven Miles from its Fall into the Sea. For Diſtinction's ſake it's call'd *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine*, to difference it from *New-Caſtle* upon *Line* in *Staffordſhire*. Over the River it has a fair Stone-Bridge leading to *Gates-Head* in *Durham*, with an Iron-Gate in the middle, parting the two Counties. The Town ſtands high and low, moſt of it upon a Hill of no eaſy Aſcent, and the reſt upon the bottom near the River; it contains in all four large Pariſhes; the Houſes are moſt of Stone, ſome all Timber, and a few Brick: The whole encompaſſed with a Wall, and fortified with a Caſtle now falling to ruin, built by *Robert*, Son to *William* the Conqueror. From whence this Town, formerly call'd *Monk-Cheſter*, took the Name of *New-Caſtle*. It was made a Mayor-Town by *Richard* II. Amongſt the other Publick Buildings of this Place, the Key and Town-Houſe, the Cuſtom-Houſe upon Sandy-Hill, and St. *Nicholas* Church in the middle of the Town, are the moſt remarkable. Ships of good Burthen come up to the very Bridge, though the *New-Caſtle* Fleet ſeldom comes higher than *Sheels*, at the River's Mouth. Under the Town is the Exchange or Meeting-Place for Merchants. St. *Nicholas* Church ſtands very lofty on the Hill, and looks more like a Cathedral than a Pariſh-Church, with a fair Steeple of curious Architecture. But the main buſineſs of *New-Caſtle*, is the great Trade it drives both by Sea and Land in moſt ſorts of Commodities, which has made it long ſince the richeſt Place of the North. The Coal-Trade, eſpecially, has much contributed to its Wealth, being ſurrounded as it is with Coal-Pits, bleſs'd with the Convenience of a Navigable River for the Tranſportation of ſo neceſſary and uſeful a Commodity; and endow'd with great Privileges. Inſomuch that no Owner of Coals can load a Ship with his own Commodity without the Inſpection of a Fitter, who has 6 *d.* a Chaldron allow'd him, beſides 3 *d.* a Chaldron the Town takes as a Duty. To conclude, *New-Caſtle* was made a County of it ſelf by King *Henry* VI. by which it has the Privilege of governing it ſelf independently from the reſt of the County. In the Reign of King *James* I. it gave the Title of Earl to *Lodowick Stuart*, Duke of *Lenox*, afterwards made Earl, and at laſt, Duke of *Richmond*, *An.* 1627. It was revived in the Perſon of *William Cavendiſh*, Viſcount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, which King *Charles* I. improv'd afterwards to the Title of Marqueſs, and at laſt to that of Duke of *New-Caſtle*: Wherein he was ſucceeded by *Henry*, his Son and Heir, the late Duke, with whom the Title died. But has been ſince, by *William* III. revived in the Perſon of *John Holles*, Earl of *Clare*, who married one of the ſaid Duke's Daughters, and now enjoys the Honour of Duke of *New-Caſtle*, and was after made Knight of the Garter.

NEW-CASTLE, a Market and Borough-Town of *Pyre-Hill* Hundred, in the North-Weſt Parts of *Staffordſhire*. This is commonly call'd *New-Caſtle* upon *Line*, from the Revolet *Line*, upon which it is ſeated, to diſtinguiſh it from *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine* in *Northumberland*.

NEW-CASTLE, a Market-Town in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Carnarvanſhire*.

NEW-CASTLE, a Barony and Town of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinſter* and County of *Dublin*. Long. 6. 59. Lat. 53. 17.

NEW-ENGLAND was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, in 1497, and 1584. Mr. *Philip Amadas* and Mr. *Arthur Barlow*, took Poſſeſſion of it for Queen *Elizabeth*. Next Year Sir *Richard Greenvil* conveyed an *Engliſh* Colony thither under Mr. *Ralph Lane*, who in a Year after returned with Sir *Francis Drake* into *England*. It has *Canada* on the North, *New-York* on the Weſt, *Penſilvania* on the South, and the *Atlantick-Ocean* on the Eaſt. Hath 70 Miles of Sea-Coaſt, with ſeveral good Havens, ſome capable of giving ſafe Harbor to 500 Sail; about 200 Iſles, which lie on the Coaſt breaking the Rage of the Sea and Winds. Captain *Smith*, being taken by the Natives, gives this Account of their Superſtition; That in a Houſe where he lay, Seven of their Prieſts, each with a Rattle began at Ten in the Morning to Sing about a Fire which they encompaſſed with a Circle of Meal; at the end of every Song they laid down ſome Grains of Wheat; then the Chief Prieſt, cloathed with a Skin, and his Head adorned with Weeſels Skins, *&c.* and a Coronet of Feathers, painted as ugly as the Devil, at the end of every Song he uſed ſtrange and vehement Geſtures, throwing Cakes of Deer Suet and Tabaco into the Fire, and thus continued for three Days till Six at Night: Pretending that it was to know of their God, whether any more *Engliſh* would come, and what they deſigned. They fed the Captain ſo high, that he was afraid of being Sacrificed to their God, than whoſe Image nothing can be more Monſtrous. Being ſet at Liberty, and Preſident of the Company, the Women gave him a very odd Entertainment, thus; Thirty of them came out of the Wood, their Rodies being covered with Leaves, and variouſly painted; their Leader had a Pair of large Stagg's Horns, Bows and Arrows, the reſt were dreſſed in the ſame manner, they ruſh'd through the Streets with helliſh Shouts, and danced round a Fire for an hour; after which they ſolemnly invited him to their Lodging, where they all ſurrounded him, crying, *Love you not me*; and after having feaſted him with great Variety in their mad way of Cookery, conducted him home with a Firebrand. The Natives wear looſe Mantles, Aprons of Deer-Skins round their middle, all elſe being naked; their Stature is like ours in *England*; they Paint themſelves; and he is reckoned the greateſt Gallant that is moſt deformed. The Women embroider their Legs, Hands, *&c.* with Figures of Serpents, *&c.* and Black Spots in their Fleſh. Their Houſes are made of ſmall Poles ſet round, faſtned at top like our Arbors, and covered with Matts. They are expert Archers, and ſhoot flying or running. One of our Men was ſhot through the Body and both the Arms at once with an Arrow. And an *Indian* ſhot an Arrow of an Ell long through a Target which was Piſtol-proof. Their Bows are of tough Hazel, their Strings of Leather, their Arrows of Cane or Hazel, pointed with Stone or Horn. They ſoon faint, if their Arrows do not execution in Battle. They ſay they have Men of above two hundred years old. When they deſign to make War, they firſt conſult with their Prieſts and Conjurers, and adore whatever they think may unavoidably hurt them, as Fire, Water, Lightning, Thunder, our Guns, Muskets, and Horſes. Nay ſome of them were once ſo terrified at ſeeing an *Engliſh* Boar ſet up his Briſtles, that they were in a mighty fear, taking him to be the God of the Swine, and angry at them. Their chief object of Worſhip is the Devil, whom they call *O-kee*; conferr with him, and faſhion themſelves like him. In their Temple they have his Image Ill-favouredly carved and painted, with Chains, Copper, and Beads, and covered with a Skin. When their Kings die they unbowel them, dry them on a Hurdle adorn'd with Chains and Beads, and wrapping them in white Skins and Mats, intomb them in Arches of the ſame with their Wealth at their Feet, but the common People they wrap in Skins and Mats, put them in a Hole, and laying Sticks upon them, cover them afterwards with Earth, which being done, the Women paint their Faces black with Coal and Oyl, and mourn in the Houſe together twenty four hours, yelling by turns. In 1606. A ſmall Colony of *Engliſh* was ſent hither under Captains *Popham* and *Gilbert*, at the Charge of Sir *John Popham*, but without effect. Soon after ſome Honourable Perſons of the Weſt of *England* obtained of King *James* I. a Patent of North *America*, called *New-England*, from 40 to 48 degrees of North Latitude; but the Deſcriptions being uncertain and falſe, little other Improvement was made, ſave the erecting ſome few Cottages for Fiſhers and Planters. In 1610. Mr. *Robinſon*, a diſſenting Miniſter, with other *Engliſh* then at *Leyden*, obtain'd a Grant from King *James* I. to plant themſelves in *New-England*, about *Hudſon*'s River, and enjoy the Liberty of their Conſcience. They ſail'd from *Plimouth* in *September*, for the South of *New-England*, but eſcaping many Dangers, were about the 11th. of *November* caſt upon a boſom of *Cape-Cod*, in *Maſſachuſet*'s Bay. Winter drawing on a pace, wanting opportunity to remove, and being encouraged by the Soil and Courteſie of the Heathen, they founded a New Colony, calling it *New-Plimouth*, (becauſe *Plimouth* was the laſt Town they ſailed from in *England*,) extending about 100 Miles in length, but not half ſo broad. From thence to 1636. they were very ſucceſsful, and increaſed; but the *Naraganſets*, the Fierceſt and moſt Warlike of the Natives, murthered ſeveral of them, and the *Dutch*, as Captain *Stone*, Captain *Oldham*, &c. but the Inhabitants of the Colonies falling unanimouſly upon them in 1637. cut off about ſeven hundred, and the reſt were kill'd by the Neighbouring Indians to whom before they were terrible, upon which *Miantonimoh*, Chief of the *Magahins*, expecting to be ſole Ruler over the *Indians*, fell upon ſome that were Confederate with the *Engliſh*, which was proved upon him at *Boſton* by one of his Fellows, called *Uncas*, for which he made War upon him at his Return; but *Uncas* taking him, cut off his Head by Advice of the *Engliſh*, *An.* 1643. from whence to 75. there was Peace on all Sides, till *Sachem* of *Mount-Hope* raiſed ſome Diſturbances againſt the *Engliſh*. So that from firſt to laſt the *Engliſh* gave no Ground of Quarrel. In 1620. three Months after the firſt Plantation of *Plimouth* Colony, *Maſſaſoit*, or the Chief Commander of that Side of the Country, entred a League offenſive and defenſive with them, which he confirmed in 1630, a little before his Death, for himſelf and his Heirs, his two Sons *Alexander* and *Philip* being with him; he would fain have engaged them not to draw any of his Subjects from their Heatheniſm, but they would make no ſuch Treaty with him; ſo that he hated the *Engliſh* for being Chriſtians, which appearing more diſcernibly in his Son, it occaſioned the rooting out of that Part of the *Indians*; ſo that *Paſtaconaway*, the great *Sachim* or *Sagamore* of *Merimack* River, being ſenſible of the fatal Conſequence of oppoſing the *Engliſh*, in his laſt Farewell to his Children and People, cautions them againſt it. But *Alexander*, Son to the *Maſſaſoit* aforeſaid, plotted againſt the *Engliſh*, whereupon a ſtout Gentleman was ſent to bring him before the Council of *Plimouth*, who ſurpriz'd him and Eight more in a Hunting-houſe, at which he was ſo grieved that he fell into a Fever, and died. His Brother *Philip*, commonly called King *Philip* for his haughty Spirit, came in Perſon in 1662. with *Sauſaman*, his Chief Secretary, to renew the above-mentioned League, and for ſeven Years lived in good Correſpondence with the *Engliſh*; but in 1676. he plotted a General Inſurrection againſt their Colonies, and cauſed *Sauſaman* to be murthered for diſcovering it; for which the Murtherers being apprehended, were executed; and *Philip* took himſelf openly to Arms, deſtroying the *Engliſh* and their Habitations with the utmoſt Cruelty for two Years; till at laſt, being ſeveral times defeated, having loſt his Wife, Son and Treaſures, he was ſurpriz'd in his Den upon *Mount-Hope*, and ſhot through the Heart by one of his own Subjects that joined with the *Engliſh*. The Country is poſſeſſed by divers ſorts of People judged to be Tartars by Deſcent, and are divided into ſeveral Tribes, the *Churchers*, *Tarentines* and *Monhegans* to the Eaſt and North-Eaſt, the *Tequets*, and *Maraganſets* to the South, *Connecticuts* and *Mowhacks* to the Weſt, *Matachuſets*, *Wippanaps* and *Tarentines* to the North; and the *Poranets* who live Weſt of *Plimouth*. There was a great Mortality among them at the firſt Arrival of the *Engliſh*, ſo that the *Matachuſets* from 30000 were reduced to 300. The *Pequods* were deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*, the *Mowhacks* are about 500, and ſpeak a Dialect of the *Tartars*: They are Tall, well Limbed, Pale and Lean Viſag'd, black Ey'd, have long, curled black Hair, but no Beards; their Teeth are white, ſhort and even, and they have generally flat Noſes; their young Women are plump in Face and Body, of a ſoft and ſmooth Skin, and good Complexion, but that they dye themſelves Tawny, and all of a modeſt Demeanour conſidering their ſavage Breeding. The Natives are Inconſtant, Crafty and Timorous, but very Ingenious, quick of Apprehenſion, ſoon Angry, barbarouſly Cruel, prone to Revenge, Haters of Strangers, very Thieviſh, and all of them Cannibals; the Men keep two or three Wives according to their Ability or Strength of Body, and the Women have the eaſieſt Labour of any in the World; when their Time is come, they go out alone, carrying a Board with them two Foot long, and a Foot and a half broad, bored full of Holes on each Side, having a Foot beneath, and on the top a broad ſtrap of Leather, which they put over their Forehead, the Board hanging at their Back; when they come to a convenient Buſh or Tree, they lay them down, and are delivered in an Inſtant, without one Groan, wrapping the Child in a young Bever-skin, with his Heels cloſe to his Buttocks, and laced down to the Board upon its Back; thus they trudge Home with the Child, and dye it in Liquor of Hemlock-bark; and if they ſuſpect it begot by any other Nation, throw it into the Water; and if it ſwim, acknowledge it to be their own. They love *Engliſh* Names, as *Robbin*, *Harry*, *Philip*, and are very indulgent to their Children, as well as Parents; but if they live ſo long as to be burthenſome, they either ſtarve, or bury them alive. There Apparel was the Skin of Wild-beaſts with the Hair on, Buskins of Deer-skin or Mouſe drawn with yellow, blue or red Lines; but ſince the *Engliſh* came among them, they buy of them a Cloth called Trading-Cloth, with which they make Mantles, Caps and Coats. They deck themſelves with white and blue Beads, paint their Faces with variety of Colours, and weave Coats of Turkey-feathers for their Children. They abound with Rivers, in which together with the Sea are taken abundance of excellent Fiſh of all ſorts. Nor are they worſe provided with Fowl, wild and tame Beaſts of all kinds. The moſt hurtful things of this Country are rattle Snakes and ſtinging Flies. Here are alſo Oak, Cyprus, Pine, Cedar, and the ordinary ſorts of Fruit-trees, as alſo Timber to build Ships, Furs, Flax, Linen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Cables, Maſts, and ſeveral ſorts of Grains wherewith they drive a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's* and other *Engliſh* Plantations, whence they bring Sugars and other Commodities. They trade alſo with *England* for Wearing-Apparel, Stuffs, Cloth, Iron, Braſs, *&c.* Their Coins, Weights and Meaſures are the ſame with thoſe of *England*, though they uſe Barter more than Money. The *Engliſh* in this Country are very powerful, have many potent Colonies, and are Governed by Laws of their own making, aſſembling once a Month for making of new, aboliſhing old Laws, and determining Caſes. Each County elect their Officers Annually, the Government both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical is in the Hand of Independants and Presbyterians; and the Military Government is by one Major-General, and three Serjeant-Majors. *Boſton* is the Metropolis, a large Town, well built, commodiouſly ſeated, and hath a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's*, the *Caribbes*, *England* and *Ireland*. It is alſo a place of good ſtrength, the adjoyning Hills being fortified and mounted with Cannon. They have ſeveral other remarkable Towns, as *Charles*-Town, *Dorcheſter*, *Cambridge* which hath two Colleges, *New-Plimouth*, *Reading*, *Salem*, and abundance of others ſeated on the Shore or Navigable Rivers, and having their Names from ſome Towns in *England*. This Colony would never ſubmit to any Governor ſent from *England*, but liv'd like a Free State, till a *Quo Warranto* being ſent againſt them in 1683, by King *Charles* II. they ſubmitted to *Henry Cranfield* Eſquire, and in 1686, accepted Sir *Edward Andrews* as Governor for King *James* II. It lies in 40 and 41 *Deg.* of Northern *Lat. Long.* 68.

NEWENT, a Market Town of *Botlow* Hundred in the utmoſt Weſt Parts of *Gloceſterſhire*.

NEW FOREST is one of the chiefeſt Foreſts in *England*. It lies in the South-Weſt Parts of *Hampſhire*, and is about thirty Miles in Compaſs. A Foreſt which *William the Conqueror* ſo delighted to hunt in, that to make it compleat and intire, he cauſed many Towns and Villages, with no leſs than ſix and thirty Pariſh Churches to be pull'd down and levell'd with the Ground; which Exorbitance of his did not eſcape unpuniſh'd, for in this very Foreſt *Richard* his Second Son was gor'd by a Deer and died, *William* his Third Son accidentally ſlain by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; and his Grandchild *Robert Curtoyſe* being in purſuit of the Game, was ſtruck by a Bough into the Jaws, and died of the Wound.

NEW-FOUND-LAND, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, in *Canada* or *New-France*. This Iſle is of a great extent, the chief Town in it is called *Plaiſance*, from its pleaſant Situation. Some *Normans* and *Baſques* were the firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland, but the *Engliſh* have ſince ſettled themſelves here alſo. It is the moſt famous place of Fiſhery for Cod in the known World, which the *Engliſh* and *French* exchange with the Natives for Beaver Skins, and other Furrs, with which the Country aboundeth. Under the name of *New-found-land* are alſo comprehended the Iſles that lie on the Weſt ſide of it, in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and the River of *Canada*; they lie in the *North-Sea*, which they have on the Eaſt and South of them, and *Canada*, or *New-France* to the North and Weſt. They were diſcovered by ſome Fiſhers of *Normandy* in 1504; but *John Verazzan*, who diſcover'd them more particularly, and gave them the Name of *Terre-Neuve*, or *New-found-land*, was the firſt that took poſſeſſion of them in the Name of *Francis* I. of *France*: This *Verazzan* was afterwards eaten by the *Savages*, as he was going to diſcover *Cape Breton*. Theſe Iſles are about fifteen or ſixteen in number, the moſt conſiderable whereof are the Iſles of the Sand or Bank of *Cape Breton*, of St. *John*, and that of the *Aſſumption*. The Iſle of *Cape Breton* is on the South of the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and is almoſt cut in two parts by the Gulf of *Labrador*. The chief Port is that of St. *Peter*, which is defended by a Fort. The Iſle of St. *John* is on the Weſt of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, and is properly nothing elſe but a great Foreſt of Fir-Trees, and the Shoar ſurrounded with ſteep Rocks. The Iſle of *Aſſumption* is alſo called *Anticoſti*, and lies at the Mouth of the River of St. *Lawrence*. The *Bears Port* is the moſt conſiderable of its Havens. Between this and the *Flat Iſland*, ſo called, is the chiefeſt place of Fiſhing for Cod. On the Eaſt and South Eaſt of the Iſle of *New-found-land* is the *Great Bank*, where they are alſo taken in vaſt quantities. This *Great Bank* is a Sand, which in ſome parts is fifteen fathom from the top of the Water; but in others much leſs, yet ſo as that Veſſels may paſs over it without danger. This Bank is 150 Leagues long, and 50 broad. All its extremities are Perpendicular, ſo that at the ends of it, no bottom can be found. The Fiſhermen diſtinguiſh two ſorts of Cods, whereof they call the one White or Green Cod, the other Dry; they call thoſe Dry Cod, which are proper to be dried, and kept a long while; and theſe they fiſh for between the Iſles of *Aſſumption* and *Cape Breton*; but the White or Green Cod they fiſh for on the *Great Bank*, where they often ſwarm to that degree, that the Veſſels have much-a-do to paſs for them. The great time for fiſhing is in the Months of *September* and *October*, and is performed with a Line about the thickneſs of a Quill, furniſht with a Hook, and baited with the Livers of Cod, and a bit of Herring, the Skin whereof, by its glittering, doth allure them. A good Fiſher can take 3 or 400 of them in a Day; but the fiſhing proves very troubleſome when Cod keep cloſe to the Bank, and come not to the top of the Water. *Denys Hiſtoire Natural de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* A late Author in his Deſcription of *New-found-land*, adds, That it is of equal extent with *England*, whence it is above 600 Leagues, half way betwixt *Ireland* and *Virginia*, betwixt 46 and 53 Degrees North Lat. It is ſeparated from the Continent of *America* by a narrow Sea like our Channel. The North part is beſt inhabited, tho the South be the better Soil. It has many excellent large Bays and Harbours, and abounds with Springs of delicious Water. It has plenty of Fiſh, Land and Water Fowl, and hath ſufficient ſtock of Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirrels, and other beaſts which yield good Furs; they have ſtore of Cod, Herrings, Salmon, Thornback, Oyſters and Muſſels; Wood enough for Fewel, and Trees fit for Maſts and building of Ships. The Soil is fruitful, and the Climate wholeſome, tho exceſſive hot in the Summer, and cold in Winter. It was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*. Three of the Natives were taken and brought to *Henry* the Seventh, and Mr. *Thorn* and Mr. *Elliot* diſcovered it further in 1530. Mr. *Hore* attempted a new diſcovery, but was reduced to ſuch Straits, that many of his Company were kill'd and eaten by their Fellows, and thoſe who ſurvived, were ſo changed, that Sir *William Butts*, a *Norfolk* Knight, could not know his Son *Thomas* at his return, but by a Wart that grew upon his Knee. After this, the *Engliſh* did not trade thither in many Years, but the *Portugueſe* and *French* reſorted to it, and changed the Names of the Bays, *&c.* which the *Engliſh* had given them. In 1583 Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* took poſſeſſion for Queen *Elizabeth*, forbad other Nations to Fiſh there, and deſign'd to have ſettled an *Engliſh* Colony, but was Shipwreck'd in his return. In 1608, *John Guy*, a Merchant of *Briſtol*, undertook it, and after three and twenty Days Sail landed in *Conception Bay*. In 1611 they had very little Froſt in the Winter, and the whole was warmer and dryer than in *England*; they had Filberts, Fiſh, Mackarel and Foxes in the Winter, and white Partridges in the Summer. In 1612 they found ſome of the Natives Habitations, being nothing but Poles ſet round and meeting on the top, about ten Foot broad, covered with Deer Skins, and the Fire in the midſt. The People are of a middling ſtature, Beardleſs, broad-fac'd, and delight to paint with Oaker. Some of them went naked, having only their Privities covered with a Skin. They believed in one God, who created all things, and alledged, that God took a number of Arrows and ſtuck in the Ground, from whence Men and Women firſt ſprung up. One of their *Sagamores* or Governors being ask'd concerning the Trinity, anſwered, There was one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sun which were Four, yet God was above all. And being queſtioned whether they or their Anceſtors had heard, that God was come into the World, they ſaid, They had not ſeen him. Some of them converſe viſibly with the Devil, who tells them what they muſt do in War and other Matters. *Samuel Chaplain* gives an account of a Feaſt made by one of their great Lords in his Cabbin in 1603, eight or ten Kettles of Meat, being ſet on ſeveral Fires ſome Yards aſſunder; the Men ſat on both ſides the Room with Diſhes of Bark. Before the Meat was boyled, one took his Dog and danced about the Kettles, and when he came before the *Sagamore*, threw the Dog down; a ſecond did the like, and after the Feaſt they danced with the Heads of their Enemies in their Hands, ſinging all the while. They have many Fires in their Cabbins, ten Families ſometimes living together, lying upon Skins one by another, and their Dogs, which reſemble our Foxes, with them. At another Feaſt the Women and Maids ſat in ranks, the Men ſtanding behind ſinging, and of a ſudden the Women ſtript themſelves ſtark naked, without any ſhame, and their Song being ended, cry'd with one Voice, *Ho*, *ho*, *ho*, then covered themſelves with their Mantles of Skin. At 14 or 15 Years old, their Maids have many Lovers, and live in Impurity with as many of them as they pleaſe, for five or ſix Years, and then takes one of them, whom ſhe likes beſt, for her Husband, provided he be a good Hunter, and lives chaſtly with him, except he forſake her on account of Barrenneſs. They put their Dead in a Pit with all their Goods, ſetting many pieces of Wood and a red Stake over it; they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that the Dead go into a far Country to make merry with their Friends. When ſick, they ſend to one *Sagamon Memberton* a Conjurer, who prays to the Devils, blows upon the Party, cuts him and ſucks the Blood; he heals Wounds in the ſame manner, applying a round ſlice of Beaver Stones, for which they preſent him with Veniſon or Skins. They conſult the Devil for News, who always anſwers doubtfully, and ſometimes falſe. He alſo directs them where to find Game when Hungry, and if they miſs, he excuſes it by ſaying, That the Beaſt changed place; but moſt times they ſpeed, which makes them believe the Devil to be God. The Conjurers, when they Conſult, fix a Staff in a Pit, to which they tie a Cord, put their Head into the Pit, and invoke Satan in an unknown Language, with ſo much pain till they ſweat again: Then the Wizzard perſwades the People, that he holds the Devil faſt with his Cord, forcing him to anſwer; then he ſings to his praiſe for his diſcovery, which is anſwered by the Savages dancing and ſinging in a ſtrange Tongue; after which they leap over a Fire, and put a Pole out of the top of the Cabbin with ſomething on it which the Devil carries away. *Memberton* wore a triangular Purſe about his Neck, with ſomething in it like a Nut that he called his Spirit. This Office is Hereditary. In 1613, fifty four Engliſhmen, ſix Women and two Children wintered there. They killed Bears, Otters, Sables, ſowed Wheat, Rye, Turnips and Coleworts; their Winter was Moderate. Some of them had the Scurvy, which their Turnips cured. Near the Coaſts are Musk Cats and Rats, and abundance of Marſes or Sea-Oxen, ſo that one Ship in a little time ſlew 1500 of them; they live both by Water and Land, are bigger than an Ox, and their Hides thicker than Bulls, their Teeth are like Elephants, but a foot longer, and go downward from the upper Jaw; it's dearer than Ivory, and as great an Antidote as the Unicorns Horn: The young ones eat like Veal, and are defended by the old to the utmoſt. Out of the Bellies of five of theſe Fiſhes they commonly make a Hogſhead of Train-Oyl. They ſleep in great Companies, and have one Centinel to wake the reſt upon occaſion; they are ſhort haired like Seols, and reſemble Lions in their Faces. About ſeventy Miles eaſt of *New-found-land*, over againſt *Cape Bay*, lies a Bank 300 Miles long, and about 70 broad: It is covered when the Sea is high and dry at ebb: on all ſides of it the Sea is 200 Fathom deep, and about it lie ſeveral ſmall Iſles called *Los Buchaloos*, or the *Iſles of Cod-Fiſh*, which abounded ſo there, that they are ſaid to have obſtructed the firſt Diſcoverers paſſage. Three or four hundred Ships trade Yearly hither for fiſhing, and never fail of their Loading of Cod and Poor John, one Man catching 100 *per* hour, another cuts off their Heads, a third Guts, and a fourth Salts and Barrels them, and ſo tranſport them: They Fiſh only in the Day, the Cod not biting in the Night. The Fiſhing Seaſon is from the Spring to *September*: This they call the Green-fiſh: And then they fiſh for Dry Cod thus, they retire into a Harbour, and ſend out their Shalops which return loaden about Noon, and order-was Piſtol-proof. Their Bows are of tough Hazel, their Strings of Leather, their Arrows of Cane or Hazel, pointed with Stone or Horn. They ſoon faint, if their Arrows do not execution in Battle. They ſay they have Men of above two hundred years old. When they deſign to make War, they firſt conſult with their Prieſts and Conjurers, and adore whatever they think may unavoidably hurt them, as Fire, Water, Lightning, Thunder, our Guns, Muskets, and Horſes. Nay ſome of them were once ſo terrified at ſeeing an *Engliſh* Boar ſet up his Briſtles, that they were in a mighty fear, taking him to be the God of the Swine, and angry at them. Their chief object of Worſhip is the Devil, whom they call *O-kee*; conferr with him, and faſhion themſelves like him. In their Temple they have his Image Ill-favouredly carved and painted, with Chains, Copper, and Beads, and covered with a Skin. When their Kings die they unbowel them, dry them on a Hurdle adorn'd with Chains and Beads, and wrapping them in white Skins and Mats, intomb them in Arches of the ſame with their Wealth at their Feet, but the common People they wrap in Skins and Mats, put them in a Hole, and laying Sticks upon them, cover them afterwards with Earth, which being done, the Women paint their Faces black with Coal and Oyl, and mourn in the Houſe together twenty four hours, yelling by turns. In 1606. A ſmall Colony of *Engliſh* was ſent hither under Captains *Popham* and *Gilbert*, at the Charge of Sir *John Popham*, but without effect. Soon after ſome Honourable Perſons of the Weſt of *England* obtained of King *James* I. a Patent of North *America*, called *New-England*, from 40 to 48 degrees of North Latitude; but the Deſcriptions being uncertain and falſe, little other Improvement was made, ſave the erecting ſome few Cottages for Fiſhers and Planters. In 1610. Mr. *Robinſon*, a diſſenting Miniſter, with other *Engliſh* then at *Leyden*, obtain'd a Grant from King *James* I. to plant themſelves in *New-England*, about *Hudſon*'s River, and enjoy the Liberty of their Conſcience. They ſail'd from *Plimouth* in *September*, for the South of *New-England*, but eſcaping many Dangers, were about the 11th. of *November* caſt upon a boſom of *Cape-Cod*, in *Maſſachuſet*'s Bay. Winter drawing on a pace, wanting opportunity to remove, and being encouraged by the Soil and Courteſie of the Heathen, they founded a New Colony, calling it *New-Plimouth*, (becauſe *Plimouth* was the laſt Town they ſailed from in *England*,) extending about 100 Miles in length, but not half ſo broad. From thence to 1636. they were very ſucceſsful, and increaſed; but the *Naraganſets*, the Fierceſt and moſt Warlike of the Natives, murthered ſeveral of them, and the *Dutch*, as Captain *Stone*, Captain *Oldham*, &c. but the Inhabitants of the Colonies falling unanimouſly upon them in 1637. cut off about ſeven hundred, and the reſt were kill'd by the Neighbouring Indians to whom before they were terrible, upon which *Miantonimoh*, Chief of the *Magahins*, expecting to be ſole Ruler over the *Indians*, fell upon ſome that were Confederate with the *Engliſh*, which was proved upon him at *Boſton* by one of his Fellows, called *Uncas*, for which he made War upon him at his Return; but *Uncas* taking him, cut off his Head by Advice of the *Engliſh*, *An.* 1643. from whence to 75. there was Peace on all Sides, till *Sachem* of *Mount-Hope* raiſed ſome Diſturbances againſt the *Engliſh*. So that from firſt to laſt the *Engliſh* gave no Ground of Quarrel. In 1620. three Months after the firſt Plantation of *Plimouth* Colony, *Maſſaſoit*, or the Chief Commander of that Side of the Country, entred a League offenſive and defenſive with them, which he confirmed in 1630, a little before his Death, for himſelf and his Heirs, his two Sons *Alexander* and *Philip* being with him; he would fain have engaged them not to draw any of his Subjects from their Heatheniſm, but they would make no ſuch Treaty with him; ſo that he hated the *Engliſh* for being Chriſtians, which appearing more diſcernibly in his Son, it occaſioned the rooting out of that Part of the *Indians*; ſo that *Paſtaconaway*, the great *Sachim* or *Sagamore* of *Merimack* River, being ſenſible of the fatal Conſequence of oppoſing the *Engliſh*, in his laſt Farewell to his Children and People, cautions them againſt it. But *Alexander*, Son to the *Maſſaſoit* aforeſaid, plotted againſt the *Engliſh*, whereupon a ſtout Gentleman was ſent to bring him before the Council of *Plimouth*, who ſurpriz'd him and Eight more in a Hunting-houſe, at which he was ſo grieved that he fell into a Fever, and died. His Brother *Philip*, commonly called King *Philip* for his haughty Spirit, came in Perſon in 1662. with *Sauſaman*, his Chief Secretary, to renew the above-mentioned League, and for ſeven Years lived in good Correſpondence with the *Engliſh*; but in 1676. he plotted a General Inſurrection againſt their Colonies, and cauſed *Sauſaman* to be murthered for diſcovering it; for which the Murtherers being apprehended, were executed; and *Philip* took himſelf openly to Arms, deſtroying the *Engliſh* and their Habitations with the utmoſt Cruelty for two Years; till at laſt, being ſeveral times defeated, having loſt his Wife, Son and Treaſures, he was ſurpriz'd in his Den upon *Mount-Hope*, and ſhot through the Heart by one of his own Subjects that joined with the *Engliſh*. The Country is poſſeſſed by divers ſorts of People judged to be Tartars by Deſcent, and are divided into ſeveral Tribes, the *Churchers*, *Tarentines* and *Monbegans* to the Eaſt and North-Eaſt, the *Tequets*, and *Maraganſets* to the South, *Connecticuts* and *Mowhacks* to the Weſt, *Matachuſets*, *Wippanaps* and *Tarentines* to the North; and the *Poranets* who live Weſt of *Plimouth*. There was a great Mortality among them at the firſt Arrival of the *Engliſh*, ſo that the *Matachuſets* from 30000 were reduced to 300. The *Pequods* were deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*, the *Mowhacks* are about 500, and ſpeak a Dialect of the *Tartars*: They are Tall, well Limbed, Pale and Lean Viſag'd, black Ey'd, have long, curled black Hair, but no Beards; their Teeth are white, ſhort and even, and they have generally flat Noſes; their young Women are plump in Face and Body, of a ſoft and ſmooth Skin, and good Complexion, but that they dye themſelves Tawny, and all of a modeſt Demeanour conſidering their ſavage Breeding. The Natives are Inconſtant, Crafty and Timorous, but very Ingenious, quick of Apprehenſion, ſoon Angry, barbarouſly Cruel, prone to Revenge, Haters of Strangers, very Thieviſh, and all of them Cannibals; the Men keep two or three Wives according to their Ability or Strength of Body, and the Women have the eaſieſt Labour of any in the World; when their Time is come, they go out alone, carrying a Board with them two Foot long, and a Foot and a half broad, bored full of Holes on each Side, having a Foot beneath, and on the top a broad ſtrap of Leather, which they put over their Forehead, the Board hanging at their Back; when they come to a convenient Buſh or Tree, they lay them down, and are delivered in an Inſtant, without one Groan, wrapping the Child in a young Bever-skin, with his Heels cloſe to his Buttocks, and laced down to the Board upon its Back; thus they trudge Home with the Child, and dye it in Liquor of Hemlock-bark; and if they ſuſpect it begot by any other Nation, throw it into the Water; and if it ſwim, acknowledge it to be their own. They love *Engliſh* Names, as *Robbin*, *Harry*, *Philip*, and are very indulgent to their Children, as well as Parents; but if they live ſo long as to be burthenſome, they either ſtarve, or bury them alive. There Apparel was the Skin of Wild-beaſts with the Hair on, Buskins of Deer-skin or Mouſe drawn with yellow, blue or red Lines; but ſince the *Engliſh* came among them, they buy of them a Cloth called Trading-Cloth, with which they make Mantles, Caps and Coats. They deck themſelves with white and blue Beads, paint their Faces with variety of Colours, and weave Coats of Turkey-feathers for their Children. They abound with Rivers, in which together with the Sea are taken abundance of excellent Fiſh of all ſorts. Nor are they worſe provided with Fowl, wild and tame Beaſts of all kinds. The moſt hurtful things of this Country are rattle Snakes and ſtinging Flies. Here are alſo Oak, Cyprus, Pine, Cedar, and the ordinary ſorts of Fruit-trees, as alſo Timber to build Ships, Furs, Flax, Linen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Cables, Maſts, and ſeveral ſorts of Grains wherewith they drive a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's* and other *Engliſh* Plantations, whence they bring Sugars and other Commodities. They trade alſo with *England* for Wearing-Apparel, Stuffs, Cloth, Iron, Braſs, *&c.* Their Coins, Weights and Meaſures are the ſame with thoſe of *England*, though they uſe Barter more than Money. The *Engliſh* in this Country are very powerful, have many potent Colonies, and are Governed by Laws of their own making, aſſembling once a Month for making of new, aboliſhing old Laws, and determining Caſes. Each County elect their Officers Annually, the Government both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical is in the Hand of Independants and Presbyterians; and the Military Government is by one Major-General, and three Serjeant-Majors. *Boſton* is the Metropolis, a large Town, well built, commodiouſly ſeated, and hath a conſiderable Trade to *Barbado's*, the *Caribbes*, *England* and *Ireland*. It is alſo a place of good ſtrength, the adjoyning Hills being fortified and mounted with Cannon. They have ſeveral other remarkable Towns, as *Charles*-Town, *Dorcheſter*, *Cambridge* which hath two Colleges, *New-Plimouth*, *Reading*, *Salem*, and abundance of others ſeated on the Shore or Navigable Rivers, and having their Names from ſome Towns in *England*. This Colony would never ſubmit to any Governor ſent from *England*, but liv'd like a Free State, till a *Quo Warranto* being ſent againſt them in 1683, by King *Charles* II. they ſubmitted to *Henry Cranfield* Eſquire, and in 1686, accepted Sir *Edward Andrews* as Governor for King *James* II. It lies in 40 and 41 *Deg.* of Northern *Lat. Long.* 68.

NEWENT, a Market Town of *Botlow* Hundred in the utmoſt Weſt Parts of *Glouceſterſhire*.

NEW FOREST is one of the chiefeſt Foreſts in *England*. It lies in the South-Weſt Parts of *Hampſhire*, and is about thirty Miles in Compaſs. A Foreſt which *William the Conqueror* ſo delighted to hunt in, that to make it compleat and intire, he cauſed many Towns and Villages, with no leſs than ſix and thirty Pariſh Churches to be pull'd down and levell'd with the Ground; which Exorbitance of his did not eſcape unpuniſh'd, for in this very Foreſt *Richard* his Second Son was gor'd by a Deer and died, *William* his Third Son accidentally ſlain by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; and his Grandchild *Robert Curtoyſe* being in purſuit of the Game, was ſtruck by a Bough into the Jaws, and died of the Wound.

NEW-FOUND-LAND, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, in *Canada* or *New-France*. This Iſle is of a great extent, the chief Town in it is called *Plaiſance*, from its pleaſant Situation. Some *Normans* and *Baſques* were the firſt Inhabitants of this Iſland, but the *Engliſh* have ſince ſettled themſelves here alſo. It is the moſt famous place of Fiſhery for Cod in the known World, which the *Engliſh* and *French* exchange with the Natives for Beaver Skins, and other Furrs, with which the Country aboundeth. Under the name of *New-found-land* are alſo comprehended the Iſles that lie on the Weſt ſide of it, in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and the River of *Canada*; they lie in the *North-Sea*, which they have on the Eaſt and South of them, and *Canada*, or *New-France* to the North and Weſt. They were diſcovered by ſome Fiſhers of *Normandy* in 1504; but *John Verazzan*, who diſcover'd them more particularly, and gave them the Name of *Terre-Neuve*, or *New-found-land*, was the firſt that took poſſeſſion of them in the Name of *Francis* I. of *France*: This *Verazzan* was afterwards eaten by the *Savages*, as he was going to diſcover *Cape Breton*. Theſe Iſles are about fifteen or ſixteen in number, the moſt conſiderable whereof are the Iſles of the Sand or Bank of *Cape Breton*, of St. *John*, and that of the *Aſſumption*. The Iſle of *Cape Breton* is on the South of the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and is almoſt cut in two parts by the Gulf of *Labrador*. The chief Port is that of St. *Peter*, which is defended by a Fort. The Iſle of St. *John* is on the Weſt of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, and is properly nothing elſe but a great Foreſt of Fir-Trees, and the Shoar ſurrounded with ſteep Rocks. The Iſle of *Aſſumption* is alſo called *Anticoſti*, and lies at the Mouth of the River of St. *Lawrence*. The *Bears Port* is the moſt conſiderable of its Havens. Between this and the *Flat Iſland*, ſo called, is the chiefeſt place of Fiſhing for Cod. On the Eaſt and South Eaſt of the Iſle of *New-found-land* is the *Great Bank*, where they are alſo taken in vaſt quantities. This *Great Bank* is a Sand, which in ſome parts is fifteen fathom from the top of the Water; but in others much leſs, yet ſo as that Veſſels may paſs over it without danger. This Bank is 150 Leagues long, and 50 broad. All its extremities are Perpendicular, ſo that at the ends of it, no bottom can be found. The Fiſhermen diſtinguiſh two ſorts of Cods, whereof they call the one White or Green Cod, the other Dry; they call thoſe Dry Cod, which are proper to be dried, and kept a long while; and theſe they fiſh for between the Iſles of *Aſſumption* and *Cape Breton*; but the White or Green Cod they fiſh for on the *Great Bank*, where they often ſwarm to that degree, that the Veſſels have much-a-do to paſs for them. The great time for fiſhing is in the Months of *September* and *October*, and is performed with a Line about the thickneſs of a Quill, furniſht with a Hook, and baited with the Livers of Cod, and a bit of Herring, the Skin whereof, by its glittering, doth allure them. A good Fiſher can take 3 or 400 of them in a Day; but the fiſhing proves very troubleſome when Cod keep cloſe to the Bank, and come not to the top of the Water. *Denys Hiſtoire Natural de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* A late Author in his Deſcription of *New-found-land*, adds, That it is of equal extent with *England*, whence it is above 600 Leagues, half way betwixt *Ireland* and *Virginia*, betwixt 46 and 53 Degrees North Lat. It is ſeparated from the Continent of *America* by a narrow Sea like our Channel. The North part is beſt inhabited, tho the South be the better Soil. It has many excellent large Bays and Harbours, and abounds with Springs of delicious Water. It has plenty of Fiſh, Land and Water Fowl, and hath ſufficient ſtock of Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirrels, and other beaſts which yield good Furs; they have ſtore of Cod, Herrings, Salmon, Thornback, Oyſters and Muſſels; Wood enough for Fewel, and Trees fit for Maſts and building of Ships. The Soil is fruitful, and the Climate wholeſome, tho exceſſive hot in the Summer, and cold in Winter. It was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*. Three of the Natives were taken and brought to *Henry* the Seventh, and Mr. *Thorn* and Mr. *Elliot* diſcovered it further in 1530. Mr. *Hore* attempted a new diſcovery, but was reduced to ſuch Straits, that many of his Company were kill'd and eaten by their Fellows, and thoſe who ſurvived, were ſo changed, that Sir *William Butts*, a *Norfolk* Knight, could not know his Son *Thomas* at his return, but by a Wart that grew upon his Knee. After this, the *Engliſh* did not trade thither in many Years, but the *Portugueſe* and *French* reſorted to it, and changed the Names of the Bays, *&c.* which the *Engliſh* had given them. In 1583 Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* took poſſeſſion for Queen *Elizabeth*, forbad other Nations to Fiſh there, and deſign'd to have ſettled an *Engliſh* Colony, but was Shipwreck'd in his return. In 1608, *John Guy*, a Merchant of *Briſtol*, undertook it, and after three and twenty Days Sail landed in *Conception Bay*. In 1611 they had very little Froſt in the Winter, and the whole was warmer and dryer than in *England*; they had Filberts, Fiſh, Mackarel and Foxes in the Winter, and white Partridges in the Summer. In 1612 they found ſome of the Natives Habitations, being nothing but Poles ſet round and meeting on the top, about ten Foot broad, covered with Deer Skins, and the Fire in the midſt. The People are of a middling ſtature, Beardleſs, broad-fac'd, and delight to paint with Oaker. Some of them went naked, having only their Privities covered with a Skin. They believed in one God, who created all things, and alledged, that God took a number of Arrows and ſtuck in the Ground, from whence Men and Women firſt ſprung up. One of their *Sagamores* or Governors being ask'd concerning the Trinity, anſwered, There was one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sun which were Four, yet God was above all. And being queſtioned whether they or their Anceſtors had heard, that God was come into the World, they ſaid, They had not ſeen him. Some of them converſe viſibly with the Devil, who tells them what they muſt do in War and other Matters. *Samuel Chaplain* gives an account of a Feaſt made by one of their great Lords in his Cabbin in 1603, eight or ten Kettles of Meat, being ſet on ſeveral Fires ſome Yards aſſunder; the Men ſat on both ſides the Room with Diſhes of Bark. Before the Meat was boyled, one took his Dog and danced about the Kettles, and when he came before the *Sagamore*, threw the Dog down; a ſecond did the like, and after the Feaſt they danced with the Heads of their Enemies in their Hands, ſinging all the while. They have many Fires in their Cabbins, ten Families ſometimes living together, lying upon Skins one by another, and their Dogs, which reſemble our Foxes, with them. At another Feaſt the Women and Maids ſat in ranks, the Men ſtanding behind ſinging, and of a ſudden the Women ſtript themſelves ſtark naked, without any ſhame, and their Song being ended, cry'd with one Voice, *Ho*, *ho*, *ho*, then covered themſelves with their Mantles of Skin. At 14 or 15 Years old, their Maids have many Lovers, and live in Impurity with as many of them as they pleaſe, for five or ſix Years, and then takes one of them, whom ſhe likes beſt, for her Husband, provided he be a good Hunter, and lives chaſtly with him, except he forſake her on account of Barrenneſs. They put their Dead in a Pit with all their Goods, ſetting many pieces of Wood and a red Stake over it; they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that the Dead go into a far Country to make merry with their Friends. When ſick, they ſend to one *Sagamon Memberton* a Conjurer, who prays to the Devils, blows upon the Party, cuts him and ſucks the Blood; he heals Wounds in the ſame manner, applying a round ſlice of Beaver Stones, for which they preſent him with Veniſon or Skins. They conſult the Devil for News, who always anſwers doubtfully, and ſometimes falſe. He alſo directs them where to find Game when Hungry, and if they miſs, he excuſes it by ſaying, That the Beaſt changed place; but moſt times they ſpeed, which makes them believe the Devil to be God. The Conjurers, when they Conſult, fix a Staff in a Pit, to which they tie a Cord, put their Head into the Pit, and invoke Satan in an unknown Language, with ſo much pain till they ſweat again: Then the Wizzard perſwades the People, that he holds the Devil faſt with his Cord, forcing him to anſwer; then he ſings to his praiſe for his diſcovery, which is anſwered by the Savages dancing and ſinging in a ſtrange Tongue; after which they leap over a Fire, and put a Pole out of the top of the Cabbin with ſomething on it which the Devil carries away. *Memberton* wore a triangular Purſe about his Neck, with ſomething in it like a Nut that he called his Spirit. This Office is Hereditary. In 1613, fifty four Engliſhmen, ſix Women and two Children wintered there. They killed Bears, Otters, Sables, ſowed Wheat, Rye, Turnips and Coleworts; their Winter was Moderate. Some of them had the Scurvy, which their Turnips cured. Near the Coaſts are Musk Cats and Rats, and abundance of Marſes or Sea-Oxen, ſo that one Ship in a little time ſlew 1500 of them; they live both by Water and Land, are bigger than an Ox, and their Hides thicker than Bulls, their Teeth are like Elephants, but a foot longer, and go downward from the upper Jaw; it's dearer than Ivory, and as great an Antidote as the Unicorns Horn: The young ones eat like Veal, and are defended by the old to the utmoſt. Out of the Bellies of five of theſe Fiſhes they commonly make a Hogſhead of Train-Oyl. They ſleep in great Companies, and have one Centinel to wake the reſt upon occaſion; they are ſhort haired like Seols, and reſemble Lions in their Faces. About ſeventy Miles eaſt of *New-found-land*, over againſt *Cape Bay*, lies a Bank 300 Miles long, and about 70 broad: It is covered when the Sea is high and dry at ebb: on all ſides of it the Sea is 200 Fathom deep, and about it lie ſeveral ſmall Iſles called *Los Buchaloos*, or the *Iſles of Cod-Fiſh*, which abounded ſo there, that they are ſaid to have obſtructed the firſt Diſcoverers paſſage. Three or four hundred Ships trade Yearly hither for fiſhing, and never fail of their Loading of Cod and Poor John, one Man catching 100 *per* hour, another cuts off their Heads, a third Guts, and a fourth Salts and Barrels them, and ſo tranſport them: They Fiſh only in the Day, the Cod not biting in the Night. The Fiſhing Seaſon is from the Spring to *September*: This they call the Green-fiſh: And then they fiſh for Dry Cod thus, they retire into a Harbour, and ſend out their Shalops which return loaden about Noon, and ordering them as before, dry them in the Wind. At this fiſhing they alſo take Fowls by baiting their Hooks with the Cods Liver, which the Fowls fight for, and ſo are catched. In 1623. Sir *George Calvert*, Principal Secretary of State, obtain'd a Patent for Part of this *New-found-land*, erected into a Province, and call'd *Avalon*, where he ſettled a Plantation, built a ſtately Houſe and Fort, and went thither with his Family, and the Plantation is now enjoyed by his Son, *Cæcilius* Lord *Baltemore*.

NEW GALICIA, or *Gallæcia*, a large Country of *New Spain*, having the Province of *Mechoana* to the Eaſt, *Zacatecas* to the North, and ſurrounded with the Pacifick Sea to the Weſt and South, the Chief Town of this Country is *Guadalaxara*, ſituate near the River *Barania*. *Baudrand*.

NEWHAUSEL, Lat. *Neoſelium*, a City of *Hungary*, which the *Hungarians* call *Owar*. It ſtands upon the River *Neutra* or *Nitrach*, 2 Leagues from *Komorra*, and 11 Eaſt of *Presburg*: It is little, but ſtrong and well ſituated, and Capital of a large Country. The *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1663, but it was retaken the 19th of *Auguſt*, 1685, by General *Caprara*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, after a Siege of 40 Days, and all the Garriſon put to the Sword. It is built in a Mooriſh Plain, which is hard at the bottom, ſo that it is paſſable every where: Its Fortifications are in form of a Star with ſix Rays, having at each Point a high rais'd Baſtion. The Place is ſurrounded with a Ditch full of Water, of a Fathom and a half deep, and 18 in bredth. It hath only Two Gates, and before each of them there is a Half-Moon, without any other Out-works but a covered Way. On the 9th of *July*, 1685, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the General Officers of his Army having review'd the Place, reſolv'd to Attack it. On the 16th of *Auguſt*, he defeated the Seraſquier that marched to relieve it, took 20 Pieces of Canon, ſome Mortars with Bombs, *&c.* and 40 Standards, and three Days after the Town was carried by Aſſault. There were 80 Braſs Canon found in it, with Plate and other Booty, to above the value of Two Millions. *Hiſt. des Troubles de Hungarie.*

NEW-JERSEY, part of *New-Albion*, ſubdivided into *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Jerſey*. The firſt lies between 39 and 41 Degrees of North Latitude, bounded on the South-Eaſt by the Main Sea; Eaſt by *Hudſon*'s River; Weſt by a Line of Diviſion, which ſeparates it from *Weſt-Jerſey*, extending it ſelf in length on the Sea-Coaſts, and along *Hudſon*'s River above 100 *Engliſh* Miles. Its Situation is conſiderable for the Temperature of the Air and Fertilty of the Soil; for its Navigable River, and noted Bay, call'd *Sand-Hook*; for its Fiſhery of Whales, Cod-Fiſh, Cole, Hake-Fiſh, and large Mackarel; and *Hudſon*'s River is plentifully ſtored with Sturgeon, great Baſte, and other Scale-Fiſh. There is alſo great plenty of Oak-Timber, and variety of Wood, as Cheſnut, Walnut, Poplar, Cedar, Aſh, Fir. The Land produces plentiful Crops of *Engliſh* Grain, beſides *Indian* Corn, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* Nor do they want Fowl of any ſort, and are well provided with Fruit. The Country Commodities are Horſes, Beef, Pork, Pipe-Staves, Corn, Butter, and Cheeſe, which they export for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and other adjacent Iſlands, as alſo to *Portugal* and *Spain*, the *Canaries*, &c. Their Whale-Oyl and Whale-Fins, Bever, Monkey, Raccoon, and Martin-Skins, they ſend for *England*. The *Indian* Natives are but few comparatively to the Neighbouring Colonies, and therefore rather ſerviceable than formidable, or injurious to the Planters. The South and Weſt Parts lying on the Sea and *Delaware* River, is call'd *Weſt-Jerſey*, and hath all the Conveniences of the other part. The *Engliſh* that ſettle in it buy the Lands of the Natives, whereby they are aſſur'd of their Love and Friendſhip. The Land lying generally high and healthy is not troubled with the Musketo-fly. Here they have Pitch, Tar, and Roſin, and a large vaſt Creature called a *Mooſe*, of whoſe Skin is made excellent Buff. The Chief Towns of the whole, are *Shrewsbury*, *Middle Town*, *Burgin*, *Newark*, *Elizabeth*'s *Town*, *Woodbridge*, and *Piſcataway*.

NEW-MARKET, a Town of *Chevely* Hundred in the Eaſt Parts of *Cambridgeſhire*, but part of it ſtands alſo in *Suffolk*. It conſiſts of Two Pariſhes, the one in *Cambridgeſhire*, the other in *Suffolk*. In the Reign of King *Charles* II. this Place became noted for the Diverſion of Horſe-Races on *New-Market-Heath*, during the King's uſual Reſidence here, about the latter end of the Summer. The Heath is of that vaſt Extent, that it has a Proſpect three quarters of the Compaſs, almoſt to the Bounds of the Horizon; near which is the Ditch uſually called the *Devil's Ditch*, of which in its proper place. A Fire breaking out in this Town, ſaved the Life of King *Charles* II. by neceſſitating his Return before the time appointed, which prevented the Deſigns of the *Rye-Houſe* Conſpirators.

NEWPORT; of this Family which hath been Eminent and Ancient in *Shropſhire*, Sir *Richard Newport* of *High Ercall* in that County, for his many Services to King *Charles* I. was in the Fourteenth of his Reign created Baron *Newport* of *High Ercall*. This *Richard* Lord *Newport* retir'd into *France* during the Civil Wars, and died there *Feb.* 8. 1650. ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, who alſo ſignalized himſelf in the King's Service in *North-Wales*, and elſewhere; till *Anno* 1644. that he was made Priſoner, in conſideration whereof King *Charles* II. upon his Reſtauration, firſt made him Comptroller, then Treaſurer of his Houſhold, and afterward Viſcount *Newport* of *Bradford* in *Salop*, *March* 11. 27 *Car.* II. and having married the Lady *Diana*, Daughter to *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford*, had by her five Sons, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, the other being dead, and *Andrew* who died young. He had alſo five Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *Henry Littleton*, *Cornelia*, *Wigern*, *Katharine* who died young, another *Katharine Anne*, and *Diana*. *Dugd.*

NEWPORT, a Market-Town of *Kemes* Hundred in the North-Weſt of *Pembrokeſhire*, about two Miles from the Sea.

NEWPORT, or *Newport-Pagnel*, a Market-Town of *Newport* Hundred, in the North Parts of *Buckinghamſhire*. It ſtands on the South-ſide of the River *Ouſe*, over which it has two Bridges.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Novus Portus*, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the South of *Monmouthſhire*, ſeated on the River *Usk*, about three Miles from its Fall into the *Severn*-Sea.

NEWPORT, a Market-Town of *South-Bradford* Hundred in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Shropſhire*.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Medena*, *Novus Portus*, the Chief Town of the *Iſle of Wight*, ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament by Grant of King *James* I. is conveniently ſeated about the middle of the Iſland, 72 Miles from *London*. It has a Creek before it, through which ſmall Veſſels come up to the very Key. This is a pretty large, populous, and trading Town, formerly dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of *Mountjoy Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, created Baron of *Thurlſton*, and Earl of *Newport*, *Anno* 1628. Long. 19.14. Lat. 50 40.

NEWPORT, a ſtrong Sea-Port Town of *Flanders*. A little River runs on one ſide of it, which though but a mean Channel, yet where it falls into the Sea, makes a conſiderable long and ſecure Haven, eſpecially at High Tides. This Town is of good Strength, has broad and ſtraight Streets, but the Houſes are generally low, and moſt part of Timber. The Inhabitants ſupport themſelves chiefly by the Fiſhing-Trade. It ſtands five Leagues Eaſt from *Dunkirk*, three Weſt of *Oſtend*, and is 40 Miles diſtant from *Ghent*. Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw* gave the *Spaniards* a great Defeat near this Place in 1600.

NEW-RIVER which ſerves the North Part of the City of *London* with Water, the Work of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Goldſmith, born at *Denbigh* in *Wales*, who brought it up from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, Two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordſhire*, by ſo many Turnings and Windings that it's thought to run 60 Miles. The Channel in ſomes places is 30 Foot deep, in other places, as Valleys, the Water is conveyed in open Troughs 20 Foot at leaſt above Ground. In ſhort, there are reckoned over this River about 800 Bridges, ſome of Stone, ſome of Wood, and others of Brick.

NEW-SWEDELAND, a Country of Northern *America*, lying between *Virginia* and *New-York*. It was firſt inhabited by *Swedes*, afterwards poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, but is now under the *Engliſh*, and makes part of *New-York*. Its Chief Town is *Gottemburgh*. *Raw.*

NEWTON, *Newton-Buſhel*, a Market-Town of *Heytor* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Devon*.

NEWTON, the Name of ſix ſeveral Towns in *Lancaſhire*, whereof one is a Borough-Town.

NEWTON, or *Newton-Nottage*, a Sea-Town in the South of *Glamorganſhire*, about two Miles Weſtward from the Mouth of *Ogmore*, noted for a Well wherein the Water is low at the flow, and high when the Tide ebbs. *Cambden* affirms this for Truth.

NEW-TOWN, a Market-Town of *Kidriorn* Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Montgomeryſhire*, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Severn*, with a fair Bridge over it.

NEW-TOWN, a Borough-Town in the North-Weſt of the *Iſle of Wight*.

NEW-YORK, is a Colony adjoyning to *Mary-Land* Northward, ſo called from King *James* II. when Duke of *York*, who obtained a Grant thereof from his Brother King *Charles* II. It was firſt diſcovered by Mr. *Hudſon*, and forthwith ſold by him to the *Dutch* in 1608. without the King's Licenſe. In 1614. the *Hollanders* begun to Plant there, and called it *New-Netherlands*, but were expelled by Sir *Samuel Argal*, Governor of *Virginia*. After this they got leave from King *James* to put in there for freſh Water in their way to *Brazile*, but did not offer to Plant till a good while after the *Engliſh* were ſettled. In 1664. *Charles* II. ſent over four Commiſſioners to regulate the Colony, who marching to the Chief Town, then called *New-Amſterdam* (now *New-York*) with 300 Red-Coats, took it from the *Dutch*, turned out their Governor, who had a Silver Leg; but ſuffered thoſe who acknowledged the King of *England*, to enjoy their Houſes and Eſtates. Thirteen Days after Sir *Robert Car* took the Fort and Town of *Aurania*, now *Albany*, then the Fort and Town of *Araſapha*, and *Delaware* Caſtle, ſo that the *Engliſh* became Maſters of three handſome Towns, three ſtrong Forts, and one Caſtle, without loſing a Man; and the firſt Governor for the King of *England* was Colonel *Nichols*.

The Country is rich, fruitful, well watered, and abounds with Fowl, Fiſh, and Fruit. It's reported, that one Buſhel of *European* Wheat has yielded a hundred in one Year. This Province formerly contain'd all that Land which is ſeated in the North of *America*, betwixt *New-England* and *Mary-Land*, the length not fully known, but the breadth about 200 Miles. The principal Rivers are *Hudſon*'s River, *Raritan*, and *Delaware Bay*. The Chief Iſlands are *Long-Iſland*, *Staler-Iſland*, and *Manahatan*, within Land, betwixt 41 and 42 Degrees of North Latitude, 14 Miles long, and 2 broad. In this Iſland is ſeated *New-York*, the Metropolis of the Country, lying commodiouſly for Trade, Strength, and Pleaſure, ſeparated from *Long-Iſland* by *Hudſon*'s River, which is two Leagues broad, and Navigable. The Town conſiſts of about 500 well-built Houſes, the meaneſt valued at 100 *l.* To the Landward it is defended by a thick Wall, and *James-Fort* Commands the River. The Civil Government is like that of *England*, and the Inhabitants are *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who Trade with the *Indians* for the Skins of Elks, Deer, Bears, Beaver, Otter, Raccoons, and other rich Furs, and are ſupplied in the Summer by the *Indians* with Veniſon, Fiſh, and Fowl, very cheap. The Natives are much like the *Virginians*, well-proportioned, ſwarthy, black-hair'd, expert Archers, and live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fiſhing, while their Wives manage the Husbandry. They feed on Fiſh, Fowl, and Veniſon, Polcats, Turtles, Raccoons, *&c.* They have ſmall Tents which they move thrice a Year to their Planting, Hunting, and Fiſhing-Quarters; they are now reduced to a ſmall number by raging Diſeaſes and civil Broils; they are Courteous, of a ready Wit, Serviceable, and ready to be inſtructed by the *Engliſh.* Their Recreations are Foot-ball and Cards, at which they will play away all but a Flap to cover their Nakedneſs; they care not for Drink, if they have not enough to be Drunk, and if any of their Company happen to be ſo before he hath taken a Quart of Brandy, Rum, or Strong-Waters, they pour the reſt down his Throat: They often kill one another in their Cups, which the Friends of the Deceaſed revenge, except he purchaſe his Pardon with Perriwinkle-ſhell black and white, ſtrung like Beads, which is their Money. They worſhip the Devil, and about *Michaelmas*, when their Corn is ripe, they go a-hunting. When they aſſemble, if their Prieſt wants Money, he tells them That no other Sacrifice will be acceptable, whereupon each gives according to his Ability, and the Prieſt ſetting it upon the Top of their Flat-roof'd-houſes, calls upon their God to take it, howling, beating the Ground and themſelves with Sticks, till a Devil appears like a Man, Bird, or Beaſt, and then they dare not ſtir; mean time the Prieſt goes out, ſecures the Money, and returns to lay the Spirit, who is many times gone before he return, and takes ſome of the Company with him; but if at ſuch times any *Engliſh* come among them, it ſtops their proceedings, and they will deſire him his abſence, ſaying, Their God will not come till he depart: They are much inclined to War with one another, fight no pitcht Battels, but ſecure their Wives and Children, way lay their Enemies, count it a great Fight wherein ſeven or eight are Slain, yet give no Quarter to any but Women and Children, whom they preſerve for Breed. Their Cloathing is a Yard and half of Broad Cloth, which they hang on their Shoulders, and another Piece put between their Legs which they tie with a Gridle, and let it hang with a Flap before and behind. They wear either a Snake's Skin, a Belt of Perriwinkle-Shell, or a Ruff of Deers-Hair died Red, which they eſteem richeſt, about their Heads; they greaſe their Bodies and Hair, and paint their Faces. They Marry thus, The Man gives ſo much Money to the Woman, after which he keeps her during pleaſure, turns her off on the leaſt diſlike, and takes another. It's reckon'd no Offence to lie with another Man, if ſhe acquaint her Husband, or ſome of her neareſt Relations, but otherwiſe it's puniſhable by Death. They will not ſuffer Men to touch them when quick with Child, or giving Suck. They have two or three Wives, or more, but of late imitate the *Engliſh*. It's neither reckoned ſcandalous nor unlawſul for their Maids to lie with whom they pleaſe for Money. They are very charitable to one another, and freely impart what they have to ſpare. They bury their Dead upright upon a Seat, with his Gun, Money, and Goods, to furniſh him in the other World, which they believe to be Weſtward, where they have great ſtore of Game, and live at eaſe. The Relations paint their Faces black, lament once or twice a Day at the Grave till the blackneſs wear off; and after that Mourn a-freſh for him once a Year, trim up the Grave, fence it with a Hedge, cover it with Mats, and ſuffer no Graſs to grow near it: The Name of the Dead muſt no more be mentioned, leaſt it ſhould renew the Grief of their Relations, and therefore all of the ſame Name change it for another; and if the Name be a Word uſed in common Speech, they invent a new one, which makes the Language difficult to learn. When all other means fail to recover the Sick, they ſend for their *Pawaw*, or Prieſt, who ſitting down by them, without enquiring into the Diſtemper, expects a Fee, and works accordingly, calling ſometimes on one God, ſometimes on another, beating his naked Breaſt till he ſweat, and be almoſt out of breath, and ſo with the remainder, breathing upon the Face of the Sick Perſon, takes his leave. When their King, or *Sachen*, ſits in Council, he is guarded by armed Men, and the People ſhew their reſpect by Silence; then he declares the Cauſe of their Meeting, demands their Opinion, and appoints who ſhall begin; every one having leave to ſpeak as long as he pleaſes without Interruption, till he tells them he has no more to ſay. The King gives the definitive Sentence, to which the People give their Aſſent by a Shout; and if any be condemned to die, which rarely happens, but for Murther and Inceſt, the King himſelf goes to ſeek him in the Wood, (for Priſons, they have none) and when found, ſhoots at him, though at never ſo great a diſtance, and then happy is he who can ſhoot him down, for he is certainly made a Captain or Military Officer in Reward. *Hudſon*'s River runs by *New-York* Northward, towards the Head of which is *New-Albany*, which has a great Trade with the Natives. Betwixt it and *New-York*, being 100 Miles, is as good Corn-ground as any in the World. And was ſubdued to the Crown of *England* by Colonel *Nichols*, who concluded a League betwixt the Inhabitants and *Indians*.

NEW-ZELAND, a large Country of *South America*, or *Antartickland*, diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1642. It lies South of the Pacifick Sea, and far Eaſt of *New-Guiny* and *Solomon*'s Iſland. It's not yet known whether it be an Iſland or Continent, there being no *European* Colony ſetled there. *Baudr.*

NEW-ZEMBLE, a large Country of *Europe*, almoſt joyning Northern *Muſcovy*, from which it's parted by *Vaits-Streight*, called alſo the *Streight of Naſſaw*. It lies Latitude about 72. This Country is generally thought to be an Iſland, though Modern Writers, from the Relations of Mariners, rather ſuppoſe it a part of Great *Tartary*, to which they believe it joyns on the Eaſt. In 1553. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* diſcovered *Cape-Zemble*, but he and all his Company were frozen to Death in *Lapland*. In 1596. ſome *Dutch* being Shipwrack'd built themſelves a Hut, and winter'd in it, but ſaw no Sun for two Months and twenty Days, and next Year they returned to *Lapland* in a Boat. No Inhabitants were ever diſcovered in this Country, though *Finmark* in the ſame Parallel is inhabited.

NEYLAND, a Market-Town of *Babergh* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Suffolk*, upon the Borders of *Eſſex*. 'Tis watered by the *Stowre*, and has a Bridge over it.

NICANDER, a *Greek* Author, was not only a *Grammarian*, but alſo a *Poet* and *Phyſician.* He lived about the CXXXIVth *Olympiad*, and in the 512 of *Rome*. He writ divers Works which are frequently quoted by the Ancients, whereof we have only left his *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca.* Alſo another of the ſame Name of *Alexandria*, and an Hiſtorian, who wrote a Treatiſe *of the Diſciples of* Ariſtotle. Alſo a Third Perſon of the ſame Name, who was an Hiſtorian of *Chalcedonia*, quoted by *Athenæus*, *lib.* 11.

NICANOR, General of the Army of *Demetrius Soter*, King of the *Syrians*, who made himſelf Famous by his Valour and Enterprizes: He was ſent into *Judæa* to aſſiſt *Alcimus*, but without the deſired Succeſs. In a Second Expedition ſometime after, he vow'd to ruin the Temple and City of *Jeruſalem*, but *Judas Maccabæus* with 3000 Men only engaged, and killed him, with 35000 of his Men. This happened *A. M.* 3893. in the CLIVth *Olympiad*, and 592 or 3 of *Rome.* I *Macchab.* Ch. 7. and II. Ch. 14, 15. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 12. *cap.* 17.

NICANOR, born in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, was one of the Seven Deacons choſen by the Apoſtles, mentioned *Acts 6.* Hiſtorians tell us that he preached the Goſpel in his own Country, and died a Martyr there. *Baron. in Annal. & Mart.* There have been many *Greek* Authors of this Name.

NICARAGUA, a Province of *New-Spain*, belonging to the Government or Lieutenancy of *Guatimala*; is a Country very fruitful in Maiz, but wants Corn. It abounds with excellent Paſtures and Cattle, but hath no Sheep. There is alſo great ſtore of Cotton, and the Woods are full of great Trees, whereof ſome are of that bigneſs, that 15 Men joining their Hands together cannot compaſs the Trunk or Body of them. Almoſt all the Savages of this Country can ſpeak *Spaniſh*, and are very skilful and ingenious Artiſts. The Lake of *Nicaragua* is very conſiderable for its largeneſs, as being above 130 Leagues in Compaſs; it breeds a vaſt number of Fiſh, and plenty of Crocodiles, and Ebbs and Flows like the Sea. The Capital City of this Province is called *Leon* of *Nicaragua*, ſtands upon the Shoar of the great Lake, and is the Reſidence of the Governor, and other Officers of the King of *Spain*, and is alſo a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico.* About three Leagues from this City, is a *Vulcano*, or burning Mountain, which every Evening and Morning ſends forth a thick Smoak, and caſts up a prodigious quantity of burnt Stones. The Second City of this Province is *Grenada*, 16 Leagues from *Leon*. About 7 Leagues from *Grenada*, is another *Vulcano*, the Top whereof, notwithſtanding the Fire and Smoak it caſts forth at times, is covered with fruit-bearing Trees. *Laet's Hiſtory of the New World.*

NICARIA, of old called *Icaria*, is an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, which hath the Iſland *Samos* on the Eaſt, *Naxia*, on the Weſt, *Chio* on the North, and the Iſland *Patmos* on the South. Its Circuit is not above 40 Miles, and is much longer than broad, and was therefore by the *Greeks* called *Macris*, or the long Iſland. It is called *Icaria*, becauſe the Poets ſuppoſe that *Icarus*, the Son of *Dædalus*, was drown'd hereabouts. The Soil of the Iſland is very good, but the Inhabitants are ſomewhat careleſs in cultivating the ſame, becauſe of the frequent Incurſions of Pirates. On the Eaſt Coaſt of the Iſle is a very high Tower, which they make uſe of for a Light-houſe, to prevent Mariners from running upon the dangerous Rocks which are between this Iſle and *Samos*. It is about 200 Years ago that the *Turks* took it, together with the Iſle of *Chio*, from *Juſtinian* of *Genoa*, and is now under the Governor of *Gallipoli*. It formerly had a City of the ſame Name which was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. *Becman*'s *Hiſtor. Inſul. cap.* 5.

NICASIUS *de Voerda* of *Mechelen*, was in great repute in the XVth. Century. Notwithſtanding that he was blind from the Third Year of his Age, yet by his Induſtry he attained great Knowledge in the moſt profound Sciences. He was Doctor of *Lovain*, and writ ſeveral Works. He was made Prieſt by a ſpecial privilege from *Rome*, preach'd and heard Confeſſions. He died in 1491. *Trithemius. Valerius Andreas.*

NICASTRO, Lat. *Nicaſtrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*. It is but a little City, at the Foot of Mount *Appennine*, 5 or 6 Miles from the Sea.

NICAULIS, Queen of *Egypt* and *Æthiopia*. *Joſephus* ſuppoſeth her to be the Queen of *Sheba*, called alſo *Makeda*, that came to viſit *Solomon*, *A. M.* 3046. But it is difficult to ſay any thing poſitive on this Subject. Some Authors are of opinion that ſhe came out of *Arabia Fœlix*, others that it was from that part of *Æthiopia* that lies beyond the Red ſea. However when ſhe had ſeen that Prince's Magnificence, obſerved his Wiſdom and Penetration into the moſt ſecret things of Nature, the Order and Oeconomy of his Houſe, and the Number of his Officers; ſhe acquainted him how much ſhe admired it, adding that ſhe held them happy that had the advantage of living with him. Then ſhe preſented him with 120 Talents of Gold, with Pearls of ineſtimable Value, and a great quantity of Perfumes, and acknowledging that he deſerved to be conſidered as the Wonder of his Age, ſhe returned home highly ſatisfied with what ſhe had ſeen and heard; and laden with more valuable Preſents than ſhe had brought with her. *Baronius. Torniel. Origen. Abulenſis.*

NICE, Lat. *Nicia*, a City of *Provence*, with the Title of an Earldom and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, was built by thoſe of *Marſeilles*, and probably took its Name from ſome Victory they obtained againſt the *Ligurians*. The City at preſent is great, ſplendid and populous, ſeated upon the Shoar of the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the *Alpes*, with a capacious Haven, and one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *Europe*, between the River *Var* and *Villa Franca*, and Seven Miles from *Monaco* to the Weſt. This City was under the Earls of *Provence* till 1365, when Queen *Joan* left it to *Lewis* II*d*. Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it, and has ever ſince been ſubject to that Family, till the Year 1691, when it was taken by the *French* King. The Amphitheatre that is ſtill to be ſeen here, with the Inſcriptions and other *Roman* Monuments are abundant Teſtimonies of the Antiquity of this City. *Nice* was taken by *Francis* of *France*, and by the *Turks* under *Barberouſſe*, who appear'd before it with 200 Sail, the 20 of *Auguſt*, 1543. but neither of them was able to take the Caſtle. The County of this Name is divided into the Vicariate of *Nice*, *Barcelonne*, *Soſpello*, *Puerin*, and into the Counties of *Bueil* and *Tende*. It hath a Cathedral, three Pariſhes, 1 College, and diverſe Religious Houſes. Long. 30. 20. Lat. between 43 and 44. *Petrus Joſredus* hath writ the Hiſtory of it.

NICE, or *Nizza della Paglia*, a City of *Italy* in *Montferrat*, between *Aſt* and *Aqui*, which ſuffered much during the Wars of *Italy*. It was beſieged by a *French* Army under Monſieur *Catinat* in *March* 1691, and entirely ſurrendred to him by the Second of *April* following, to the great mortification of the Duke of *Savoy*, to whom before it did belong; but it was reſtored to the ſaid Duke by the ſeparate Peace made between him and *France*, in the Year 1696.

NICE, Lat. *Nicæa*, a City of *Bithynia* in *Aſia minor*, an Arch-biſhop's See, and formerly Metropolis of *Bithynia*, of old called *Antigonia*, from its Founder *Antigonus*, the Son of *Philip*; as alſo *Olbia* and *Ancore*; and named *Nicæa* by *Lyſimachus*, in honour of his Wife; but is now called *Iſnich*, *Nichor* and *Nichea*. This City is famous for the firſt General Council held here by *Conſtantine the Great* in 325, againſt the *Arians*, which had 318 Biſhops in it. It was held in Pope *Silveſter*'s time. *Conſtantine* the Emperor being inform'd of the Hereſie of *Arius*, wrote to him to ſtop the Progreſs of it, but perceiving his obſtinacy, thought it neceſſary to apply to the laſt remedy of a Council. To this purpoſe he wrote to the Prelates in all the Provinces of the Empire, deſiring them to appear at *Nice*, at the time prefixt, and to make their journey the more convenient, furniſht them and their attendance with Carriages. *Hoſius* Biſhop of *Corduba*, Preſided in this Council, which was compos'd of a great many Confeſſors, who had the Honourable marks of their Sufferings upon them. *Arius* likewiſe had ſome few Friends there, who deſigning to embroil the Council, charged the *Catholick* Biſhops with ſome Miſdemeanors, but the Emperor burnt the Libels. The Council was held in the Emperors Palace, being open'd the 19th. of *June* in 325. The Emperor came into the Aſſembly in his Purple Robes, Embroidered with Gold, and took his Place among the Biſhops, refuſing to ſit upon his Throne, and ordering the Bible to be laid there, He made a Speech to the Council, in which he publickly declar'd, that the determining matters of Faith, did not belong to him, but the Biſhops. *Arius* likewiſe appear'd in the Council, where having his freedom to ſpeak, he delivered a great deal of Blaſphemy, but being confuted by the Biſhops, and particularly by St. *Athanaſius*, his Errors and Writings were condemn'd, and eſpecially his Book, call'd *Thalia*: The Conſubſtantiality of the Second Perſon of the Trinity, was ſettled there, in a Creed drawn up by an Order of the Council; which likewiſe made a Regulation for the keeping of *Eaſter*, ſo that this Council was conven'd upon two accounts, one of which related to points of Doctrine, and the other concern'd the Diſcipline of the Church; for the better preſerving of which, they fixt a certain Day for the keeping of *Eaſter*: There was further care taken concerning the Diſcipline of the Church, the Council having made twenty Canons for that purpoſe, which *Theodoret* calls the Laws of Eccleſiaſtical Polity; The Firſt Canon forbids the Ordaining of thoſe, who had maim'd themſelves. The Second Declares againſt the Ordination of Novices, or thoſe who were lately Converted. The Fourth lays down a Rule concerning the Ordination of Biſhops. The reſt Relate to particulars of Diſcipline, for the Governing of Dioceſſes, Excommunications, Penance, Ordinations, *&c.* The *Arabians* ſtretched the number of the Canons to Seventy, but 'tis evident that this Collection is ungenuine, there being not the leaſt mention made of them in all Antiquity. *Euſeb. vit. Conſtant. Ruffin. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Theodoret & Sozomen Lib.* 1. &c. The Second Council of *Nice*, call'd, by the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches, the Seventh General Council. It was conven'd under *Conſtantine* and his Mother *Irene*, at the Inſtance of *Terraſius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Pope *Adrian* the Firſt, in the Year 787. The Fathers firſt met at *Conſtantinople*, in the Church of the Holy Apoſtles, but being diſturbed by the Citizens, who apprehended the ſettling of Image Worſhip, they broke up, after a Seſſion or two: The Year after the Council being tranſlated to *Nice*, ſat in the Church of St. *Sophia*, beginning the Eighth of the Calends of *October*, and ending the Tenth of the Calends of *November*. At this Council there were abundance of *Monks*, which, with 350 Biſhops of the Eaſtern Empire, and the Pope's Legates, made up the Body of the Council. 'Tis true, there were two pretended Legates from the Patriarchs of *Alexandria* and *Antioch*, but their Credentials were counterfiet, having never ſeen their Principals, and receiving their Commiſſion, only from a Parcel of *Monks* in *Paleſtine*. There were 22 Canons made in this Council. As to the Proceeding of this Council concerning Image-worſhip, They Decreed that the Images of our Saviour, the Bleſſed Virgin, and the Saints ſhould be ſet up, and have Religious honour paid them, that by this means People might be excited to imitate their Virtues, that the regard which was paid them, ſhould terminate, in the Originals, or Perſons repreſented; This Council likewiſe Ordain'd a Regard to be paid to the Reliques of Saints, and that thoſe who refus'd it, ſhould be Excommunicated. We may likewiſe Obſerve, that though theſe Fathers were carryed to an Exceſs, in their Veneration of Images, yet they allow'd them only an Inferior Degree of Worſhip, Reſerving *Latria*, or the higheſt Inſtances of Worſhip, to God alone. As for their wreſting Texts of Scripture, and making uſe of Counterfiet Authorities to carry their Point, and overthrow the late Council at *Conſtantinople*, *See Cave*'s *Hiſtoria Literaria pars* 2. and Council of *Francfort*, *ſupra. Labbee*'s *Concil.* There was another deſigned here in 359 for the Promoting of *Arianiſm*, but was diſappointed by an Earthquake. *Nice* ſtands 44 Miles from *Nicomedia* to the North, and 25 from *Pruſſia* to the Weſt. It was taken by *Godfrey* of *Bulloigne* in his way to *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 1097. and reſtor'd to the *Greek* Emperor. *Solyman Cutlimuſt*, at that time Governor, rebelled againſt the *Sultan*, and called himſelf King. In 1329 it was beſieged by the *Sultan Orchanes* II. of the Ottoman Line; and *Andronicus* the *Greek* Emperor coming to relieve it, was wounded and forc'd to retire, yet the *Turks* took it not until next Year, and that by a Stratagem. The Town ſtands partly on the deſcent of a Hill, and partly on a Plain. The Haven conſiſts of two Moles built of Free-ſtone, and three great Incloſures encompaſſed with Walls, where they lay up their Timber for Houſes and Shipping. The adjacent Country is pleaſant and fruitful and abounds with Wine and rare Fruit, which induc'd Sultan *Amurath* to build a *Seraglio* in the higheſt place of the Town, where there is a delicate proſpect both by Sea and Land; the greateſt Trade is in Timber and Corn; and it's but eight hours ſail from *Conſtantinople* with a fair Wind. There was another Town of this Name in *Macedonia*, formerly a Biſhop's See, and very large, but now reduced to a ſmall Village inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*: it ſtands 34 Miles from *Heraclea*; in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 42. 25. *Stephan. de Urbibus. St. Athanaſius. Baronius in Annal.*

NICEPHORUS I. of that Name, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſurnamed *Logotheta*, was Treaſurer and Chancellor to the Emperor *Leo* IV. but in 802. took poſſeſſion of the Throne, having baniſh'd the Empreſs *Irene*, to the Iſland *Mitylene* or *Lesbos*. He was a zealous Hater of Images, and a great Defender of the Liberties of the *Greek* Church againſt the Encroachments of the Church of *Rome*. He put *Bardanes* his Competitor into a Monaſtery, and came to an Agreement with *Charles the Great*, about the Limits of their reſpective Dominions; declared his Son *Stauratius*, *Auguſtus*, and gave a great Defeat to the *Bulgarians*, whoſe King, *Crunnus*, was forc'd to beg a Peace at his hands; which the Emperor refuſing, the *Bulgarians*, made deſperate thereby, ſet upon his Army in the night time, defeated it, and kill'd him, with all his Nobility, *A. C.* 811. whoſe Skull, plated over with Silver, *Crunnus* after made uſe of for a Cup to drink in; his Son *Stauratius*, being dangerouſly wounded, hardly eſcaping. *Michael Curopalates*, his Son-in-law, ſucceeded him. *Theophanes. Credenus. Zonar. in Annal. Græc.*

NICEPHORUS II. ſurnamed *Phocas*, was Commander of the Armies of *Romanus the Younger*, and by the Soldiers put into his place, becauſe that Emperor's Sons were too young to govern. He was crown'd by the Patriarch *Polyeuctes* the 16th. of *Auguſt*, 963, and married *Theophania* the Emperor's Widow. This Emperor was famous for his Victories obtain'd before and after he came to the Crown, for he drove the *Saracens* out of *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and took from them the Cities of *Antioch* and *Tripoli*. But his extraordinary Covetouſneſs ſtained all his brave Actions, and put him upon oppreſſing his Subjects by horrid Extortions. And ſome ſay of him, That to reward his Soldiers, he ſuffered them to plunder Churches. Thus being become hateful to all, *John Zimiſces*, the Empreſs *Theophania*'s Gallant, murthered him in his Palace, the 11th of *Decem.* 969, *Curopalates. Credenus in Annal.*

NICEPHORUS III. ſurnamed *Botoniates*, being Commander of the Troops of the Empire in *Aſia*, became very conſiderable, and being aſſiſted by the *Turks*, made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantinople*, and was declared Emperor the 25th of *March*, 1078; and having baniſhed *Michael Paripanaces*, with his Wife and Son *Conſtantine*, into a Monaſtery, reign'd from the 7th of *April*, till the end of *March*, 1081, when he was forc'd to change the Imperial Purple for a *Monk*'s Habit, quitting the Throne to *Alex. Comnenus. Zonaras. Cedrenus*, &c.

NICEPHORUS I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Taraſius* in 806, was the Son of *Theodorus*, who had been Secretary to the Emperors of the Eaſt, which Office himſelf alſo diſcharged for ſome time, but being weary of a Court life, retired to a Monaſtery, whence the Emperor *Nicephorus* ſent for him to be Patriarch; ſome time after the Emperor *Leo the Armenian* baniſhed him to a Monaſtery on the farther ſide of the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, for his being a zealous defender of Images, where he died at the Age of 70 or 71, in 828, after having lived Fourteen Years in exile. We have a Treatiſe of his called *Hiſtoriæ Breviarium*, from the Death of the Emperor *Maurice* to *Leo* IV. which was publiſhed by *Petavius* in 1616, and afterwards joyn'd to the *Hiſtoria Byzantina* in 1648. He writ alſo a Book entitled, *Chronologia Tripartita*, publiſhed by *Joſeph Scaliger*, and others. *Photius. Cod. 66. Theodorus Studita. Cedrenus. Zonaras. Glycas*, &c.

NICEPHORUS *Chartophylax*, who 'tis thought lived about the Year 800. We have ſome of his Works tranſlated into Latin, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and in the Collection of *Jus Græco-Romanum. Cave*'s *Chartophylax.*

NICEPHORUS, a *Macedonian*, the Author of a *Greek* Book entitled, *Commentarii de rebus Byzantinis*, which *Fra. Poſſinus* publiſhed at *Paris*, 1661. with Notes and *Du Cange* hath alſo publiſhed ſome Obſervations upon this Author in 1670. at the end of *Cinnamus*. He died in 1137. *Cave*'s *Chartoph.*

NICEPHORUS, ſurnamed *Calliſtus*, (becauſe he was Son of *Calliſtus*) and *Xantopulus*, was a *Greek* Hiſtorian who lived in the XIVth. Century, under the Empire of *Andronicus Paleologus the Elder*, and *Michael Andronicus the Younger*, and compoſed an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* in XXIII. Books, whereof we have only XVIII. left, which contain an account of what paſs'd from the Birth of Chriſt to the Death of the Emperor *Phocas* in 610, which was tranſlated into Latin by *Joan. Langius*, and whereof we have ſeveral Editions, that of 1630 at *Paris* being counted the beſt. *Voſſius. Poſſevin.*

NICEPHORUS (*Gregoras*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, who flouriſhed in the XIVth. Century, and writ an Hiſtory in XI Books, containing the Paſſages from *A. C.* 1204 when *Conſtantinople* was taken by the *French*, to the Death of *Andronicus Paleologus the Younger*, in 1341. We have this Hiſtory, with the *Latin* Tranſlation of *Jerom Wolfius*, printed at *Baſil*, in 1562, and at *Geneva*, in 1615. This ſame *Nicephorus* interpreted a Piece of *Syneſius de Inſomniis*, which *Turnebus* publiſhed in 1552. Dr. *Cave* in his *Hiſt. Liter.* adds that he was commanded to Silence by the Patriarch *Calliſtratus* upon pain of Excommunication, which Sentence he deſpiſed, and retiring into a Monaſtery diſpers'd a Writing in which he accus'd the Emperor and Patriarch of the Injury he pretended was done him; the *Greek* Church of corrupt and falſe Doctrine; the *Monks* in general of Lazineſs, Luxury and Hereſie; whereupon he was commanded by the Emperor *Cantacuzenus* to remain in that Monaſtery, and forbidden all Company and Books. In 1355. *Cantacuzenus* having abdicated the Empire, called a Council to examine Theological Controverſies and the Imputations of *Gregoras*, whither being ſent for, he was convicted of his Lyes and Calumnies. How long he lived after this is uncertain.

NICETAS I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was a *Sclavonian*, an *Eunuch*, and a great Enemy of Image-worſhip, which endeared him to the Emperor *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, who preferred him to the See of *Conſtantinople*, in 766. in which place he continued to his Death in 780. *Curopalat. Cedrenus in Compend. Baron. in Annal.*

NICETAS (*Acominatus* ſurnam'd *Choniates*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian who lived in the XIIIth. Century. He had had conſiderable Offices in the Court of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and when that City was taken by the *French* in 1204. he retired with a Young Woman he had taken from the Enemies, to *Nicæa* in *Bithynia*, where he married her, and ſpent the reſt of his days. He writ an *Hiſtory* or *Annals* from the Death of *Alexis Comnenus* in 1118, to that of *Baldwin* in 1205. This work having been tranſlated by *Hierom Wolfius*, hath been added to the Body of the *Byzantine Hiſtory* of the *Louvre* Impreſſion. *Petrus Morellus* of *Tours*, in the XVIth. Century tranſlated the firſt V. Books of *the Treaſure of the Orthodox Faith*, attributed to this *Nicetas*, which were printed at *Paris* in 1580, and have been ſince added to the twelfth Volume of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. There are alſo ſome other fragments of this Author. *Hierom Wolfius in Præfat. Poſſevin. in Appar. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Voſſius de Hiſtor. Græc. Leo Allatius de Nicetis.*

NICETAS, a *Monk* of *Conſtantinople*, who lived about 1120, and writ in Defence of the Council of *Chalcedon* againſt the Prince of *Armenia*. Alſo another of the ſame Name ſurnamed *Pectoratus*, who lived about the midſt of the eleventh Century and writ a Treatiſe *of Unleavened Bread* againſt the Latins. Alſo *Nicetas*, ſurnamed *Seidus*, who 'tis ſuppoſed lived at the beginning of the tenth Century, and writ ſeveral Treatiſes againſt the Latins. *Allatius. Cave.*

NICETAS (*David*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, living to the latter end of the IXth. Century. He wrote the Life of *Ignatius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, tranſlated by *Metius* Biſhop of *Termuli*, and after by *Raderus*, which was Printed at *Ingolſtadt* in 1604.

NICETAS (*Serſon*) a Biſhop of *Heraclea*, was Contemporary with *Theophylact*, and flouriſh'd to the Year 1077; *Allatius* miſtakes him for *Nicetas* of *Paphlagonia* abovemention'd. There are extant of his, Commentaries in *Greek* and *Latin*, upon St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, a *Catena* upon *Job*; and ſeveral other Tracts of the ſame Nature. *Cave Chartophyl.*

NICHOLAS (Colonel *Oliver*) of *Auburn* in *Wiltſhire*, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to King *James* II. He Bears in a Field *Azure*, a *Cheveron* Engrail'd between three *Owls*, *Or*, plac'd in the Breſt of an *Eagle* Diſplay'd, with two Necks Gules. The Creſt, An *Owl* Volant upon a Cap of Maintenance, *Azure*, turn'd up with Ermin and Powder'd with Sable; the *Motto*, *Vigilo.*

NICIAS, an *Athenian* Captain, and the Son of *Niceratus*, whom his Vertue and Riches had made very conſiderable in his Country. His Merit rais'd him to ſeveral conſiderable Poſts in the Field: He was alſo Admiral of their Forces by Sea, and obtained ſeveral famous Victories over his Country's Enemies. He perſuaded the *Athenians* to conclude a Truce of fifty Years with the *Lacedæmonians*. Afterwards, when the War of *Sicily* was reſolved upon, he was choſen to be one of the Commanders in Chief of that Expedition; but they of *Syracuſa*, having beaten the *Athenian* Fleet, he and *Demoſthenes* the General of it were put to Death in the XCIſt. *Olymp.* and 441ſt. of *Rome. Thucid. Diod. Sic. Plutar.*

NICIAS of *Nicea*. He writ the *Lives of the Philoſophers* and ſome other Treatiſes, quoted by *Athenæus*. *Ælian* makes mention of a Painter of the ſame Name, and *Plutarch* of a *Greek* Author. Alſo a famous *Athenian* Painter, whoſe Excellency conſiſted in drawing Women to the Life. He made a Picture wherein he had repreſented Hell in the ſame manner as *Homer* deſcribes it, for which he refuſed

60 Talents, as having more mind to make a Preſent of it to his Country, than to enrich himſelf by it. *Felibien. vit. Peint.*

NICOCLES, King of *Salamine* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, Son of *Evagoras* IId. received the Crown and Title of the King of *Paphos* from the hands of *Ochus*, King of *Perſia.* After the Death of *Nicocreon*, Son of *Protagoras*, he got again into the Throne of *Salamine*, by the Protection of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, but having quitted his Benefactor, to ſide with *Antigonus*, he was accuſed of Perfidiouſneſs, and ſeeing his Palace inveſted by *Ptolemy*'s Forces, who had ſentenc'd him to die, he deſpair'd of Relief and diſpatch'd himſelf; his Wife ſeeing this horrid Spectacle, kill'd her Sons and Daughters, and afterwards ſtabb'd herſelf; and *Pythagoras* and *Protagoras*, who were the onely Remains of *Teucer*'s Poſterity, concluded this direfull Tragedy by ſetting Fire to the Palace, and caſt themſelves into the midſt of it. *Diodorus, lib.* 20. Alſo a Comical Greek Poet who lived at the ſame time with *Ariſtophanes*, in the XCVIth. *Olympiad*, and 366 of *Rome*. *Cauſab. Animad. in Athenæum.*

NICOCRATES, a Tyrant of *Cyrene* in *Libya*, was a very cruel Prince. He put to death *Phædimus*, to marry his Wife *Aretaphile*, with whom he was fallen in Love. He murthered *Menelippus*, High-prieſt of the Temple of *Apollo*, and took upon himſelf the Prieſthood, to prevent any of the Townsmen of *Cyrene* eſcaping by being carry'd out in a Coffin, he order'd all the Corps to be examin'd and ſtruck through with a Lance. Theſe unheard-of Cruelties made his Wife deſire to be rid of him; for which end ſhe prepared a poiſonous Draught, but that failing, ſhe got Prince *Leander* to diſpatch him. *Plutarch* of the Vertues of Women.

NICODEMUS, a *Phariſee*, and Senator of the Jewiſh *Sanhedrin*, who came and diſcourſed our Saviour by night: See *John*, ch. 3. who alſo took care of our Saviour's Burial, *John*, chap. 19. We have a Book called *The Goſpel of Nicodemus*, which is ſuppoſititious.

NICOLAI (*Laurentius*) a Jeſuit born in *Norway*, who was ſent from *Rome* to *Sweden* in 1577, to aſſiſt Queen *Catharine*, the Wife of King *John* IIId. for the reſtoring the Roman Catholick Religion in that Kingdom; to which end he had a Divinity Profeſſor's Place beſtowed upon him at *Stockholm*; having this opportunity put into his hands, he in his publick Lectures made it is buſineſs to undermine the Foundations of *Lutheraniſm*, which when the Principal of the College and the Curate of the Town perceived, they oppoſed him therein, but were put out of their Places, and *Nicolai* made a Principal; but two years after, when the King was informed of the Truth of the Matter, he baniſhed *Nicolai*, and reſtor'd his Adverſaries to their Places. *Maimbourg*'s *Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm.*

NICOLAITANS, Hereticks who are ſuppoſed to have riſen in the Church during the time of the Apoſtles, and are taken to be the Fathers of the *Gnoſticks*. Some of the Fathers affirm that *Nicolas*, one of the ſeven firſt Deacons was Founder of this Sect; that being blam'd by the Apoſtles for keeping company with his wife whom he had left before to live in Continence, he invented this brutal Error to excuſe his Proceeding, and taught that Impurity was a neceſſary means to attain eternal Bliſs. Others ſay that the Apoſtles reproaching him with being jealous of his Wife, who was very handſome, he ſent for her, and in a great Aſſembly gave her leave to marry whom ſhe pleas'd; upon which ſome Libertines formed a Hereſie, and unjuſtly called it by his Name. They denyed Chriſt's Divinity by an Hypoſtatical Union, ſaying, the Divine inhabited, but was not united to the Humane Nature. They held, That all Pleaſures were good, and that it was lawfull to eat the Meats offered to Idols. Becoming too much known by this Name, they took that of the *Gnoſticks*, and divided themſelves into other Sects, called *Phibionites*, *Stratioticks*, *Leviticks*, and *Borborites*. *Baronius, A. C.* 68. *Godeau. Clemen. Alexandrin. St. Iren.*

NICOLAS I. Pope ſurnamed *The Great*, was a Roman, and ſucceeded *Benedict*. III. the 24th. of *April*, 858. He boldly withſtood the Emperor *Michael* III. who had depoſed *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and put *Photius* into his place; and being informed that *Photius* had a deſign to out him, he Excommunicated him. He Excommunicated alſo *John*, Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, but afterwards reſtored him. He was a zealous Maintainer of the Pontifical Authority, and writ a vaſt number of Epiſtles. And died 867. *Platina* gives him the Character of being a frequent viſiter of the ſick, A Nurſing Father to the poor, a Comforter of the miſerable and hopeleſs, and a zealous Patron of the Widow and Fatherleſs. See *M. Chemnit. in Examine de Cœlibatu. Platin. Anaſt. Biblioth. Onuphr. Ciacon. Hincmar. Rhemenſ. Poſſevin.*

NICOLAS II. called *Gerard the Burgundian*, a *Frenchman*, or as others a *Savoyard*, ſucceeded *Stephen* IX. in 1059, and at the ſame time the Count of *Freſcati* ſet up *Johan. Nincius*, Biſhop of *Velitri*, who took upon him the Name of *Benedict* X. but *Nicolas* condemn'd him in a Council held at *Sutri*, whereupon *Benedict* was fain to ſubmit himſelf. He alſo celebrated a Council, wherein he oblig'd *Berengarius* to recant. In this IId. *Lateran* Council, he procur'd the Paſſing of a Canon againſt *Simony* and undue methods of promotion, by which it is Decreed, "That, if any one, "either by *Simony*, or by the Favour of any great Man, "or any Tumult, either of the Townſmen or Souldiery, "ſhall be plac'd in St. *Peter*'s Chair, he ſhall be reputed not "Apoſtolical, but an Apoſtate, One that tranſgreſſeth the "Rules even of common Reaſon, and that it ſhall be lawfull "for the Cardinals, Clergy and Devout Laity, with weapons "both Spiritual and material, by *Anathema*'s and by any "humane Aid, him to drive out and Depoſe; and that Ca"tholicks may aſſemble for this End, in any place whatſoever "if they cannot doe it in the City. He died 1061, after having govern'd the Church two years and 6 months. *Baron. Platina.*

NICOLAS III. of the Family of the *Vrſini*, called *John Cajetan*, ſucceeded to *John* XXI. the See having been vacant ſix months and four days; he was choſen at *Viterbo*, the 25th. of *November* 1277; he was Learned and a Favourer of Learning, and was of ſuch a prudent behaviour, that before his coming to the Papacy he was commonly called *Cardinalis Compoſitus*, The Compoſed or Grave Cardinal. Many Popiſh Writers accuſe this Pope of having been too forward in promoting and enriching his Relations; and for his unjuſt perſecuting of *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, and of having been the Author of the Maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*, called the *Sicilian Veſpers*, tho' he died two years before it was executed, of an Apoplexy at *Sutri*, the 22d. of *Auguſt*, 1280. *Platina. Du Cheſne, Bzovius & Raynald. in Annal. Ludovic. Jacob. Biblioth. Pontific.*

NICOLAS IV, a *Franciſcan*, called *Hieronymus*, born at *Aſcalon*, ſucceeded *Honorius* IV. *A. C.* 1288, after XI months vacancy of the See. He appeaſed the Diſſenſions at *Rome*, reconciled the Kings of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, took care for the Converſion of the *Tartars*, and the Inhabitants of *Dalmatia*, and did his beſt endeavours for recovery of the *Holy-land.* He died in 1292. *Commentaries upon the Scripture*, and *on the Maſter of the Sentences*, *Sermons*, and other Treatiſes are attributed to him. *Du Cheſne in his Life. Bzovius. Spondan. & Raynald. in Annal. Eccleſ.*

NICOLAS V. before called *Thomas*, was choſen after *Eugenius* IV. the ſixth of *March*, 1447, and crowned the nineteenth of the ſame month. He made the Anti-pope *Felix* V. to renounce all his Pretenſions to the Papacy. He celebrated a *Jubilee* in 1450, and crowned the Emperor *Frederick* IVth. with his Wife *Eleonora* of *Portugal*; but being ſorely troubled with a Conſpiracy formed againſt him and the Cardinals by *Stephanus Porcarius*, and the News of the taking of *Conſtantinople*, he fell ſick, and died 1455. He was a great Reſtorer and Favourer of Learning. He augmented the *Vatican* with 3000 Books, and made it his buſineſs, with incredible Charges, to collect a vaſt number of Greek and Latin Manuſcripts. He was very liberal and magnificent to the Greeks, to Gentlemen falling to decay, poor Maids, and eſpecially to learned Men, whom he ſent for from all parts to his Court. He was alſo very magnificent in his publick Buildings. He is highly commended by ſeveral Authors. *Antonin. Æneas Sylvius. Platina. Spondan. Raynal. Poſſevin. Du Cheſne.*

NICOLAS I. ſurnamed *Myſticus*, which is a Name of dignity, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Antonius* in 890. He governed the Church with much Sincerity. The Emperor *Leo* VI. depoſed him in 901, becauſe he would not approve of the fourth Marriage of that Prince with *Zoe*; but *Alexander* reſtored him again in 911, and made him Tutor to *Conſtantinus Porphyrogenetus*. He ſent Legates to Pope *John* X. for the Union of the Greek and Latin Church. He died in 930. *Curopalat. In Compend. Hiſtor. Baron. in Annal.*

NICOLAS II. ſurnamed *Chryſoberges*, was the Succeſſor of *Antonius Studita*, in 981, and with great Sweetneſs governed the Church till 995. *Curopalat. & Baron.*

NICOLAS III. ſurnamed *Grammaticus*, a Perſon highly eſteemed among the Greeks, ſucceeded *Euſtathius* in 1089. He died in 1117. *Zonar. in Annal. Baron. in Annal.*

St. **NICOLAS**, Biſhop of *Mira* in *Lycia*, who according to ſome Greek and Roman Writers lived at the beginning of the IVth Century. He was taken during the Perſecution of *Licinius*, and ſent into Baniſhment; after the Death of that Tyrant he viſited his Dioceſs, and deſtroyed all the Idol-Temples he found in it. It is ſaid that he aſſiſted at the General Council of *Nice*, where he ſtrongly oppoſed *Arius*. *Metaphraſt. & Surius. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr, Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

NICOLAS-STUR, the Son, as 'twas ſaid, of *Steno Stur*, King of *Sweden*, and of *Chriſtina*, was proclaim'd King by the People of *Dalecarlia*, after the Death of *Steno*, who had been killed in a Battle againſt the *Danes* in 1520. But *Chriſtina* who was reſolved to marry *Guſtavus*, perſuaded the People that ſhe had never a Son, and that *Nicolas Stur* was an Impoſtor, whereupon he was forced to make his Eſcape to *Norway*, and from thence to *Roſtock*, where *Guſtavus* cauſed him to be ſeized, and tried, and upon many Informations brought in againſt him from *Sweden*, he was condemned to be beheaded. The Abbot of *Vertat* is poſſitive that this *Nicolas-Stur* or *Nils-Steno* was no better than an Impoſtor, that his true name was *Hants*, of a mean birth, and no more than a Groom in the Pariſh of *Blorchſtrat* in the Province of *Weſtmania*. *See Hiſt. of the Revolutions of* Sweden *&c.* part 2d. p. *62*, *65*. *Varillas.*

NICOLAS the Hermit, commonly called *Brother Clauſs*, a *Swiſſer*, who being Father of Five Sons, and as many Daughters, retired into a Wilderneſs in the Valley of *Melchtal* in 1481, where he lived 21 years in Meditation and Prayers, eating nothing but Roots, thinly cloathed, and always went bare-foot, and without either Hat or Cap; exhorting all that viſited him to Penance and a Contempt of the World; wiſhing them never to be dejected at the Viciſſitudes of Fortune: He foretold a great many things, and ſaid, his Country, if united in it ſelf, would always flouriſh and prove invincible, eſpecially if the Inhabitants did give over their foreign Alliances, and yearly Penſions, and furniſhing Princes with mercenary Troops, and did apply them to cultivate their Land at Home. Tempted by the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, he eat ſome Meat, which much prejudiced his Health. He kept nothing in his little Cell but two Stools on which he uſed to reſt himſelf ſometimes. His uſual Prayer was, *Domine, Rape me mihi, & redde me totum tibi:* Lord, Deliver me from my ſelf, and take me wholly to thee. He died in 1502. *Hoffman.*

NICOLAUS *de Cuſa*, or *Cuſanus*, was of great eſteem in the fifteenth Century; he took his Name *de Cuſa* from a ſmall Village on the *Moſelle*, in the Dioceſs of *Trier*. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Learning and Parts, and more particularly excelled in Law and Divinity, tho' withall a moſt abſtruſe Philoſopher. He was made Cardinal and Biſhop of *Brixia* by *Nicolas* the Fifth. In 1451 he was ſent Legate into *Germany* to preach the *Croiſade*, but without ſucceſs. He died at *Todi*, a City of *Umbria*, in 1464, in the 63d. year of his Age. He founded the Hoſpital of *St. Nicolas* near *Cuſa* the Place of his Birth, and furniſhed it with a moſt noble and ample Library of Greek and Latin Authors. He left many excellent Works which were Printed in three Volumes at *Baſil*, 1565. *Onuphr. Platina, Ciacon. Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Spondan. & Raynald. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Sixtus Senenſ. Biblioth. Sacra.*

NICOLAUS *Damaſcenus* was a Perſon highly eſteemed amongſt the Learned Men of his Age. He lived in the time of *Auguſtus*, and was in great favour with that Emperor, and *Herod the Great*, King of the *Jews*. He was a *Peripatetick* Philoſopher, Poet and Hiſtorian, and writ the Hiſtory of *Aſſyria*, whereof we have only ſome Fragments left, with many other conſiderable Pieces. *Henry of Valois* or *Valeſius* hath publiſhed at *Paris* in Greek and Latin, the Collection which *Conſtantinus Porphyrogennetus* had made of the Works of this Author.

NICOLAUS *de Lyra*, or *Lyranus*. His Surname was given him from his native Place *Lyre*, a Country Town in *Normandy*, and the Dioceſe of *Evreux*. He was born of Jewiſh Parents, but having got himſelf baptized, he enter'd the Order of St. *Francis*, in the Monaſtery of *Verneuil*, and afterwards was ſent to *Paris*, where he taught many years with eſteem and applauſe. He died in 1349, or as others ſay, in 1340. He hath left behind him of his Writing, *Poſtils upon the whole Bible*, *A Treatiſe of the Body of Jeſus Chriſt* againſt the Jews, *Commentaries upon the Maſter of the Sentences*, *Of the Beatifick Viſion*, *Sermons*, &c. *Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Henry Villot. in Athen. Franc. Luc. Wadinge in Bibl. & Annal. min. Val. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

NICOLE (*Giles*) Secretary to King *Lewis* XIIth. and Controuler of the Treaſury, liv'd to the year 1500. This *Nicole* wrote the Annals and Chronicle of *France* from the Deſtruction of *Troy* to the year 1496, to which *Denys Savage*, *Francis Belleforeſt*, *Gabriel Chapuys*, & ſome others have made ſeveral additions. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. p.* 358. *Du Cheſne Bibl. des Hiſt. de France.*

NICOLE (*Peter*) was born at *Chartres* in 1625; of an Ancient and conſiderable Family; and one of the fineſt Writers of his Time. He was a ſtrong *Janſeniſt*, and aſſiſted Monſieur *Arnaud*, in compoſing ſeveral of his Works, particularly he had a hand in the Treatiſe, call'd, *Là Perpetuite de la Foi.* Monſieur *Nicole* Tranſlated Monſieur *Paſchal's* Provincial Letters, againſt the Jeſuits, into Latin and wrote Notes upon them. The Book in which he has ſhown moſt of the beauty of his Genius, are his *Eſſaies de Moràle:* The Controverſial Tract which he wrote againſt the *Hugonots*, Intitl'd *Prejugez legitimes contre les Calviniſts*; as likewiſe another of his, Intitl'd, *Les Pretendus Reformez convaincus de Schiſme*, are ſpun with *ſomewhat* too *fine* a *thread*, and are likewiſe many of them capable of being turn'd upon himſelf. He wrote Likewiſe a Treatiſe of the *Unity of* the *Church*; Of *the Refutation of* the *New Syſteme* of Monſieur *Jurieu*, in which he has ſhown a great deal of Wit, Learning and Elocution. He dyed at *Paris November* 1695, ſoon after he had publiſh'd his Treatiſe concerning the *Quietiſts*; A little Treatiſe call'd *Delectus Epigrammatum*, is ſaid to be his, with a Learn'd Preface prefix'd to it. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

NICOMACHUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Aurelianus*, in the IIId. Century, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſame that writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus. Voſſ. lib. 2. de Hiſt. Græc.* Alſo *Nicomachus* the Father of *Ariſtotle*, who had a Son of the ſame Name, to whom he dedicated his Ethicks.

NICOMEDES, King of *Bithynia*, who was driven from his Dominions by *Mithridates*, but reſtored again to them by the *Romans*, and dying about 679 of *Rome*, he left the *Romans* Heir of his Eſtates. *Vell. Paterc. Tit. Liv. Flor. Polyb.*

NICOMEDES II. ſurnamed *Epiphanes*, the fifth King of *Bithynia*, was ſent to *Rome*, and recommended to the Senate by his Father *Pruſias*, but having afterward gained the favour of the Senate and of the *Bithynians*, he conceived a mortal hatred againſt his Father, ſeized his Throne and cauſed him to be put to Death. He built *Apamea* in honour of his Mother, and at laſt was killed by his own Son, *Nicomedes* III. by a juſt effect of the Divine Retaliation. *Appion. de Bello Mithrid.*

NICOMEDIA, a Capital City of *Bithynia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, was in ancient times one of the moſt important and conſiderable Cities of the Eaſt. It was built by one of the *Nicomedes*, Kings of *Bithynia*, who put his Name upon it; and being ſubdued by the *Romans*, became the Seat of the Empire, under divers Emperors, *A. C.* 358. It was wholly deſtroyed by an Earthquake at the time when the Emperor *Conſtantius* was about to hold an *Arian* Council there. At preſent this City is called *Comidia*, and by the *Turks Iſmid*, and is ſituate near the Coaſt of the Sea of *Marmora*, at the bottom of a Gulf to which it gives its Name, upon the ſide of a little Hill full of Fountains, and Laden with Vines, Corn, and abundance of Fruit-trees. In the City are found a multitude of Greek and Latin Inſcriptions, as alſo many Moſques and Greek Churches of a magnificent Structure. It is inhabited by about 30000 *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Jews* and *Turks*, who drive a Trade with Silks, Cottons, woollen and linen Cloth, and other Merchandices. It was to this Place *Hannibal* retired after his Defeat, and where he poiſoned himſelf, for fear of being delivered to the *Romans* by *Pruſias*, King of *Bithynia*. It was one of the firſt Cities that embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith. Moſt of the Ships, Saicks and Barks uſed by the Merchants of *Conſtantinople* are built in the Gulf of *Nicomedia*. On the Weſt of this City is a Mineral Fountain to which the *Greeks* and *Turks* repair in great Numbers, and according to their report there is ſcarcely any Diſeaſe which is not cured by it. *Grelot Voyage of Conſtantinople.*

St. **NICON** (Μετανοεῖτε) An *Armenian* Monk, living towards the end of the Tenth Century, the Holineſs of his Life, and his preſſing Exhortations to Repentance, were the occaſion of that Additional Name. He took a great deal of pains to Convert the *Armenians*, and afterwards travelling into *Crete*, then in the *Saracens* hands, he preach'd the Goſpel to them, with extraordinary zeal and application; and his Miſſion, as 'tis ſaid, was confirm'd by frequent Miracles. *Baron. in Annal.*

NICON, or *Conqueror*, the Name of an Aſs, whoſe Story take as follows. The Morning before the Sea-fight at *Actium*, *Auguſtus* being gone abroad to take a View of his Fleet, met a Man upon an Aſs, and having demanded of him who he was, anſwered, that his Name was *Eutychus*, that is, *Fortunate*; and his Aſs, *Nicon*, that is, *Conqueror*, whence *Auguſtus* took a good Omen for the undertaking he was going about. And after his Victory he cauſed a Brazen Statue of a man ſitting upon an Aſs to be plac'd for a Trophy near the Place of that Victory. *Plutarch. in Vita Auguſti.*

NICON, a famous Wreſtler, who having been Conqueror very often at the *Olympick* Games, had a Statue erected to him in *Taſſo* an Iſland of the *Archipelago*. After his Death a certain fellow that envyed his Fame whipt the Statue, which happened to fall, and kill'd him. The Children of the Deceas'd Perſon proſecuted the Statue upon one of *Draco*'s Laws, who ordered even inanimate things to be puniſhed, condemned to Baniſhment, and caſt into the Sea. But ſome years after, the Inhabitants of the Iſland lying under a Diſaſter, conſulted the Oracle, which told 'em, that to be rid of what they labour'd under, They ſhould ſeek and re-place *Nicon*'s Statue. *Suidas.*

NICOPING, a Town of *Denmark* in the Iſle of *Falſtria*, over againſt *Laland*, 11 m. S. of *Copenhagen*. It's a very neat, but ſmall Town.

NICOPING, Lat. *Nicopia*, a City of *Sudermania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, near the Baltick Sea, 13 m. North of *Stockholm*, 7 m. South-eaſt of *Norway*, and hath a Caſtle, where *Charles*, Duke of *Sudermania*, was a long time kept Priſoner before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden.*

NICOPOLIS, the Capital of *Myſia*, which ſome call *Nigeboli* and the *Turks*, *Sciltaro.* *Ammianus Marcellinus* tells us this City was built by *Trajan* the Emperor, after his Conqueſt of *Decebalus*, King of *Dacia.* Alſo a City of *Bulgaria* upon the *Danube* near *Walachia*, where the Chriſtians were beaten by the *Turks*, in the time of *Sigiſmond*, King of *Hungary*, in 1396. Alſo a City of *Epirus*, called *Preveſa*, which was built near the Place where *Auguſtus* obtained a Victory over *Mark Anthony* in 723 of *Rome.*

NICOPOLIS, called alſo *Gianich*, and *Chiorme*, an Epiſcopal City of *Armenia*, under the Metropolis of *Sebaſte.* Alſo an Epiſcopal City of *Judæa*, and is the ſame with *Emmaus.* See EMMAUS.

NICOSIA, the Capital City of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, with an Archbiſhop's See. Some Authors ſay its ancient Name was *Thremithum.* It was taken by the *Turks* in *September*, 1570, after a Siege of 42 days. This Town is 3 Miles in Compaſs; and ſtands in a fruitfull and well watered Plain. The Gentry of the Country all live here; yet it is not very populous, a great part of the Ground within the Walls being taken up with fine Gardens, which with the well pav'd Streets renders this one of the pleaſanteſt Places in the whole Country, but far ſhort of the Strength of *Famaguſta*, whoſe Walls are cut out of the main Rock. The *Greeks* have four Churches, the *Franks* two, and the *Armenians* one in this City. The *Turks* demoliſhed the noble Buildings left here by the *Venetians*, in hopes of finding Treaſure. When the *Turks* took it they ſhipp'd off 250 Field-pieces, with a rich Booty, and many Captives, one of which being a Woman, blew the Ship and all up. It was formerly 9 miles in Compaſs, but the *Venetians* reduced it to 3, and made it one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt beautifull Fortreſſes in the World. The Air is temperate, the Soil fruitfull, and abounds with Dates and Pomegranates. It's 40 m. Eaſt of *Salina*, ſeated at the Foot of a Hill in a great Plain. *Hackluit.*

NICOSTRATUS, an Orator mentioned by *Suidas*; alſo a Sophiſter of *Trebizonde*, who lived under the Empire of *Claudius* and *Valerian*, in the Third Century. He writ the Hiſtory of the *Philips*, *Gordianus*, *Decius*, and of ſome others. *Evagr. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. Græcis.*

NICOT (*John*) of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, and Maſter of Requeſts to the *French* King, was Ambaſſador in *Portugal* in 1559, 60, and 61, from whence he brought the Plant called from his Name in Latin *Nicotiana*, and more commonly *Tabaco.* He writ ſeveral Works, viz. *a French and Latin Dictionary* in folio, *a Treatiſe of Navigation*, &c. He dyed at *Paris*, *May* 10. in 1600. *Blancard.*

NICOTERA, a City of the farther *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Shoar of the *Tyrrhene* Sea, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Reggio.* It's very ſmall and thinly inhabited, being almoſt quite ruined by an Earthquake in 1638. Long, 40. 00. Lat. 38. 25.

NIDROSIA, a River of *Norway*, alſo a City of the ſame name, the Capital of a Province there, with an Archbiſhop's See, commonly called *Drontheim*, and a place of conſiderable Trade. The *Swedes* were Maſters of it ſince 1658, but by a late Treaty it hath been reſtored to the Kings of *Denmark.* *Lat.* 64. 36.

NIEPER, a River of *Poland* which hath its riſe in *Muſcovy:* See *Boryſthenes.*

NIESTER, Lat. *Tyras* or *Turla*, a *Poliſh* River which has its ſcource from a Lake in *Ruſſia Rubra*, nine *Poliſh* Miles Eaſt from *Primiſlaw*, and four South of *Lemberg.* It flows through *Podolia*, *Pokutia*, and is the boundary betwixt *Braclaw* and *Walachia*, and falls into the Black-ſea in *Beſſarabia*, ſixty, or as ſome ſay, not above twenty Miles from the Mouth of the *Danube.* *Baudr.*

NIEUHAUS, or *Neuhaus*, Lat. *Nienhuſium*, a Caſtle near *Paderborn*, and the Ancient Reſidence of their Biſhops, who made it a place of retreat from the fury of their Rebellious People. It is built on the very place where *Druſus* erected a Caſtle. The firſt of the Biſhops of *Paderborn* that reſided here, was *Theodore Furſtemberg.* *Nero Claudius* and *Charles the Great* built Caſtles alſo in this place, to bridle the *Sicambri* and *Saxons.*

NIGER, the greateſt River of *Africa* called by the Inhabitants *Hiud Nijar.* It ariſeth in *Æthiopia* from a Lake of the ſame name, and running Weſtward divides *Nigritia* into two parts. After a long courſe and the Reception of divers Rivers, whoſe names are unknown to us, it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by ſix great Streams, which are all South of *Cape Verde* but one. A remarkable thing is obſerved concerning this River, *viz.* That whereas on the South ſide of it, the Inhabitants are black, ſtrong, and well made, and the Soil fertile; yet on the other ſide to the North, the People are white or ſomewhat tawny, little and weak, and the ground very barren. The Tide which ebbs and flows from ſix to ſix hours, runs up above five and twenty Leagues into the Country. It increaſeth and decreaſeth like the *Nile*, overflowing all the Fields, and covering the Valleys: Its overflowing begins in the midſt of *June*, and laſts eighty Days, encreaſing and diminiſhing before it returns within its Banks. *Ptolemy* was miſtaken in ſaying that there was an Arm of *Niger* which ran towards the Eaſt, for the Merchants and others that have travelled that Country inform us of the contrary. *Marmol. deſcr. of Africa.*

NIGER (*Dominicus Marius*) a *Venetian* who lived about the Year 1490. He publiſhed Six and twenty Books of *Geography*, Eleven of *Europe*, as many of *Aſia*, and four of *Africa*, but takes no notice of *America*, whence it appears he compoſed that work, before *Americus Veſpucius*, had diſcovered that fourth part of the World in 1492. It was printed at *Baſil* in 1557.

NIGHT, the time from the Sun's ſetting to it's riſing. It is worth our obſerving that the Ancient *Gauls* and *Germans* (and we *Engliſh* to this day) reckoned the time by Nights and not by Days, as other Nations are wont to do. It is probable, that the reaſon of this was, that they began their Civil day at Sun-ſet, and ſo reckoned their time by that which was the beginning or firſt part of their Day, following the Divine order mentioned by *Moſes*, *Ex veſpere & mane factus eſt dies unus*, which our Tranſlators render, *and the Evening and the Morning were the firſt Day.*

NIGHT, Lat. *Nox*, a Heathen Divinity, whom ſome Authors make Daughter of the Chaos and Darkneſs, and others of Heaven and Earth: She was married, as the Poets tell us, to *Erebus* the God of Hell, and by him had four Children, *Fate*, or *Deſtiny*, *Old-age*, *Sleep*, and *Death.* The Ancients painted her holding two Children in her Arms, one aſleep and freſh coloured, the other ſeemingly aſleep but black, with its Feet aſtride; theſe denoted Death and its true Image Sleep, both commonly the off-ſpring of Night. *Heſiod. Theogonia. Macrob. Saturnal, Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 20.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, accounted the moſt learned of the *Romans* after *Varro*, was a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher and foraſmuch as the *Pythagoreans* were ſuſpected to be *Magicians*, he was baniſhed, and ſo died in 709 of *Rome.* *Cicero* and others ſpeak with high eſteem of him, and *Janus Rutgerſius* hath carefully collected all the Fragments of *Nigidius Figulus* found in Ancient Authors. *Cicero. La Popeliniere.*

NIGRITIA, the Land of the Blacks, a large Country of *Africa* in the farthermoſt *Libya*, having the Deſarts of *Zaara* to the Eaſt and North, *Guinea* to the South, the *Atlantick* Ocean and River *Niger* to the Weſt. It was generally divided into Kingdoms, whereof the moſt known are *Borno*, *Guangara*, *Cano*, *Caſſena*, *Agades*, *Tombut*, *Canvia*, *Gualata*, *Geneboa*, *Fouli*, which lie North of the *Niger*, *Zanfara*, *Zegzeg*, *Gago*, *Bangana*, *Cantori*, *Mandinga*, *Caragoulis*, *Souſos*, *Beccabena*, *Melli*, to the South of that River; about the Mouth of which live the *Biafares*, *Jaloſes*, and *Gambayes*, who are all *Mahometans*, beſides a few Idolaters and ſome that live in Deſarts, who have no Religion at all. The *Negro's* are brutal in their Pleaſures, lazy, dull and ignorant, moſt of 'em trade in Slaves which they take from the neighbouring Countries, and often ſell their own Children and Wives to the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe*, who carry them to *America* to work in their Sugar Mills: See NEGRO'S. *Morden* adds, That the *Niger* ſomewhat qualifies the heat of this Country, but that the Rains occaſion ſeveral Diſeaſes. That *Cape Banco* or *Caput Album*, is a long extent of Sand as hard as a Rock, about ten or twelve Cubits high, with a ſpacious Port, where Ships ride ſafe whatever Wind blows, that the *Hollanders* have ſome Holds here, and trade with the Natives for Oſtridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, and ſome ſmall parcels of Gold. On the South of *Nigritia* are ſandy Deſarts not habitable for want of Water, ſo that the Paſſengers muſt carry it with 'em. On the Banks of the *Niger* are *Indian* Reeds, Woods of Ebony, Box, Tamariſk, *&c.* which ſhelter the Natives and their Cattle from the ſcorching heat. In the ſaid Woods are Lions, Camelo-pards, Debuths, *&c.* The *Negro's* Arms are Bows and Arrows, which with their Bow ſtrings are made of Reeds. They have alſo Clubs of *Ebony*, and are very Courageous; their Houſes are little and built of Earth; their chief Ornaments are Necklaces and Bracelets, but they go moſtly naked by reaſon of the heat. They have Onions, Gourds, and Melons extraordinary big, but their principal Meat is Fiſh and Camels Fleſh. They worſhip *Guighimo* the Lord of Heaven. They were firſt Jews, afterwards Chriſtians, but turned Mahometans about 830.

NILE, a great River of *Africa*, which has its riſe in the upper *Æthiopia* in the Kingdom of the *Abyſſines*, from very high Mountains called the *Mountains of the Moon*, in a Country called *Sacahala*; others ſay the *Nile* hath two Fountains whereof the one traverſeth the Lake *Zembre* or *Zaire*, and the other proceeding from the ſame *Mountains of the Moon*, paſſeth through the Lake *Saflan*, and being enlarged by the *Gema*, *Kelti* and *Branti*, runs through the South part of the Lake *Dambea*, where it forms the greateſt Cataract or Arm of that River; before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze*, at *Jalac*, and entring the *Upper Egypt* four Miles beneath *Grand Cairo*, it divides firſt into two and after into more Branches, which anciently made the number Seven, but are now reduced to Four, the reſt being ſtopp'd by the Sands of the *Mediterranean*, and thoſe brought down by the River. The Eaſtern branch falls into the *Mediterranean* near *Damiata*, of old *Peleuſiacum*; the Weſtern was called *Canopus*, and falls into the ſame Sea near *Roſetto*. There are two other Channels between theſe, but inconſiderable. This River is the cauſe of the fertility of *Egypt*, beginning every Year to riſe with the riſing Sun *June* 17. and ſwelling ſometimes to twenty four Cubits, and begins to decreaſe about the middle of *September*. About a Month after they ſow their Grounds, and in *May* reap them: The cauſe of which Inundation is now known to be the Rains which fall in *Æthiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, which is the *Egyptian* Summer. The *Egyptians* owe not only their Food, but their Lives too in a great meaſure to the ſwelling of this River; for it is obſerved, That when 500 die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. Thoſe Waters are ſweet to the taſte, cool and wholſome, and very nouriſhing both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fiſh, and too many Crocodiles, ſome of which are thirty Foot long. Monſieur *Thevenot* begins the encreaſe of the *Nile May* 16 or 20, and ſaith, They give no account of its increaſe beyond *September* 24, though it often ſwells to the beginning of *October*, and gradually abates till the Month of *May*. He gives alſo this account of the Head of the *Nile* from the Report of an *Æthiopian* Ambaſſadour he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of the *Nile* is a Well that ſprings in a large Plain called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*, which caſts up the Waters very high, and is twelve days Journey from *Gouthar*, the Capital of *Æthiopia*. Theſe Waters running Northwards paſs by ſeven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*, neither are there any Mountains near its Head by three weeks Journey. If the River doth not ſwell ſixteen Foot, a Famine follows for want of Water; if it ſwells to twenty four, there is a Dearth becauſe the Seed time is loſt. During this Inundation, the Country-people keep their Cattle on the tops of Hills till the decreaſe of the Waters, and on theſe Hills ſtand moſt of their Towns and Villages, appearing in the time of the Flood like ſo many Iſlands, and holding a commerce by the continual Entercourſe of Boats and Shallops in which they tranſport their Marketable Commodities from one place to another. If it does not thus overflow, it's not onely a fore-runner of Dearth, but prognoſticates ſome enſuing miſchief to the Prince or State, confirmed by the Teſtimony of good and credible Authors, who affirm, That in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of *Cleopatra* the River increaſed not at all. On the Banks of this famous River grew thoſe ſedgy Weeds called *Papyri*, of which Paper was made in former times. They were divided into thin flakes, into which they naturally parted, then laid upon a Table and moiſtened with the glutinous Waters of the River, afterwards preſs'd together and dry'd in the Sun, by means of which Invention *Ptolemy Philadelphus* made his Excellent Library at *Alexandria*. And underſtanding how *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, by the benefit of this *Egyptian* Paper, ſtrove to exceed him in that kind of Magnificence, prohibited the Exportation of it out of *Egypt*. Hereupon *Attalus* invented the uſe of Parchments made of the Skins of Calves and Sheep; from the Materials call'd *Membrana*, and *Pergamena* from the place where invented. It's worth taking notice of, That before this Paper and Parchment were known, there were three ways of writing; 1. On the inſide of the Bark of a Tree, which is in Latin call'd *Liber*, and hence Books are called *Libri*. 2. On Tables fram'd out of the main body of a Tree, which being called *Caudex* gave the Latins occaſion to call a Book *Codex*. 3. They uſed to cover their Tables over with Wax, and thereon to write what they had to ſignifie, whence a Letter-carrier was called *Tabellarius*. The Inſtrument wherewith they wrote was a Sharp-pointed-Iron, which they call'd *Stylus*, a word now ſignifying the peculiar phraſe which a Man uſes. *Helyn. Leo Africanus* ſays, That the Crocodiles of the *Nile* deſtroy more Men ſince the *Turks* were Maſters of *Egypt* than before, People being thin, and not ſo able as formerly to deſtroy 'em. *Gabriel Sionita de Urb. Orient.* ſays, The Waters of this River being expoſed in Pans three days to the heat of the Sun, turns to pure white Salt, whence the *Egyptians* abound with that Commodity. He adds, That the Waters are naturally muddy, but being ſettled, excell all others for ſweetneſs and clearneſs. *Ludolf. Hiſt. Æthiop. Thevenot*'s *Travels*.

St. **NILUS**, the Diſciple of St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and Præfect of the City of *Conſtantinople*; but the love of a Contemplative Life, made him retire to Mount *Sinai* with his Son *Theodulus*, where they liv'd in a Monaſtery. Sometime after the *Saracens* came and kill'd the Prieſts of the Monaſtery, and took away ſeveral of thoſe Solitaries Priſoners with them, and amongſt the reſt his Son, of which St. *Nilus* gives an account in a Hiſtory of his own compoſing, which *Poſſin* the Jeſuit hath tranſlated and printed in Quarto; and *Bollandus* hath inſerted this Hiſtory in his *Lives of the Saints*, on the fourteenth of *January*. The ſame Jeſuit hath alſo publiſht in another Volume in Quarto, 355 Epiſtles of this Saint in Greek and Latin with curious Obſervations; and we have, beſides in the *Bibliotheca Patrum* his *Exhortations to a Monaſtick Life* in 229 Articles. St. *Nilus* was look'd upon as one of the great Maſters of a Spiritual and Contemplative Life, of which he writ a Treatiſe called *Chriſtian Philoſophy*. He died in 420, and was buried at *Conſtantinople* with *Theodulus* his Son, whom a Biſhop redeemed out of the Hands of the *Saracens*. The *Menology* of the *Greeks*, and *Martyrology* of the *Romans*, make mention of him on the twelfth of *November*, *Sixt. Senenſ. Bellarmin. Baron. Poſſevin. Godeau.*

NILUS, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, flouriſh'd in the middle of the XIVth. Century. He wrote two little Tracts againſt the *Pope's* Primacy; afterwards the Council of *Florence* Condemned his Errors, concerning the Holy Ghoſt. *Spondan A. C.* 1355.

NILUS DOXAPATRIUS, a *Greek* Writer, who writ by order of *Roger* King of *Sicily*, a Treatiſe *of the five Patriarchates*, towards the end of the XIth. Century, which *Monſieur le Moine* Profeſſor at *Leyden*, hath publiſh'd in Greek and Latin in 1685, wherein he treats particularly of the Patriarchates of *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, *Rome*, *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople*, deſcribing the riſe and bounds of each of them. He gives the pre-eminence to the three Patriarchates of *Antioch*, *Alexandria* and *Rome*, becauſe, as he ſaith, they were founded by St. *Peter* himſelf. *F. Simon.* He aſſigns all *Europe*, otherwiſe call'd the Weſt, to the *Roman* Patriarchate; All *Aſia*, comprehending the *Indies*, to the Patriarch of *Antioch*. All *Libya* and *Æthiopia*, as far as *Marmarica* and *Tripoli*, together with all *Egypt* and *Palæſtine*, to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Afterwards he dilates upon the two other Patriarchates, *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople*, and ſets down their Limits and Dependances; at the end of his Treatiſe, he mentions *Rome*, *Lombardy*, *Sicily*, and the Agreement between the *Pope* and *Charlemaigne* King of *France*, to whom the Pope gave the Title of Emperor; by vertue of this Treaty, as *Nilus Doxapatrius* reports, *Charles* was to poſſeſs *Lombardy* and the Neighbouring Provinces; and the Pope was to have *Tuſcany*, the Country from *Rome* to *Lombardy*, and *Sicily*: And laſtly, That *Charles* was to pay all due regards to the Pope and his Succeſſors, and to give the greater ſtrength to this Agreement, it was confirm'd by the Oath of both Parties. *R. Simon.*

NIMEGHEN, or *Nimeguen*. Lat. *Noviomagum*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, and Capital of the *Lower Guelderland* under the States of *Holland*; ſeated upon a part of the *Rhine* called the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, two Leagues from *Arnheim* to the South, and ſix from *Utrecht* to the Eaſt; three from *Cleves* to the Weſt, and twenty from *Collen* to the ſame. This City was taken in 1672 by the preſent *French* King, but was the Year after deſerted by the *French*. In 1678 there was a Peace agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*, and 1679 between the *Germans* and the *French*. It was anciently the Capital of the *Batavi* before the *Roman* Conqueſt, and by *Charlemaigne* made an Imperial City, but exempted about 1585. It ſtood out for the *Spaniards* in 1589, and was attack'd by *Skenk* a *Dutch* General, who entred it, but being repulſed, was drown'd in the *Wael*. In 1591 Prince *Maurice* took it after a ſharp Siege. It was founded by the *Catti*, and the Caſtle by *Julian* the Apoſtate. *Charles the Great* had a Palace here, which, together with the Town, was burn'd by the *Normans*, but rebuilt by the *Germans*. It is ſeated in a good Air on the ſide of a Hill, having three great dry Heaths on three ſides of it, and the *Wael* on the fourth. It hath been more fam'd in the Wars both Ancient and Modern than any other in the *Low-Countries*; and its Inhabitants have with ſmall force obtain'd many great Victories: They had a peculiar Law, That every Citizen ſhould have a compleat Set of Armour. *Pontanus.*

NIMETU-LAHITES, a kind of *Turkiſh* Monks, ſo called from their Founder *Nimetu-lahi*, famous for his Doctrine and the Auſterity of his Life. They meet every *Monday* Night to ſing Hymns to the praiſe of God. Thoſe who deſire to be receiv'd into this Order, muſt continue forty Days ſhut up in a Chamber, where they have only allowed them four Ounces of Food a Day, neither are any ſuffered to go to them. At the end of this faſt the other Religious take the Novice by the Hand and dance a Morrice-Dance, in which they make ſeveral extravagant Geſtures, during which exerciſe the Novice commonly happens to fall down in a Trance, at which time they ſay he receives ſome wonderful Revelation. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

NIMROD the Son of *Cuſh* and Grandchild of *Ham* lived *A. M.* 1879. It ſeems probable by the account *Bochart* gives us, *Canaan*, *Lib.* 1. *Chap.* 2. that the *Greeks* confounded *Bacchus* with *Nimrod*. See **BACCHUS**. The Scripture obſerves *Gen.* 10. 9. That he was a *great Hunter*, foraſmuch as at the firſt peopling of the World, when Humane kind was not yet multiplied into any great numbers, it was neceſſary for men to apply themſelves to Hunting for fear of being overpowered by the Beaſts. And the ſame thing appears from many *Greek* Fables. Tho the Suppoſititious *Beroſus* and *Annius* of *Viterbo* will have *Nimrod* to have been the *Saturn* of the Ancients, and that *Mercator* thinks him to have been *Ninus*; yet the moſt probable Opinion is, That he was *Belus* ſo often mentioned in prophane Hiſtory. *Nimrod* ſignifies Tygre, *Bel* Lord, or Powerful.

NINEVE, Lat. *Ninus*, an ancient and moſt celebrated City of *Aſſyria*, built by *Aſſur* about *A. M.* 1807, or *Ninus* (*Gen.* 10. 11.) or as others by *Nimrod*; ſee *Bochart Phaleg Lib.* IV. *Chap.* 12. *Diodorus Siculus* gives us a magnificent deſcription of it, and ſaith, it was 480 Stadia in compaſs; and the Scripture ſaith, it was a City of three Days Journey, which according to St. *Hieron.* is to be underſtood, not of the Length, but of the Tower or Circumference. It lies now in ruins, but out of it is ſprung a new City called *Moſul* or *Muſal* on the Weſt ſide of the *Tigris* in *Meſopotamia*, whereas *Nineve* was in *Aſſyria*, on the Eaſt Bank of that River. It was deſtroyed by *Nebuchadnezzar*'s Father *A. M.* 3235, built again, and was a great City in the time of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, until deſtroy'd in 1173 according to Sir *John Marſham*, *Chron. Lat.* 36. *Long.* 82.

NINOVE or *Nienove*, a ſmall City of the *Low-Countries* in the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Territories of *Aloſt*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*. It ſtands upon the River *Dender*, two Leagues South of *Aloſt*, in the middle between *Bruſſels* to the Eaſt, and *Oudenarde* to the Weſt.

NINUS, or *Aſſur*, whom *Euſebius* makes the firſt King of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, he built, or rather enlarged *Nineve*, conquered *Zoroaſter* King of the *Bactrians*, and married *Semiramis* of *Aſcalon*, ſubdued almoſt all *Aſia*, and died after a Reign of Two and fifty Years. We have no certainty that *Aſſur* mentioned in Scripture (*Gen.* 10. 11.) was the ſame with *Ninus* of the Ancients, the Son of *Belus*, as is commonly believed; it being more probable that *Ninus* lived not till about the time of *Deborah*, and that he only embelliſhed *Nineve*, whoſe Foundations had been laid long before by *Nimrod*, and beſtowed upon it the name of *Nineve*; that is, the *Abode or Habitation of* Ninus. *Voſſ. Chronolog. Hiſt. Univerſ. of the Biſhop of Meaux.*

NIOBE, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Wife to *Amphion* King of *Thebes*, being puft up with Pride for her Beauty and numerous Iſſue, ſhe arrogantly preferr'd them before the Children of *Latona*, at which ſhe being incenſed, cauſed them to be all killed, whereupon *Niobe* being ſeiz'd with extream grief was turn'd into a ſtone. That which gave occaſion to this Fable, is, That we find that extraordinary and overcoming ſorrows, make the party ſtiff and unmoveable like a ſtone, and therefore it is ſaid 1 *Sam.* 35 . 37. that *Nabal*'s Heart, upon hearing the account which his Wife gave him of *David*'s anger againſt him, died within him, and he became a ſtone.

NIPHATES, now *Curdo*, a part of Mount *Taurus* between *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*; from whence proceeds a River of the ſame name, which paſſing through *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*, empties it ſelf in the *Tigris*.

NIPHON, an Iſland of *Aſia* belonging to *Japan*, and the principal Province of that Empire, in which are *Meaco* and *Jedo*, the Royal Cities where the King reſides. It is about ſixty Leagues in compaſs. In this Iſland are five Provinces, *viz. Jamayſtera*, *Jetſegen*, *Jeſten*, *Ochio* and *Quanto*.

NIPHUS, called *Eutychius* and *Philotheus* (*Auguſtinus*) was of *Seſſa* or *Sueſſa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He taught Philoſophy in almoſt all the Univerſities of *Italy*; and beſides his Learning, was of a very pleaſant Humour, and good Company; only is blamed for having too much doated upon Women: He died about the Year 1537. He hath left ſeveral Works, as his *Commentaries upon* Ariſtotle; *a Treatiſe of the Immortality of the Soul againſt* Pomponatius; *divers Moral and State Treatiſes* publiſhed by *Naudæus* in Quarto; *Epiſtolæ Adverſus Aſtrologos*, *De inimicitiarum lucro*, *De armorum & literarum comparatione*, *De Tyranno & Rege*, *De Auguriis*, *De diebus criticis*, &c.

NISAN, the firſt Month in the *Hebrew* Calendar which anſwers to part of our *March* and *April*; famous for the Sacrifice to be offered on the firſt Day of it, and the Feaſt of *Eaſter*. *Sigon. in Calend. Hebr. Torniel.*

NISE or *Niſne*, which is alſo called *Niſſi Novogorod*, is a great City of *Moſcovy* built by the great Duke *Baſilius* upon the confluent of the *Occa* and *Volga*, and had that name becauſe moſt of its Inhabitants came from *Novogorod*. It is a place of great Trade, and is inhabited by *Moſcovites*, *Tartars* and *Hollanders*, and is called the *Lower Novogorod*. It lies 100 *German* Miles from *Moſcow* to the North Eaſt, and forty from *Wologda* to the S. E.

NISIBIN, Lat. *Niſibis*, the Capital of *Meſopotamia*, of great Antiquity. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Colony of the *Romans*, and is mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbiſhop's See, and the Capital of *Diarbeck* under the *Turks*. It ſtands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris* under Mount *Taurus*, thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the Weſt, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and ſeventy five from *Taurus* to the South-Weſt. Eccleſiaſtical Authors make frequent mention of the Protection this City received from its Biſhop, St. *James*, when it was Beſieged by *Sapor* King of *Perſia* in 338, who, by his Prayers ſcattered his Armies. *Theodoret. Plin. Strabo.*

NISITA, Lat. *Neſis*, a ſmall Iſland of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, three Miles from *Pozzuolo*. In 1550 there was found here the Marble Sepulchre of a *Roman* Citizen, having a lighted Lamp in a Glaſs Vial or Bottle, which had no opening nor vent at all, which was very extraordinary. As ſoon as this Bottle was broke the Lamp went out; the flame of this Lamp was exceeding bright and lively, and the Glaſs was not blackened or ſtained in the leaſt, which was an evident Argument, that it was pure Æthereal Fire, which caſts no Smoke. *Licetus de Lucern. antiquis.*

NISMES, Lat. *Nemauſus*, *Nemauſium*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*, which was a *Roman* Colony of great Antiquity, as appears by many Monuments yet remaining, the moſt conſiderable whereof is the Amphitheatre, the form of which is round, and built of hewn ſtone of an extraordinary bigneſs, with Seats for Spectators. The outſide of it is encompaſs'd with Pillars and Corniches, where are ſtill to be ſeen the *Roman* Eagles, and the figures of *Romulus* and *Remus* ſuckled by a Wolf. Without the City is to be ſeen the Temple of *Diana*, the great Tower call'd by the Inhabitants *Tour magne*, with divers other Antiquities, and the Fountain mentioned by *Auſonius*;

> *Non Aponus potu, vitrea non luce Nemauſus*
> *Purior, æquoreo non plenior amne Timavus.*

The ancient Medals found in and about this City prove it to have been a Colony of the Soldiers whom *Auguſtus* brought back with him from *Egypt*, after the Conqueſt of that Province as repreſenting a Crocodile bound to a Palm-tree, with theſe letters *Col. Nem.* which import *Colonia Nemauſus*, or *Nemauſenſium*, which Medal conſtitutes at preſent the Arms of *Niſmes*. Another conſiderable Monument is the Square-houſe, ſo call'd, being a long ſquare building ſeventy four Foot in length, and one and forty Foot ſix Inches broad: Some have thought this to be the *Baſilica* which *Adrian* the Emperor built at *Niſmes*, but the *Baſilica* had their Pillars within, whereas this building, like the Temples, hath them without; wherefore it ſeems very probable, that this Square-houſe was formerly a Temple of the *Romans*, who were uſed to build their Temples long ſquare for their Figure. The Situation of *Niſmes* is the moſt pleaſant of any other of the whole Province, as having on the one ſide of it Hills covered with Vines and all manner of Fruit-Trees, and on the other ſide of it, a great and fruitful Plain. It is a very fair City, and an Epiſcopal See, lying in the middle between *Avignon* to the Eaſt, and *Montpelier* to the Weſt, ſeven Leagues from either. This City was in ſubjection to the *Goths* till the time of *Charles Martel*; afterwards had its own Counts, and was united to the Crown in 1214. *Long.* 25. 05. *Lat.* 43. 06. *Sueton. Strabo. Du Cheſne. Spon.*

NISSA, a conſiderable City of *Turkey* in *Servia*, ſituate upon the River *Nichawa*, which falls into the *Morava*; fifteen *German* Miles North from *Scopia*, twelve Weſt of *Giuſtandil*, and forty two N. W. from *Theſſalonica*, memorable for the defeat of the *Turks* by the Imperialiſts, on the twenty fourth of *September* 1689, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whereupon all *Servia* and *Albania* ſubmitted to the Emperor, as did the Town next day after the Victory; but it was retaken by the *Turks* in 1690, after a Siege of three Weeks. It's ſtrong by its Situation, capable of being improved, and has five *Moſques*. It's ſeated in a fruitful and pleaſant Soil.

NISSE, or *Niſi*, Lat. *Nyſa*, a City of *Armenia the leſſer*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cæſarea*, famous for having had St. *Gregory* for its Prelate. There was of old a City of this name in the *Indies*, built by *Bacchus*.

NISUS, King of *Megara* in *Achaia*, had amongſt his fair Hair a lock of a purple colour, which he kept with great care, as that upon which the Preſervation of his Kingdom depended, but *Scylla* his Daughter being fallen in love with *Minos* King of *Crete*, who beſieged the City of *Megara*, cut off her Father's lock, and ſo delivered her Native Country to its Enemies; whereupon *Niſus* died for grief, and, as the Poets feign, was changed to an *Oſprey*, and *Scylla* finding her ſelf ſcorned by *Minos* died of Deſpair, and was chang'd into a Lark. This Fable reſembles the true Story of *Samſon*, in whoſe Hair, cut by *Dalila*, lay all his ſtrength. *Apollodor. Ovid Metam. Lib.* 8.

NITHARDUS, Abbot of St. *Riquier*, was much eſteem'd in the IXth. Century. His Father *Angelbert* was a great Lord, and *Bertha* his Mother was Daughter to *Charlemagne*. He was kill'd by the *Danes* in the Year 853. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Wars between the three Sons of *Lewis* the *Debonnair.* Intituled, *Libri IV. De Diſcordia Filiorum Ludovici Pii. Pithæus*, Printed it in 8vo. in 1588, and afterwards *Du Cheſne* inſerted it in the ſecond Volume of the *French* Hiſtorians. The Hiſtory begins at the Death of *Charles the Great*, in 814, and ends in 843, *St. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. T. IV. De Abbot S. Ricardi.*

NITHISDALE, a County in the South of *Scotland* near the Borders. having *Clidſale* on the North, *Anandale* on the Eaſt, *Solway firth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the Weſt. It gives Title to an Earl of the Family of *Maxwell.*

NITOCRIS, Queen of *Babylon*, was the Mother of *Labinetus*, dethron'd by *Cyrus.* She turned the Courſe of the River *Euphrates*, which ran ſtreight through the City, another way, to hinder the Enemies from coming unawares upon them by the rapid courſe of that River; ſhe caus'd alſo a Bridge to be built over it; and ordered her Tomb over the Principal Gate of the City, with an Inſcription, which promiſed great Treaſures to the Opener of it, which *Darius* having done, found nothing in it but theſe words for his pains, *Hadſt thou not been the moſt Covetous of all Men, thou wouldſt not have troubled the Repoſe of the Dead. Herod.*

NITRIA, a Mountain of *Egypt* famous for having been the Retreat of many holy Anchorets.

NITRIA, called by the Inhabitants *Nitracht*, a City of the upper *Hungary*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gran.* It ſtands upon a ſmall River of the ſame Name, ten *German* Miles from *Presburg* to the Eaſt, the ſame from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhauſel.* It's Capital of a Province of the ſame Name.

NITT, the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Curland* in *Germany.*

NIVATA, a Province of *Japan*, with a City of the ſame Name in the Province called *Quanto. Sanſon.*

NIUCHE, Lat. *Niucanum*, called alſo *Tenduc* and *Charchir*, a Kingdom in the *Aſian Tartary*, the King whereof has lately conquered *China.*

NIVERNOIS: See NEVERS.

NIVILLE, a ſmall but ſtrong Town of the *Low-Countries* in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, and Quarter of *Bruſſels*, ſtill under the King of *Spain.* It ſtands twelve Miles S. of *Bruſſels* and eighteen N. E. of *Mons.*

NIXIDII, certain Gods worſhipped by the *Romans*, and ſuppos'd by them to be the helpers of Women in their Child-bed-throes, from the Word *Nixus*, which ſignifies *the throws of a Woman in Labour.* They were three in Number. The *Romans* placed their Statues in the Capitol, over againſt the Altar of *Minerva.* It's ſaid, the *Romans* brought 'em out of *Syria* after the Defeat of *Antiochus.* They repreſented theſe Gods in the poſture *of Women in Labour*, *Ovid. Feſtus.*

NIZYNUM, a large and ſtrong Town of *Ukrania*, on the Borders of the Dukedom of *Czarnich*, beyond the *Boriſthenes*, taken from the *Coſſacks* in 1652, by *Caſimir* King of *Poland.*

NOAH, the Patriarch, Son of *Lamech*, who was born *An. Mund.* 1057; and he alone, with his Family, preſerv'd from the Deluge in an Ark, to re-people the World after that Univerſal judgment. God having reſolv'd to puniſh the Abominations of Mankind by an univerſal Deluge, and willing to ſave *Noah*, commanded him to build the Ark, which he perfected in 100 Years, during which, the People continuing impenitent, he was ordered to take in Food for himſelf and the Beaſts that were to be preſerv'd, and to enter the Ark with his three Sons *Sem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*, and their three Wives; and God having ſhut it on the out-ſide, the Waters begun and continued to fall for forty Days, and deſtroy'd all the Living-creatures of the Earth, whilſt the Ark, the Figure of the Church, ſav'd the Patriarch and his Family. After 150 Days, that the Surface of the Earth was thus covered, there aroſe a Wind that diminiſhed the Flood, and ſeven Months after its beginning the Ark reſted upon a Mountain of *Armenia*; ſome think upon Mount *Taurus*; others hold it was upon one of the *Gordiens.* St. *Epiphanes* ſays, That in his time they ſhew'd ſome of its remains in this laſt place. *Noah* having ſent a Crow and a Pigeon out to know by their return, what condition the Land was in, came out of the Ark 357 Days after he had gone into it, *An. Mund.* 1657. and rais'd an Altar to Sacrifice in acknowledgment of his particular delivery. God was pleas'd with his Gratitude, and bleſs'd him and his Family. After this they began to till the Land, and plant Vines; but *Noah* having drank of the Juice, whoſe force he was not aware of, became drunk, and uncovering himſelf, was derided by *Ham*, but the other Sons hid his Nakedneſs, whereupon he curſed the firſt. *Noah* died *An. Mund.* 2006, the 950th of his Age, and 350 after the Deluge, *Gen.* 6. 9. *Joſeph. Torniel. Sponde. Bochart.*

NOAILLES, a Country-Town in *Limoiſin* in *France*, which has given its Name to the Houſe of *Noailles.*

NOCERA, Lat. *Nuceria*, a City of *Italy* in *Umbria* of great Antiquity, and a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope, ſeated at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*, ſixteen Miles from *Spoletto* to the N. and fifteen from *Camerino* to the W.

NOCERA, called for diſtinction *Nocera di Pagani*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principality* which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino.* It ſtands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the S. W. and two and twenty from *Naples* to the S. There is alſo a Town of this Name in *Calabria*, eight Miles from *Amantea* to the S. and three from the *Tyrrhenean-Sea*, by the Latin Hiſtorians called *Nuceria*, and *Alfaterna. Hoffman.*

NOCTURNA. The *Roman* Catholicks beſtow this name upon that part of the Church Office or Prayers, which they alſo call *Matutina* or *Mattins*, which are commonly divided into three *Nocturns*, ſo called, becauſe they were us'd to be ſung onely by Night; which is ſtill obſerv'd in ſome Cathedral Churches, where they ſing their *Mattins* at Midnight, in imitation of the Primitive Chriſtians, who by reaſon of the Heathen Emperor's Perſecutions, were forc'd to meet at Night, which gave their Adverſaries occaſion of loading them with moſt abominable Calumnies. *F. Simeon.*

NODINUS, a Heathen God, who, as St. *Auſtin* tells us from *Varro*, was worſhipped by the *Romans*, as having the care of making the Nodes and Joints of the Corn-ſtalks. St. *Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

NOELL *(Edward)* deſcended of an ancient and noble Family in *Leiceſterſhire*, was made Baronet *An.* 1611, 9. *Jac.* ſoon after the erection of that Degree of Honour, and was afterwards advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Noell* of *Ridlington*, 14 *Jac.* And having married *Julian* the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, created Lord *Hicks* of *Ilmington* in *Warwickſhire*, and Viſcount *Campden* of *Campden* in *Gloceſterſhire May* 5. 4. *Car.* I. he obtained a Grant of theſe Titles to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body in reverſion, in caſe the ſaid Sir *Baptiſt* ſhould die without Iſſue; and accordingly enjoy'd 'em afterwards. He was engag'd in the Civil Wars, and receiv'd firſt a Commiſſion from King *Ch.* I. to raiſe 500 Horſe, and a ſecond to raiſe three Regiments of Horſe, and three of Foot, but died in that King's Garriſon in *Oxford*, in 1643, leaving two Sons, *Baptiſt* and *Henry*, and two Daughters. *Baptiſt*, his Son and Heir, firſt married *Ann*, Eldeſt Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he had two Sons, who died Infants: ſecondly, *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Lovet* of *Liſcombe*, Widow of *Edward*, Earl of *Bath*, by whom he had no Iſſue that liv'd: thirdly, *Elizabeth*, one of the four Daughters and Co-heirs of *Thomas*, Lord *Wotton*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Edward* and *Henry*, and four Daughters. *Mary*, married to *James*, Earl of *Northampton*, and *Juliana*, to the Lord *Allington*: his fourth Wife is, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Mountague*, late Earl of *Lindſey*, by whom he has had Iſſue three Sons, *Lindſey*, who died an Infant; *Baptiſt* and *James*, and three Daughters; *Catharine*, married to *John*, Lord *Roos*, only Son to *John* Earl of *Rutland*; *Bridget* and *Martha. Dugdale.*

NOETUS, an Hereſiarch, and Maſter to *Sabellius*, who confounded the Nature and Perſons of the Trinity.

NOGARO, or *Nogarol*, upon the River *Modou*, in Latin, *Nogariolum*, or *Nugariolum.* A City of *France*, and Capital of the lower *Armagnac*, where three Provincial Councils were celebrated, in 1290, 1303, and 1316.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, Lat. *Nogentum Rotrudum*, *Novidunum*, and *Neodunum*; the faireſt Village in *France*, famous for its Manufactures of Serges, Linen, and Leather. The Capital of the County of *la Perche*, upon the River *Huyſn*, 14 Leagues from *Chartres*, (the Capital of *la Beauſſe*) and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

NOGENT LE ROY, Lat. *Nonigentum Regium*, a Town in *la Beauſſe*, upon the River *Eure*, between *Dreux* and *Chartres.*

NOGENT SUR SEINE, Lat. *Nonigentum ad Sequanam*, a fine Town of *Champagne*, upon the River *Seine.*

NOGENT L'ARTAUD, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marne*, below *Chaſteau Thierri.*

NOIA, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to *Bari.* There is alſo a Dukedom of the ſame Name in the *Baſilicate*, near to *Calabria.*

NOION, or *Noyon*, Lat. *Noviomus*, called by *Cæſar*, *Noviodunum Belgarum*; and by *Ptolemy*, *Noviomagus Vadicaſſium.* A City of *France*, in *Picardy*, near the River *Oiſe*, belonging to the Government of the *Iſle of France*, with a Biſhop's See, and Title of an Earldom. The Biſhoprick of *Vermandois* was transferred hither in 520, when the Capital of that Province, called *Auguſta Viromanduorum*, was ruined by the *Barbarians.* This City was burnt, together with its Cathedral, in 1131, and had the ſame miſhap twice or thrice ſince, as in 1152, and in 1228. *Noyon* is at preſent a fair City, adorned with fine Buildings, Fountains, and ſumptuous Churches, that of our Lady being the Cathedral. It hath the convenience of the River *Oiſe*, which is about a quarter of a League diſtant from it, and hath a Haven at *Pont l'Eveque*. It is watered with the River *Verſe*, which receives thoſe of *Galliole* and *la Marguerite*. This City is famous for having been the Birth-place of *Calvin*. A Peace was concluded here in 1516, between *Charles* V. and *Francis* I. *Henry* IV. of *France*, took it from the *League* in 1532, after he had thrice defeated the Army that came to its Relief. The Duke of *Mayenne* made himſelf Maſter of it the Year after. The Biſhop of *Noyon* is Earl and Peer of *France*. *Du Cheſne. Recherches des Antiq. de France. Jaques le Vaſſeur Annal. de Noyon. San. Marth. Gall. Chriſtian. Papir. Maſſ. Deſcript. Flum. Galliæ. Thuan.*

NOLA, a City and Colony of the *Romans* in *Campania Fœlix*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*. It is a very ancient City, and hath many Signs of Antiquity ſtill remaining. *Hannibal* beſieged it in vain, in 540 of *Rome*, and it was at the Gates of this City that *Claudius Marcellus* fought him. *Auguſtus* died in, or near this City, *A. C.* 14. the 19th of *Auguſt*. It is alſo famous for having been the Birth-place of *Paulinus*, who was afterwards Biſhop of it. It ſtands 14 Miles from *Naples*, towards the E. near the River *Agno*. *Ambroſ. Lion. Hiſtor. of Nola & Leandr. Albert. Deſc. Italiæ.*

NOLI, Lat. *Naulum, Naulium*, a ſmall City in the State of *Genoua*, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Genoua*. It ſtands in a Plain on the Shores of the *Ligurian*-Sea, but has no Harbour, and was once a Free-State, but now ſubject to the State of *Genoua*, from which City it ſtands 31 Miles to the Weſt, between *Savona* and *Albengua*.

NOMADES, the Name of ſeveral Nations in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; ſo called from the *Greek* word νέμεσθαι, which ſignifies *to feed Cattle*, becauſe their Chief Buſineſs and Occupation was, to feed their Cattle, as the *Tartars* now do, and ſome other Nations, as the *Arabians*, &c.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, Lat. *Nomen Dei*, a City of *Terra Firma*, which is a Province upon the Streights of *Panama*, in *Caſtile del Oro*, 25 Leagues from *Panama* to the N. on the North-Sea, Eaſtward from *Porto Bello*, and has a noble and ſafe Harbor, but is now forſaken, becauſe of its unhealthful Air. Sir *Francis Drake* ſack'd this Town in 1572. In 1614, it was demoliſhed by the King of *Spain*'s Orders, and *Porto Bello* built with its Materials.

NOMENTO, or *Nomentano*, an Epiſcopal City formerly in the Country of the *Sabines*, which at preſent is but a Village belonging to the Dukedom of *Monte Ritondo*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It was formerly the Capital of the *Nomentii*, and much talk'd of in Claſſick Authors.

NOMENY, Lat. *Nomenium*, a great Town in the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, upon the River *Seile*, (*Salia*) between *Vic* and *Metz*, 5 Miles from *Nancy* to the S. and 7 from *Marſal* to the S. E.

NOMOCANON, a Collection of Canons, with the Addition of thoſe Civil-Laws to which they refer. *Joannes Antiochenus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, made the firſt *Nomocanon*, about the Year 554, which was divided into 50 Titles, to which he reduced all Eccleſiaſtical Matters. *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, made another *Nomocanon*, or a comparing of the Laws with the Canons, about the Year 883, the ſeveral Matters therein being reduced to 14 Heads or Titles. *Balſamon* writ a Commentary upon it, about the Year 1180, taking notice of what was, and what was not in uſe in his time, and the Places of the *Baſilici*, that is, the Ordinances of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, where ſome Laws of the *Digeſta*, and *Code* of *Juſtinian*, or ſome Chapter of *Juſtinian*'s Novels, had been inſerted, to make up this New Body of Law, which was then received amongſt the *Greeks*. In the Year 1255, *Arſenius*, Monk of Mount *Athos*, made a new *Nomocanon*, to which he hath added Notes, ſhewing the Conformity of the Imperial Laws with the Patriarchal Conſtitutions. *Matthæus Blaſtares*, Monk of the Order of St. *Baſilius*, in 1335, made a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, and the Civil Laws that did agree with, and anſwer to them, which *Nomocanon* of his he called *Syntagma*, that is, *A Collection of Canons and Laws relating to each other*. Doujat. *Hiſt. du Droit. Canon.*

NONA, Nat. *Ænona*, a Sea-Port Town of *Dalmatia*, which is now a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara* or *Zadar*, 10 Miles from *Zara* to the North, between that City and *Segna*. The *Sclavonians* call it *Nin*. It is under the *Venetians*, and well fortified.

NONES. The Ninth Day before the *Ides*, *i. e.* the Seventh or the Fifth Day of the Month. In the Months of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; the *Nones* are the Seventh, but in the other Months, upon the Fifth. *Roſin. Antiq. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. See *Calends*.

NONIUS MARCELLUS, an Eminent Grammarian and Peripatetick Philoſopher of *Tibur*. He wrote a Treatiſe, *De Proprietate Sermonum*, conſiſting of Nine Chapters, and printed at *Paris*, 1614, with *Mercier*'s Notes upon it.

NONNUS, a *Greek* Poet, called *Panopolita*, becauſe he was of *Panopolis* in *Egypt*, according to *Suidas*. He lived in the Vth Century. He writ a Poem in Heroick Verſe, whoſe Title was, *Dionyſiacorum, Lib. XLVIII.* which *Gerard Falkenberg* got out of the Library of *Joan. Sambucus*, and printed it at *Antwerp*, in 1569, and which *Eilhardus Lubinus* of *Roſtock*, ſince tranſlated into *Latin*, and it was Re-printed at *Hanaw*, in 1610, with the Notes of ſome Learned Men. The ſame Author made alſo a Paraphraſe in Verſe upon the *Goſpel of St. John*, which *Aldus Manutius* firſt publiſhed in *Greek* at *Venice*, in the Year 1501, and it was afterwards tranſlated into *Latin*, by *Chriſtoph. Hegendorphius*, *Joan. Bordatus*, and *Erardus Hedeneccius*, whereof we have ſeveral Editions, with the Notes of *Franciſcus Nanſius*, *Daniel Heinſius*, and [illegible]. It is alſo printed in *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Suidas.* v. [illegible]. *Sixt. Senenſ. Bibl. San. Le Mire de Script. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Nanſius. Silburg.*

NONSUCH, a Stately and Royal Palace, not far from *Epſom*, in the County of *Surry*. It is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant part of the Country, in regard of which, and the Magnificence of its Structure, it was called *Nonſuch*. It was built by King *Henry* VIII. and hath a delightful Park.

NORADIN, Son of *Sanguin*, Sultan of *Aleppo* and *Nineve*, ſurpaſs'd his Father in his Qualifications and Succeſſes, notwithſtanding he had been the moſt Potent, and beſt qualify'd Prince that had then govern'd the *Turks*. *Noradin* and his Brother divided their Fathers Dominions after his Death, which happen'd at the Siege of *Cologembar* upon *Euphrates*, in the Year 1143. By this Diviſion, *Noradin* was made Sultan of *Aleppo*, and in a ſhort time, he became one of the moſt conſiderable Princes in *Aſia*. He was poſſeſs'd of all the Qualities of a great General, being equally Prudent and Brave; awake upon every occaſion, and always ready to make his advantage of an Opportunity. He had likewiſe a great deal of Humanity and Probity in him, and was alſo Pious upon the Principles of his own Religion. One of his firſt Exploits, was the Defeat of *Jocelin de Courtenai*, Earl of *Edeſſa*, whoſe Troops he ſo entirely defeated, that *Jocelin* had much ado to diſengage his own Perſon, and recover *Samoſata*, whither he retir'd with but a very few of his Forces. The greateſt part of his Dominions fell into the Hands of *Noradin*, who ſtill puſh'd his Conqueſts further, upon the Miſcarriage of the *Croiſade* at the Siege of *Damaſcus*, in the Year 1148. Upon this Juncture, he enter'd the Principality of *Antioch* with a great Army, gain'd a Battel againſt Prince *Raymond*, who was kill'd upon the Spot, after which he made himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſs of *Harenc*, and moſt of the Places of Strength: He ſurpriz'd the Earl of *Edeſſa* in an Ambuſcade, and kept him in Chains at *Aleppo* till he died: He likewiſe expelled the *Greeks* out of the whole Earldom of *Edeſſa*, to whom the Counteſs, and *Baldwin* King of *Jeruſalem*, had reſign'd it. This Prince likewiſe made himſelf Maſter of the Town and Territory of *Damaſcus*. *Baldwin* made a vigorous Effort to ſtop the Progreſs of this Victorious Sultan, and indeed did it to the purpoſe, having defeated him more than once, behaving himſelf in the War with that advantage of Character, that even *Noradin*, his Enemy, admir'd him; for 'tis ſaid, that when *Baldwin* was poyſon'd by his Phyſician, *Noradin* refus'd to make uſe of the Occaſion, and take the advantage of the Diſorder of his Subjects, ſaying withal, *That 'twas more proper to Condole with his Friends, and Lament the Death of ſo Brave a Prince, that had not left his Equal behind him.* Soon after he made himſelf Maſter of all *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*, and carry'd his Conqueſt beyond *Cilicia*, into the Dominions of the Sultan of *Iconium*, whom he defeated in a ſet Battel. Afterwards he had a fair pretence for a Deſcent upon *Egypt*. Sultan *Sanar*, who was diſpoſſeſs'd by *Dorgan*, begging his Protection. This War was manag'd by *Syracon*, his General, who after ſeveral Revolutions of Fortune gain'd his Point; and having defeated the Enemy, he Aſſaſſinated *Sanar*, whom he came to Aſſiſt, and died himſelf the firſt Year of his Uſurpation, ſettling the Succeſſion upon his Nephew *Saladin*. *Noradin* likewiſe died in the Year 1173. After which, his Widow marry'd *Saladin*, by whom his Son was diſpoſſeſs'd of his Dominions. *Gulielmus Tyrius. Maimburg. Hiſt. de Croiſades. Bayle Diction. Hiſt.*

NORBEN, a Sea-Port of *Norway*, much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *German* Merchants till 1394, that the *Swedes* took it, and did them great Damage. It's now called *Bergen*. *Crantz*.

NORCIA, Lat. *Nurſia*, a ſmall City of *Umbria*, in the Dominions of the Church, formerly a Biſhop's Sea. It ſtands amongſt the Hills, near the *Appennine*, by the River *Fredda*, 6 Miles from the *Marchia Anconitana* to the South, between *Aquila* to the Eaſt, and *Spoleto* to the South, 13 Miles from either. It is famous for having been the Birth-place of St. *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, as alſo of *Sertorius*, the great *Roman* Commander ſlain in *Spain*.

NORDEN, Lat. *Nordenum*, a City of *Germany* in *Eaſt-Friezland*, with a conſiderable Harbor upon the *German* Ocean, under the Earl of *Eaſt-Friezland*, 16 Miles from *Embden* to the North.

NORDLINGEN, Lat. *Nerolinga*, *Alæ Flaviæ*, a City of *Schwaben*, in 1251, made a free Imperial City. It ſtands upon the River *Eger*, 4 *German* Miles from *Lawingen* to the North, 10 from *Werden* to the South-Weſt, and as many from *Ingolſtadt* to the Weſt, between the Territories of the Duke of *Newberg*, and the Count of *Oetingen*, famous by a Defeat of the *Swedes* in 1644, and a Victory of the *Swedes* and *French* againſt the *Bavarians*, in 1645, though otherwiſe inconſiderable but for its Fairs.

NORFOLK, Lat. *Norfolcia*, is a large Maritime County of *England*, and very near an Iſland of it ſelf, bounded on the North and Eaſt with the Ocean, Weſtward with the Great *Ouſe*, which parts it from *Lincoln* and *Cambridgeſhires*, Southward with the *Little Ouſe* and *Wavency*, which divide it from *Suffolk*. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is about 50 Miles. Its Breadth from North to South 30; the whole divided into 31 Hundreds, wherein are 660 Pariſhes, and 31 Market-Towns, which is an Argument of its Populouſneſs. The Ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Suffolk*, *Huntington* and *Chambridgeſhires*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Iceni*, and their Country made part of the Kingdom of the Eaſt Angles during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, which now with *Suffolk*, makes the Dioceſs of *Norwich*. Here the Air is ſomewhat ſharp, whereby the Spring and Harveſt are the more backward. The Soil differs very much; for there are Fens and Heaths, Sand and Clay Ground, light and deep Meadows and Paſture, Arable and Woody; ſo that taking the County all together, it affords enough for Pleaſure and Profit, that being ſupplied in one part which is defective in another. But of all Parts of *Norfolk*, *Marſhland*, and *Fleg*, are counted the richeſt, that for Paſture, this for Corn. This County particularly abounds in Rabbets. The Sea on the other ſide yields ſuch abundance of Herrings beyond all other Places, eſpecially nigh *Yarmouth*, that there is a yearly Fair kept on *Michaelmas-day* for the Sale of them. Beſides the Rivers aforeſaid which border upon this County, you will find here the *Yare*, which is of ſpecial Note for its plenty of a certain Fiſh, called a Ruff, whoſe Body is all prickled over. The Tail and Fins ſpotted with black Specks. The *Norfolk* Men are counted induſtrious, and generally ſo ſucceſsful in the Study of our Common Law, that moſt People wiſh rather to have a *Norfolk* Man their Councel than Adverſary. Beſides *Norwich*, the Chief Town of the County, there are ſeveral others of Note, which will be treated of in their proper Places. *Yarmouth* and *Lyn* are its two Principal Sea-Ports, which with *Norwich*, *Thetford*, and *Caſtle-Riſing*, chuſe two Parliament-men each, beſides the Knights of the Shire. This County has often been dignified with the Title of an Earldom. The firſt that had the Title of Duke, was *Thomas*, Lord *Mowbray*, Great Grand-Child of King *Edward* I. by the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas de Brotherton*, a Son of the aforeſaid King, but the Title expiring with the Family, in the Perſon of *John Mowbray*, it was conferred *Anno* 1475, by King *Edward* IV. upon *Richard*, Duke of *York*, with whom it died again. But *Anno* 1483, it was revived again by King *Edward*, in the Perſon of *John*, Lord *Howard*, deſcended from the ſaid Lady *Margaret*: In which Line it has continued ever ſince. It being at preſent injoy'd by his Grace, *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surry*, and *Norwich*.

NORIMBURG: See **NUREMBERG**.

NORIN, a Fortreſs of *Dalmatia*, between the Rivers *Narenta* and *Norin*, which is an Arm or Branch of the former, and runs into it again. Some ſuppoſe this River took its Name from a City *Nero* built upon the Banks of it, and on which he beſtowed his Name. This Fort is in the Poſſeſſion of the Republick of *Venice*; and not far from it to the North, is the City *Metrovich*, where all the *Turks* Houſes are diſtinguiſhed by Turrets from thoſe of the *Greek* Chriſtians that dwell there. On the other ſide, about two Miles from the Port, towards the South, there is an Iſland called *Opus*, made by the two Branches of *Narenta*, and the Waters of the *Gulf of Venice*, where the *Venetians*, in 1685, built a Fort in a moſt advantageous Situation, which commands the River. *P. Coronelli Deſcrip. of the Morea.*

NORKOPING, a ſmall City in *Sweden*, between two Lakes, five Miles from the *Baltick-Sea*, in the Province of *Oſtrogothia*, by the River *Motala*, 10 Miles Eaſt from the Lake *Veter*.

NORMANDY, Lat. *Normannia*, a great and fruitful Province in *France*, with the Title of a Dukedom. It contains Part of the Ancient *Neuſtria*, and hath *Picardy* and the *Iſle of France* on the Eaſt, the *Britiſh Sea* on the North, *Bretaigne* on the Weſt, and *la Beauſſe*, *le Maine*, and *la Perche* on the South. Its length from *Giſors* to *Cherburg*, is about 72 Leagues, an[illegible] Breadth about 30, and it Circuits 240. It is commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Normandy*; the *Upper* contains Four Bailiwicks, viz. *Rouan*, *Evreux*, *Caux*, and *Giſors*; the *Lower* compriſeth Three, *Alenzon*, *Caen*, and *Conſtantine*; *Roan* is the Capital of the Province, with an Archbiſhop's See, having under it the Biſhopricks of *Liſieux*, *Bayeux*, *Coutances*, *Evreux*, *Avranches*, and *Seez*; the reſt of its moſt conſiderable Cities, are *Caen*, an Univerſity, *Diepe*, *Falaiſe*, *Havre de Grace*, *Pont de l'Arche*, *Argenton*, *Alenzon*, *Giſors*, *Caudebec*, *Cherburg*, *St. Lo*, *Vire*, *Carentan*, *Quillebauf*, *Honfleur*, *Lire*, *Vernon*, &c. *Normandy* abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Fruits, more eſpecially in Apples and Pears; with which they make great Store of Cyder and Perry, the ordinary Drink of that Country; but it wants Wine. It is watered with the Rivers *Seine*, *Eure*, *Riſle*, *Touque*, *Dive*, *Orne*, *Vire*, *Selune*, *See*, *Soule*, *Ouve*, and *Eu*, which are the chiefeſt. It abounds with many Foreſts, Quarries of Stone, Medicinal Waters, Mines of Iron, and ſome of Copper; and other Metals; has produc'd great and excellent Men, and the People are generally witty, but haſty and addicted to Law, eſpecially the meaner ſort, the Gentry being valiant and generous; neither is there any Province in *France* that abounds more with Gentry than this. They count 100 Cities and Towns in this Province, beſides 150 great Villages. The great Trade of the Inhabitants conſiſts in Cattle and Linen Cloth, Herbs proper for Dying, and Smiths Coal. *Clovis* firſt made this Country a Province, and a Part of the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*. After this, the *Normans*, a People come from the North, as their Name imports, having with their Piracies infeſted the Sea Coaſts of ſeveral Countries, at laſt Landed in *France*, in the Reign of *Charles the Bald*, and dreadfully waſted and ruined the Country, which Invaſions of theirs continued Eighty Years, obliging the *French* to pay them Tribute, and thoſe Sums of Money ſerved only to allure them the more to make their Incurſions. They thrice laid Siege to *Paris*, and did ſo affright the Inhabitants of that great City in the IXth Century, that they made it part of their Publick Prayers, *That God would be pleaſed to deliver them from the Fury of the* Normans. King *Charles the Simple* made a Treaty with them, and gave his Daughter in Marriage to *Rollo* their Commander, and beſtowed upon him the Province of *Normandy*, with the Title of Duke, upon Condition of doing Homage for it to the King of *France*. This happened in 912, and *Rollo* ſubmitting himſelf to be baptized, took the Name of *Robert*. The *Normans* had ſo great an eſteem for their firſt Duke, becauſe of his Juſtice and Equity, that they ſeem ſtill to call him to their Aſſiſtance in their common Exclamation of *Haro*, or *Ha Row*, uſed by none but themſelves. This *Rollo*, or *Robert*, was the Father of *William* I. ſurnam'd *Longſword*, who was Father of *Richard* I. call'd *The Old*, and ſurnamed *Without Fear* or *Dread Nought*, who left *Richard* II. ſurnamed *The Good*, who had for his Succeſſor, *Robert* II. who of *Herleve* or *Herlot*, as ſome of our Hiſtorians ſay, a Gentleman's Daughter, had *William*, ſurnamed *The Baſtard*, and call'd afterwards *Conqueror*, upon his Conqueſt of *England* in 1066, by whom [illegible] Province was united to the Crown of *England* till 1202, when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry* V. about 1420 re-conquered this Dutchy, but his Son loſt it again about 1450, ſince which time it hath been annexed to the Crown of *France*. *Du Cheſne. Recherches & Antiq. de Normandie. Joan Nagerel. Deſcript. de Normand. Claudius du Moulin. Hiſt. Gener. de Normand.*

NORRIS (*Henry*) deſcended of an ancient and noble Family of *Berks*, a Branch of the Houſe of *Speke* in *Lancaſhire*, ſucceeded Sir *William Compton*, as Uſher of the Black rod to King *Henry* the Eighth, by whom he was alſo made Gentleman of the Privy-chamber, and Conſtable of *Wallingford* Caſtle, the 29th of *November*, in the 27th of his Reign. But there being a ſolemn Tournament held at *Greenwich* the firſt of *May* following, wherein *George Bullen*, Viſcount *Rochford*, was chief Challenger, and this *Henry* Principal Defendant, the King departed thence on a ſudden, no body knowing why; but it's ſaid, it was becauſe he obſerved the Queen drop her Handkerchief, wherewith ſome ſuppoſed her Favourite did wipe his Face: However the Queen and both the Combatants were committed next morning to the Tower, and all three ſoon after put to death. It's ſaid the King was troubled to ſee *Norris* die, and that he offered him his Pardon, if he did but confeſs what he was accuſed of, to which he making this reſolute Anſwer, *That in his Conſcience he thought the Queen clear of what ſhe was charged with, but whether ſhe were or not, he could not accuſe her of any thing, and that he had rather undergo a thouſand Deaths than betray the Innocent*: The King cry'd, *Hang him, Hang him*. *Henry* his Son and Heir being thirty Years of Age, in 7 *Eliz.* was Knighted at his own Houſe at *Rycot*, and in the 14 of Queen *Eliz.* ſent Embaſſador into *France*, where he managed his buſineſs with ſuch Prudence and Honour, that in conſideration thereof, and his Fathers ſuffering for her Mother, he was advanced to the Dignity of Peer of *England*? his eldeſt Son *William* died before him, leaving the Lord *Francis* his Son and Heir, a Man of high Spirit, who died in the 20th. Year of King *James* the Firſt, leaving Iſſue one only Daughter, who became the Wife of *Edward Wray*, Groom of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* I. which *Edward* had Iſſue by her one ſole Daughter and Heir, firſt married to *Edward*, ſecond Son to *Edward* Earl of *Dorſet*, and afterwards to *Mountague*, Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, which Earl had Iſſue by her three Sons, *viz. James*, now Lord *Norris*, born 10 *May*, *An*. 1653. *Edward*, who died Young, and *Henry*; and the Lady *Mary*. *Dugdale*.

NORRIS (Sir *John*) ſecond Son to *Henry* the Firſt, Lord *Norris*, famous in his time for his Valour, was firſt trained up in Military Exerciſes under Admiral *Coligni* in the Civil Wars of *France*, next in *Ireland*, under *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*, then ſerved in the *Netherlands* under *Matthias*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, in 1579. after that under the Duke of *Lorrain* 1582; next under *William* of *Naſſaw*, and in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth* was conſtituted Colonel General of all the Horſe and Foot ſent out of *England* to the Relief of *Antwerp*, then beſieged by the *Spaniards*, and empowered to treat with the States General for the entertaining of the *Engliſh* Foot appointed to ſerve in thoſe parts. In the 30th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, being then Preſident of the Council in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, he had a Commiſſion giving him Power to conſtitute ſuch principal Officers as well by Sea as Land, as he thought fit for the Defence of the Kingdom. In the 33 of Queen *Elizabeth* he was conſtituted Captain General of thoſe *Engliſh* Auxiliaries that were ſent to King *Henry* the IVth. of *France*, againſt his rebellious Subjects in *Bretaigne*; and having deported himſelf with great Prudence and Courage in all theſe Eminent Employments, to the great Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation as well as of his own Name; expected that upon the re-calling of Sir *William Ruſſell*, Knight; afterwards Lords *Ruſſell* of *Thornhaugh*, he ſhould have been Deputy of *Ireland*; but finding that *Thomas*, Lord *Borough*, was preferr'd to that Command, and himſelf requir'd to continue ſtill in *Munſter* he grew ſo highly diſcontented, that he thereupon fell ſick, and died. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

NORT (*Oliver van*) born at *Rotterdam*, who after having paſſed the Streights of *Magellan*, entred into the South-ſea, where ſailing along the Coaſt of *Chili*, and from thence taking his Courſe towards the *Eaſt-Indies*, he arrived in the Iſle of *Borneo*, and came back afterwards near to the *Cape of Good hope*; and after he had almoſt ſailed round the World, arrived in *Holland*, in 1601, and gave an Account of his New Diſcoveries. *Hugo Grotius. Annal.*

NORTBERT, Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, and Founder of the Order of *Premontre* (a ſort of St. *Auſtin Friars*) lived in the XIIth. Century. He was born in a Village near to *Cleves*, and Son to the Earl of *Gennep*: His Birth obliged him to be in the Emperor's Court, but being ſoon diſſatisfied with that Life, he quitted the Court and a Canonry he had in his own Country, and came to *France*, where he founded the Order of *Premontre*, under the Rule of St. *Auſtin*. The Principal of this Order is in the Dioceſs of *Laon*, and *Bartholomew*, the Biſhop thereof, aſſigned to *Nortbert* the Deſart called *Voſage*, whither he retired himſelf about the year 1120; and having got his Order confirmed at *Rome* in 1126 he was afterwards choſen Biſhop of *Magdeburg*. He died in 1134, and Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth. Canoniz'd him 1582. The Writings he left behind him are *Three Books of his Viſions*, and *Divers Sermons. Surius on the 6. of June. Guilielm. Eiſengrenius in Cat. teſt. verit. Valer. Andr. in Bibl. Belg. Baron. in Annal.* See PREMONTRE.

NORTGOW, Lat. *Nortgovia*. A Province of *Germany*, between *Bohemia* to the E. the *Danube* to the E. and S. (which parts it from *Bavaria*) *Schwaben* and *Franconia* to the W. and *Voigtland* to the N. The Capital of it is *Nuremberg*.

NORTH. The firſt Noted Man of this Family who appears on Record was *Edward*, one of the Clerks of Parliament, and Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentation. In 36 *Hen*. 8. he was made Knight, and Chancellor of that Court, and had ſo much favour with the ſaid King, that on his Death-bed he appointed him one of his Executors, and of Council to *Edward* the VIth. *Primo Mariæ* he was made Baron of this Realm. He was alſo employed in a Commiſſion by Queen *Elizabeth*, about thoſe who made Claims to perform Service by Tenure upon the day of her Coronation. He died *Decemb*. 31. 1564. at his Houſe called the *Charterhouſe*, near *London*, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Roger*, his Son, who accompanied the Earl of *Suſſex* with the Garter to *Maximilian* the Emperor then at *Vienna*; aſſiſted at the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*; and was by Queen *Elizabeth* made Treaſurer of the Houſhold; and died in *Decemb*. 40 *Eliz*. being ſucceeded by *Dudley*, his Grand-ſon, who died *Jan*. 6. 1606, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Dudley*, who was Created Knight of the Bath, *An*. 1616; married the Daughter of Sir *Charles Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, by whom he had *Charles*, who marrying *Catharine*, Daughter to *William*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark*, was in 25 *Car*. 2. Created Lord *Grey*, of *Rolleſton*. Sir *Francis*, Attorney General to *Charles* IId. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, and afterwards Lord Keeper. *Dudley*, a Merchant in *London*, *John*, Dr. of Divinity, and Maſter of Trinity College in *Cambridge*. *Montague* and *Roger*. *Dugdale*.

NORTH-ALLERTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Allerton* Hundred in the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*.

NORTHAMPTON, Lat. *Northantonia*; the chief Town of *Northampton-ſhire*, is 54 miles from *London* North-weſtward, pleaſantly ſeated on the Banks of the *Nen*, where a ſmall River from the North empties it ſelf into it; fortified heretofore with good Walls and a ſtrong Caſtle. Whilſt the *Danes* prevailed in this Iſland, this Town fell under their Fury, and was Burnt by them. It ſuffered alſo very much in the Barons Wars; and of late years, *viz. Sept*. 3. 1675. we had the Misfortune to ſee it all buried in its own Aſhes. But it has been-rebuilt ſince with ſo much neatneſs and uniformity, that it paſſes now for one of the neateſt Towns in *England*. As it is the Shire Town, ſo 'tis the Place where the County Gaol and the Aſſizes are kept. It alſo gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable, *George Compton*, the preſent Earl of *Northampton*, devolved to him from *William*, Lord *Compton*, Created Earl of *Northampton* by King *James* Iſt, *An*. 1618.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, Lat. *Northantoniæ Comitatus*, is a long, narrow, in-land County, ſtretch'd from N. E. to S. W. and bordering upon more Counties than any other in *England*. For it has on the North, *Lincolnſhire*, *Rutland* and *Leiceſterſhire*; on the South *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*; Eaſtward *Cambridge* and *Huntington Shires*; and Weſtward *Warwickſhire*. In Length 46 miles, and in Breadth ſcarce 20. The whole divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 326 Pariſhes, and 12 Market Towns; whoſe ancient Inhabitants were by the *Romans* named *Coritani*. The County afterwards making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now with *Rutland* making the Dioceſs of *Peterborough*. This County has a good Air, a champaign, rich and fruitfull Soil, which makes it ſo populous that from ſome Aſcents one may diſcover at a View above 20 Country Churches. In ſhort, Here is as little Waſt-ground as in any Place of *England*. No Moſſes, Fells, Heaths or Meers, except *Whitering*. Beſides its bordering Rivers, *Nine*, *Weland* and *Charwell*, there are ſeveral others of leſs note, which do not a-little contribute to its Plentifulneſs. The principal Commodities are Graſs, Corn and Cattel, wherein it ſcarce falls ſhort of any Shire. But it is of ſpecial note for its abundance of Pigeons and Saltpeter. Here is *Wellingborough* Well, once of great Fame for Curing of Diſeaſes. This County yields the moſt Parks of any. And for Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes, none goes beyond it. Amongſt which *Holdenby* Houſe, built by Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, formerly Lord Chancellor, was ſo fine a Piece of Building before it was demoliſh'd, that it carry'd the Pre-eminency. *Burleigh* Houſe, by *Stamford*, built by *William Cecil*, Lord Treaſurer, has had better fortune, and is ſtill a moſt ſtately Edifice; from whence *Withorp* Lodge is but a mile diſtant. Next to *Burleigh* Houſe, for Beauty, is *Caſtle-Aſhby*, the noble Manſion of the E. of *Northampton*. The Market Towns are, *Northampton* the Shire Town, which with *Peterborough*, *Brackley* and *Higham Ferrers*, are the only Places in the County that ſend Members to Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

NORTHAUSEN, Lat. *Northuſia*, an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Zorge*, between *Erfurt* to the South, and *Halberſtadt* to the North, eight *German* miles from either; and is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*.

NORTH-CAPE, or **NOORT-KAEP**, is the moſt Northern part of *Finmark* and of all *Europe*. There is another Cape of the ſame Name in *Guiana*, a vaſt Country in the South *America*. *Oither*, a *Norwegian*, was the firſt that doubled this Cape, and gave an Account of it to *Alfred*, King of *England*, about 890.

NORTH-CURRY, a Market Town of *Somerſetſhire*, which ſtands on the River *Tone*, and is the Chief Town of the Hundred.

NORTH-ELMHAM, once a Biſhop's See, and now but a Village, not far from *Repeham* in *Norfolk*. The See began with *Edwin*, *An*. 673, but lay vacant the ſpace of 100 years, during the Deſolation of the *Danes*. After which it recovered it ſelf in the Perſon of *Adulphus*, in 955; the Dioceſs of *Dunwich* in *Suffolk* being added to it. Thus it continued about 100 years, till *Herfaſtus* removed the See to *Thetford*, from whence his next Succeſſor, *Galſagus*, fixed it at *Norwich*, where it has continued ever ſince.

NORTH-FORELAND, is the utmoſt Point of the Iſle of *Thanet*, in the North-Eaſt parts of *Kent*, famous for the great Sea-fight between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, in 1666. Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* having given them a great Defeat off of that Place.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Lat. *Northumbria*, is a Maritime County, a..d the fartheſt North in *England*; bounded on the North with *Scotland*, on the Weſt with *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*, on the South with the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, Eaſtward by the *German* Sea. And as the River *Twede* parts it a good way Northward from *Scotland*, ſo the *Tine* and *Derwent* ſeparate it Southward from the County of *Durham*. It's ſomewhat of a Pyramidal form, reaching from North to South about 50 miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt, where it is broadeſt, 40; the whole divided into ſix Wards, wherein are 460 Pariſhes, and but ſix Market Towns. Anciently inhabited by the *Ottadini*, making part of the Heptarchy and Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and now with *Durham* and part of *Yorkſhire*, making up the Dioceſs of *Durham*. Here the Air is pretty ſharp in Winter, and ſometimes troubled with deep Snows and nipping Froſts ſuitable to its Climate. But yet it is not near ſo ſharp as the People; nor is wet Weather ſo raw and ſearching as it is in *Middleſex*; which perhaps may be attributed to the warm Breaths that conſtantly come out of its numberleſs Coal Pits. For the Soil, it may be ſaid to be one of the worſt Counties in *England*, being for the moſt part rough and hilly, and hard to be manured. Yet in ſome Parts, chiefly towards the Sea, and along the River *Tine*, 'tis by the great Induſtry and Pains of the Husbandman become very fruitful. Before the Union of *England* and *Scotland* there lay much Waſt-ground in the North parts of this County, which the Proprietors declin'd to own, only to avoid the Charges of the common Defence. But when the Borders became ſafe and peaceable, every one put in for his Right of Inheritance. And whereas formerly it had few Gentlemens Houſes but what were built more for Strength than State; here are now many Houſes built more for State than Strength. What remains is to ſpeak of the greateſt Wealth of this County, which they digg out of their Coal Pits, moſt of them from 30 to 50 fathoms deep; and for this ſort of Work there is a Conſtant Breed of Men who rake their Livelyhoods out of the very Bowels of the Earth, and are in continual Danger either of being cruſh'd below by a Thruſt, or overwhelm'd with ſudden Irruptions of Water. But in ſome Pits of *Sunderland*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, they are ſubject beſides to fire-damps, ſo they call the Inflammation of the Air in thoſe ſubterraneous Parts, which being laden more than ordinary with ſulphureous Matter, is ſometimes apt to catch Fire, and does much Miſchief. The Workmen foreſee it by their Candles burning blue and blazing more than ordinary, upon which they lay themſelves flat upon the ground until the Danger is over. *Newcaſtle*, *Morpeth* and *Berwick*, ſend each two Members to Parliament, beſides the Knights of the Shire. This County was firſt dignified with the Title of an Earldom, which ran through ſeveral Families before it came to the *Piercies*. The firſt of this Name who had the Title conferr'd upon him being *Henry Piercy*, Lord High Conſtable of *England*, created Earl of *Northumberland* by *Richard* IId. *An.* 1377, in whoſe Family it continued in a direct Line all under the Name of *Henry* until the Year 1527, except ſix Years interruption, from 1463 to 1469, during which time, *John Nevil*, Lord *Mountague*, enjoy'd it, in the Reign of *Edward* the IVth. and after that reſign'd it to *Henry Piercy*, great Grand-child of the firſt *Henry*, who had forfeited it to the ſaid King, but it died with his Son *Henry*, in the year aforeſaid 1527. *John Dudley*, Earl of *Berwick*, and Lord Admiral, was the firſt Duke of *Northumberland*, who had that Title conferr'd upon him by King *Edward* the VIth. *An.* 1551. But it died with him on the Scaffold, being beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign, who reſtor'd the Title of Earl to the ancient Family, in the Perſon of *Thomas Piercy*, who was alſo beheaded. His Son, *Henry Piercy*, had the fortune to recover it in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, in the Year 1574. In whoſe Line it continued till *Joceline Piercy*, the Laſt Earl of *Northumberland*, who died at *Turin* in *Italy*, *An.* 1670. without Iſſue male. And four Years after the Title of Duke was renew'd by King *Charles* IId. in the Perſon of the preſent *George Fitz Roy*, his third Son by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*.

NORTHWICH, a Market Town of *Northwich* Hundred, in *Cheſhire*, ſeated upon the *Wever*, and noted for its Salt Pits.

NORWAY, Latinè *Norvegia*, a Kingdom on the Northweſt Shore of *Europe*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, called by the Inhabitants *Norryck*, and by contraction *Norck*, and by the Germans *Norwegen*; heretofore eſteemed the Weſtern part of *Scandinavia*. It reacheth in length from the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea almoſt to the *North-Cape*, but not of equal breadth; being about 1300 *Engliſh* miles long, and 250 broad. On the Eaſt, it hath the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the Weſt, the *German Ocean*, on the South, the *Sound*, and on the North *Lapland*. On the Eaſt a long Ridge of Mountains always covered with Snow (called Mount *Sevo*, or *Savy*) ſeparate it from *Sweden*. It is divided into five Provinces, *Agger-hus*, *Bergen-hus*, *Drontbem-hus*, *Ward-hus* and *Ba-hus*, which laſt was reſigned to the King of *Sweden* in 1658. The Capital City of this Kingdom is *Drontheim*, in Latin *Nidroſia*; the reſt are *Bergen*, *Opſlo*, *Ward-hus*, *Tongsberg*, *Frederickſtadt*, *Saltzberg*, *Stavanger*, and *Ba-hus* which belongs to the King of *Sweden*. The Country is mountainous and barren becauſe of the Rocks, Sands and Foreſts, wherewith it abounds, and the extreme Cold. All the Northern Coaſt is lined with Iſles, of which the chief are *Magbero*, *Suro*, *Samen*, *Trommes*, *Stagen*, *Loffoten*, *Hieteren*, &c. Near to the laſt of which there is a Whirl-pool of Water called the *Maelſtroom*, in which Veſſels are ſwallowed up. Upon this Kingdom depend alſo ſeveral Iſlands, as *Iſeland*, *Groenland*, *Spitsbergen*, the Iſles of *Fero* and *Orkney*. Their Claim to the two laſt was reſign'd to *James* the VIth. of *Scotland*. The Inhabitants of *Norway* are accuſed by ſome as inclin'd to Sorcery, but otherwiſe an honeſt, plain People, and are of the ſame Religion with thoſe of *Denmark*. The greateſt Trade they drive is with Train-oil, dry Fiſh, and Wood, eſpecially Firr-wood, for the Building of Houſes, and the Maſts of Ships, Tar, Pitch, &c. A Mine of Gold was diſcovered here near to *Opſlo*, in 1646, but was ſoon exhauſted. *Norway* had Kings of its own from very ancient time, till towards the end the of XIVth. Century, when *Aquin*, King of *Norway*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Woldemar* IIId. King of *Denmark*, and dying without Iſſue, left both their Kingdoms to *Eric*, Duke of *Pomerania*, the Son of *Ingeburga*, the Siſter of *Margaret*, of *Denmark*, whoſe Succeſſor was *Chriſtopher*, and after him *Chriſtiern*, Son of *Thierry*, Count of *Oldenburg*, inherited the ſame, about the Year 1448. *Saxo Grammat. Albert. Crantz. Hiſt. Joan. Martin. Chron. Norveg. Pontan. & Meurſius Hiſt. Danica. Suaning. Chron. Dan. Golnitz. Cluverius. Sanſon.* The People of this Country were anciently very formidable, having over-run great part of the *Netherlands*, *France* and *Britain*; and were ſo terrible to thoſe on the Coaſts, that all their *Letanies* had this Prayer, *A furore Normannorum, Libera nos, Domine.* They ſubdued *Neuſtria* in *France*, which from them is called *Normandy* to this day. Their own Hiſtories add, that they ſubdued *Apuleia*, *Sicilia*, *Pruſſia*, *Hemi-Gallia* and *Carelia*, where they ſetled Colonies. *Tacitus* obſerves, that their Government was an abſolute Monarchy, and that they were beſt pleas'd when Governed by Women. Chriſtianity was firſt planted here by *Olaus*, Son of their King *Trigon*, *An.* 995, and propagated by *Harald*, in 1018. It's alſo ſaid, that they peopled *Iſeland*, many of them withdrawing from under *Harald Harfagar*, who reduced all the petty Kingdoms under one.

NORWICH, Lat. *Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*, *Ordovicum*, *Venta Icenorum*, is the chief Town of *Norfolk*, and a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*; (*Norwich*, and *Norfolk* are ſo called, from their Northern Situations) diſtant from *London* 90 miles North Eaſt and by Eaſt. It ſtands on the River *Tare*, with ſo pleaſant an intermixture of Trees to ſhadow it, that both the Pleaſures of City and Country do there meet together in a moſt agreeable manner. In the Year 1044, the *Danes*, under their cruel King *Sueno*, firſt ſacked, and then burnt this Town; yet it recovered it ſelf ſo much, that in the days of *Edward the Confeſſor*, here were numbered 1320 Burgeſſes, who maintaining the Cauſe of Earl *Radulph* againſt the Conqueror, were waſted by Sword and Famine to 560. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it grew to a place of great Trading, but afterwards felt much variety of Fortune. By Fire, *Anno* 1508. By grievous Peſtilence, eſpecially in the Year 1348, when the City was almoſt depopulated. By War, *Anno* 1174, being then ſack'd and ruin'd by the Earl of *Flanders* and *Hugh Bigod*. By the diſ-inherited Barons, in 1266. By Tumults and Inſurrections, once about the Year 1265. another time in 1446; in *Edward* the VIth's Reign by *Ket*'s Rebellion. But ſince that time it has conſtantly flouriſhed with the Bleſſings of Peace and Plenty; except in the Civil Wars under *Charles* the Firſt. It was made a Corporation in the Seventeenth of King *Stephen*; and a Mayor Town by *Henry* the IVth. in 1403. At preſent it lies out in Length about a mile and a half; and about half ſo much in Breadth. In which Compaſs it contains about thirty Pariſhes. It's well walled; and has ſeveral Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance. A City which for fair Building and reſort of People, the painful Induſtry of the common Sort, the great Humanity of the Richer, yields to few in *England*. Amongſt its principal Buildings, next to the Churches, are the two Palaces of the Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl of *Surry*, the Town Hall, the Market Houſe, the Houſe of Correction, the Croſs, and the Hoſpital wherein 100 poor Men and Women are maintain'd. Here is alſo to be ſeen the Ruines of an ancient Caſtle of the *Saxons* building. The Cathedral, firſt founded by *Herbert Loſinga*, the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*, and by him dedicated to the Bleſſed *Trinity*, is chiefly remarkable for its lofty Spire. But ſince its firſt Foundation, being twice defac'd by Fire, it was repair'd by *John* of *Oxford* and Biſhop *Middleton*, who left it in the ſtate it now is in. As for this City's Wealth, it ſtands much indebted to the *Netherlands*, who flying from Duke *d' Alva*, and the Inquiſition, brought with them the making of Bays, and Says, and other Manufactures. The Biſhop's See of *Norwich* has 1121 Pariſhes under it in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and is valued in the Kings Books at 899 *l.*—17 *s.*—7 *d.* beſides the Tenth of the whole Clergy which amounts to 1117 *l.*--13*s.*-00. To conclude, This City has been made three ſeveral times a Title of Civil Honour, firſt in the Perſon of *Edward*, Lord *Denny* of *Waltham*, created Earl of *Norwich* by King *Charles* the Firſt, *An.* 1626. which Title after his Death was conferr'd upon *George Goring*, Baron of *Hurſt Pierrepont*, who left it to his Son *Charles*, with whom it died. But *An.* 1672 it was reviv'd again by *Charles* the Second, upon his Grace, *Henry Howard*, the late Duke of *Norfolk*, then created Earl of *Norwich* and Earl Marſhal. So that beſides the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, his Grace was Earl of *Arundel*, *Norwich* and *Surrey*.

NOSTRADAMUS (*Michael*) a *Phyſician* and famous *Aſtrologer*, in the XVIth. Century, was born at *Salon*, or as others at St. *Remy* in *Provence*. It is ſaid that his Grandfather by the Mother's ſide, who was of the ſame Town of St. *Remy*, made him in Love with *Aſtrology*. He ſtudied firſt at *Montpelier*, and after having finiſhed his Studies, travelled to *Tholouſe* and *Bourdeaux*. And upon his return to *Provence*, in 1555, publiſhed his *Prophetical Centuries*, which were at that time in ſo great eſteem that King *Henry* the Second of *France*, could not be ſatisfied without ſeeing the Author of them; upon Notice whereof the Count of *Tende*, Governor of *Provence*, ſent him up to *Paris*, were the King was ſo well pleaſed with his Company, that he beſtowed ſeveral Gifts upon him, beſides a ſumm of 200 Crowns in Gold; and, not content to have ſeen him himſelf, ſent him to the Princes, his Sons, at *Blois*. *Charles* IX. alſo honoured him with the marks of his Favour as he paſſed through *Provence*, *Noſtradamus* died the ſecond of *July*, 1566. being Sixty two Years of Age, Six Months, and Seventeen Days, at *Salon*, where he was buried in the Church of the *Cordeliers*, with this Epitaph engraven on Marble, *D. M. Oſſa clariſſimi* Michaelis Noſtradami, *unius omnium mortalium Judicis digni, cujus penè divino calamo, totius orbis, ex aſtrorum influxu, futuri eventus conſcriberentur*, &c. Authors judge differently concerning the Knowledge and Skill of this Aſtrologer; *Stephanus Jodellus*, who was no Admirer of Aſtrology, gives this Gingling Character of him:

Noſtradamus *cùm falſa damus, nam fallere noſtrum eſt,*
Et cùm verba damus, nil niſi noſtra damus.

He was the Father of *Cæſar Noſtradamus*, who publiſhed his Works, wherein we find a ſhort Account of the Life of this Aſtrologer, the Brother of *John Noſtradamus*, who was an Advocate of the Parliament of *Aix*, and writ *The Hiſtory of* Provence, and *The Lives of the Poets of that Country*. *Spond. in Annal. Bouch. Hiſt. de Prov. Lib.* 10.

NOTARIES of *Rome*, ſince called *Protonotaries*. It is ſaid, that during the Perſecutions of the Primitive Church, St. *Clement*, the Diſciple of the Apoſtles, appointed ſeven Notaries for the fourteen Quarters or Wards of the City of *Rome*, whoſe Office was, to ſet down in Writing the Particulars of the Impriſonment and Deaths of the Martyrs. And after this, St. *Fabian* appointed ſeven Sub-deacons, to have an eye over thoſe Notaries, and take care of their faithful diſcharging this their Duty, obliging them to put their Acts into the hands of thoſe Deacons, that they might preſent them to him, and to the Popes his Succeſſors, as was already practiſed in the time of *Anterus*, his Predeceſſor, of whom it is ſaid, that he took great Care to have theſe Regiſters of the Notaries brought to him, and laid up amongſt the publick Church Records, to be there faithfully kept for poſterity. This method which was practis'd with ſuch exactneſs at *Rome*, was likewiſe obſerv'd by the Clergy in other places; thus we Read that the *Eccleſiaſticks* of *Achaia* took care to preſerve an Hiſtorical Account of the Martyrdom of St. *Andrew* of which they had been Eye-witneſſes: Thus the Martyrdom of St. *Polycarp*, was written by the Clergy of *Smyrna*, and thus the Churches of *Vienne* and *Lyons*, tranſmitted an Account of the Sufferings of *Photinus* and *Blandina*, and ſeveral other Martyrs, who were put to Death under the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, to the Churches of *Aſia* and *Phrygia*. St. *Denys* likewiſe Biſhop of *Alexandria*, wrote a Book of the Martyrs of his Dioceſs. *Pontius* alſo St. *Cyprian*'s Deacon, declares that it was cuſtomary in the Church of *Affrick*, to write the Lives of the Martyrs with great Exactneſs and particularity. *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius. De Sauſſay Martyrol. de France. Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. Pontius in vit. Cypr.*

NOTO, Lat. *Nea, Netum, Neetum.* A City of *Sicily* of great Antiquity, and at this time great, well inhabited, and the Capital of the Province, called by its Name, *il Val di Noto*, which is one of the three parts into which *Sicily* is divided, and lies on the South ſide of the Iſland, having on the North *il Val di Demona*, on the Weſt *il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African* Sea. The City *Noto* is encompaſſed with high Rocks and ſteep Valleys, 8 Miles from Sea, towards the Mouth of the River *Abiſo*, near *Cape Paſſaro*, 15 from *Pachyno* to the S. W. and 25 from *Syracuſe* to the S. The other Cities of this Province are, *Saragoſſa*, *Auguſta*, *Terra nova*, *Motica*, *Camarana*, &c.

NOTTEBURG, Lat. *Notteburgum*, the Capital of *Ingria*, a Province of *Sweden*, ſeated on an Iſland in the Lake of *Ladoga*, on the Confines of *Moſcovy*, called *Oreska* by the *Ruſſians*, which word ſignifies *a Nut*, from whence alſo the *German* word *Notteburg* is derived. It is a very ſtrong Place by its ſituation, yet *Guſtavus Adolphus* took it from the *Moſcovites* in 1614.

NOTTINGHAM, Lat. *Nottinghamia*, the chief place of *Nottinghamſhire*, is 94 Miles from *London* North-weſt. 'Tis ſeated upon a Hill, on the North ſide of *Lean*, a ſmall River, which falls a Mile from hence, into the *Trent*; conſiſts of three Pariſhes, and drives as good a Trade as moſt in-land Towns. 'Tis, in ſhort, one of the neateſt Towns in *England*, ſet out with good Houſes, fair Streets, and as handſome a Market Place as any. But of moſt Fame for its Caſtle, which for Strength, Proſpect and Statelineſs, did formerly challenge the Precedency of moſt in *England*. One thing *Speed* remarks of this Town which is worth our taking notice of, *viz.* The many ſtrange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks under the Caſtle. One of them of ſpecial note for the Story of Chriſt's Paſſion ingraven in the Walls, and cut by the Hand of *David* King of *Scots*, when a Priſoner here. Another to this day called *Mortimer's* Hole, wherein the Lord *Mortimer* was apprehended in the Nonage of King *Edward* the IIId. with Stairs and ſeveral Rooms cut out of the Rocks. The ſame is to be ſeen in other places near the Caſtle, *viz.* Dwelling-houſes, with winding Stair-caſes, Room above Room, with Chimneys and Windows all wrought out of the ſolid Rock. Laſtly, *Nottingham* has been a long time noted for being dignified with the Title of an Earldom in ſeveral Noble Families. *An.* 1597, the Title being vacant by the Death of *Henry Fitz Roy*, Baſe ſon of King *Henry* VIIIth. Queen *Elizabeth* conferred it upon *Charles*, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord Admiral, deſcended by the Houſe of *Norfolk* from the *Mowbrays*, Earls of *Nottingham*. It went from him to *Charles*, his ſecond Son, and from this to his Son *Charles*, who dying without Iſſue, at the latter end of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, the Title of Lord *Effingham* fell by Inheritance to the Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, Eldeſt Son to Sir *Charles Howard*, and that of Earl of *Nottingham* was conferred by the ſaid King upon *Heneage Finch*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, now enjoyed by his Eldeſt Son, the Right Honourable *Daniel Finch*. The *Danes* held out *Nottingham* Caſtle againſt three *Saxon* Kings, and forced them to Peace.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, Lat. *Nottinghamiæ Comitatus*, an in-land County of *England*, has *Yorkſhire* on the North, *Leiceſterſhire* on the South, *Lincolnſhire* Eaſtward, and *Derbyſhire* Weſtward. The River *Trent* parts it ſome Miles from *Lincolnſhire*, and the *Erwaſh* from *Derbyſhire*, Its form is oval, from North to South 38 miles, from Eaſt to Weſt 20, the whole divided into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein are 168 Pariſhes, and 10 Market Towns. Its ancient Inhabitants were the *Coritani*, ſo called by the *Romans*. The Country a Province of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now in the Dioceſs of *York*. The Soil is by Nature it ſelf divided into two parts, Sand and Clay, which ſupply the defects one of another. Weſtward is *Sherwood* Foreſt, ſtock'd not only with Wood, but Pit-Coal and Plenty of Game. The Commodities wherein this County does excel are Liquorice, which grows in the Weſt near *Workſop*, and is counted the beſt in *England*. Here is alſo a ſort of Stone ſofter than Alabaſter, which being burn'd, makes Plaiſter harder than that of *Paris*, This County has given Birth to a great number of Famous Men, who will be ſpoken of in their proper places. Among the Market Towns, *Nottingham*, *Newark* and *Eaſt-Retford*, ſend each two Members to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

NOVA-ANTEGUERA, a City of *New-Spain*, in *America*, and Province of *Oaxaca*, 80 *Spaniſh* Leagues Eaſt from *Mexico*, 17 from the North to the South Sea, and

17 from *Vera Cruz.* It's but of a ſmall extent and thinly inhabited, yet a Biſhop's See and Suffragan of *Mexico* ever ſince 1535.

NOVA-GUINEA: See GUINEA.

NOVARA, Lat. *Novaria*, a City of *Italy*, which formerly was the Capital of *Inſubria*. It is now a part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and a Biſhop's See under that Archbiſhop, and the Chief of a ſmall Territory called by its Name, very ſtrong, and can ſhew many ancient *Roman* Inſcriptions as Teſtimonies of its Antiquity. It ſtands 25 miles from *Milan* to the Weſt, and ten from *Turin*, in a well watered and fruitful Soil. It is famous for the Birth of *Peter Lombard*, Biſhop of *Paris*, *Maſter of the Sentences.* Near this Place *Lewis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, was taken by the *French* in 1500; but twelve Years after, as the *French* were beſieging this City, the *Swiſſes* falling upon them by night, gave them a great Overthrow. In 1515 the *French* drove the *Swiſſes* out of *Novara*, but they retook it in 1522, and two Years after the City was delivered to *Sforza*. It is ſeated on an Aſcent, and well fortified.

NOVARINI (*Lewis*) a *Monk* of the XVIIth Century, he was well vers'd in the Languages, and had ſeveral conſiderable Employs in his Order. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. had a particular value for his Perſon and Works, the chief of which are, his *Arcana Myſticæ Theologiæ. Sanctitas honorata. Adagia Sanctorum Patrum. Amoris Deliciæ*, &c. *Ghilini Theat d' Huom. Letter. Miræus de Script. Sæc. XVII. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. d' Huom. Letter.* &c.

NOVATIANUS, whom Greek Authors for the moſt part confound with *Novatus*, of a Stoick Philoſopher became a Chriſtian, as he was taken deſperate ill, but when perfectly recovered neither did what the Eccleſiaſtical Law required, nor was confirmed by the Biſhop, which though the People and Clergy objected, yet he was made Prieſt. In 257, *Cornelius* being choſen Pope, after *Fabian*'s Death, he was diſguſted, ſo that having drawn ſuch as had fallen from *Cyprian* and ſeveral *Roman* Confeſſors on his Side, he ſent for three ignorant Biſhops of *Italy* to *Rome*; and having ſhut them in, got them at an Entertainment, to ordain him Biſhop of *Rome*, wherewith he acquainted the inferior Church, diſpatching Letters on every Side, and ſending his new Companions, whom *Cyprian* calls Apoſtles, to proſelyte the unwary and credulous, making his Brethren take this Oath, *I ſwear by the Body and Blood of Chriſt, that I will never deſert you, nor return to* Cornelius. But theſe Artifices availing him little, he broached his Errors about Penance, affirming, That ſuch as had once fallen were never after to be received into Communion; but to be left wholly to God's Judgment. It's not certain where, nor when he died. *Cyprian* deſcribes him thus, in his 57th. Epiſtle to *Cornelius*, *A Deſerter from the Church, Enemy to Mercy, Deſtroyer of Penance, Teacher of Pride, Corrupter of Truth, and Bane of Charity. Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

NOVATUS was a Prieſt of *Carthage*, as appears by the LIId. Letter of St. *Cyprian*, of the *Oxford Edition*; he had been ſummoned to appear before his Biſhop in 249, being accuſed of having ſpurned his Wife whilſt ſhe was big with Child, and cauſed her thereby to miſcarry; but the Perſecution raiſed by *Decius* having obliged St. *Cyprian* to withdraw himſelf, *Novatus* by this means was delivered from the fear of appearing before him; and not long after joined himſelf to *Feliciſſimus*, a Deacon, and began to maintain, that Perſons who had fallen into any open ſin, ought to be received into Communion without the impoſing of any Penance. However, ſome time after, being gone to *Rome*, he joined himſelf to a Party who were of a quite contrary Opinion; and at laſt returned to *Africa*; but what became of him afterwards is not known. See the *Annales Cyprianicæ* of our Country-man, Biſhop *Pearſon*, and *the Life of St. Cyprian, in* XIIth. *Tom. of Univerſ. Biblioth.*

NOUE (*Francis de la*) ſurnamed *Bras-de-fer*, or *Iron-Arm*, a Gentleman of *Bretaign* in *France*, was not only a great Commander, but a very good and honeſt Man, and ſignaliz'd himſelf upon all occaſions by his Prudence, Vertue and Valour. He was born in 1531, of *Francis de la Noüe* and *Bonaventura l' Eſpervier.* In his Youth he travelled into *Italy*, and bore Arms there, and at his Return to *France* embraced the *Reformed Religion*, which had taken great root in *Bretaigne* ſince the Year 1557. The Sieur *De la Noüe*, ſaith *Moreri*, performed extraordinary Services to thoſe of his Party; and though an *Huguenot*, yet it cannot be denyed, but his Probity, his Valour and his Wiſdom, were always had in admiration by the Catholicks. He had a tolerable in-ſight into good Authors, and ingenuous Literature. He was Courageons, Vertuous, Liberal, and ready to Oblige, and do good turns to all Perſons whatſoever. He took *Orleans* from the *Roman Catholicks*, the 28 of *September*, 1567. and chaſed thence the *Roman Catholick* Governor, who had retrench'd himſelf at a Gate of that City. He commanded the Rear-guard at the Battle of *Jarnac*, 1569, and aſſiſted in a Thouſand Occaſions, in all which he gave evident Marks of a wonderful Prudence, and ſurpaſſing Generoſity. The *Proteſtants* had made him Governor of *Macon*, which the Duke of *Nevers* took from him. After the Battle of *Jarnac*, *la Noüe* attack'd a Fort which *Puy Gaillard*, a Roman Catholick Captain had built at *Alenzon*; who being informed thereof, gathered ſome Forces, and ſet upon *la Noüe*, but was defeated by him; who afterwards took *Fontenay*, *Oleron*, *Marennes*, *Soubiſe* and *Brouage.* It was at the taking of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, that he received a Shot in his left Arm, that broke the Bone, which being cut off at *Rochel*, he got an Iron Arm made inſtead of it, which gave him the Name of *Iron-Arm*, and with which he made a ſhift to hold his Horſe Bridle, and to be as active as before. In 1571 he was ſent to *Genlis* in the Low-Countries, where he ſurprized *Valenciennes.* At his return to *France*, after the *Pariſian Maſſacre*, the *French* King ſent him to *Rochel*, and he was Commander in chief there, in 1573. From the year 1578 he followed the Duke of *Alenzon* into the Low-Countries, who ſent him with 3000 Men to the Aſſiſtance of the States, for whom he performed great Services. *Philip of Melun*, Marqueſs of *Risburg*, took him Priſoner in 1580, in an encounter near to the Caſtle of *Ingelmonſter*, *la Noüe* having a little before taken *Ninove*, and the Count of *Egmont*, who was then in the Place. The *Spaniards* expreſs'd an extraordinary Joy for their having taken this great Commander, and did not reſtore him to his Liberty, till the Year 1585, in Exchange of the ſaid Count of *Egmont*, and a Ranſom of 100000 Crowns beſides. At the beginning of the Wars of the League, he retired to *Geneva*, where *William Robert de la Marc*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Prince of *Sedan*, &c. died, leaving his Siſter, *Charlotta*, Heireſs of his Eſtate, and made *la Noüe* Executor of his Laſt Will, Guardian of the Princeſs, and Governor of his Sovereign Territories. But divers reaſons hindring him from taking a Journey to the *Low-Countries*, ſo ſoon as he had deſired, the Princeſs his Pupil in the mean time was almoſt oppreſs'd; whereupon he exerted his utmoſt diligence to retrieve her Affairs. As he was thus employed, the King of *Navarre*, who had joyned himſelf with King *Henry* IIId. ſent for him, together with the Duke of *Longueville*, to go and meet ſome Succours which *Sanci* was bringing from *Switzerland*, which was a little before the King's Death. After which *la Noüe* continued his Services to *Henry the Great*, and was kill'd at the Siege of *Lambale*, in the year 1591; for as he was got up a Ladder, to ſpy what they were doing in the Place, he was wounded in the Head with a Musket ſhot, of which he died ſome days after, being almoſt equally lamented by his Friends and Enemies; a Man wonderfully great in War, and yet greater for his Vertue and Goodneſs. He was of an ancient and noble Houſe in *Bretaigne*, and married *Margaret de Peligny*, by whom he had *Odet de la Noüe*, and a Daughter married to the Marqueſs of *Mouſſaie.* His Sons were Heirs of his good Qualities. *Moſes Amyraldus in the Life of de la Noüe. San. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. Thuan. d' Avila. Strada. Mezeray. Dupleix.*

NOVE (*Paul de*) Doge of *Genoüa*, was a Dyer by his Trade, whom in 1506 the *Genoueſe*, revolting from *France*, choſe to be their Duke, but *Lewis* XIIth. having reduced them to their duty, and ſeized *de Nove*, cauſed him publickly to be beheaded. *Monſtrelet Chron.*

NOVELLARO, a fine and pleaſant Town of *Italy* in lower *Lombardy*, between *Mantua* and *Modena*, ſubject to a Count of the Family of *Gonzaga.* It ſtands ten Miles North of *Regio*, and twenty North Weſt of *Modena*, *Long.* 31. 12. *Lat.* 44. 27.

NOVELON, Biſhop of *Soiſons*, he took upon him the *Croiſade* for regaining the *Holy Land*, and after the taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *French* in 1203, he was one of thoſe who were nominated to chuſe an Emperor. In 1204 he had the Arch-biſhoprick of *Theſſalonica* conferr'd upon him: He died at *Paris* about the Year 1207. *Herman lib.* 1. *de Mirac.* St. *Mariæ laud. San. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. Du Cange, obſerv. ſur vill. Hard.*

NOVEMVIRI, the Nine Magiſtrates of *Athens* ſo called, whoſe Government laſted but for one Year; the firſt of which number was called *Archon*, or Prince, the ſecond *Baſileus* or King, the third *Polemarchus* or General of the Army, and the ſix others were called *Theſmothetæ* or *Legiſlators.* They took an Oath exactly to obſerve the Laws, and in caſe of failure, oblig'd themſelves to beſtow upon the Commonwealth a Golden Statue as big as themſelves. Thoſe who diſcharged their Office with Honour, were afterwards receiv'd into the number of the Senators of the *Areopagus*. *Plutarchus in Solon and Pericles.*

NOVENDIALE, a Sacrifice which the *Romans* continued for nine Days to divert the Miſchiefs wherewith they were threatned by Prodigy, and to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods, in which caſe the Senate uſed to ſend an Order to the *High-Prieſt* or *Prætor* of the City, for the obſervation of this Solemnity. *Tullus Hoſtilius* the fourth King of *Rome*, was the firſt Inſtitutor of theſe Sacrifices, after that he had been informed of the prodigious Hail which fell upon Mount *Alban* in the Country of *Latium*, the bigneſs and hardneſs whereof made them to be taken for Stones. *Titus Livius.*

NOVENSILES, certain Gods thus called by the *Romans*, either becauſe they were of ſhort ſtanding, or nine in number, as *Health*, *Fortune*, *Veſta*, *Hercules*, *Romulus*, *Æſculapius*, *Bacchus*, *Æneas* and *Faith*; or, that they thought they preſided over Novelties and Changes. Others will have it, That this was a Name given to the nine Muſes. *Lil. Gyrald. de Syntagm. Deor.*

NOVIBAZAR, Lat. *Novus Mercatus*, one of the chief Cities of *Servia*, in the Principality of *Herſegovina* ſubject to the *Turks*. It's ſituate on the River *Oraſca*, 52 Miles Weſt of *Niſſa*, and 115 South Eaſt of *Belgrade*. *Long.* 43. 56. *Lat.* 43. 12.

NOVIGRAD, a ſmall but very ſtrong Town of Upper *Hungary* in the County of *Zolnock*, now ſubject to the Emperor, ſituate about a Mile from the *Danube*, five Leagues North Eaſt of *Gran*, four from *Vaccia*. *Long.* 40. 7. *Lat.* 48. 00. It's defended by a Caſtle built upon a Rock, and encompaſſed with a Ditch four and thirty foot deep, cut in the ſame Rock, which makes it almoſt impregnable. In 1594 the *Germans* took it from the *Turks*, who retook it in 1663, but is now again under the Emperor.

NOVIGRAD, a Town and Caſtle in *Dalmatia*, the Caſtle built upon a Bay of the ſame Name, twenty Miles Eaſt of *Zara*, and five and twenty North of *Sebenico*. It belong'd to the *Venetians*, but now is under the *Turks*, who made themſelves Maſters of it in 1648.

NOVIGRADT, a handſome Town with an impregnable Caſtle in the Province of *Raſcia* in *Servia*, ſubject to the *Turks*. It ſtands on the *Danube* 40 *Engliſh* Miles Weſt of *Widen*, 74 North of *Niſſa*, and 108 Eaſt of *Belgrade*. *Long.* 45. 8. *Lat.* 45. 5.

NOVOGOROD NISSI, or *the Lower*, a large and populous Town of *Muſcovy*, ſituate upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Occa*, 100 *German* Miles North Eaſt of *Moſcow*, and 40 South Eaſt of *Wologda*. *Long.* 69. 25. *Lat.* 58. 00. This Town is very ſtrong, and the Boundary of Chriſtendom, on that ſide, the Crim *Tartars* being their Neighbours. The Country about it is healthful and very plentiful.

NOVOGOROD VELIKI, Lat. *Novogardia Magna*, called by the *Germans* NEUGARTEN, is a great City of *Moſcovy*, Capital of a Principality of the ſame Name, and an Archbiſhop's See, ſeated in a ſpacious Plain upon the River *Wolkow* or *Volga*, which iſſueth from the Lake of *Ilmen*, the moſt beautiful of *Europe*, about a Mile above the City, and traverſing the Lake *Ladoga* falls by *Notteburg*, and the Gulf of *Finland* into the *Baltick Sea*. This River is the chief cauſe of the Wealth and Greatneſs of the City, as being Navigable from its Fountains, almoſt to the *Baltick*, which has made this place the chief for trade of all the North, being frequented on that account by the *Livonians*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Germans*, and *Hollanders*. It formerly enjoyed alſo many great Privileges under a Prince of their own, who had no dependance on the Great Duke of *Moſcovy*, and was become ſo rich and powerful, that it was a common Proverb amongſt them, *Who can oppoſe God, or the great City* Novogorod? It hath formerly for its bigneſs been compar'd to *Rome*, but is not ſo great now as it hath been, though the number of its Steeples make a great ſhow at a diſtance; for beſides Churches it contains no leſs than ſeventy Monaſteries. The Buildings are all of Wood after the manner of the *Ruſſians*. *Vithold*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, was the firſt, who in 1427 oblig'd this City to pay a Tribute of 200000 Crowns. *John Baſilowitz Grotſdin* Tyrant of *Moſcovy* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1477, and placed a Governor in it; and ſome time after came in Perſon and plundered the City, carrying away with him to *Moſcow* 300 Wagons laden with Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, and other rich Goods and Furniture; to which place he alſo tranſported all the Inhabitants of *Novogorod*, and ſent *Moſcovites* to inhabit their City. *John Baſilowitz*, Great Duke of *Moſcovy*, in 1569, upon a bare groundleſs ſuſpicion of their deſigning to revolt, ſlew or caſt into the River 2770 of its Inhabitants, beſides a vaſt number trodden to death by a Party of his Horſe let in upon them. After having plunder'd the rich Church of *Sancta Sophia*, and all the Treaſures of the other Churches, he alſo pillag'd the Archbiſhoprick, and then Commanded the Archbiſhop to ride upon a white Horſe with a Fiddle tied about his Neck, and a Flute in his Hand; and in this poſture conducted him to *Moſcow*, where he was quit with this diſgrace, but the *Abbots* and *Monks* were all cut to pieces or drowned. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611, and reſtor'd to the *Ruſſians*, in 1634. In 1664 it was populous, and a place of good Trade, encompaſſed with a Timber Wall, well ſtor'd with Ammunition and Braſs Ordinance, and defended by a Caſtle. Here was anciently an Idol worſhipped in the form of a Man, with a Thunderbolt in his Hand, call'd the God of Fire; in whoſe Temple the Prieſts were oblig'd to keep a perpetual Fire with Oaken Timber, on pain of Death. This Dutchy once the greateſt in *Ruſſia*, was aſſign'd by Lot to *Ruruk Varegus* their firſt Duke, whoſe Poſterity inlarg'd their Dominions as far as the Greek Empire on one ſide, and *Norway* on the other. *Novogorod* is an hundred and five *German* Miles from *Moſcow*, to the N. W. ſix and forty from *Pleskow* to the E. and forty from *Nerva* to the S. E. *Long.* 50.00. *Lat.* 58. 23.

NOVOGROD, or *Novogrodek*, called *Litawiski*: Lat. *Novogroda*, *Novogardia*, a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*, the Capital of a *Palatinate* of the ſame Name, in which the Diet of *Lithuania* ought by turns with *Minskow* to be held: It ſtands ſcarce four *Poliſh* Miles from the River *Niemen*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South. The Palatinate of *Novogrodek* lies between *Poleſia* to the South, and *Polachia* to the Weſt, in which, beſides the Capital, are the Cities of *Wolkowiska*, *Lakowicz*, *Mir*, *Slonim*, *&c.* This City is large, but all built of Timber.

NOVOGRODEK SEVIERSKY, Lat. *Novogardia Severia*, a City of *Lithuania* formerly under the *Poles*, now under the great Duke of *Moſcovy*. It ſtands upon the River *Dezna*, ſeventeen *Poliſh* Miles from *Czernichou* to the North Eaſt, forty ſix from *Kiovia*, and the ſame diſtance from *Smolensko* to the South, and is the Capital of a Dukedom.

NOUR-MAHAL, Queen of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and Wiſe of *Jehan-Guir*, *Great Mogul in* 1620. She had two Names, *Nour-Gehanbegum*, i. e. *The Light of the World*, and the other *Nour-Mahal*, *The Light of the Seraglio*. This Queen being very ambitious, us'd her utmoſt endeavours to pleaſe the King, that ſhe might with the more eaſe bring about her Deſigns; and being extreamly deſirous to eternize her Memory, ſhe thought ſhe could not better accompliſh this, than by cauſing a vaſt quantity of Money to be coyned with her own ſtamp upon it, which ſhe obtain'd very dexterouſly, thus; During the abſence of the *Sultan Kourom* the King's Son, ſhe deſired the King to let her enjoy the Soveraign Authority twenty four hours only; which Requeſt ſurpriz'd the King, as looking upon it to be of dangerous conſequence, but yet the greatneſs of his Love made him at laſt to grant it to her; and calling all his great Officers into his Preſence, commanded them without reſerve to obey her, as they did him, for that term of time. The Queen having long before made Preparations for executing her deſign, by laying up great quantities of Gold and Silver in thoſe Cities where the *Grand Mogul* had his Money coyned, and by ſending the Stamps ſecretly to all the Maſters of the Mint, who only were acquainted with her Intent, all the great Lords knowing nothing of it; ſhe, as ſoon as ſhe was got into the Throne, diſpatch'd Couriers to all the Mints of the Kingdom, with orders to coin two Millions of Silver and Golden *Roupies*, the *Roupi* of Gold being worth about Forty Shillings Sterling, and the Silver *Roupi* half a Crown) every one of which pieces repreſented the figure of one of the Signs of the *Zodiack* on one ſide, and on the other the King and Queen's Name. The thing was ſo ſuddenly executed, eſpecially in the Royal City where ſhe then was, that ſhe had not ſate above two hours on the Throne, but ſhe cauſed abundance of theſe pieces to be caſt amongſt the People, which were current Money during the Reign of the King her Husband. But *Sultan Kouron*, called afterwards *Cha Jehan*, being come to the Crown he cauſed this Coin to be called in and minted anew. The Father of this Queen was a *Perſian* by Nation and was in his own Country no more than a Captain of Horſe, who coming to the *Indies* to ſerve the *Great Mogul Jehan-Guir*, he preſently conceiv'd ſo great a Favour for him, that after having tried his Courage, he made him General of his Armies; but afterward, joining with *Sultan Koſrou*, eldeſt Son of the *Mogul*, who deſign'd to make himſelf

King by dethroning his Father, he was taken, in order to be put to death, but his Wife and Daughter caſting themſelves at the *Mogul*'s Feet, begg'd his Pardon. The King was ſo charm'd with the Beauty of his Daughter, that he granted her deſire, and made her Miſtreſs of his Affections. Beſides the *Perſian* and *Indian* Languages, ſhe underſtood and ſpoke *Arabick*, and had a great Genius fit to govern a Kingdom. *Tavernier.*

NOYERS *(Hugo de)* Biſhop of *Auxerre* in *France*, of a Noble and ancient Family, which took its Name from a Town in *Burgundy*, had a troubleſome diſpute with the Earl of *Auxerre*, who made it his buſineſs to blacken this Prelate by all ſorts of Calumny and miſ-reports, upon which account the Biſhop made uſe of the Authority of his Character, and Excommunicated him with all his Officers, and deprived them of Chriſtian Burial, which ſo enrag'd the Earl, that he cauſed a Child to be buried in the Biſhop's Hall, and drove all the Clergy-men out of the Cathedral; but at laſt the Earl was willing to give Satisfaction, and to be freed from the effects of his Excommunication, was fain to dig up the Child himſelf, and to carry it bare-foot, and in his Shirt to the Church-yard, and there to bury it in preſence of all the People. This Prelate died at *Rome* 1206. *San. Marth. Gal. Chriſtiana.*

NOYON, See NOION.

NTOUPI, a Name the *Greeks* give to Excommunicated Perſons, becauſe their Bodies do not rot in the Earth, but ſwell and ſound like a Drum, when they are touched or moved, whereof they give us this Example. *Mahomet* II. having heard much of the Efficacy of Excommunication in the *Greek* Church ſent to *Maximus* the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, to procure him the ſight of the Body of an Excommunicated Perſon, to know whether the Report that went concerning them were true. The Patriarch at the firſt receipt of this Order was in great trouble how to ſatisfie the Grand Signior's deſire; and having communicated the ſame to his Clergy, ſome of the moſt ancient of them remembred, That under the Patriarchate of *Gennadius* there had been a beautiful Widow, who, by the inſtigation of the Devil, had ſlandered that Patriarch with endeavouring to debauch her, whereupon he was forc'd to Excommunicate her; and that dying at the end of forty Days, her Body had been taken up a long time after, to ſee the Efficacy of Excommunication, and was found entire, and then buried again a Second time. *Maximus* being inform'd of the place where ſhe was buried, ſent word thereof to the *Sultan*, who immediately ſent ſome of his Officers in preſence of whom the Grave was opened, and the Corps found whole, but black and puft up like a Bladder. The Officers having made their Report hereof, *Mahomet* was extreamly aſtoniſht at it, and order'd his *Baſhaws* that had viſited the Body to ſee it tranſported to a Chapel of the Church of *Pammacariſta*, which they did, and ſealed the Door of it with the *Sultan*'s Seal; and a few days after, the *Baſhaws*, by the ſame Royal Order, took the Coffin again out of the Chapel, and preſented it to the Patriarch to take off the Excommunication, that the *Sultan* might be aſſur'd of the effect of that Ceremony, which, according to the common report, reſtor'd the Dead-bodies to the condition of the other Corpſes. Accordingly the Patriarch, after having read the *Liturgy*, that is to ſay, the Form of Prayer preſcrib'd on this occaſion, began to read, with a loud voice, the Woman's Abſolution, expecting the effect of it with zealous Tears and Aſpirations to God; whereupon, as the *Greeks* relate, the following Miracle was wrought in the preſence of a vaſt crowd of People: There was heard an obſcure crackling noiſe of the Nerves and Bones beginning to reſolve, and quit their natural poſition: whereupon the *Baſhaws* ſhut up the Body again into the Chappel as before, to give it time wholly to reſolve to Duſt; and ſome Days after, having made their laſt viſit of it, and ſeeing that the Body was for the moſt part turn'd to Duſt, made their report of it to the *Sultan*; who, full of aſtoniſhment, own'd the Chriſtian Religion to be very powerful. But we muſt not confound theſe *Ntoupi*'s, with the *Broucolaca*'s, of whom to this day, there's a great noiſe amongſt the *Greeks*, for the *Ntoupies*, are ſuch Bodies which cannot turn to Duſt, becauſe they have not been abſolv'd from the Sentence of Excommunication; but the *Broucolaca*'s are bodies of Excommunicated Perſons that are animated by the Devil, who actuating their Organs, makes them ſpeak, walk, eat and drink. And withal, the *Greeks* tell us, That to deprive the Devil of this Power, one muſt take the Heart of theſe *Broucolaca*'s and cut it to pieces, and then bury the body again. *Guillet. Hiſtory of the Reign of Mahomet* II.

NUBA, the Surname which *Gabriel Sionita*, and *Johan. Hezronita*, *Maronites*, give to the Author of the *Univerſal Geography* writ in *Arabick*, and printed in 1592 at *Rome*. *Scaliger* in his Epiſtles makes mention of this piece, which was tranſlated into Latin, by the two perſons above mention'd, and printed at *Paris*, in 1619. This piece contains a Deſcription of the whole World, eſpecially of *Aſia* and *Africa*; but his greateſt exactneſs appears in his Deſcription of *Arabia*, as to which he forgets nothing: In the Deſcription of *Europe* he commits many failures, his own Travels reaching no further than *Spain*, and is ſo very faulty in the Proper Names of places. This *Arabian* Author liv'd at leaſt 500 Years ago, under *Roger* I. King of *Sicily*. It is not well known of what Religion he was, though the two *Maronites* that tranſlated him, take him to have been a Chriſtian. As for his Country, they ſuppoſe him to have been of *Nubia*, for which reaſon they have given him the Surname of *Nuba*, and his Book is called *Geographia Nubienſis*, which *Roger* King of *Sicily* hired him to write, to have an account of places marked on his great Terreſtrial Globe, all of pure Silver weighing 400 Pounds *Greek* weight, *viz.* fourteen Ounces to the Pound. *F. Simon.*

NUBIA, a great Country in the Eaſtern part of *Africa*, which the Inhabitants call *Neuba*, and by ſome it is called the *Leſſer Egypt*. It lies along the River *Nile*, and the River *Nubia*, and is incompaſs'd on the North and Weſt with Mountains, between *Egypt* and the Deſarts of *Barca*, which it hath on the North, the Deſarts of *Zaarah* to the Weſt, and the Upper *Æthiopia* or Country of the *Abyſſines* to the Eaſt and South. It lies 300 *French* Leagues in length, and not much leſs in breadth. Its Capital City is *Duncala*, conſiſting of 10000 Houſes; the other moſt conſiderable are *Nubia*, *Cuſa*, *Guala*, *Jalac* and *Suſa*. That part of the Country which lies towards the *Nile* is fruitful enough. It abounds with Santal Wood, Gold, Civet and Ivory; and produces a Poiſon of that violence, that one Grain of it is enough to kill ten perſons. The *Nubians* are valiant and witty, and the Inhabitants of the known parts of it are addicted to Commerce and Tillage. The Country abounds with Sugar-canes, but the People know not how to make any profit of them. The *Nubians* are govern'd by a King of their own, who keeps conſiderable Forces on his Frontiers to ſecure them againſt the Incurſions of the *Turks* and *Abyſſines*. The *Nubians* trade chiefly with the *Egyptians* of *Cairo* and other Cities of that Country. They ſell their Poiſon an hundred Ducats an Ounce, and the Duties laid upon the Exportation of it makes the beſt branch of the King's Revenues. Strangers, when they buy of it, oblige themſelves not to make uſe of it in the Country. *Geography* is in ſome meaſure beholding to this Country, as the Birth-place of the famous *Nubian Geographer*. This Country derives its Name from *Nuabia*, once its Capital City, which is eighteen days Journey South Eaſt of *Tagua*, and 216 *Engliſh* Miles from *Somna*. The *Nubians* were formerly Chriſtians, but loſt their Religion for want of Preachers and Schools, and ſending to *Abyſſinia* for Supplies, whence they could have none, they turned *Jews* and *Mahometans*. Their Commodities are Rue, Saunders, Ivory, Civet and Gold. Their Language a mixture of *Chaldean*, *Arabian* and *Egyptian*. *Ptolemy. Pliny. Strabo. Johannes Leo. Marmol. Deſcript. Afric.*

NUBUNANGA, King of *Japan*, who depriv'd *Dairo*, to whom that Empire did of right belong, of the Soveraignty, leaving him only the Title of Prince in 1570. His Succeſſor was *Taxibo Quaba* in 1586, after whom reigned *Tarkoſamma*, who in 1600 made *Dairo* renounce all his right to the Crown, and took upon him the Title of Emperor of *Japan*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

NUCA, the laſt Lord High Juſtice of *Arragon*. This Judge was a Sovereign Magiſtrate choſen by the People to maintain their Rights and Privileges, againſt the Oppreſſions and encroachments of the Kings of *Spain*, who were fain to ſwear on their Knees and bare-headed, before this Judge, That they would never attempt any thing againſt the Rights and privileges of the *Arragonians*; and the People had power to preſent to this Lord High Juſtice, Complaints and Indictments againſt the King himſelf. But the Power of this Magiſtrate being odious and inſupportable to the Kings of *Spain*, they endeavour'd by little and little to infringe and deſtroy it. In 1469 they created ſeventeen Cenſors or Inquiſitors to whom this Lord High Juſtice was every Year to give an account of his Behaviour, and at laſt *Philip* II. of *Spain* in 1592, beſieged *Saragoſſa*, which he took, and caus'd this *Nuca* to be beheaded, by which means he wholly aboliſh'd that Office. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

NUDIPEDALIA, Sacrifices which the *Jews* ſolemnized with their bare feet, to be delivered from ſome great incumbent Affliction. After having continued their Prayers for thirty Days together, and abſtained from Wine, they ſhav'd their Heads, and went bare-foot to the Temple, and offered their Sacrifices. The *Jews* finding themſelves oppreſs'd by *Florus*, Governour of *Judæa*, for the Emperor *Nero*, celebrated this Bare-foot Ceremony with extraordinary Solemnity; *Berenice* King *Agrippa*'s Siſter, accompanying them therein, and appearing alſo bare-footed in behalf of the *Jews*, before the Tribunal of *Florus*, but without ſucceſs. *Joſeph. de Bello Judaic. St. Hieron. adverſ. Jovinian.* The *Greeks*, *Romans*, and other Nations alſo obſerved the like Solemnities, as *Tertullian* informs us in his *Apologetick.*

NUIS or *Nuys*, Lat. *Noveſium*, a City of *Germany* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Collen*, on the *Rhine*, where it receives the River *Erpt*. It is an ancient ſtrong City, and famous for the Reſiſtance it made againſt *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who beſieged it a whole Year. It hath been often taken and retaken during the late Wars of *Germany.*

NUIS or *Nuits*, a little City of *France* in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armanſon*, between *Mombard* and *Tonnerre.* Some Authors ſuppoſe, that it took its Name from the Ancient *Nuitones*, who were the Builders of it, being a People of *Germany* in Confederacy with the *Burgundians.*

NUIS, or the Land of *Peter Nuits*, a part of *New-Holland*, now *New-York*, diſcovered by a perſon ſo called, in 1625.

NUMA POMPILIUS, ſecond King of the *Romans*, was of *Cures*, a City of the *Sabines*, and Son of *Pomponius Pompilius.* The *Romans* had ſo great an Opinion of his Virtue, that immediately after the Death of *Romulus*, they made him King in the Fortieth Year of *Rome.* He inſtituted many Sacred Ceremonies, with deſign thereby to tame and civilize the Salvage Temper of a Barbarous and Licentious People. He built a Temple to *Veſta*, and appointed Veſtal Virgins, who had the care to preſerve the Holy Fire. He erected eight Colleges of Prieſts, and amongſt them the *Flamens* or three Prieſts, *viz.* of *Jupiter*, whom he called *Flamen Dialis*; of *Mars*, *Martialis*, and of *Romulus*, *Quirinalis*; the *Salii*, *Augures*, *Feciales* and *Curiones.* He erected alſo a Temple to double-fac'd *Janus*, which was to ſtand open in time of War, and ſhut in time of Peace. He divided the Year into twelve Months, and enacted many good and uſeful Laws. And to the end that all theſe Inſtitutions might gain the greater reſpect and veneration amongſt the People, he perſwaded them that he converſed by Night with the Nymph *Ægeria*, from whoſe Inſtructions he received the Ceremonies, Laws and Inſtitutions which he preſcribed them. He was married to *Tatia* the Daughter of *Tatius*, *Romulus*'s Collegue, by whom he had four Sons, who became the Heads of four Families, and one Daughter married to *Tullus Hoſtilius*, who ſucceeded him. He reigned two and forty Years, and died in the eighty ſecond of *Rome.* *Livy. Florus. Dion. Halicarnaſſus.*

NUMANTIA, an ancient City of *Spain*, famous for having waged War twenty Years together, and ſtood out a Siege of fourteen Years againſt the *Romans*, who had unjuſtly begun the War; and though they had not above 4000 Men in the City, yet they forced *Lepidus* and *Mancinus*, who beſieged them with an Army of 40000 Men, to make a diſhonourable Peace. But at laſt *Scipio Africanus*, after a Siege of fifteen Months took it, but found nothing in it to adorn his Triumph; for the Inhabitants being pinched with Famine, made a great Fire, in which, after they had burnt their Wives and Children with all their Goods, made a Sally upon the *Romans*, and voluntarily expoſ'd themſelves to their Fury. *Pliny* tells us, That the Spoil of this Powerful City did not amount to above 700 *l.* This happened in the 620th of *Rome.* The Ruins of this City are ſtill to be ſeen in old *Caſtile*, not far from the Borders of *Arragon*, about a League from *Soria*, at a place which the *Spaniards* call *Puente Garay.* The occaſion of the *Roman* War was no other but the *Numantines* ſheltering the Inhabitants of *Segeda* their Allies, and interceded for them to the *Romans*, from whom they had made their eſcape. During the firſt Siege that the latter laid to the Town, one of the Inhabitants, courted for his Daughter by two Young Men equally conſiderable, and in ſuſpence which to pleaſe, told them, That he would beſtow his Daughter upon him that would firſt bring the Head of a *Roman*; whereupon both the Rivals went towards the Enemies Camp, and finding it in diſorder, return'd into the City, and having made all to arm themſelves, fell upon the Enemy in their Retrenchments, and ſurpriz'd *Mancinus* who thereupon, was forc'd to that ſhameful Peace. The Senate, to puniſh his ill Conduct, ſent their Heralds to deliver him all naked, with his Hands tied behind his back to the *Numantines*, who generouſly refus'd to receive him. *Tit. Liv. Lib.* 56, 57. *Flor. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 18. *Velleius Paterc. lib.* 2. *Appian. Strabo. Pliny*, &c.

NUMENIUS, born at *Apamea* in *Syria*, was a very famous and learned *Pythagorean* and *Platoniſt*, according to *Euſeb. præparat. Lib.* 11. and the familiar friend of *Cronius* the famous *Platonick* Philoſopher, as *Porphyrius* tells us, *Lib. de Antro Nymph. in Odyſſ.* His Books Περὶ τῆς τῶν Ἀκαδημαϊκῶν πρὸς Πλάτωνα διαστάσεως, are commended by *Euſebius de Præp. lib.* 14. beſides which he writ alſo Τὰ παρὰ Πλάτωνα ἀπόῤῥητα, a fragment whereof is quoted by the ſame *Euſeb. Præp. lib.* 13. as alſo ſome Books Περὶ τἀγαθοῦ quoted by *Origen lib.* 2. *contra Celſum.* Some Slanderers having accuſed *Plotinus* for attributing to himſelf the Inventions and Doctrines of this *Numenius*; *Amelius*, to vindicate his friend *Plotinus*, writ a Book, *De Differentia Doctrinæ Plotini & Numenii.* He lived after Chriſt according to the Teſtimony of *Theodoret*, Θεραπευτ. β. *Numenius* hath this expreſſion concerning *Plato*, *Quid enim aliud eſt Plato, quam Moſes Atticiſſans.* It is conjectur'd, that he flouriſhed in the IId. Century. We muſt not confound this *Numenius* with the *Pyrrhonian* Philoſopher of the ſame Name mention'd by *Laert. Athenæus. Heſychius. Suidas.*

NUMERIA, a Heathen Goddeſs preſiding over Numbers and Accounts. *Auguſtin de Civit. Dei.*

NUMERIANUS, Emperor, was the Son of *Carus*, and Brother of *Carinus*, who after the death of his Father, was declar'd Emperor, but was murder'd by *Aper.* See APER.

NUMIDIA, a great Inland Country of *Africa*, called *Metagonitis* by *Pliny* in the Confines of *Libya* and *Mauritania*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame now called *Biledulgerid*, from the great number of Dates abounding in that Country. It has the *Atlantique* Sea to the Weſt, the Deſart of *Zara* to the South, *Egypt* to the Eaſt, and *Barbary* to the North. Its Inhabitants are a dull, ignorant ſort of People, and generally ſhort ſighted, occaſioned by Sand which the Wind raiſes continually into the Air: They alſo loſe their Teeth very young by feeding upon Dates. The chief Provinces and Kingdoms belonging to it are *Sous* or *Soul*, *Teſſet*, *Darha*, *Zegelmeſſa*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Teſſen*, the Deſart of *Barca*, *&c.* The Country is inhabited by Natives and *Arabians.* There is alſo *Numidia* properly ſo called, which contains the Kingdoms of *Bugia* and *Conſtantina.* *Numidia*, in former times, was govern'd by Powerful Kings of their own, amongſt whom *Maſſiniſſa*, an Allie of the *Romans* was very famous, who being injur'd by the *Carthaginians*, gave occaſion to the third *Punick* War. This *Maſſiniſſa* had three Sons, *Micipſa* his Succeſſor, *Manaſtabal* and *Guluſa*, the firſt of whom left behind him two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal*; *Manaſtabal* was the Father of *Jugurtha*, by a Concubine. *Jugurtha*, being adopted by *Micipſa*, killed his Brother *Hiempſal*, his other Brother *Adherbal* eſcaping to *Rome*, which was the cauſe of the *Jugurthan* War. At preſent this Country is ſubject to many *Mahometan* Princes, which is the cauſe of the frequent changing of the Names of its Cities. *Ptolemy. Strabo. Pliny. Salluſt. Joan. Leo & Marmol. Deſcript. Afric.*

NUMITOR, the Son of *Procas* King of *Alba*, who died *A. M.* 3259, and the Brother of *Amulius*, whom their Father *Procas* left Joint Heirs of the Crown, on condition that they ſhould reign Annually by turns. But *Amulius* being got into the Throne, reſolv'd to keep out his Brother and his Poſterity, for which end he murthered his Son *Lauſus* as he was a Hunting, and got his Daughter *Rhea Sylvia* to be put amongſt the *Veſtals*; but ſhe, notwithſtanding all his Circumſpection, being got with Child, brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who kill'd their great Uncle, and reſtored their Grandfather to his Throne, which was in the Year of the World 3300. *Tit. Liv. Aurel. Victor. Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ.*

NUNDINA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the ancient Heathens, who ſuppoſed her to have the care of the Purification of Infants: And foraſmuch as Male Infants were uſed to be purified nine Days after their Birth, they derived the Name of this Goddeſs from the word *Nonus*, or the ninth, though Female Infants were purified the eighth Day; which Purification was called *Luſtration* by the *Romans.* *Macrob. Saturn.*

NUN-EATON, a Market Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred in the North Eaſt parts of *Warwickſhire.*

NUNNEZ or *Nonnius (Petrus)* a famous Mathematician of *Alcazar de Sal* in *Portugal*, who lived in the XVI. Century,

tury. He was the Author of ſeveral Books, whereof the moſt conſiderable are, *De Arte Navigandi, Lib.* II. *De Crepuſculis, lib.* I. *Annotationes in Ariſtot. Problema mechanicum de motu Navigii ex remis. Annotationes in planetarum Theorias. Georg. Purbachil,* &c. *Reſendius in Antiq. Luſitanar. Nicolaus Anton. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

NUNNEZ *de Avendanno (Peter)* an Eminent *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living in the XVIth. Century, *Covarruvias* and others give him a good Character. His Works are *Dictionarium Hiſpanicum Vocum Antiquarum, quibus Partitarum Leges & cateræ Regiæ Conſtitutiones Utuntnr. De Exequendis Mandatis Regum Hiſpaniæ quæ Rectoribus Civitatum dantur,* &c. *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

NUREMBERG, *Nurnberg,* Lat. *Noremberga,* a great Imperial free City of *Germany* in *Franconia,* upon the Confluence of the Rivers *Regen* and *Pegen,* ſeated at the foot of a Hill, and fortified with a Caſtle. It is very conſiderable and famous for its fair Streets, ſumptuous Churches, Caſtle, Arſenal, two Fairs, and its Manufactures, the chief whereof are Toyes and Clock-works. It has a Territory belonging to it, which lies between the Marquiſate of *Holach* to the Weſt, *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the Eaſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Aichſtadt* to the South. The City ſtands nine Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratisbon,* thirteen from *Wurtzberg,* and nineteen from *Augsburg* to the North. It belong'd at firſt to the Dukes of *Schwaben,* but afterwards bought its Liberty, which it hath carefully preſerv'd ever ſince 1027. *Nuremberg* hath alſo an Univerſity, and is accounted one of the greateſt and richeſt Cities of *Germany.* The Houſes are all built of Freeſtone four or five Stories High, the Streets are broad, and the Market-places fair and ſpacious. It hath Eleven Stone Bridges (whereof that built with one Arch paſſeth for a Wonder) twelve Fountains, 120 Wells, ſix Gates, every one of them defended by a ſtrong Tower, a Caſtle built on a Hill, and an Arſenal of five Rooms a Floor, Eighty foot wide each, wherein are 300 pieces of Canon, and Arms for ten thouſand Men, and a magnificent Town-Houſe. It borrowed its form of Government, which is Ariſtocratical, from the *Venetians.* The Inhabitants embraced *Luther*'s Doctrine in 1506, but tolerate the *Calviniſts,* and the *Roman Catholicks* have one Church allowed them. They ſubmitted themſelves in 1631 to *Guſtavus Adolphus,* who raiſed the Siege laid to the City by Count *Tilly* the twenty firſt of *March,* and Count *Walleſtein* in *Auguſt* 1632, and in acknowledgment of this great Service of his Victorious Arms, they preſented him with four double pieces of Canon, of a peculiar make, and two Silver Globes, a Terreſtrial and Celeſtial one Gilt and Enamel'd, the Workmanſhip whereof was very admirable. In 1649. a general Peace was concluded were amongſt the Princes of *Germany. Mordent* adds, That this is the beſt Govern'd Town in *Germany.* That the new choſen Emperors are to hold their firſt Diets here. That the Royal Crown, *Dalmatick* Gown and Imperial Cloak are kept here. That it was here *Maximilian*'s Wooden Eagle flew a quarter of a Mile and back again. That the Burgers have power to impriſon their Children, and throw them alive into the River. In fine, That it was here *Charlemaign* deſign'd to make a Communication between the *Danube* and the *Rhine,* by joining the *Rednitz* and *Atmul* Rivers, whereby there might have been a Commerce by Water from the lower Countries to *Vienna,* and even to the *Euxine*; but ſome Inconveniences in the Attempt, and his Warlike Diverſions made him give over the noble Deſign. In 1649 a general Peace was concluded here between the *German* Princes. *Cluverius Germ. Spond. Conradus Celtes.*

NUSCO, Lat. *Nuſcum,* a City of the Kingdom of *Naples,* in the farther Principality, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Salerno.*

NYCTELIA, Feaſts in honour of *Bacchus,* ſo called becauſe they were celebrated in the Night; from the *Greek* word Νὺξ which ſignifies *Night,* and τελεῖν, *to ſacrifice* or *perform any religious Ceremony.* Theſe Feaſts were celebrated every three years in the beginning of the Spring by Night, with Flambeaus and Drinking, and accompanied with the worſt of Inſolencies and Impurities; wherefore alſo the *Romans* forbad the ſolemnizing of them, becauſe of the horrid Diſorders committed at them. *St. Auguſt. de Civitate Dei. Dempſter Paralipom. in Roſin. Antiq.*

NYCTEUS, Son of *Neptune* by *Celene,* Daughter of *Atlas.* He had two Daughters *Antiopa* and *Nyctimene* by *Amalthæa* a Nymph of *Creet. Nyctimene* by the Help of an Old Nurſe, as the Story goes, lay with her own Father: But the thing coming to be known, the Father would have ſlain his Daughter, had not *Minerva* out of Pity turn'd her into an Owl. *Propert. Ovid.*

NYENBURG, Lat. *Novoburgum,* a ſmall City belonging to the Dukes of *Lunenburg,* in the County of *Hoyen,* upon the River *Weſer,* four *German* miles from *Ferden* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the Weſt.

NYLAND, a Province of *Finland,* having *Carelia* on the Eaſt, *Finland* properly ſo called, to the Weſt, and *Tavaſtia* to the North, and is ſeparate from *Livonia* by the Bay. There are but three Towns of Note in it, *viz. Borgo, Helſingford* and *Raſeborg.*

NYMPHÆUM, the Name given to a ſort of publick Baths in the City of *Rome,* of which there were twelve in number, they were Places of Pleaſure, adorned with pleaſant Fountains, cool Grotto's and curious Statues of Nymphs, which made them very delightful. Hiſtories tell us of many Places of this kind that were built in *Rome* and *Conſtantinople,* but are now ruin'd by length of time. Only there is a building ſtill to be ſeen of this kind between *Naples* and Mount *Veſuvius* in *Italy.* It is all of Marble, and of a ſquare Figure, and hath only one Gate of Entrance, which by ſome Steps leads down to a large Grotto pav'd with Marble of divers Colours, and the Walls are all covered with Shell-work, in a curious manner repreſenting the twelve Months of the Year, and the four Cardinal Vertues. The Water of a curious Fountain, at the Entry of the Grotto, fills a Canal that ſurrounds the Place; and the whole is adorned with the Statues and Pictures of divers Nymphs, and abundance of other pleaſant Figures. *Roſin. Ant. Rom.*

NYMPHÆUS, the Captain of a Colony of the *Melians* (Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Melos* in the *Ægean* Sea) who ſettled themſelves in *Caria,* a Province of the leſſer *Aſia,* near the City *Cryaſſa*; the Inhabitants of which City, being jealous of the Power of theſe Strangers, invited them to a Feaſt, at which they deſign'd to murther them; but the Plot being diſcovered to *Nymphæus* by *Caphæna,* a *Carian* Damoſel that was in love with him, he accepted of the Invitation, on this Condition, That their Wives ſhould accompany them; to which when the *Carians* had conſented; he ordered the *Melians* to come to the Feaſt unarmed; but that their Wives ſhould hide each of them a Dagger in their boſoms, and take their Seats next their Husbands; which being done accordingly, when about the middle of the Feaſt they ſaw the *Carians* had given the Signal for murther; they ſnatch'd the Daggers out of their Wives boſoms, and killed the Traitors; and by this means became Maſters of the City *Cryaſſa,* and built it a-new. *Plutarch. de Virtute Mulier.*

NYMPHIS, a Greek Hiſtorian, born at *Heraclea,* a City of *Pontus,* the Son of *Xenagoras,* who writ XXIV. Books of the Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great* and his Succeſſors, and XIII. concerning the City of *Heraclea,* with ſeveral others quoted by ancient Authors. He lived about the 600 year of *Rome. Ælian. Athen. Suidas. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. Geſner. in Bibl.*

NYMPHODORUS of *Amphipolis,* a Greek Author; who writ a Hiſtory of *The Laws and Cuſtoms of the People of Aſia,* quoted by *Clemens Alexandrinus,* which being variouſly cited by Authors, hath given occaſion to the Miſtake of *Angelus Politianus,* who ſuppoſed, with others, that *Nymphodorus* had writ more Books than one, though indeed the Book ſo differently quoted, be but one and the ſame, which the Learned *Voſſius* well perceived. *Clem. Alexandr. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.*

NYMPHS, heathen Deities, whom the Poets feigned to be the Daughters of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; they were ſuppoſed to preſide over, and have the Care of Waters, and were diſtinguiſh'd into *Nereides* and *Naiades*; the *Nereides* took care of the Sea-waters, and the *Naiades* of Rivers and Fountains. They gave alſo the Name of *Nymphs* to the Country Deities; their *Dryades* and *Hamadryades* were Nymphs of Foreſts, their *Napeæ* Nymphs of the Meadows and Groves, and their *Oreades* Nymphs of the Mountains. The Opinion of the Greeks concerning *Nymphs,* as well as their Name, was originally derived from the *Phœnicians*: for according to the Teſtimony of *Porphyrius,* in his Book *de Antr. Nymph.* all the Souls of men were called *Nymphes,* the word *Nymph* being the ſame with *Nepheſh* in Hebrew, which ſignifies a Soul. For they believed that the Souls of the Dead wandered about the Places where they had taken their greateſt Delight whilſt yet joined to their Bodies; which gave occaſion not only to the Eaſtern; but alſo other Nations to ſacrifice in Groves, and under green Trees, as ſuppoſing them to be the haunts of departed Souls. Thus the Greeks were of opinion that their Fore-fathers, the ancient Inhabitants of their Country, who had lived in Groves and Woods were become *Dryades*; thoſe that dwelt on the Mountains *Oreades*;

the Inhabitants of the Sea-ſhore, *Nereides*; and thoſe who had lived near Rivers and Fountains, *Naiades*, *Roſinus Ant. Rom.*

NYNE, a River in *Northamptonſhire*, which falls at *Crowland* into the *Weland*; and waters in its courſe North-eaſtwards *Northampton*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Thrapſton*, *Oundle* and *Peterborough*, all five in the ſame Shire.

NYSA, a City of *Arabia*, or as others, of that part of *Egypt* bordering upon *Arabia*, wherein *Bacchus*, ſays *Diodorus*, was Educated by Nymphs; whence it is that *Dionyſius*, a Greek Name for *Bacchus*, is Derived of Διὸς Divine, and *Nyſa* the place where he was born, *q. d.* *The God of Nyſa.* The *Chronicon Alexandrinum* p. 80. tells us, 'tis put for *Sina* by a *Metatheſis* or tranſpoſition of Letters. *Moſes* ſojourned 40 Years in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, in which is, mount *Sinai*, where God Deliver'd him the Law in Thunder and Lightning: And the Heathen feign *Bacchus* to be brought up from his Childhood in *Arabia*, where mount *Nyſa* is of Greateſt note. In which is to be obſerv'd the Conſent or Agreement of the Chriſtian Chronology and Heatheniſh Mythology. *Hoffman. Voſſius.* 'Tis likewiſe the Name of a City, as alſo of a Mountain in *India*.

NYSA, *Bacchus*'s Nurſe, who, according to *Pliny*, was bury'd near *Scythopolis*. *Plin.*

NYSLOT, a City of *Sweden*, in the D. of *Finland*, the Metropolis of the Principality of *Savolaxia*. It ſtands among Lakes and Marſhes, 60 miles North of *Wisburg*, and 25 Eaſt of *Abo*; Lon. 51. 35. Lat. 61. 52.

O. This

O.

O This Letter amongſt the *Latins* is ſometimes put inſtead of E. as *Vorſus*, for *Verſus*; *Voſter*, for *Veſter*; and for U, as *Servos*, for *Servus*; *Volgos*, for *Vulgus*. It hath alſo been uſed inſtead of the Dipththong AU, as *Plodo*, for *Plaudo*. And is beſides an Interjection of Admiration, Calling, Deſiring, Deriſion, and Indignation, and a Symbol of Eternity, becauſe it hath no End. *Chilperick*, King of *France*, would needs add a great O, anſwerable to the Greek *Omega*, to the French Alphabet, as alſo *Phi*, *Chi*, *Theta*, which he commanded to be uſed under ſevere Penalties, but without effect. *Gregoire de Tours*.

OANNES: See **DAGON**.

OASIS. Two Cities of this Name in the midſt of *Libya*, according to *Strabo*, whereof the leaſt is called *Alzagar*, the greater *Gademez*; which laſt, according to *Herodotus*, was Seven Days Journey from the Egyptian *Thebes*, towards the W. *Baudrand* makes the Name of the greater to be *Alguechet*, more towards the S. and the leſſer *Eleocath*, or *Eleochet*, to the N. both of them in the Region of *Barca*. They are ſaid to abound with Water and Wine, notwithſtanding their Situation in the midſt of the Deſerts of *Libya*. This Place is fam'd for the Exile of *Eugenius* and *Macarius*, by *Julian* the Apoſtate, St *Hilarion*'s voluntary Retirement, and *Neſtorius*'s Baniſhment thither. *Bochart*.

OATLANDS, a Houſe belonging to the King in *Surry*, near to which the *Romans* croſſed the *Thames* on Foot to encounter the *Britiſh* King, *Caſibilan*, who ſtood with a great Force to oppoſe them on the other ſide, having fenced the Bank with ſharp Stakes, of which he had driven a conſiderable number in the Channel, to prevent the coming over of the *Romans* at this Ford, which otherwiſe they could not have diſcovered; but entring the ſame, they waded to the Chin, and put the *Britains* to flight. The Place to this Day is called *Coway Stakes*. *Cam. Brit.*

OAXIS, or **OAXUS**, a River in the Iſland of *Candia*, now call'd *Armir*.

OBDORA, a large Province of the Nothern *Moſcovy*, on the Frozen-ſea, between the River *Obi* to the E. from whence it is named, and the Province of *Petzora* to the W. There is never a City in it, but only ſome Forts, the *Moſcovites* have lately built there on the Sea-ſhore, the *Hollanders*, who lately diſcovered the moſt Northren Coaſts of it, having given it the Name of *New-Weſt-Friezſland*. This Province derives its Name from the River *Obb*, on both ſides of whoſe Banks it lieth. It was won to the Obedience of the *Ruſſians* in the Reign of *Theodore*, the Son of *John*, great Duke of *Moſcovy*, at which time the People had no Cities, lived in Hords or Companies, eat the Beaſts they took, knew no Corn nor Bread. They were very good Archers, ſharpning their Arrows with Fiſh-bones, with which Bones and the Sinews of Beaſts they ſewed Furrs together for their Cloathing, which they wore inward in the Winter, and outward in the Summer, covering their Houſes with Elk-skins. By this *Theodore* were ſome Caſtles built on the River's ſide, to which he ſent condemned Perſons, and brought it into the Form of a Petty Kingdom. Notwithſtanding this Subjection to the *Moſcovite*, they continue ſtill in their old Idolatry, worſhipping an ancient Idol in form of an old Woman, holding in each Arm a Child, and a third at her Feet, called by them *Zlatu Bahus*, or, *The Golden old Wife*, to which they offer precious Furrs, ſacrifice Harts, and therewith conſult touching things to come.

OBED, one of the Fore-fathers of **Jeſus Chriſt** according to the Fleſh; he was the Son of *Booz* and *Ruth*, and the Father of *Jeſſe*, the Father of *David*. *Obed* was born about *An. Mun.* 2759, his Father then being about 95 Years of Age. *Ruth* 4. S. *Matthew* 1.

OBED-EDOM, an *Iſraelite* of the Tribe of *Levi*, who had the Happineſs to lodge the Ark of God for Three Months together, for which God bleſſed his Family and all his Concerns. II *Sam.* ch 6. v. 10, 11, 12.

OBELISKS, Theſe are a ſort of ſquare Pillars terminating in a Point, like little Pyramids, and engraven on all ſides with *Hieroglyphicks*, or myſterious Characters. The *Arabians* call them *Meſſalets Pharaon*, that is to ſay, *Pharaoh*'s *Needles*, becauſe they were erected by the firſt Kings of *Egypt*, who all of them bore that Name, as the *Roman* Emperors that of *Cæſar*. The *Egyptian* Prieſts call'd them *The Fingers of the Sun*, becauſe they were conſecrated to that *Planet*. The firſt *Obeliſk* was raiſed by King *Manuſtar*, who introduced the uſe of them about *An. Mun.* 2604. His Son *Sothis* erected 12 of them at *Heliopolis*. *Simarres*, or *Simannes*, ſet up more of them about the time of *David*, *An. Mun.* 2986. King *Mavres*, or *Afres*, cauſed one to be made without Emblems or Characters, *An. Mun.* 3021, which the Emperor *Claudius* cauſed to be tranſported to *Rome*. King *Pſammitichus* erected one at *Heliopolis*, with many *Hiroglyphicks*, 807 Years before the Birth of **Chriſt**. *Nectabanus*, or according to others *Necho*, 740 Years before **Chriſt**, cauſed a great *Obeliſk* to be ſet up at *Memphis*. Many of theſe *Obeliſks* were by order of the *Roman* Emperors tranſported from *Egypt* to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *Rome*, where ſome of them are ſtill to be ſeen. And more would be, but that *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, *An. Mund.* 3528, having conquered *Egypt*, deſtroyed all the *Obeliſks* he could meet with any where, and baniſh'd, or put to death, all the *Egyptian* Prieſts, who were the only Men that underſtood the dumb Language of their *Hieroglyphical* Characters. Theſe Emblems generally contained *great Secrets*, and *Divine Myſteries*, known to very few. The *Obeliſks* differed much as to their Coſtlineſs, Magnitude and Magnificence, for they were not all of them erected by Kings, but ſome by the Prieſts alſo, and Perſons of Quality. The leſſer ſort of them were not above 15 foot high, whereas the others were from 50 to 100 and 140. And to the end that theſe *Hieroglyphicks* might endure a long time, they made them of a very hard Stone which the *Latins* call *Stone of Thebes*, and the *Italians*, *Granito Roſſo*, a ſort of ſpeckled Marble, as hard as Porphyry, which they dug out of a Quarry South of *Thebes*, towards the Cataracts of *Nile*. And notwithſtanding that *Egypt* abounds with other Marble, yet it is obſerv'd, that all the *Obeliſks* are only of this ſort, which it is ſuppoſed the *Egyptians* did not without ſome Myſtery; for all their *Obeliſks* being dedicated to the *Sun*, as by their pointed Figure they repreſented the Beams of that Planet, ſo they alſo made choice of a Matter that was ſolar. For this Marble being ſpotted with a bright red, a Violet colour, with little Specks of Chryſtal, of blew, aſh-colour and black; the *Egyptians* fanſied it to repreſent the Sun's Action on the Four Elements; the red and violet Colour expreſſing the Fire, the Cryſtal the Air, the Blue the Water, and the Aſh-colour and Black the Earth. So that we may well conclude, that the *Obeliſks* that are found of any other Marble, were not made by the Prieſts of *Egypt*, but erected by the *Egyptians*, after the Baniſhment of their Prieſts by *Cambyſes*, or by other Nations. Such a-like *Obeliſk* was that which the *Phænicians* dedicated to the Sun, whoſe Top was ſpherical, and its Matter very different from thoſe of *Egypt*, and ſuch likewiſe was that which the Emperor *Heliogabalus* cauſed to be tranſported from *Syria* to *Rome*. *Auguſtus* order'd Two of theſe *Obeliſks* to be tranſported to *Rome*, and a Third was brought thither by the Emperor *Conſtantius*; this laſt is deſcrib'd by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and is ſtill to be ſeen: It was firſt erected by *Rhameſſes*, King of *Egypt*, and being thrown down at *Rome*, was ſet up again by *Sixtus Quintus*. *Vita di Siſto de Greg. Leti*. *Dapper*'s *Deſcription of Africa*. *Ammian. Marcell. Lib.* 18.

OBENGIR, Lat. *Ochus*, a River which riſes near the *Mogul*'s Country, watereth many Provinces in *Perſia*, falls into the *Oxus* above *Bichend*, and is the N. E. boundary of *Perſia* towards *Tartary*.

OBERWESD, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, and Archbiſhoprick of *Triers*. It was once Imperial, but is now ſubject to the Elector. It ſtands on the *Rhine*, 4 m. N. of *Bacharach*, and 20 S. of *Coblentz*. Lon. 27. 7. Lat. 50. 3.

OBER-WESEL, Lat. *Ficelia*, *Veſalia*, a City in *Germany* upon the *Rhine*, Imperial and Free, until in 1312 it fell into the Hands of the Elector of *Triers*. It's ſituate between *Bacharach* to the South, and *Boppat* to the North; memorable for S. *Werner*'s Death, ſlain here by the *Jews* in 1287. The Mother of *Alexander*, the *Roman* Emperor, is alſo ſaid to have been aſſaſſinated here.

OBI, or **OBB**, Lat. *Obius*, a vaſt River on the Eaſt of *Moſcovy*, formerly called *Karambuc*, which riſing out of the Lake of *Katayſco*, and running Northwards, ſeparates *Europe* from *Aſia*; and being ſwoln with the Waters of ſeveral Rivers, it falls with a great Current into the *Frozen-Sea*, between the Province of *Obdora* to the W. and *Samojeda* to the E. This River falls into the *Frozen-Sea* by 6 Mouths. Near which it is 16 *Poliſh* Miles over, and more than Two Days ſailing. It abounds with Fiſh, and thoſe who live upon it pay Tribute to the *Ruſſians*. It is thought that from the mouth of this River the N. E. Paſſage into *China* might beſt be diſcovered, if the Voyage were undertaken in the Spring.

An Account of the O. Brien *Family, in the Kingdom of* Ireland.

Collected from ſeveral Hiſtorians and other Authentick Records, by Denys Molony, *of* Gray's-Inn, *Eſq;*

OBRIEN is a moſt Noble Antient Iriſh Family. All the Nobility and Gentry of the Name are originally Deſcended from *Brian Boraimhe*; by ſome Authors call'd *Brian Borons*, by others *Brian Boravius*, or *Boruma*; who was Proclaimed King of all *Ireland* about the beginning of the Eleventh Century. All the Iriſh Chronologiſts and Antiquaries do as unanimouſly agree in tracing this Monarch's Pedigree in a direct Line from *Heber*, or as ſome call him *Hiberus* (who, jointly with his Brother *Hermon*, was the firſt King of the *Mileſian* Race that ever Reign'd in *Ireland*) as their Hiſtorians do, in repreſenting him the greateſt Prince both for his Wiſdom, Piety, Valour and Juſtice, that ever ſince the beginning of that moſt Ancient Monarchy ſat upon the *Iriſh* Throne. At his Firſt (Second I call it, for the *Danes* made War there firſt for Forty Years, and were beat out by a Stratagem: But they return'd afterwards into *Ireland* with a great Army, and continued there for One Hundred and Fifty Years, till beat by *Brian Boraimhe* at *Clantarfe*,) coming to the Crown, he found his Kingdom engaged in a ſecond bloody and moſt barbarous War, of One Hundred and Thirty Years continuance, with the *Danes*; who formerly invaded and poſſeſſed themſelves of a great part thereof, and were then endeavouring to Conquer the whole Nation. He ſaw, at the ſame time, ſeveral of his Subjects, even ſome of the *Iriſh* Provincial Kings themſelves joined in a moſt unnatural Confederacy with the Common Enemy. Whereupon, without loſs of time, he raiſed that Brave, Numerous, Royal Army, at the Head of which he in Perſon (always behaving himſelf like a very Wiſe, Great General, and a moſt Valiant Soldier) fought againſt the *Danes* and their Confederates, no leſs than Twenty Four Battles; and that with ſo good Succeſs, that towards the end of his Reign, no *Danes* were left in *Ireland*, except ſome Tradeſmen, Artificers and Merchants, which, for the Advantage of the Country, he ſuffer'd to continue there. Whereupon, having thus glorioufly in all appearance ended the War, and the Kingdom beginning to be in a very flouriſhing condition; the King having firſt neglected nothing that might promote the due Adminiſtration of Juſtice amongſt his Subjects, apply'd himſelf altogether to Pious Works, as Building of Churches, Founding and Endowing of Monaſteries, Erecting of Free-Schools and Colleges, in order thereby to Encourage and Advance that Sanctity and Learning, which the *Iriſh* Nation was ſo Famous for in thoſe days over all *Europe*. But after this Calm came a great Storm: For *Maolmore Mac Murchoe*, Provincial King of *Leinſter*, being upon a very ſlight occaſion diſguſted, ſent to the King of *Denmark* for Succours; aſſuring him, that he would join his Forces upon their Landing, with a conſiderable Army, and head them againſt *Brian Boraimhe*, the *Danes* mortal Enemy. The King of *Denmark* readily comply'd, and ſent a great Army, commanded by his two Sons *Carolus Knutus* and *Andreas*. They landed in *Dublin* and were joined by the King of *Leinſter*; thereupon the ſaid King of *Leinſter* and *Daniſh* Generals ſent a Herald to the King of *Ireland*, bidding him Defiance (as the cuſtom was then) and Challenging him to fight at *Clantarfe*, a Place within two Miles of *Dublin*. The King of *Ireland* thereupon, with what ſpeed he could joined together all the Forces of *Munſter*, *Connaught* and *Meath* (thoſe of *Ulſter* he did not ſend for, imagining himſelf ſtrong enough already) and marched directly to the Place appointed. Both Armies being in ſight, the Signal was given of that Famous Battel of *Clantarfe*, ſo remarkable in Hiſtory, which put an end to all the *Daniſh* hopes in *Ireland*, and which was the Twenty Fifth Battel fought in Perſon by *Brian Boraimhe*, againſt the *Danes* and their Confederates in that Kingdom. The King of *Meath* and the Forces under his Command, envying *Brian Boraimhe*'s Succeſs and Greatneſs, treacherouſly ſtood Neuter during the Battle. Prince *Murchoe O Brien*, the King's Eldeſt Son, whom Sir *James Ware*, in his Book entitled, *Antiquitates Hiberniæ*, calls *Murcadus*, ſhewed himſelf that day nothing inferior to his Father, either in Courage or Conduct. Firſt he prevailed with the King his Father, who was Fourſcore and Eight Years of Age, to retire and ſit in his Tent in ſight of the Battle, and took upon himſelf the Management of the Fight; which he did with ſo much Skill and Bravery, that the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians never mention his Name without giving him great Encomiums. The Succeſs of the Battle for a great while was very doubtful, but at laſt the Advantage appeared on Prince *Murchoe O Brien*'s ſide, the Enemy began to yield, and a great ſlaughter was made amongſt them, when unfortunately Prince *Murchoe* and his Son *Terlogh*, otherwiſe called *Terduluacus O Brien* were kill'd. Which the old King perceiving from his Tent, he came out and gave the neceſſary Orders, which ſo encouraged his Army, that they ſoon gained the Field of Battle, and entirely routed the *Danes* and their Confederates: but whilſt the Enemy were purſued by the King's Army, he being much grieved for the loſs of his Son and Grandſon, and quite ſpent and fatigued, retired to his Tent; where, before any of his Army returned from their eager purſuit, he was barbarouſly murdered by a Party of *Danes*, that ran that way to avoid his Troops and ſave their lives. In this Battle were kill'd of the King of *Ireland*'s ſide, beſides himſelf, his Son and Grandſon, ſeven little Kings, and moſt of the Nobility of *Munſter* and *Connaught*, and Four Thouſand of inferior degree. On the other ſide were kill'd the King of *Leinſter*, who occaſioned the Battle, with his principal Nobility, and Three Thouſand Common Soldiers; of the *Danes* were kill'd the King of *Denmark*'s ſaid two Sons, and Ten Thouſand Seven Hundred *Danes* beſides: this Battle was fought on *Good Friday*, being the 22d. day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 1034. After this Battle the *Danes* never attempted to invade *Ireland*, but once, under the Command of *Magnus* King of *Denmark*, when *Muriertagh O Brien*, *Brian Boraimhe*'s Great Grandſon Reigned in Chief there: but *Magnus* having to do with an *O Brien*, had no better Succeſs than his Anceſtors. He landed with part of his Army; but both he and they were kill'd before the reſt could land, which ſo daunted and diſcouraged thoſe remaining on Board, that they returned immediately without more ado to *Denmark*. *Brian Boraimhe* left two Sons, *Tieg* and *Donogh O Brien*. *Donogh* had a Command in the Battle of *Clantarfe*; and with great Bravery and Conduct brought up the Rear of the haraſs'd and wounded Troops, commonly called *Dalgeaſs*, as they marched after *Clantarfe* Battle to *Thomond*, through their Enemy the new King of *Leinſter*'s Country, and were barbarouſly attacked by the *Weſt Munſter* and *Leinſter* Troops, who were no leſs than ten freſh Men for one that *Donogh O Brien* had: but they found that what *O Brien*'s wounded and fatigued Troops wanted in Number, was ſupply'd by his Conduct and their Bravery and Reſolution; as appears, to omit other Inſtances, by the following Paſſage. When the General, *Donogh O Brien*, and his *Dalgeaſs*, perceived that they muſt in their own defence, fight a freſh Army of ten times their number, all compoſed of their own Countrymen, whoſe Lives, Religion, Eſtates and Liberties they juſt came from ſecuring to them, by their Valour, and the Conduct and Bravery of their deceaſed Princes and Fellow-Soldiers. When I ſay, they found this; the weak and wounded Men amongſt them, rather than loſe their Lives tamely, and be uſeleſs to their un-wounded Companions, prevailed with them to fix and faſten, deep in the Ground where they were to fight, great long Piles or Poſts of Wood, and then tye a wounded Soldier with his back to each Pile, with two of their un-wounded Friends ſtanding on each ſide of 'em, that whilſt thereby they were kept from falling, their hands might be at work againſt their Aſſailants: which unuſual Preparation, of Men ſo ſtrangely devoting themſelves to Death, made ſuch an impreſſion upon their numerous Enemy, that they durſt not attack them, notwithſtanding all their Generals could do or ſay to perſwade them. *Geoffrey Keting*, in his Hiſtory of *Ireland* ſays, That this ſame *Donogh O Brien* was King of *Ireland* for Fifty two Years; that he kept the Provincial Kings under, and defeated ſeveral of them from time to time. *Gratianus Lucius* ſays, He Uſurped the Monarchy, which of Right belonged to his Elder Brother *Tieg*, and his Iſſue; the ſenſe of which Injuſtice probably made him go in Pilgrimage to *Rome* and reſide there in St. *Stephen*'s Abby till he dy'd. *Tieg* was murdered, leaving Iſſue, *Terlogh*, or as Sir *James Ware* calls him *Trideluacus O Brien*, who Marry'd *O Heyns* Daughter. He was Monarch of all *Ireland*, Reigned Twelve Years peaceably; there being at that time no War from abroad, nor any Trouble given him, nor his Title diſputed by any at home. He had Iſſue two Sons, *Dermoid* and *Muriertagh O Brien*. He dy'd in the 77th Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 1074. Soon after his Death, *Muriertagh O Brien*, the Younger of the two Sons, was Proclaimed King of *Ireland*; which he did not enjoy long in Peace, being at one time attacked by the King of *Tyrconnel*, who diſputed the Sovereignty of *Ireland* with him; and at another time by his own Brother *Dermoid*. But *Muriertagh* being a brave warlike Prince, maintained his Ground very well, (but not without great devaſtation of the Country and the ſpilling of much Blood) till about the 20th. Year of his Reign. In the Year of our Lord 1119. he reſigned his Crown, and turned Monk in the Monaſtery of *Liſmore*. He was the laſt Monarch of that Family, and the King who Reigned in *Ireland* when *Magnus* King of *Denmark* and his Party were kill'd there as is before related. In a ſhort time after *O Connor*, King of *Connaught*, did uſurp the Sovereignty and Title of Monarch over all *Ireland*, not without ſome oppoſition given him by *Terlogh O Brien*, Son to the aboveſaid *Dermoid* (to whom of Right the Monarchy belonged) who at *Moinmhoir* in *Munſter*, with the Forces of that Province only, fought *O Connor*, and the Troops of all the three other Provinces or Diviſions under his Command; where, although *O Brien* and his Army performed their part to admiration, yet they were forced at length to yield to that great inequality of number. This Sovereignty thus obtained, did not continue above Two and Fifty Years in the *O Connor* Family. When *Henry* II. landed in *Ireland* (of which all our *Engliſh* Hiſtorians give an Account,) being invited thither by *Mac Murchoe* King of

Leinſter, one of the Family and Poſterity of the afore-mentioned King of *Leinſter*, who invited the *Danes* into *Ireland*, and was killed at the Battle of *Clantarſe*. It is well known how tamely O *Connor* ſubmitted to King *Henry* II. and gave up the Cudgels without ſtriking a Stroak. *Terlogh* O *Brien* died, leaving Iſſue *Donald* O *Brien*, a very pious good Prince, of whom *Waræus* ſays in his *Antiquitates Hiberniæ, Nec ſilentio præteriri debet ex Familia* O *Brienonum, Donaldus* O *Brien, Rex Lymericenſis, ob largitiones non ſolum Eccleſiæ Laonenſi, ſed quam plurimis etiam aliis conceſſas, ab Hibernicis multum celebratus.* He met *Henry* II. at *Caſhel*, and ſubmitted to him by the name of *Donald* O *Brien*, King of *Lymerick*, as appears by an *Iriſh* Act of Parliament made in the 11th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, for the Attainder of *Shan* O *Neale*. *Iriſh Statutes*, fol. 237. David's *Diſcovery of the State of* Ireland, *fol.* 16. King *Henry* III. in a Grant made to O *Brien*, which is to be found in the Tower, 6 *H.* 3. *chart. M.* 2. ſtiles him King of *Thomond*. The Grant begins thus, *Rex Regi Toſmond Salutem, Conceſſimus vobis terram Toſmond, quam prius tenuiſtis per firmam centum & triginta Marcarum, tenendum de nobis uſque ad ætatem noſtram.* The chief of the O *Brien* Family was ſince conſtantly ſtiled King of *Thomond*, until *Morrogh* O *Brien* reſign'd his Title and Principality to King *Henry* VIII. and was by Letters-Patents created Earl of *Thomond* during Life. He was Son to *Terlogh*, or *Tirlachus* O *Brien*, of whom I find Sir *James Ware*, in his *Antiquities of* Ireland makes mention twice; in one place he hath theſe Words, *Nec omittendus Cornelius* O *Brien, Hibernicè Connor, filius Tirlachi, Thomoniæ Dynaſta*: in another place, theſe; *Prælium in Thomonia conſerunt Petrus Butlerus, & Tirlachus* O *Brien, Thomoniæ Dynaſta, ſed Butlerus devictus & ſui in fugam verſi ſunt, multiq; occiderunt, &c. Annales Hen.* 7. *per Jacobum Waræum*, fol. 68. This *Morrogh*, Earl of *Thomond*, had Three Elder Brothers, *Connor Tieg*, and *Donogh*. *Connor* the Eldeſt Brother, who conveyed his Deſcent in a direct Line from *Brien Boraimbe*, was the laſt of Twelve Princes of the O *Brien* Family, ſince the Landing of King *Henry* II. in *Ireland*, that reigned ſucceſſively in *Thomond*, and were ſtiled only either Kings of *Lymerick*, or *Thomond*, inſtead of being Sovereign Monarchs of all *Ireland*, as their Anceſtors deſervedly were. The ſaid Earl's Two Brothers, *Tieg* and *Donogh*, died without Iſſue: His ſaid Brother *Connor*, the laſt King of *Thomond* died, leaving Iſſue *Donogh* O *Brien* a Minor, to whom of Right did belong the Principality, whereof the ſaid *Morrogh* his Uncle poſſeſſed himſelf, without having any other Right or Title thereunto, than what he got by Violence and Power, though the Pretence was a moſt unreaſonable Cuſtom, called *Taniſtry*, then uſed in that Kingdom, but now aboliſhed, whereby the Eſtate and Title was to deſcend for Life only upon the Eldeſt and Worthieſt Man of the Blood, and Sirname of him that died laſt ſeized, *ſeniori & digniſſimo viro ſanguinis & cognominis*; (which is not to be found in any Book, but appears by the Letters Patents) but the King of *England*, who was well pleaſed with *Morrogh* O *Brien*'s ſurrendring or reſigning up his Principality into his Hands, and ſenſible withal of the Injuſtice done to the ſaid Minor *Donogh* O*Brien*, uſed this Expedient to pleaſe both: By his Letters Patents he created *Morrogh*, Earl of *Thomond* for his Life; and by the ſame Patent he appointed the ſaid Minor *Donogh* to be Earl of *Thomond* alſo during his Life, from and after his Uncle *Morrogh*'s Death; and for the preſent he was created Baron of *Ibrickan*, to him and his Heirs Males, both which Titles the ſaid *Donogh* enjoy'd for ſome time after his ſaid Uncle *Morrogh*'s Death; but in King *Edward* VI's time he ſurrendred the Letters-Patents, whereby he was created Earl of *Thomond* for Life; and the King granted in return, by another Patent, the Earldom of *Thomond* to him and his Heirs Males, by virtue of which Patent *Henry* O *Brien*, the now Earl of *Thomond* enjoys his Title, as being Heir Male to the ſaid *Donogh*. *Morrogh* O *Brien*, firſt Earl of *Thomond* died, leaving Iſſue *Dermoid*, and *Tieg* O *Brien*. But *Morrogh* having no Pretence, by Patent, nor even by their *Taniſtry* Cuſtom, to the Title or Eſtate of the Earl of *Thomond* for any longer time than for his Life, his Son *Dermoid* O *Brien* had neither; But to make him ſome amends he was by the King of *England* created Baron of *Inchiquin*, to him and his Heirs Males. *Dermoid* died, leaving Iſſue *Morrogh* O *Brien*, from whom in a direct Line is deſcended *William* O *Brien*, now Earl of *Inchiquin*. But how, and by whom *Henry* O *Brien*, now Earl of *Thomond*, *Connor* O *Brien*, Eſq; his next Heir Apparent, and the Lord Viſcount *Clare* do convey their Deſcents from the ſaid *Donogh* O *Brien*, ſecond Earl of *Thomond*, or the preſent Earl of *Inchiquin*, and Sir *Donat* O *Brien*, of *Limeneach*, Baronet, from the ſaid *Morrogh* O *Brien*, firſt Earl of *Thomond*, will appear by the following Genealogical Account of their ſeveral Families ſince they were laſt united, and but one Family in their common Anceſtor *Terlogh* O *Brien* King of *Thomond* Firſt, I ſhall begin with *Connor* O *Brien*, the laſt Prince or King of *Thomond*, who by what already is ſaid, appears plainly to be the Chief of the Elder Houſe, or Line, and conſequently the right Heir of *Brien Boraimbe*. *Connor* O *Brien*, the laſt of the O *Brien* Family, that was ſtiled King of *Thomond*, was Son and Heir to the ſaid *Terlogh* O *Brien* alſo, King of *Thomond*; he married *Margaret Burke*, and had Iſſue by her Two Sons, *Donogh* and *Daniel*; *Donogh*, the Elder Son, was Second Earl of *Thomond* (it appears before how he came not to be the Firſt Earl of *Thomond*) he married *Olen Butler*, Daughter to the Earl of *Ormond*, and had Iſſue by her *Connor* O *Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Thomond*, and died; *Connor*, Earl of *Thomond*, married *Macc Ibrienara*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue by her Three Sons, whereof *Donat*, or *Donogh* O *Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Thomond*, was the Eldeſt. *Tieg* O *Brien*, from whom is lineally deſcended *Connor*, or *Cornelius* O *Brien*, now next Heir Apparent to the preſent Earl of *Thomond*, was the Second Son; and *Daniel* O *Brien*, Lord Viſcount *Clare*, from whom is lineally deſcended Colonel *Charles* O *Brien*, now Lord Viſcount *Clare*, Son to *Daniel* O *Brien*, late Lord Viſcount *Clare*, and *Philadelphia Leonard*, Siſter to the now Earl of *Suſſex*, was the Third Son. The Eldeſt Son, *Donat*, or *Donogh* O *Brien*, commonly called *the great Earl of Thomond*, was Preſident of *Munſter*, Privy Counſellor in *Ireland*, and very much in Favour both with Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the Firſt: He was firſt married to the Lord *Roch*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue by her the Lady *Margaret*, who married *Cormack Macc Carthy*, Son and Heir to the Lord *Muskry*. He afterwards married the Lord *Kildare*'s Siſter, by whom he had Two Sons, *Henry* Lord O *Brien*, Baron of *Ibrickan*, &c. and Sir *Barnaby* O *Brien*. The Elder Son, *Henry* O *Brien*, married the Daughter of Sir *William Brereton*, Knight, and died, leaving Five Daughters, the Ladies *Mary*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Honora* O *Brien*; but being dead without Iſſue Male, the Title of Earl of *Thomond* deſcended to his Brother *Barnably* O *Brien*. The Lady *Mary*, the ſaid *Henry* Lord *Ibrickan*'s, and afterwards Earl of *Thomond*'s Eldeſt Daughter, was married to *Charles Cokain*, Lord Viſcount *Cullen*; the Lady *Margaret* married *Edward Sommerſet*, Earl of *Glamergan*, and Marquis of *Worceſter*; The Lady *Elizabeth* married to *Dutton* Lord *Gerard* of *Bromley*; the Lady *Anne* (of whom hereafter) was married to her own firſt Couſin, *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*; the Lady *Honora* was firſt married to Sir *Francis Englefield*, and afterwards to Sir *Robert Howard*, Son to the Earl of *Barkſhire*. *Barnaby* O *Brien*, Earl of *Thomond*, had Iſſue, *Henry*, afterwards Earl of *Thomond*, and the Lady *Penelope* O *Brien*, who married the Earl of *Peterborow*, lately deceaſed without Iſſue Male (her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk* being now their only Daughter.) *Henry* O *Brien*, who was Earl of *Thomond* after his Father *Barnaby*'s Death, married, as is aforeſaid, the Lady *Anne* O *Brien* his firſt Couſin, and had Iſſue by her *Henry* Lord *Ibrickan*, who married the Lady *Katherine Stuart*, Siſter to the late Duke of *Richmond*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Donogh*, *Mary*, and *Katharine* O *Brien*; *Donogh* married the Lady *Sophia*, Daughter to the Earl of *Danby*; the Lady *Mary* O *Brien* married the Earl of *Kildare*, and the Lady *Katharine* married the Lord Viſcount *Cornbury*; this *Henry* Lord *Ibrickan* died before his Father, and ſo was never Earl of *Thomond*. The Lady *Anne* O *Brien*, the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Thomond*'s firſt Lady being dead, he married *Sarah* the now Counteſs Dowager of *Thomond*, Daughter to Sir *Francis Ruſſel* of *Chipnam* in *Cambridgeſhire*; he had Iſſue by her, beſides a Son and a Daughter that died unmarried, the Lady *Penelope* O *Brien*, now married to the Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of *Suffolk*; the Lady *Mary* O *Brien* married to Sir *Matthew Dudley* of *Clopton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Baronet; and *Henry Horatio*, Lord O *Brien*, who married the Lady *Henrietta Sommerſet*, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*; he had Iſſue by her, beſides one that's dead, *Henry* O *Brien*, now Earl of *Thomond*, and the Lady *Mary* O *Brien*; the ſaid *Henry Horatio*, Lord O *Brien*, dying before his Father, was never Earl of *Thomond*. Now as to the Earl of *Inchiquin*'s Genealogy ſince the time of his ſaid Anceſtor *Terlogh* O *Brien*, who was the laſt King of *Thomond* but one, it is as followeth: The ſaid *Terlogh* had Iſſue, *Morrogh* O *Brien*, younger Brother to the ſaid *Connor* O *Brien*, laſt King of *Thomond*. The ſaid *Morrogh* was created by the King of *England* Earl of *Thomond* for Life; after his Death that Title went to the Elder Line for the Reaſon aforeſaid. He died, leaving Iſſue Two Sons, *Dermoid*, who was the Elder, and *Tieg* O *Brien*, from whom is deſcended Sir *Donat* O *Brien* of *Limeneach*, Baronet, who beſides being of the firſt Quality in *Ireland*, is a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, and great Intereſt in that Kingdom. *Dermoid* married *Margaret* O *Brien*, Daughter to *Donogh* Earl of *Thomond*, and was created Baron of *Inchiquin*; he had Iſſue *Morrogh* O *Brien*, afterwards Baron of *Inchiquin*, who married *Annabella*, Daughter to the Baron of *Delvin*, and had Iſſue *Morrogh* O *Brien*; the ſaid *Morrogh* being alſo Baron of *Inchiquin*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cuſack* of *Liſmullin* in the County of *Meath*, by whom he had Iſſue *Dermoid* O *Brien*; *Dermoid* Lord *Inchiquin* married the Daughter of *Edmund Fitz Edmund*, by whom he had Iſſue *Morrogh* O *Brien*; this *Morrogh* O *Brien*, on account of great Services done to the Crown of *England*, was created Earl of *Inchiquin*; he was reputed as great a Captain, and as fine a Gentleman as moſt of his time; he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *William St. Leger*, and had Iſſue by her, *William O Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Inchiquin*, and Governour of *Jamaica*, who married the Earl of *Orery*'s Daughter, by whom he had Iſſue *William O Brien*, now Earl of *Inchiquin*. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Thomond* bears four Coats quarterly: Firſt, Gules, Three Lions Paſſant Guardant per pale, Or, and Argent: The Second, Argent, Three Piles, Gules: The Third, Gules, a Pheon Argent: The Fourth and laſt is *France* and *England* quarterly, within a Border, Gobony, Argent, and Azure, all enſign'd with an Earl's Coronet: His Lordſhip's Creſt is placed above a Helmet befiting his Degree, on a Wreath, Argent, and Gules, a Man's Arm holding the Sword, all proper. His Honour's Supporters are Two Lions Rampant Guardant Argent, ſtanding on an Eſchrole, with this Motto, **Vigneur de deſſus.** *Peter Walſh's Hiſt. Ireland. Acta Sanctor. Hib. Hackluit Chron. Hanmer Hiſt. Ireland. Gratianus Lucius. Dr. Keting's. Hiſt. of Ireland. Cambrenſis Hib. Expugn. Hoveden. Iriſh Stat.* 237. *Davis's Diſcovery of the State of Ireland. Davis's Rep. of the great Caſe of the Cuſtom of Taniſtry.*

OBSEQUENCE (*Julius*) a Latin Author, living, as far as we can diſcover, a little before the Empire of *Honorius*: He wrote a Book of Prodigies, by which it appears, he was a Heathen; There's only part of this Book extant, which was printed by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1508. *Conradus Lycoſthenes* made a Supplement to this Treatiſe, and mark'd his own Additions with Aſteriſms, but it has been ſince publiſh'd without Diſtinction, as if it belong'd all to one Author. *Sebaſtian Conrad. in Quæſt.* p 41. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

OBSERVATOIRE, a noble Structure built by the preſent King of *France* in *Faubourg St. Jacques*, or ſuburb of *S. James*, at *Paris*, to obſerve the Stars and Planets, and make other Mathematical Experiments. This Building is four ſquare, anſwering the four Cardinal Points of the World, raiſed eighty Foot from the Ground, and its Foundation ſunk as deep. It's three Story high, with a Terraſs on the Top, where one can diſcover the whole Horizon is flat and even; the Stair-caſe is of a very curious Contrivance, being after the manner of a Screw or winding Stairs, and ordered ſo, that from the Bottom there is a full ſight of the Stars that paſs the Zenith. This Obſervatory is well furniſhed with Aſtronomical Inſtruments for Obſervations by Day and Night. Mr. *Caſſini*, a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, makes ſeveral New Diſcories, and inſtructs Beginners, to ſend them into foreign Countries, to make Obſervations conformable to thoſe done at *Paris*, and learn the Longitude and Latitude exactly, to perfect Geography. *Le Maire Paris ancient & noveau.*

OCCA, a River of *Moſcovy*, which riſing in the Borders of *Crim Tartary*, runs from S. to N. and waters the Dutchy of *Worotin*, *Coluga*, *Kolum*, or *Columna*, ten *German* Miles W. of *Moſcow*, and taking in the *Cleuſma*, and the *Moxa*, at *Niſinovogrod*, falls into the *Volga*, beneath which the Stream is deep, and at *Dydend*, in 1669, a large Ship called *The Eagle* was built to ſecure the Trade of the *Caſpian* Sea, to which it leads.

OCCAM (*William*) an Engliſhman and *Franciſcan* Friar, the Diſciple of *Scotus*, was the Head or Captain of the *Nominals*, ſo called, and had the Name beſtowed upon him of *Doctor Invincibilis*, *Venerabilis Inceptor*, & *Doctor Singularis*. He lived in the XIVth. Century. He took part with the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and writ againſt Pope *John* XXIId. and his Succeſſors. It was reported of him, that he, with *Michael Ceſenus*, General of his Order, taught, That neither **Jeſus Chriſt**, nor any of his Apoſtles, ever poſſeſſed any thing either in common, or in particular. This gave riſe to the pleaſant Queſtion called, *Pain des Cordeliers*, that is, Whether the Property of thoſe things which conſume by daily uſe, as Bread and Wine, belong to them, or only the ſimple Uſe, without the Property, which were both condemned by *John* the XXIId. However this Diſpute of the *Franciſcans* was not ſo Chimerical as it ſeemed, ſeeing the Rules of their Order allow them no Poſſeſſions. *Nicholas* the IIId. who was of this Society, deſigned to enrich it, and that he might not thwart the Rules of their Conſtitution, ſaid, They ſhould only have the Uſe of what he gave them, but the Principal ſhould belong to the Church. *Bibl. Univerſ. XI. Tom.* *Fuller* adds, That *Occam* gave a mortal Wound to the Pope's Temporal Power over Princes. That he was thereupon excommunicated, condemned for a Heretick by the Learned of *Paris*; and his Books burnt. Yet he was afterwards reſtored to his State, and the Repute of an acute Schoolman. *Luther* was well verſed in his Works.

OCCASION, a Goddeſs honoured by the Heathens of old, as the Superintendant of the fitteſt Seaſon wherein to accompliſh any Buſineſs; and was commonly repreſented in the form of a naked Woman, bald behind, with a long Lock on her Forehead, with one of her Feet in the Air, and the other on a Wheel, holding a Razor in one hand, and a Sail in the other; her Feet were alſo wing'd, and the Wheel in continual motion, to ſhew that Opportunity is always inconſtant and momentary, ſo that if not made uſe of when it offers, it ſoon ſlips away, leaving Repentance behind it as a perpetual Companion.

OCCATOR, a Heathen God, and Preſident of that Part of Husbandry which conſiſts in breaking the Clods, and harrowing the Ground; from the word *occare*, which ſignifies *to break the Clods. Servius.*

OCEANUS, or **OCEAN**, the God of the Sea, according to the Poets, who made him the Son of *Heaven* and *Veſta*, the Husband of *Tethys*, and the Father of Rivers and Fountains. The Ancients call'd *Oceanus* the Father of all things, as ſuppoſing with *Thales*, that Water was the Principle of this Univerſe. According to Geographers, *Ocean* is the main Sea which ſurrounds the Earth; ſo that by means thereof the Earth may be compaſſed round from Eaſt to Weſt, ſince *Magellan*, *Drake*, *Cavendiſh*, and *Brewers*, have diſcovered to us the Paſſages from the North into the South Sea. The *Ocean* is divided into four great Parts, *viz.* the Eaſtern, Southern, Weſtern, and Northern. The Eaſtern *Ocean* contains the Sea of *China*, the *Archipelago* of *S. Lazarus*, towards the Iſlands of *Thieves*, or *Ilhas de los Ladrones*, and the Sea of *Anchidol*, about the Iſland *Java*. The Southern *Ocean*, or *Indian* Sea, waſheth the Southern Part of *Aſia*, and the *Indian* Iſles, together with the Eaſtern and Southern Parts of *Africa*; and comprehends the Gulf of *Bengala*, the Sea and Gulf of *Perſia*, the Sea and Gulf of *Arabia*, the Sea of *Zanguebar*, and the Oriental part of the *Æthiopian* Sea, which reacheth to the *Cape of Good Hope*. The Weſtern *Ocean*, which Coaſts our Hemiſphere (thought by the Ancients to be unpaſſable, becauſe of Darkneſs) comprehends the other part of the *Æthiopian* Sea, the *Atlantick*, the *Mediterranean*, that of *Spain*, *France*, and the *Britiſh* Seas. This laſt part of the Sea of *Æthiopia* reacheth the whole length of the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, from the *Cape of Good Hope* to near the *Equinoctial* Line, waſhing the Weſtern Coaſt of the *Cafres* and *Congo*. The *Atlantick* Sea reacheth from the *Æthiopian* Sea to the moſt Southern Parts of *Spain*. The *Mediterranean* is enclos d between *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*. The *Spaniſh* Sea Coaſts the Weſtern and Northern parts of *Spain*, and that of *France* waſheth the Coaſts of *Guyenne* and part of *Bretaigne*. The *Britiſh* Seas encompaſs the Iſles of *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, except only on the Eaſt-ſide, which is called the *German Ocean*. The Northern *Ocean* is divided into the Sea of *Tartary*, the *Frozen-Sea*, the North-Sea, or the *German Ocean*, and the *Baltick*. That of *Tartary* waſheth the Southern Parts of the North Continent, and the Northern part of *Tartary* to *Nova Zembla*. The *Frozen-Sea* runs along the Coaſts of *Greenland*, &c. The *German Ocean* Coaſts *Norway*, *Denmark* and *Germany*, with the Eaſtern part of *Scotland* and *England*, and the *Baltick* Sea is contain'd within the Dominions of *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Germany* and *Denmark*. As to the Ocean of the New Continent of *America*, Geographers divide it into three parts, which they call the *North Sea*, the *South Sea*, and the Sea of *Æthiopia*, or that of *Braſil*. The South Sea is alſo called the *Pacifick Sea*, becauſe it is ſeldom troubled with Storms or Tempeſts, and has always freſh Gales, ſo that Mariners paſs it in ten Weeks time at the rate of 130 miles *per* day. Some think it may be as ſhort a way to *China* as by the Cape of *Good Hope*.

OCHAD, a great and populous Town equal to moſt in *Arabia Felix*. The adjacent Country is fruitful, abounding with Groves of Date trees, and pleaſant Fountains. It is five Stations W. of *Nugeran*, and three E. from *Tabula. Nub.*

OCHIE-*hole*, a Cave near *Mendippe-Hills* in *Somerſetſhire*, which goes far into the Earth, and hath certain Pits and Rivulets in it, whereof the Inhabitants relate abundance of Fables. Near this place in *H.* VIIIth's time, a Table of Lead was plow'd up, having an Inſcription on it, diſcovering, that it had been erected by *Claudius* in his Conſulſhip, as a Monument of his Victory over the *Britains* in 802 of *Rome*: On the Reverſe was ſtamp'd a Triumphal Arch, and the Image of one galloping on Horſeback; and two triumphal Pillars, with this Inſcription, *De Britan. Cambd. Brit.*

OCHINUS (*Bernardinus*) was born at *Sienna*, and took the Habit of a *Capuchin* about 1525 or 26, and afterwards came to be their *General*; he was Learned, Eloquent, and Bold; neither did ever any one Preach with greater ſucceſs or more applauſe. The moſt Illuſtrious Princes and Prelates ſeem'd to value themſelves in ſhewing him all manner of reſpect. The moſt famous Cities of *Italy* did contend which ſhould have him to be their Preacher; yea, his name was in ſo great repute, that they came from all parts to ſee and hear him. *Peter Martyr* brought him over to the Reformation; and both of them together left *Italy* in 1543. *Bernardinus Ochinus* took upon him a Secular Habit at *Ferrara*, and came to *Geneva*, where he married one of *Lucca*. At the Age of 76 Years he defended the lawfulneſs of Polygamy in a ſet Treatiſe. Theſe Diſorders made him odious to the Proteſtants, ſo that from *Geneva* he travelled to *Zurick*, and from thence to *Bazil*, and upon his being not ſuffer'd to live there, he went into *Tranſilvania*, and from thence to *Poland*, where firſt he became a Socinian, and at laſt died an Atheiſt, being forſaken and deteſted by all People. He writ Commentaries in the *Italian* Language upon the *Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Romans*, which *Sebaſtian Caſtellio* tranſlated into Latin, and were printed at *Geneva*, *Augsburg*, and elſe-where; as alſo *Commentaries* upon the reſt of the *Epiſtles of St. Paul. Rivet. Boxhornius. Spondan A. C.* 1525. and 1547. *Genebrard. Chron*,&c.

OCHSENFURT, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of *Franconia* and Biſhoprick of *Wurtsburg*; it ſtands on the River *Main*, thirteen miles South of *Wurtsburg*, and nineteen N. E. of *Margentheim*.

OCHUMS TARSURAS, a River of *Mengrelia*, riſing in the Mountains of *Colchis*, and falling into the *Euxine* Sea.

OCHUS, King of *Perſia*, ſo very covetous, that he would never go into the City that he might be oblig'd to pay what the ancient cuſtom of the place requir'd, *Cyrus* having made a Law, that upon the firſt coming of the King thither he ſhould preſent every Woman with a Crown in Gold. *Juſtinus* alſo writes thus of him; *Ochus*, when he ſucceeded to the Crown, without any reſpect of Age or Sex, put the Princes of the Royal Family to death, leaſt they ſhould conſpire againſt him, for which cruel Action he was poiſon'd by the Eunuch *Bagoas*, his Body thrown to Cats, and his Bones form'd into the Handles of Swords in memory of his Cruelty. *Ælian.*

OCK, a River in *Barkſhire*, has its riſe in *Hampſhire*, from whence it runs Northward into the *Thames* at *Ship-lake*.

O CONNOR DUN ROTHERICK, one who call'd himſelf King of *Ireland*, when the *Engliſh* firſt enter'd that Iſland, in the time of King *Henry* II. to whom he could hardly be brought to ſubmit, but rais'd many Tumults, complaining againſt Pope *Adrian*'s Patent to the King of *England*, alledging it prejudicial to him; but became more tractable after Pope *Alexander* III. confirm'd a new Patent. *Camb. Brit.*

OCTAVIA, the Daughter of *Octavius* and Siſter of the Emperor *Auguſtus*: She was twice married, the firſt time to *Marcellus*, and the ſecond to *Mark Anthony*: By *Marcellus* ſhe had a Son of the ſame name, who married *Julia* the Daughter of *Auguſtus*; and *Marcella*, who was married to *Agrippa*, and afterwards to a Son of *Mark Anthony*. By her ſecond Husband ſhe had *Antonia* the Elder, who married *Domitius Ænobarbus*; and *Antonia* the younger, the Wife of *Druſus*, Brother to *Tiberius*. *Mark Anthony* abus'd *Octavia*, for which *Auguſtus* was reveng'd of him. She was admir'd by the *Romans* for her Prudence and Vertue, and her Brother dedicated a Temple and Portico's to her, as *Dion* informs us. She died in 743 of *Rome*. *Sueton. in Aug. Plutarch in Anton. Dion lib.* 48. 54. *Hiſt.*

OCTAVIA, the Wife of *Nero*, was the Daughter of *Claudius* and *Meſſalina*, by whom he had her before his Acceſſion to the Throne: He had promiſed her in marriage to *Silanus*, but afterwards beſtowed her on *Nero*, who divorced her, and then cauſed her to be put to death, having firſt poiſoned her Brother *Britannicus*.

OCTAVIA GENS, or the Family of the *Octavians*, was originally of *Velitræ*, as *Suetonius* tells us. *Tarquinius Priſcus* firſt brought them into the *Senate*, and *Tullus Hoſtilius* made it a *Patritian* Family. though afterwards they put themſelves amongſt the *Plebeians*; but *Cæſar* reſtored them to their firſt Nobility by the *Caſſian* Law. The firſt of this Family who came into any conſiderable Poſt, was *Cneus Octavius Rufus*, who was made Quæſtor, as we may learn from *Suetonius*: This *Octavius* left Two Sons, who were the Heads of Two Families; the eldeſt Branch roſe up to the higheſt Charges of the Commonwealth; but the other was only conſiderable in having *Auguſtus* of it. *Octavius*, *Auguſtus*'s Father, was *Ædilis Plebis*, and Governor of *Macedonia* in the Six hundred ninety third Year of *Rome*: he married *Attia*, Daughter of *Julia*, who was Siſter to *Julius Cæſar*; by which *Attia* he had the Emperor *Auguſtus*; and likewiſe *Octavia* firſt married to *Marcellus*, and afterwards to *Mark Anthony*. *Liv. lib.* 45. *Paterculus Lib.* 1. *Cic. de Offic.* 1. *Tuſc. in Epiſt. Sueton. Caſſiodor. &c.*

OCTAVIANUS, Antipope, was a *Roman*, of the Family of the Earls of *Freſcati*. Pope *Innocent* II. made him Cardinal in 1140, and ſent him Legate into *Germany*. Upon the Death of *Adrian* IV. *Alexander* III. was put into his place, but *Octavian* made himſelf to be elected by two Cardinals, and took the Name of *Victor* IV. The Emperor *Frederick* I. protecting him, he was emboldened to hold a Council at *Pavia* in 1161, where *Alexander* the lawful Pope was depoſed, who thereupon was forced to flee to *France*. He died at *Lucca* about the Feaſt of *Eaſter* in 1164. *Roderic. lib.* 2. *Otho Friſingenſis de reb. Freder. Baronius Annal. Tom.* XII.

OCTHA, one of the *Saxon* Pirates, whom *Hengiſt* ſent for to aſſiſt him, and employed him in waſting the Coaſts of the *Picts* and the *Orkney* Iſlands. *Cambd. Brit.*

OCZIAKOW, or **OCZAKOW**, Lat. *Axiace*, a City of *Podolia*, ſeated at the fall of the *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper* into the *Euxine* Sea, thirty Miles from *Circaſſia*. It now belongs to the *Turks*. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644. This City has a Caſtle which is Garriſon'd by the *Turks*, but the Citizens are *Precopenſian Tartars*. It was built by *Vitolaus* Duke of *Lithuania*, and at firſt peopled by his Subjects. The Country betwixt this City and *Circaſſia* is deſolate, as being expos'd to the *Tartars* and *Coſſacks*. This City is forty *Poliſh* Miles W. from *Precopia*, four Miles E. of *Alba* in *Walachia*, and four S. from *Circaſſia*. It gives Name to the neighbouring *Tartars*, who are ſo troubleſome to *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, and *Poland*, that the King of the latter pays them Tribute to prevent their Incurſions. On *Aſcenſion-day* 1571, they plundered and burnt *Moſcow*, carrying vaſt numbers of *Ruſſians* into Slavery. *Gaugninus.*

ODENATUS, King of the *Palmyrians*, who before that, was *Decurio* of *Palmyra*, a City of *Syria*, and made himſelf famous in the IIId. Century. He courageouſly defended the Limits of the *Roman* Empire againſt the *Perſians*, defeated *Quietus* and *Baliſta*, who had rebelled, and thereby acquir'd the name of *Auguſtus*. His Wife *Zenobia*, ſo illuſtrious for her Wit and Courage, aſſiſted him in the Conqueſt of the Eaſt. But in the midſt of this great Proſperity, *Odenatus* was aſſaſſinated by his Nephew *Mæonius*, under the Reign of the *Galieni*, about the Year 266. *Odenatus* took *Niſibe*, ſubdued all *Meſopotamia*, and routed the *Perſian* Army. He had three Sons, *Herodes*, *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*, the eldeſt of whom was murthered together with his Father. All of this Family where obſerv'd to be perſons of extraordinary Endowments. *Trebellius Pollio* in his Treatiſe of *the Thirty Tyrants*, and in the *Life of* Valer. *and of the* Galieni.

ODENSEE, Lat. *Ottonium*, a City of *Denmark*, and Capital of the Iſle of *Funen* almoſt in the midſt of it; fourteen miles from *Sleſwick* to the N. and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the W. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*; and is the Burying-place of the Kings of *Denmark*. This City was built by *Harold* King of *Denmark*, and was called *Odenſee* in honour of *Otto* I. Emperor of *Germany*, made a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden* in 950. *Canute* King of *Denmark* was ſlain here in 1066, and his Body was found in 1562, and much honour'd. It's now the beſt traded Town of the whole Iſland, adorn'd with two fair Churches and neat Buildings. Near this Town Count *Gulden* ſlew the Vice-Roy of *Norway*, and was overtaken in his Coach by *Chriſtiern* King of *Sweden*.

ODER, (*die Oder*) Lat. *Odera*, one of the greateſt Rivers of *Germany*. It riſeth in *Sileſia*, near a Town of the ſame name in the Borders of *Moravia*, and after it hath received the *Oppau*, it paſſeth by *Ratibor*, *Breſlaw*, *Great Glogaw* and *Croſſen* in *Sileſia*, and entring into *Germany* waters the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, *Francfort* on the *Oder*, *Lebuſs* and *Cuſtrin*, where it receives the *Waert*; then running through part of *Pomerania*, after having received ſeveral ſmall Rivers, it makes a Lake near *Stetin*, which thoſe of the Country call *Das Groſs Haff*, whence by three Mouths it diſcharges it ſelf into the *Baltick*, the names of which are *Pſin*, *Sovin* and *Diwonaw*. Alſo a Town in *Sileſia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, four *German* miles from *Olmutz*, near which the foreſaid River hath its Fountains.

ODERBERG, a Town of *Bohemia* in the Dutchy of *Sileſia*, ſituate on the River *Oder* and *Elſa*, ſixteen miles E. of *Troppaw*, and twenty ſeven N. E. of *Oder*. *Lon.* 38. 32. *Lat.* 49. 43.

ODERNHEIM, a ſmall Town in *Germany*, in the lower *Circle* and *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, once Imperial, but now ſubject to the *French* It ſtands eight miles S. W. of *Openheim*, and fourteen S of *Mentz*. *Lon.* 24. 40. *Lat.* 49 43.

ODIA, UDIA, INDIA, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Siam* in the *E. Indies*.

ODIAM, a Market Town of *Odiam* Hundred in the N. E. of *Hampſhire*. It formerly belong'd to the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*. Near it ſtands the Ruins of a famous Caſtle, wherein thirteen *Engliſh* held out fifteen Days againſt the Forces of the Dolphin of *France* in the Reign of King *John*.

ODIN, a God of the Ancient *Danes*, who was accounted by them, together with another God called *Thor*, to preſide over Battels. Some Learned Men are of Opinion, That this *Odin*, and ſome other Gods of the North, were *Magicians*, who came to *Sweden* and *Denmark* from the *Aſiatick Scythia*, and by their Magical Arts made the People believe they were the ſame Gods they then ador'd, whoſe Names they gave themſelves. They report of *Odin*, That finding that he could not avoid Death, he commanded his Body to be burnt as ſoon as he was dead, aſſuring them, that his Soul would return to *Aſgardie* from whence he came, there to live for ever; which *Aſgardie* was the Capital City of the Country whence theſe Magicians came, and where the *Danes* placed their *Vall-holl*, or *Elyſian Fields* It is ſaid, That they came out of the Country joining upon the Lakes of *Mæotis* in *Pompey*'s time, to avoid the Arms of the *Romans*. If ſo, this muſt have been at the time when *Pompey* conquered *Mithridates*, and advanced the *Roman* Eagles as far as the *Cymmerian Boſphorus*; but foraſmuch as he did not ſubdue any of the Nations on the North of the *Euxine-Sea*, this Story does not ſeem probable. *Barthol. Antiq. Danic.*

ODMAN or **OSMAN**, the third *Caliph* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was choſen in 648 by the Commanders of the Army whom he had bribed. In 649 he ſent 700 Men of War to *Cyprus*, under the Command of *Moavia*, Governour of *Egypt*, who ruin'd the greateſt part of that Iſland, and returning the next year deſtroy'd the City of *Nicoſia*, and laid waſte the whole Iſland. In the mean time, *Odman* cauſed a Collection to be made of the Records of the *Mahometan* Religion; and having divided it into Chapters, founded the Sect called *Chefaya*, from the name of the Author who digeſted this Collection of the *Alcoran*. In 651 he ſent *Occuba* with a powerful Army into *Africa*, who conquered the Eaſtern parts of *Barbary*, and built there the City *Cairavan* or *Carvan*, five and thirty Leagues from *Tunis* to the E. He alſo peopled ſeveral other parts, and mingled *Arabians* with the People of the Country, who united into one Government. *Ibni Aleraquiek* ſaith, That theſe were the firſt *Arabians* who carried the *Mahometan* Religion into *Africa*. *Moavia*, on the other hand, in 654 gained a famous Naval Battle againſt the Emperor *Conſtantius* II. who cruis'd up and down the *Phænician* Sea with a thouſand Ships, and in 655 he took the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and demoliſht its famous *Coloſs of the Sun*. Afterwards he ravag'd part of *Armenia*. During theſe Succeſſes *Haly*, who took upon him the Title of *Caliph* in *Arabia*, ſent ſeveral of his Subjects to kill *Odman*, which they executed in the City of *Damaſcus*, tho' others ſay he kill'd himſelf, ſeeing that his Enemies had made themſelves Maſters of his Palace, for fear of falling into their Hands. He lived 87 Years, and was buried in 658, without any Funeral Pomp, becauſe it was reported he had kill'd himſelf. *Marmol of Africa, Lib* 2.

ODO, half Brother to *William the Conqueror*, was Biſhop of *Baieux*, and the firſt Earl of *Kent* of *Norman-blood*; He took Arms againſt his Nephew *William Rufus*, in behalf of his Brother *Robert*; and being made Priſoner upon the Surrender of the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, was Confiſcated and Baniſhed by King *William Rufus*. *Cam. Brit. Speed. Chron.*

ODOACER, the Son of *Edicon* or *Edicas*, King of the *Herules*, *Scirrhi* and *Turcilingii*, People originally of *Scythia*; was called into *Italy* by thoſe that ſided with *Nepos*; he arrived there in the Year 476, and having ſubdued the Country of the *Venetians*, and *Gallia Ciſalpina*, he defeated *Oreſtes* and his Brother *Paul*, and ſent *Auguſtulus* Priſoner to a Caſtle near *Naples*. By which means he became very powerful, but carried it with great Modeſty, contenting himſelf to be Sovereign, without uſing Royal Apparel; and tho' he was an *Arian*, yet he did not perſecute the *Orthodox*, but on the contrary, at the Requeſt of ſome of their Biſhops vouchſafed them many Acts of Favour. He afterwards made War againſt the *Rugians*, a People of *Germany*, near the *Baltick*, defeated their Army in 487, took their King *Felethus* or *Pheba*, with his Wife *Giſa*, and ſent them into *Italy*. Their Son *Frederick* made his eſcape, and by the aſſiſtance of *Theodrick* King of the *Goths*, was reſtor'd to his Fathers Dominions, but ſoon after diſpoſſeſt again by *Odoacer*. Whereupon *Theodrick* enters *Italy* in 489, and *Odoacer* endeavouring to ſtop his progreſs was defeated by him in the *Venetian* Territories; and having loſt two other Battles, he was forc'd, in 490, to ſhut up himſelf in the City of *Ravenna*, which *Theodorick* beſieged two Years; ſo that being tir'd, he made Peace with *Odoacer*, and ſhar'd *Italy* with him; but not long after *Theodorick* caus'd him to be murther'd at a Feaſt in 493. *Procop. lib.* 1. *de bello Got. Jornand. de Reb. Got. Caſſiodor. in Chron. Nicephor. Paul. Diaconus.*

OEBALIA, a Country of *Peloponneſus*, and likewiſe an old Name of *Tarentum* in *Italy*.

OECALIA, a Town of *Theſſaly*, according to *Strabo*: *Pauſanias* mentions another of this Name in the Country of the *Meſſenians*, and another in *Laconia*. *Mela* mentions a fourth in *Arcadia*, but none of theſe Places are ſtanding at preſent

OECOLAMPADIUS (*John*) a *German* born at *Winſperg*, was among the firſt that embrac'd the Proteſtant Religion in the laſt Age. He was a Monk of S. *Bridget*'s Order, which having quitted and become *Zuinglian*, was receiv'd Miniſter at *Bale*, in 1525, and publiſh'd a Treatiſe intituled, *De genuina expoſitione verborum Domini, Hoc eſt corpus meum, id eſt, Figura, Signum, Typus, Symbolum*; of which *Eraſmus* ſpeaks thus, *Scripſit* Oecolampadius *tanto ſtudio totque machinis argumentorum, & tanta facundia, ut ſeduci poſſint, ni vetet Deus, etiam Electi*. The *Lutheran* Doctors wrote an Anſwer to this Book under the Title of *Syngramma*, which *Oecolampadius* anſwer'd with another, intituled, *Antiſyngramma*, and publiſh'd other Treatiſes againſt *Free-Will*, *The Invocation of Saints*; wrote Commentaries upon moſt of the Books of Scripture. He died in 1531, the 49th. Year of his Age, and is buried at *Bale*, having this Epitaph upon his Tomb; *D.* Joan. Oecolampadius *Profeſſione Theologus, Trium linguarum peritiſſimus, Autor Evangelicæ doctrinæ in hac Urbe Primus, & Templi hujus verus Epiſcopus*, &c. *Sponde in Annal. Melchior Adam. Wolfgangus Capito in vit. Oecolamp.* *Hoffman* adds, That in 1528, he, together with *Zuinglius*, publiſh'd an Anſwer to *Luther*'s large *Confeſſion of Faith* concerning the Lord's Supper. That he died piouſly *An.* 1531, aged 49, his laſt words being, *Save me, Lord Jeſus*. So falſe are the Calumnies of his Enemies concerning his Exit. His Commentaries upon the Minor Prophets are much eſteem'd. His Learning was ſuch, that even Cardinal *Sadolet* on the News of his Death, did wiſh, That he could lawfully grieve for him, ſeeing his Learning and Doctrine did require it. His Wife, as *Hoffman* remarks, was married to *Cellarius* before him, and afterwards to *Wolfgangus Capito*, and *Martin Bucer*, all great Men.

OECUMENIUS, a Greek Author, the Abbreviator of S. *John Chryſoſtom*'s Works. 'Tis not known about what time he liv'd; ſome placing him in the IXth. others in the Xth. and others, again, in the XIth. Century. We have his Works in two Volumes in Greek and Latin, printed at *Paris* 1631; to which are joined the Treatiſes attribute to *Aretas* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, in *Cappadocia*; which Pieces were all tranſlated by *John Henten*, Monk of S. *Jerome*, the Titles whereof are as follow; *Enarrationes*, or *Catenæ in Acta Apoſtolorum. Commentaria in Epiſt. Sancti Jacobi & alias Canonicas*, &c. *Sixtus Senenſ. Bibl. Sacra Bellarm. Poſſevin.*

OEDENBURG or **ODENBURG**, Lat. *Sempronium*, a ſtrong City of the lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sophron*, becauſe Capital of the Marquiſate of that Name. It ſtands nigh the Borders of *Auſtria*, ſeventeen miles E. of *Newſtadt*, and thirty ſix S. E. of *Vienna*. *Lon.* 37. 46. *Lat.* 47. 55.

OEDIPUS, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes* and *Jocaſta*. He was expos'd as ſoon as born, becauſe of the diſmal anſwers the Oracle had given, when conſulted about his Birth; and being found on the Mountain *Cytheron*, he was brought to the Court of *Polybus* King of *Sicyone*, or *Corinth*, and educated there. Having afterwards quitted that place, he came to *Thebes*, and kill'd his Father, in a Rencounter, not knowing him to be ſo, and afterwards freed the Country from the Monſter *Sphynx*, married his Mother *Jocaſta*, and had Children by her. But at laſt coming to know what he had ignorantly done, he renounced the Throne, and voluntarily put out his own Eyes, as judging himſelf unworthy to behold the Light. *Diodor. lib.* 1. *Stat. lib.* 1. *Thebaid. Senec. Hygin. Apollodor.*

OELAND, Lat. *Oelandia*, an Iſland of *Sweden* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Coaſt of the Province of *Smalland*, overagainſt *Calmar*, from whence it is ſeparated by the *Streights*, call'd, the *Calmar-Sund*. It is ſixty miles from N. to S. but ſcarce twenty over where it is broadeſt. Its chiefeſt Towns are *Borkholm*, *Oſtenby*, &c.

OENANTHIUS, a Heathen God worſhipped by the *Phænicians*. 'Tis to this God that *Heliogabalus* conſecrated his Imperial Apparel. *Lamprid.*

OENOE, an Ancient City of *Attica*, a Country in *Greece*, ſituate upon a River, whoſe Courſe the Inhabitants ſtopt, to convey their Water over the Lands, thinking thereby to make them very fertil but inſtead thereof, the Waters ſetling in their Grounds ſpoil'd them, and made great holes, which rendered their Lands unfit for Tillage; whence came the Proverb, *Oenoe's Charadran*, or *Oenoe's Ditch*, applied to thoſe who draw Miſchief upon themſelves, as intending the greateſt Advantage. *Thucydides. Strabo Geograph. lib.* 8.

OENOMAUS, King of *Piſa*, having underſtood by the Oracle, that he was to be kill'd by him that ſhould marry his Daughter *Hippodamia*, made a ſhift to rid himſelf of all the Princes that pretended to her, after having overcome them in a Chariot Race, the Condition being this, That if they beat him they were to marry his Daughter but if he beat them they were to be put to death. At laſt *Pelops* the Son of *Tantalus* being greatly in love with *Hippodamia*, corrupted his Charioteer to put weak Axle-Trees into his Chariot, whereupon, falling down, *Oenomaus* bruiſed himſelf to that degree, that he died ſoon after, and *Pelops* married *Hippodamia*, and ſucceeded to her Father's Crown.

OENONE, a Nymph of Mount *Ida*, whom *Paris* forſook upon Promiſe of *Venus*, That he ſhould be belov'd by the moſt beautiful Woman of all *Greece*, but *Oenone* foretold him, when he was going into *Greece*; That he ſhould bring home the Occaſion of his Countrys Deſtruction. Her Letter wherein ſhe diſſwades him from the Voyage, is in *Ovid*'s Epiſtles. Poets further add, That the dead Body of *Paris* being ſent her to be buried, upon the ſight thereof, and the Memory of her former Love, ſhe ſunk down dead.

OENOTRUS, King of the *Sabines* according to *Varro*, or an *Arcadian* as *Pauſanias* makes him. He peopled the Coaſt of the Bay of *Tarentum*, and beſtowed the Name of *Oenotria* upon that Country, which having in proceſs of time receiv'd new Colonies, from *Greece*, was afterwards call'd *Great Greece*. *Virgil. lib.* 7. *Æneid.*

OESEL, or EUSEL, Lat. *Oſilia*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*, not above Three Miles from the Coaſts of *Curland*, and Five Weſt of *Eſthonia*. Its Circuit is Eighty Miles, and chief Place of Strength, called *Arensberg*, or *Sonneberg*. Beſides which it has Eighteen Pariſhes. It was ſold, together with *Curland* in *Livonia*, to *Chriſtian* IIId. King of *Denmark*, about 1558, but the *Swedes* took it in 1585. And it was confirmed to them by Treaty in 1646.

OETA, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*, on the Frontiers of *Achaia*, between the Mountain *Pindus* towards the North, and *Parnaſſus* to the South. The *Thermopylæ* were a part of this Mountain towards the Eaſt. It is now called *Bunina*. This Mountain is famous by the Death and Burial of *Hercules*, who there caſt himſelf into a Fire which he had prepared for Sacrifice, after he had put on the Shirt which his Wife *Deianira* had ſent him. See DEIANIRA. Becauſe this Mountain extends it ſelf to the *Ægean* Sea, now called the *Archipelago*, the Poets feigned that the Sun and the Stars did riſe near it. It's generally cover'd with Woods, and in ſome places very fruitful of *Hellebore*. The Bay or Gulf of *Zeiton* was formerly called *Sinus Oetæus*, becauſe that Mountain reacheth unto it. *Ptol. Pauſan.*

OFFA, ſurnamed *The Great*, King of *Mercia*, ſucceeded *Ethelbald*, *An.* 758. having killed *Beornred*, the Uſurper. He prov'd a warlike, ſubtle, and ambitious Prince, aſſailing his Neighbours on every ſide. The blackeſt part of his Reign was, His baſe murthering of *Ethelbert*, King of the Eaſt *Angles*, upon a fair Invitation to come and marry his Daughter. Inſtead of which he cauſed him to be murthered in his own Palace, and then ſeized his Kingdom. Such was his Enmity againſt *Charles the Great*, that it occaſioned a Prohibition of Commerce on both ſides, until by means of *Alcuinus*, a learned and politick Monk, ſent from hence into *France*, to negotiate ſome important Matter, their Animoſities were chang'd into a laſting Friendſhip. To the Pope who had gratified him ſo far as to tranſlate the Primacy of *Canterbury* to *Litchfield* in his own Dominion, he was ſo kind as to grant a perpetual Tribute out of every Houſe in his Kingdom. His Reign continued Eight Years, and is alſo memorable for the Prodigious Trench (commonly call'd *Offa's Dike*) which he drew from Sea to Sea, betwixt his Kingdom and the *Britiſh* Borders, ſome part whereof is ſeen to this Day. It runs about One hundred Miles over Hills and Mountains, from the Mouth of *Dee* in *Flintſhire*, to the Fall of *Wye* in *Glouceſterſhire*. And his Aim in it was, to keep the Remainder of the diſpoſſeſſed *Britains* within their Borders in *Wales*. And for the ſame end there was a Law made by *Harold*, That if any *Welſhman* was found with a Weapon on this ſide of it, his Right-Hand ſhould be cut off. *Cambd. Brit.*

OFFA, the firſt King of the Eaſt *Angles* in *Britain*, erected his Kingdom about the ſame time that the others of the Heptarchy did theirs, that is, in the ſixth Age.

OFFA, King of the Eaſt *Saxons*, ſucceeded King *Senfred*, and began his Reign with the Eighth Century. Having reigned Eight Years, he quitted his Kingdom to go to *Rome* with *Kenred*, King of *Mercia*.

OFFANTO, Lat. *Aufidius*, a River of *Italy* between the *Capitanata* and the Territory of *Bari*, being the only River that cuts the *Appennine*, out of which Mountain it riſeth in the *Further Principality*, and watring *Conza*, *Canoſa*, and ſome other Towns, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, Four Miles from *Barleta* to the W. and Twenty five from *Manfredonia* to the S. W.

OFFEMBURG, Lat. *Offenburgum*, an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in *Schwaben*, and the Capital of *Ortnaw*, ſeated upon the River *Kintrig*. It is under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, about one League from the *Rhine*, and not full two from *Strasburg* to the E.

OFFTON, or *Offa*'s Town, built by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, near *Nettleſteed* in *Suffolk*, where are the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle, built alſo by him, after he had murthered *Ethelbert*, King of the Eaſt *Angles*, and uſurped his Kingdom. *Cam. Britan.*

OG, King of *Baſhan*, of the Race of the Giants, who going about to oppoſe the Paſſage of the *Iſraelites*, had his Country taken from him called *Argob*, or *Trachonitis*. *Numb.* 21. 33, 34, 35. *Deut.* 3. 1, 2, 3, 4.

OGEN, a Territory reckoned one of the beſt Soils in the *Indies*. It lies between *Brampour*, *Seronge*, and *Amadabat*. It has a Prince of its own, but ſubject to the *Great Mogul*.

OGER, whoſe Name is famous in the old Stories of Chivalry, under that of *Oger the Dane*. He lived in the Time of *Charles the Great*, and it is probable he is the ſame that is mention'd by the Monk of S. *Gal*, who betook himſelf to *Deſiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, and whom *Anaſtaſius* calls *Autearius*. However, it is certain that he did great Service to *Charles the Great*, and was therefore highly reſpected in his Court, and afterwards retired to the Monaſtery of S. *Faron* of *Meaux*, where he died, and was buried with one *Bennet*, a Companion of his, in the IXth. Century. By ſome Verſes writ upon his Tomb it appears that this *Oger* had a Siſter called *Auda*, who was married to the Famous *Roland*. *Oger* and *Bennet*'s Epitaph was written by *Fulceius* of *Beauvais*, who ſtudied at *Meaux*, and wrote in the XIth. Century. It may not be improper to inſert it at large, to ſhew the Reader the Manner of that Age: *Gabriel Simeonis* of *Florence* relates it as follows;

Quam malè diſcernit quod amat, vel qualia ſpernit:
Cui placet aura Soli, diſplicet aura Poli!
Exul in Externa, procul à Regione ſuperna.
Captus Amore viæ, non meminit Patriæ.
Militis Ogerij converſio digna videri,
Sufficit ad Speculum quo ſtatuas Oculum.
Legis erat pondus, locuples à Rege Secundus;
Nobilis & Sapiens, Strenuus & Patiens.
Floribus his ſeptus, præſtabile culmen adeptus,
Omnia poſthabuit ſeque Deo tribuit.
Evocat invictum Rerum Comitem Benedictum,
Ut par Militiæ participet Patriæ
Crux ſimul accipitur, crucis & locus iſte ſubitur;
Cæſar & exuitur, Cæſar & induitur.
Ite pares Animæ per quælibet agmina Primæ,
Fortes Cæſarei, fortia membra Dei.
Fortes Athletæ, per Sæcula cuncta valete.
Par crucis eſt Species, par erit & Requies.
O quam par pulchrum! par vivere parque Sepulchrum.
Par fuit & Tumulus, par erit & Titulus.

OGILBY (*John*) was long e'er he took to ſtudy, but made a vaſt progreſs in a little time. His principal Works were, his *Atlas*, which gained him the Office of the King's Coſmographer; his Tranſlations of *Homer* and *Virgil*, *propria Minerva*, his Paraphraſe upon *Æſop's Fables*, and King *Charles* IId's. *Entertainment through London*, as he went to be Crown'd; all done with admirable Cuts. We have nothing of his Parentage; but by his Name he ſeems to be of a *Scotch* Extraction.

OGILVY, a very ancient *Scotch* Family, who have been Barons for a long time. They are deſcended from the Sheriffs of *Angus*. The chief of this Family is the Earl of *Airly*, whoſe eldeſt Son is called, Lord *Ogilvy*. There is another Earl of this Name, intituled, *Finlaterre*.

OGINA, or OGIVA, Queen of *France*, the Wife of *Charles* IIId. ſurnamed *The Simple*, was the Daughter of King *Edward* Iſt. before the *Norman Conqueſt*, and Siſter of *Athelſtan*, Kings of *England*. She had by her Husband *Charles*, *Lewis* IVth. ſurnamed *Beyond-Sea*, becauſe ſhe ſent him into *England*, to the King her Brother, upon the News of her Husband's Impriſonment.

OGLE, a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, lying between *New-Caſtle* and *Morpeth*. It anciently belonged to the Barons *Ogle*, and gave ſince the Title of Earl to the Dukes of *New-Caſtle*. The *Ogles* flouriſhed in the Dignity of *Barons* from the beginning of *Edward* IVth's Reign. The Iſſue Male expiring in *Cuthbert*, the ſeventh Baron. *Camb. Britan.*

OGLIO, Lat. *Ollio*, *Ollius*, a River in *Italy*, riſing in the Mountains above *Edulum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valtoline*, runs through *Breſcia* into the Lake *de Iſeo*, leaves it at *Calepio*, and parts the Territory of *Breſcia* from *Cremona*, or the State of *Venice* from the Dutchy of *Milan*, and waſhing part of the Dutchy of *Mantua*, falls into the *Po* at *Burgoforte*.

OGNA-SANCHA, a Counteſs of *Caſtile*, who lived about the year 990; ſhe being a Widow fell in love with a *Mooriſh* Prince, and reſolved to marry him; and that ſhe might not be hindred in this Deſign, ſhe purpoſed to poiſon her Son *Sancho Garcia*; who being informed of his Mother's Intention, and ſitting at the Table with her when the Cup of poiſon'd Wine was preſented to him by her order, he diſſembled his ſuſpecting of any thing, and by way of Civility deſired his Mother to drink firſt, who thereby perceiving that her Deſign was diſcovered, drunk it all off, and died ſoon after. Whence came the Cuſtom they ſtill obſerve in *Caſtile*, of making the Women drink firſt, tho' it be only done now by way of Civility. The Earl her Son being afflicted at this Misfortune, to make amends, founded the Monaſtery of S. *Saviour of Ogna*. *Lewis de Majerne. Turquet Hiſtory d'Eſpagne.*

OGYGES, King of the *Thebans*, or according to others, of *Ogygia* and *Actæ*, afterwards called *Bæotia* and *Attica*. He is recorded to have been the firſt Founder of *Thebes* and *Eleuſine*. The famous Deluge, ſo frequently mentioned by *Greek* Authors, happened in his time, from which he was ſaved, as moſt Authors affirm; tho' ſome ſay he periſh'd in it, together will all his Subjects. It is difficult to find the exact time when this Deluge happen'd. The moſt probable Opinion is theirs who ſuppoſe it to have been in the year of the World 2292, 636 years after the Univerſal Deluge, 986 before the *Olympiads*, and 1438 before the Death of *Alexander the Great*. *Riccioli. Clem. Alex. Torniel.*

OIE, a City and Earldom of *France* in *Picardy*, which reacheth from *Calis* to *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*. This Country hath been ſeveral times taken and re-taken. It was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* for above Two hundred years. The *Spaniards* ſeized it during the Civil Wars; but they reſtored it to the *French* by the Peace of *Vervins*.

OIE, a ſmall Iſland near to the Iſle of *Rhee*.

OISE, a River in *France*, call'd in Latin, *Oeſia*: It riſes in *Picardy* towards *Hainault*, and falls into the *Seine* below *Pontoiſe*, about ſix Leagues from *Paris*.

OISTER-PITS, holes near *Feverſham* in *Kent*, narrow at mouth, but capacious, and having ſeveral Apartments below. Suppoſed to be the Pits whence the ancient *Britains* digged their Chalk for manuring the Ground; or dug by the *Saxons*, to hide their Corn and Stores from their Enemies. *Cam. Brit.*

OKEHAM, the chief Town of *Rutland*, lies 74 miles North-Weſt from *London*, ſeated in the rich and pleaſant Vale of *Catmoſs*. This Place is but ſmall, proportionable to the County whereunto it belongs, which is the leaſt in *England*. Its Buildings are but indifferent. The Caſtle, where the Aſſizes are held, is a Place of more Antiquity than Beauty. It has an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty worth taking notice of, *viz.* That if any Nobleman enters within its Precinct on Horſeback, he forfeits a Shooe from his Horſe, unleſs he redeem it; which Homage has been acknowledged and paid by ſeveral Noblemen that have paſſed this way, as appears by many Horſeſhooes that are nailed upon the Hall-door. In which Hall, over the Judges Seat is a Horſe-ſhooe of Iron, curiouſly wrought, five foot and a half long, with a Breadth proportionable.

OKEHAMTON, a Market Town of *Liſton* Hundred in the Weſt-parts of *Devonſhire*.

OKELEY, a Town of *Darking* Hundred in *Surrey*, noted for the Victory here obtain'd againſt the *Danes*, by *Ethelwolf*, the ſecond *Saxon* Monarch.

OKINGHAM, a Market Town of *Sunning* Hundred in *Barkſhire*, lies S. E. about ten miles from *Windſor*.

OLAUS MAGNUS. See *Magnus*.

OLAUS, or **OLAC**, King of *Norway*, lived in the XIth. Century. He was very zealous in eſtabliſhing the Chriſtian Religion in his Dominions, and finding that many of his Subjects, addicted to Magick, oppoſed themſelves to his Deſign, he baniſh'd them. *Canutus*, King of *England* and *Denmark*, who had once dethroned him, was the Occaſion that ſome of his Subjects murthered him. *Adam de Bremen. lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Eccl. Olaus Magnus*, &c.

OLDCASTLE (Sir *John*) in Right of his Wife, call'd, in Courteſie, Lord *Cobham*. A Man of a bold and reſolute Spirit, and a ſtout Soldier, was convented before *Henry Chichley*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for maintaining ſeveral new Tenets againſt the Receiv'd Doctrine of the Church: When King *Henry* the Vth. preſs'd him to reconcile himſelf to God and the Church, and ſubmit to the Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, he refus'd to comply, and juſtify'd his Opinion both by word of Mouth and Writing, affirming, That his Majeſty was the only proper Judge of his Cauſe, and offer'd to fight in Defence of it in open Liſts; but this way of Juſtification not being admitted, he was try'd and condemn'd, as a Heretick, in the Archbiſhop's Court, and after Sentence, committed to the Tower, from whence he made his Eſcape into *Wales*. Not long after, the King was inform'd of an Inſurrection, the backſide of S. *Giles*'s, being the Place for their Rendezvous. where accordingly ſeveral of the Conſpirators being fallen into an Ambuſcade, were taken and ſlain: The Mayor of *London* likewiſe, receiving Directions to apprehend all ſuſpicious Perſons, ſeiz'd one *John Burgeſs*, a Carpenter, and ſeven others, who being examin'd before the King, confeſs'd themſelves engag'd in the Conſpiracy with Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, and that their Deſign was to have fought the King in S. *Giles*'s Fields. Several People likewiſe being apprehended upon the Roads, did not ſcruple to own, that they came to join their General, the Lord *Cobham*. The Plot being thus prov'd, Sir *Roger Acton*, and Eight and twenty more of the Rebels, were executed in *Smithfield*: As for Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, he was not to be found at that time, but 'tis ſaid, that afterwards he was apprehended and executed. *Speed Hiſt. Great Brit. Dan. Hiſt.*

OLDENBURG, Lat. *Oldenburgum*, a City in *Weſtphalia*, the Capital of an Earldom of the ſame Name ſeated upon the River *Hont*, which runs into the *Weſer*, twenty five miles from *Bremen* to the Weſt, and forty from *Embden* to the Eaſt, almoſt totally ruined by Fire in 1676, the very Day the Citizens were to have taken their Oath of Allegiance to the King of *Denmark*. The County of *Oldenburg* is in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, between *Eaſt-Friezland* to the Weſt, the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* to the South, and the *German* Ocean to the North, very fruitful in Paſtorage and Cattle, but the Air cold and foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own, derived from *Wittekindus*, the firſt Duke of the *Saxons*. *Walepert*, one of his Nephews, being the firſt Earl of *Oldenburg*, which Line wholly failing in 1676. it hath been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*, that King being deſcended from the eldeſt Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

OLDENBURG, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, and Principality of *Wageren*. Once a Biſhop's See. It lies near the *Baltick*, 30 miles N. of *Lubeck*. Lon 31. 51. Lat. 54. 44.

OLDENDORP, a Town in *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, and Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, and Famous for a Battle fought near it, in 1633 It ſtands on the River *Wenaw* and *Eſca*, 19 miles N. of *Zell*, and almoſt 26 S. W. of *Lunenburg*. Lon. 30. 00. Lat. 53. 16.

OLDENPO, Lat *Oldenpoa*, a Country in *Livonia*, having *Lettonia* to the S. *Eſthonia* to the W. *Alemak* to the N. and *Moſcovy* to the E. It is ſubject to the *Swedes*, and their chief Town is *Tonſpat*.

OLDENZEEL, Lat. *Odeſalia*, a City of *Over-yſſel*, in the *Low-Countries*, taken by the *Hollanders* in 1626, and by them diſmantled, having been a ſtrong Place before.

OLDESLO, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, and Principality of *Wageren*. It ſtands on the River *Trave*, 16 miles W. of *Lubeck*, and 24 N. E. of *Hamburg*. Lon. 30. 13. Lat. 54. 14.

OLDHAM (*John*) was, as I am told, a Miniſter's Son, bred at *Edmund-Hall* in *Oxford*; he had a conſiderable Genius for Satyr, but did not always keep his Wit within bounds, having ſome licentious Strokes in his Writings. He died in the prime of his years in the Earl of *Kingſton*'s Family; and was honoured with a Funeral Elegy, by Mr. *Dryden*, the Poet Laureat, wherein he calls him the *Marcellus* of our Tongue.

OLD-SARUM, a Borough Town of *Under-ditch* Hundred, in the S. E. parts of *Wiltſhire*, a place much decayed ſince the riſe of *New Sarum*; yet it retains its Privileges, and ſends two Members to Parliament.

OLENUS, a Greek a Poet of the City *Dymus* in *Achaia*, the Author of ſome famous Hymns which they were uſed to ſing in the Iſle of *Delos*, during the Ceremonies they performed for the Recovery of the Sick, by ſprinkling upon them the Duſt taken up from the Tombs of *Opis* or *Cybele*, whom the *Greeks* call'd *Hecaerge*, that is to ſay, one that hath the Power to work at a great diſtance. Some take him to have been the Inventer of *Hexameters*. *Pauſan. in Phoc.*

OLERON, Lat. *Ilurona*, *Elarona*, *Loronenſium Civitas*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*, being a Biſhop's See under the Arch-biſhop of *Aux*, ſeated upon the *Gave*, 10 Leagues from *Tarbes* to the W. 18 from *Dax* to the S. and 24 from *Pampelona* to the N. This City was great and fair formerly, but was ruined by the *Normans* in the IXth. Century; and rebuilt by *Centullus*, Viſcount of *Bearn* and *Oleron*. The *Gave of Oleron* riſeth from the *Pyrenæan* Hills, from two Springs, viz. *le Gave d'Aſpe* to the W. and *le Gave d'Oſſau* to the E. which unite at this City. *De Marca*'s *Hiſt. de Bearn. Arnold. Oihenart. lib.* 3. *Notit. utriuſque Vaſcon. cap.* 13. *San. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. Thuan*, &c.

OLERON, Lat. *Uliarius*, an Iſle on the Coaſt of *Aquitain*, belonging to that Dutchy, upon the Shoar of *Xaintogne*, againſt the mouth of the River *Charonte*, two Leagues from the Continent, being five Leagues in length from N. to S and two from E. to W. the Circuit being about twelve. It hath a ſtrong Fortreſs on the South-ſide, and is famous for the Sea-laws here publiſhed by *Richard* the Iſt. of *England*, at his Return from the *Holy-land*, in the fifth year of his Reign, when this Iſland was under that Crown.

OLGERDUS, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, ſucceeded his Father *Gedimin* in 1325, who had the Title of Great beſtowed upon him, becauſe of his Conqueſts which he had carried as far as the *Euxine*-Sea. He died in 1381, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Jagellon*, who married a Chriſtian Princeſs, and being baptized took the Name of *Uladiſlaus*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

OLIBRIUS (*Flavius Anicius*) was a Perſon of that Conſideration, that *Leo*, Emperor of the Eaſt, gave him in Marriage *Placida*, the Daughter of *Valentinian*, whom *Genſerick*, King of the *Vandals*, had ſent back to *Conſtantinople*. He afterwards ſucceeded *Anthemius* in the Empire, by the favour of *Ricimer*, but he did not long enjoy that Dignity; for ſeven Months after he was killed by the *Goths*, who put *Glycerius* in his place in 472. He left a Daughter called *Juliena*, married to *Ariobinaus*, whom the People would have put in the room of *Anaſtaſius*. *Caſſiodor. & Marcellin in Chron.*

OLIKA, a City in *Volhinia*, a Province of *Poland*, 5 m. S. E. of *Lucca*. It ſuſtain'd a Siege againſt the *Coſſacks* in 1651, and repulſed them.

OLINDA, a maritime City of *Braſil*, in *America*, the capital of the Government of *Pharnambuc*. It is ſeated upon a Hill, near the mouth of the River *Bibiribe*, with a Fortreſs called S. *George*, and a capacious Haven. The *Hollanders* took it in 1629, but afterwards deſerting it, the *Portugueſe* took poſſeſſion of it again. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of S. *Salvador*. This is one of the moſt noted Cities in *America*. It ſtands on a riſing Ground; encompaſſes ſeveral ſmall Hills, but has more without: So that it's uncapable of being fortified. The Jeſuits College was built by *Sebaſtian*, King of *Portugal*. It has two other Monaſteries, eight Churches, and two thouſand Inhabitants, beſides the Clergy and their Servants. The Haven is little, and has a bad entrance, but ſafe within. The neighbouring Soil is not ſufficient to maintain the Inhabitants, but their Suſtenance is brought from other parts of *Braſil*, the *Canaries* and *Portugal*. In 1595. *James Lancaſter*, an *Engliſh* Mariner, entred this Port with eleven Ships and two hundred ſeventy Seamen, took the Caſtle at firſt Aſſault, though defended by ſix hundred men, with ſeven Braſs Cannon. He plundered about one hundred Houſes under the Caſtle; ſtaid thirty four days, but could not take the Town. He loaded his own, three *Dutch* and four *French* Ships which he found there, with Plunder, and returned to *England*. The *Dutch* W. *India* Company in 1628, having taken great part of the *Spaniſh* Plate-fleet, and deſigning to revenge their Diſgrace at St. *Salvador*, they ſent a ſtrong Fleet under *Hen. Van Loncquy*, with which he took *Olinda* in 1630.

OLIPHANT, an ancient Name in *Scotland*, of which there is a Lord, whoſe chief Reſidence is *Duplin* Caſtle in the Country of *Strathern*. *Cambd. Brit.*

OLITE, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, Capital of *Terra a'Olite*. It ſtands on the River *Cecadas*, twenty four Miles S. of *Pampelune*, and as many N. of *Tudela*, and N. E. of *Calahorra*. Lon. 16. 00. Lat. 42. 28.

OLIVA (*Joan. Paulus de*) General of the Jeſuits, was born at *Genoua* in 1600, of a noble Family, of which there had been two *Doges*. He died in 1681. A Collection of his Letters was printed at *Venice* in 1681. And the reſt of his Works have been printed at *Lions*. *Memoirs du Temps.*

OLIVAREZ, A *Spaniſh* Count in old *Caſtile*, near to *Valladolid*. *Henry de Guzman*, Count of *Olivarez* was Embaſſador at *Rome* under *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. The favour of his Son *Gaſpar de Guzman*, Earl and Duke of *Olivarez*, under *Philip* IVth. is as notorious as his Diſgrace afterwards. He was accuſed of being the cauſe of the Revolt of *Portugal*, by his Pride. *Margaret of Savoy*, formerly Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, was poſſeſs'd of the Viceroyalty of that Kingdom, when *Michael Vaſconcellos*, the Duke's Secretary greatly oppreſt the People, without regarding the Orders of the Princeſs. After that the *Portugueze* had ſhaken off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, *Margaret* and the Emperor's Embaſſador complained of it to the King of *Spain*, who thereupon commanded *Olivarez* to withdraw from Court, which Diſgrace ſtriking to his Heart, was the Cauſe of his Death ſoon after. His Succeſſor in the King's Favour, was *Dom Lewis de Haro Guzman*, *Olivarez* his Nephew, but one who did not love him. In 1659, he concluded the Peace between the Crowns of *Spain* and *France*.

OLIVE or **OLIVI**, (*Peter John*) of *Seiganno* in the Dioceſs of *Beziers*, was a *Minorite*, who lived in the XIIIth. Century. He was accuſed of holding ſome ſingular Opinions about the Bl. *Virgin*, whereupon his Books were condemned to be burnt The great Love he had to Poverty, and his ſtrict obſervance of the Rule of his Order, created him many Enemies amongſt his Brethren, who barbarouſly digging up his Body after his Death which happened in 1297 condemned him for a Heretick, and burnt his Books. *Angelus Clareno*, *Hubertin of Caſal*, and others, have written his *Apology*; and maintain him to have been a very holy Perſon, whoſe Holineſs God confirmed by Miracles after his Death.

OLIVE-CLOISTER, a Monaſtery within a *Pruſſian* mile from *Dantzick*, which the Inhabitants of that City burnt; but were obliged to pay 50000 Florins towards the Re-building it, to the *Poles*. In 1660 a Peace was concluded here between the Emperor, King of *Sweden* and *Poland*, by which the *Swedes* obtained Poſſeſſion of *Livonia*, and the Poſſeſſion beyond the *Dwina*.

OLIVENZA, Lat. *Evandria*, *Oliventia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alenceu*, upon the River *Guadiana*, three Leagues from *Elvas* to the S. W. and twelve from *Evora* to the E. taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658, but reſtored to the *Portugueſe* by the Peace in 1668.

OLIVET, or the *Mount of Olives*, a Mount in the Vicinage of *Jeruſalem* to the Eaſt: It has the Valley of *Jehoſaphat* lying betwixt *Jeruſalem* and it, and the Brook *Kedron* at its Foot. 'Tis about Two thouſand Paces in length, from North to South, and Six hundred in heighth affording a delightful Proſpect, not only towards *Jeruſalem*, but towards the Mountains of *Arabia*; towards *Jordan* and the dead Sea, *Hebron* and *Samaria*. It took its Name from the Olive-trees which formerly grew there. This was the Place whither our Saviour often retired, and particularly the Eve before his Paſſion, and from the ſame aſcended to Heaven in the ſight of his Apoſtles; and 'tis ſuppoſed that in the ſame Place *David* worſhipped God, as he fled from his Son *Abſolom*. *Helena*, the Mother of *Conſtantine*, built a noble Church here, the Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, together with others of the Temple of *Moloch*, the Village *Shiloah*, the Garden of *Gethſemane*, and the Sepulchres of the Prophets *Haggai* and *Zachariah*, all at ſome diſtance from each other. *St. Jerom. de locis Hebr. St. Paul in Epiſt. II. ad Sever. Sulpit. Sever. in Hiſt. Beda de locis Sanctis, cap. 7. Optat. lib. 6 in Parm.*

OLIVETAN (*Robert*) was the firſt that publiſhed a *French* Bible, for the uſe of the *Vaudois*, who deſired him to take that Work upon him, it was printed at *Neufchaſtel*, in 1553. and is ſtill uſed by the French Proteſtants, but with ſome Correction.

OLIVETO, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the midſt of the *Baſilicata*.

OLMUTZ, or **OLMITZ**, a neat, ſtrong and populous City of *Germany* in *Bohemia*, once the Capital of *Moravia*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*, taken by the *Swedes* in 1642, and kept by them againſt the Emperor's Forces till the Peace of *Munſter*. It ſtands ſeven *German* miles S. E. from *Bryn*, twenty North from *Vienna*, and twenty ſix W. of *Cracovia*; ſituate in a pleaſant and fruitful Soil. The *Poles* call it *Olomoniec*, the *German's Ulmitz*.

l'OLONIS, a famous Buccanier, born in *Poitou*. near to *Olone*, whence he took his Name. He left *France* in his Youth, and engaged himſelf to an Inhabitant of the Iſles of *America*, to whom he was a bound Servant for three Years. Being got out of his Servitude, he betook himſelf to the Buccaniers on the Coaſt of *Domingo*. Having continued this Life for ſome time, he reſolved to join himſelf with ſome *French* Adventurers, who betook themſelves to the *Tortoiſe Iſle*, near the great *Spaniſh Iſland*, amongſt whom he was not long, but he was made Maſter of a Veſſel. And after he had taken many Prizes, was taken by the *Spaniards*, who killed moſt of his Men, and wounded him. But he lying down amongſt the Dead, by that means ſaved his Life. And putting on the Cloaths of one of the *Spaniards* that were killed in the Fight, he came near to the City of *Campeſche*, where he met with ſome Slaves, to whom he promiſed their Liberty, if they would go along with him; which they accepted; and got one of their Maſter's *Canoes* to a place where *Olonois* expected them, into which he entered, and within a few days came to the *Tortoiſe Iſland*. The Governour of the *Havana* having heard of his being upon that Coaſt with two *Canoes*, in each of which he had Eleven men, ſent out a light Frigate againſt them, which *Olonois* maſtered and cut off all the *Spaniards* Heads with his own Hands, except only the laſt, whom he ſent back to the Governour of the *Havana*, with word, That if he could, he was ready to give him the ſame Entertainment. He afterwards took two great *Spaniſh* Ships, and having drawn in ſeveral Adventurers, he made up a Fleet wherewith he plundered the City of *Maracaibo*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, upon the ſide of the Lake of *Marecaye*, and afterwards the Town of *Gibraltar*, on the other ſide of the Lake. After ſeveral other Exploits, he went, at laſt, to cruiſe before *Carthagena*; where going by Land to plunder a Country Town, he was taken by the wild *Indians*, who quartered him, roaſted him, and eat him. *Oxemelin, Hiſt. of the Weſt Indies.*

OLT, Lat. *Aluta*, a River of *Tranſilvania*, call'd by the *Germans Alt*. It runs Southward through *Tranſilvania*, and watering *Cronſtadt*, *Mergenburg*, and *Fogaras*, leaves *Hermanſtadt* to the Weſt, and croſſing the Mountains of *Eyſenthorn*, and the Weſtern part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

OLYBIUS, an Illuſtrious Citizen of *Padua*, in whoſe Tomb was found a Lamp which had burnt there 1500 Years, between two Veſſels, whereof the one was of Gold, and the other of Silver, fill'd with a very clear Liquor. *Licet. de Lucern. Antiquis.*

OLYMPIA FULVIA MORATA. See **FULVIA MORATA.**

OLYMPIA, a City of *Elis* in the *Peloponneſus*, where there was a famous Temple dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*, ſo called from the Name of this City. The Structure of this Temple was wonderful, and had vaſt Treaſures belonging to it, as well by reaſon of the Oracles which were given there, as for the *Olympick Games* which were celebrated near it, in honour of the ſaid Heathen God. But the Statue of *Jupiter*, made by *Phidias*, was that which was accounted the greateſt wonder of all, being reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, which is thus deſcribed

bed by *Pauſanias*. This Statue is made ſitting on a Throne of Gold and Ivory, with a Crown on his Head, which ſeems to be made of Olive-Branches; in his Right-hand he holds a Victory of Ivory, which hath a Crown upon its Head-dreſs of Maſſie-Gold; and in his Left-hand hath a Scepter, made of a mixture of all Metals together, with an Eagle at the top of it. The Shooes and Stockings of *Jupiter* are all of Gold and the reſt of the Drapery is of the ſame, and adorn'd with the Figures of Animals and a great many Flower-de-luces. The Throne it ſelf is embelliſhed with Ivory, Ebony, Gold, precious Stones, and a multitude of emboſs'd Figures; and at the four feet or Pedeſtals of the Throne, are four Victories, and two others at the two Feet of the Statue. At the two Feet on the foreſide of the Throne, on the oneſide are the Figures of *Sphinxs*, who are carrying off ſome *Theban* Youths, and on the other are repreſented the Figures of the Children of *Niobe*, whom *Apollo* and *Diana* ſhot to death with their Arrows. Between the Feet of this Throne is repreſented *Theſeus*, and the reſt of the Hero's who accompany'd *Hercules* to the War againſt the *Amazons*, beſides many *Athletæ*. All the place about the Throne is adorn'd with Pictures, repreſenting *Hercules*'s Labours, with many other of the moſt famous Hiſtorical Subjects. On the upper part of the Throne, *Phidias* on one ſide placed the *Graces*, and on the other the *Hours*, becauſe both are the Daughters of *Jupiter*, according to the Poets. On the Footſtool of the Statue are placed golden *Lions*, and a Repreſentation of the Combat of *Theſeus* againſt the *Amazons*. On the Baſis are ſeveral golden Figures, *viz.* Of the *Sun* going into his Chariot, of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, the *Graces*, *Mercury*, *Veſta*, and *Venus*, who has *Love* by her. Beſides theſe there are alſo thoſe of *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Minerva*, *Hercules*, *Amphitrite*, *Neptune*, and the *Moon*, who is repreſented ſitting on a Horſe. This is the ſubſtance of what *Pauſanias* ſaith of this famous Statue. But notwithſtanding that this Workmanſhip was the wonder of all the Antients, yet *Strabo* finds a great fault in it, for want of Proportion, becauſe it was of ſuch a prodigious bigneſs, that if it had ſtood upright it muſt have made a hole in the Roof of the Temple. *Dion*, *Suetonius* and *Joſephus* inform us, That the Emperor *Caligula* had a deſign to take away this Statue, and have it brought to *Rome*, and relate the Prodigies which deterred him from that Enterprize. Another thing to be noted concerning this Temple, is, That amongſt the many Altars it had, there was one, *To the Unknown Gods*, which is like that Inſcription of the Altar of *Athens*. *Chevreau*'s *Hiſtory of the World*.

OLYMPIAD, the ſpace of four Years, ſo called from the *Olympick Games*, inſtituted by *Hercules*, *An. Mund.* 2836. which were celebrated every four Years, about the time of the Summer Solſtice upon the Banks of the River *Alphæus*, near the City *Piſa*, and the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, in *Elis*, a Province of the *Peloponneſus*. Theſe Games were reſtor'd by *Iphitus*, 442 Years after their firſt Inſtitution by *Hercules*, and 22 or 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. The *Greek* Hiſtorians began a new *Epocha*, the firſt Year of the firſt *Olympiad*. We are to obſerve That to ſpeak exactly, every *Olympiad* Year, belongs to two *Julian* Years; that is to ſay, the ſix firſt Months from *July* to *January*, to the foregoing, and the ſix laſt Months from *January* to *July*, to the following Year; though moſt Authors ſpeak of the *Olympiads*, as if they had begun the firſt of *January*, as by Example, 'tis the ſame thing to ſay, ſuch a thing was done in the firſt Year of the ſixth *Olympiad*, as to ſay, it was done in that *Julian* Year, in which the ſixth *Olympiad* began; theſe were every fifth Year, or as the Interpreter of *Lycophron* ſays, every fiftieth Month. The deſign of the Inſtitution was to accuſtom Young Men to Running, Leaping, and other Exerciſes. They held but five Days. The Conqueror was call'd *Olympionices*, and to be crown'd there, was as glorious as to triumph at *Rome*: For the *Olympionices* was attended home in his Coach, the Wall of the City broken down, and he drove in at the Breach. Theſe were call'd *Olympia Magna*, to diſtinguiſh them from other Plays of this nature that were inſtituted in *Macedonia*, at *Athens*, *&c.* *Chorabus* was the firſt who was crown'd at theſe Games for having obtain'd the Victory by Running. The number of the *Olympick* Years to the Birth of *Chriſt* are 776, and the Years of *Rome* before that time but 753, becauſe the firſt *Olympiad* of the Chronologers begun 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. To underſtand the Chronology of the *Olympiads* the better, and to adjuſt them exactly in their Reference to the Years before the Birth of our Saviour; it may not be improper to give the Reader a ſhort Specimen of the Table of Reduction, in which the Numbers are ſo diſpos'd in Columns, that every lower or perpendicular Square is leſs by 4 than that immediately above it; and every Square to the right hand is leſs by 20 than that to the left. For Example.

Olympiads.		*Yea. before our Sav.*	*Olympiads.*		*Yea. before our Sav.*
1	1	776	6	1	756
	2	775		2	755
	3	774		3	754
	4	773		4	753
2	1	772	7	1	752
	2	771		2	751
	3	770		3	750
	4	769		4	749
3	1	768	8	1	748
	2	767		2	747
	3	766		3	746
	4	765		4	745
4	1	764	9	1	744
	2	763		2	743
	3	762		3	742
	4	761		4	741
5	1	760	10	1	740
	2	759		2	739
	3	758		3	738
	4	757		4	737

And thus the Reader may ſee that the *Olympiads* began 776 Years before *Chriſt*; and that in the firſt year of the 195th. *Olympiad* our Saviour CHRIST was Born. Before the beginning of the *Olympiads*, *Varro* affirms, That there was nothing without a mixture of Fable and Uncertainty in the Hiſtory of the *Greeks*.

OLYMPIAS, the Siſter of *Alexander* King of the *Epirots*, marry'd to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, by whom he had *Alexander the Great*. Her haughty Humour made her to diſagree with her Husband, who divorc'd her and marry'd another. It is ſaid alſo, That he ſuſpected her to be guilty of Adultery. After the Death of *Philip*, ſhe mock'd at the Vanity of her Son, who would make People believe he was the Son of *Jupiter*, telling him in her Letter, That he had beſt take heed of making her the object of *Juno*'s Jealouſie and Rage foraſmuch as ſhe had never in the leaſt deſerv'd it. After the Death of *Alexander*, ſhe caus'd *Arideus*, *Euridice*, *Nicanor*, and a hundred other Illuſtrious *Macedonians*, to be put to Death; whereof, when *Caſſander* was inform'd, he came and beſieg'd *Pindus*, where this cruel Princeſs was, and having taken it, caus'd her to be kill'd in 438 of *Rome*. *Plutarch in Vita Alexand. Quint. Curt. Juſtin.*

OLYMPIAS, a holy *Widow* and *Deaconeſs* of the Church of *Conſtantinople* in the time of St. *Chryſoſtom*: She was the Daughter of Count *Anicius*, and Niece of the Prefect *Ablavius*, famous in the time of *Conſtantine the Great*. She was married to *Nebridius*, who died twenty Months after his Marriage, and left her great Riches, which ſhe employ'd for the Service of the Church and Poor. She was baniſhed at the ſame time that St. *Chryſoſtom* was, in which condition ſhe died very holily, in 404. The *Menology* of the *Greeks* celebrates her Memory the 25th. of *July*. *Pallad. Lauſ. Hiſt. cap.* 42. *& de vit. Chriſt. Sozomen, lib.* 8. *Baron. in Annal.* &c.

OLYMPII, a Name given by the *Athenians* to their twelve chief Gods to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent Altar, *viz.* *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, *Apollo*, *Juno*, *Veſta*, *Minerva*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, and *Venus*. 'Tis ſaid, That *Alexander the Great*, after his Conqueſt of *Perſia*, deſir'd to have his Statue receiv'd among the number of theſe Deities, and ſet upon the ſame Altar, which the *Greeks*, from a baſe Spirit of Flattery, eaſily granted him. *Dempſter. Ælian.*

OLYMPIODORUS, an *Athenian*, who liv'd about *An. Mund.* 3730. He commanded an Army for the *Athenians* againſt *Demetrius* the Son of *Antigonus*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Succeſſors, whom he defeated, tho' with a much leſs Army. He took the Fort *Muſæum*, which the *Macedonians* had made themſelves Maſters of, and by this means delivered his City from their Domination. He afterwards conquered *Caſſander*, being aſſiſted by the *Ætolians*, and defeated the *Macedonians* in a third Battle, with a Company of *Eleuſinians*, for which great Services the Senate honoured him with a Braſs Statue, erected in Memory of him at *Delphos* after his Death. *Pauſan. in Attic.*

OLYMPIODORUS, originally of *Thebes* in *Ægypt*, was an Hiſtorian and Poet by Profeſſion, and an Heathen by Religion. He liv'd in the V. Century, and writ an Hiſtory in XXII Books, beginning with the Seventh Conſulſhip of the Emperors *Honorius* and *Theodoſius* the Younger, to whom he Dedicated that Work, and reacheth to the firſt Year of the Emperor *Valentinian*; that is to ſay, from 407 to 425. See the remains of this Hiſtory in *Photius*.

OLYMPUS, a Mountain of *Theſſaly* near to *Oſſa* and *Pelion* which *Caſtaldus* and *Niger* call *Lacha*. There was another of the ſame name in *Myſia* in *Aſia* near to the City

Pruſia, which the *Turks* call *Anotolaidag*, *Emerdag*, and *Keſchiſdag*. Another in *Lycia*, with a City of the ſame name, and one in *Cyprus* which *Stephen* of *Luſignan* calls *Troas*. The *Greeks*, who are forward to magnifie the Concerns of their own Country, ſpeak highly of Mount *Olympus*, inſomuch, that *Homer* would have it to be the Habitation of *Jupiter* and the Gods, and to be without Clouds. Doctor *Brown* ſays, That ſome parts of the *Alps* ſeem'd much higher to him than *Olympus* did, that he has obſerv'd Clouds above it, and in *September* there appear'd no Snow upon it, which the high Peaks of the *Alps*, *Pyrenæan* and *Carpathian*, beſides many other Mountains in *Europe*, are never without. It conſiſts not of one riſing Peak as it is ſometimes deſcrib'd, but extends to a great length from Eaſt to Weſt, inſomuch, that the Inhabitants at the foot of the North and South ſides have a different temper of Air, as if they liv'd in different Climes. This Mountain is often mention'd in the *Roman* Hiſtory, for *Paulus Æmilius* winding about it, by the Sea-ſide, over-came King *Perſeus*, and ſo conquer'd *Macedonia*. When *Antiochus* beſieg'd *Lariſſa*, *Appius Claudius*, by great Fires made on *Olympus*, occaſion'd him to think that the whole Force of the *Romans* were coming upon him, and ſo oblig'd him to raiſe the Siege. But the Exploit of the Conſul *Martius*, upon this Hill, was moſt remarkable and unparallell'd by any ſince; who being ſent againſt King *Philip*, the laſt of the Name, brought his Soldiers over *Olympus* by Paſſages unknown, and ſuch difficult Ways, that his Men were fain to wallow down; his Elephants, by ſtrange contriv'd Engines, ſomewhat like Draw-bridges, one under another, were let down into the Plain, as Sir *Walter Raleigh* hath more largely deſcrib'd. In the hot and dry Summer 1669. the Grand-Signior paſs'd above two Months upon Mount *Olympus*, for the fine Proſpect of the Plains and the *Egean* Seas, and to enjoy freſh Air; but his Humour prov'd deſtructive to ſome Hundreds of thoſe that attended him, for being over-heated by aſcending, and then pierc'd by the cold Air above, they fell ſick and died, and often in ſuch places where there was not Earth enough to cover 'em; many alſo periſh'd by drinking of a Spring of a whitiſh colour in their heats and thirſt, which caus'd a coldneſs and heavineſs at their Stomach for three or four days before they died; many of their Horſes and Camels died alſo. The Sultan himſelf fell ill, and being recover'd kill'd one of his beſt Horſes, forcing him up a noted peak of the Mountain call'd *Pythagon* or *Kiſſagon*: He was alſo ſo daring, that he would have leap'd on Horſeback over a Fiſſure or Cleft in the Rocks, and was ſcarce with-held from that bold Attempt by the Prayers and Importunity of his chiefeſt Followers.

OMAN, a God of the *Perſians* whom the *Magi* were oblig'd to worſhip every day, and for a whole hour to ſing Hymns of Praiſe unto him, with their *Turbans* on their Head, and *Vervein* in their Hands. Others call him *Aman*. *Strabo lib.* 15. *Voſſius de Idololat.*

OMAR I. the ſecond *Caliph* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*. He was raiſed to this Dignity after the Death of *Abubeker* in 634. He had Wars with *Haly*, preſently after his entring upon the Government, which *Haly* was the lawful Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, according to the Intention of that falſe Prophet, and who had withdrawn himſelf into *Arabia*, after his being put by his Right. *Omar* having defeated *Haly*, taken the City *Boſra*, and many other Places of *Arabia*, turn'd his Arms againſt the *Chriſtians*, and entred *Syria*, where he gain'd a Victory over *Theodorus Bogairus*, Brother to the Emperor *Heraclius*, and afterwards returned Victorious into *Arabia*. The Emperor, who was then at *Jeruſalem*, deſirous to provide for his own Safety, took the Relicks and moſt precious Ornaments of the Temple; and leaving *Theodorus* with *Bahamus* retir'd to *Conſtantinople*. In 635, *Omar* drew his Army together and march'd againſt *Damaſcus*, which he took the Year following, and afterwards all *Phœnicia*, and committed a Thouſand Violences to force People to embrace his Religion. The Year following a part of his Army took *Alexandria*, and not long after all *Egypt*. In the mean time *Omar* went in Perſon to attack *Jeruſalem*, and after two Years Siege, entred it victoriouſly in 638. *Omar* thus reduced all *Judea* to his Obedience, and *Jeruſalem* was from that time poſſeſt by Infidels till the Conqueſt of it by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* in 1099. In 639 he ſubdued all *Meſopotamia*, and at the ſame time built the City of *Cairo*, near to the Ruins of *Memphis* in *Egypt*. And laſtly, in 643 he made himſelf Maſter of *Perſia*. From the time of his taking of *Jeruſalem* he made his ordinary Reſidence in that City, and built a Magnificent Temple there in honour of *Mahomet*; and after having reign'd ten Years, he was kill'd by a *Perſian*, one of his Domeſticks, and buried at *Medina* in 644 He made a Collection of the Memoirs of *Mahomet*, which was called *Haneſia* or *Aſaſia*; that is to ſay, the *Law of Religion* or *Godlineſs*, and ordered this *Alcoran* to be publickly read in all the *Moſques* in the Month of *September*. See *Abubeker*. *Marmol. Deſcript. of Africa. lib.* 2. See *la Bibliotheque Oriental de Barth. Dherbelot.*

OMAR II. the Tenth *Caliph* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was choſen after the Death of his Couſin *Solyman Haſcoin*, in the beginning of the Year 721, *Conſtantinople* being then beſieged, and was called *Aced Ala*, or *Lion of God*. He gathered all his Forces, and attack'd that City with all the Machines the Wit of Man could invent; but the Beſieged made ſo ſtout a Reſiſtance, and ſo good uſe of their Fire-works, that he was forc'd to raiſe it. And ſcarcely was *Marvan* or *Maſalma*, the General of the Army got out of the Channel of *Conſtantinople*, but a dreadful Tempeſt caſt away moſt of his Ships, many others being conſum'd by Fire from Heaven; ſo that of 300 Ships only fifteen eſcaped, five whereof were taken by the *Chriſtians*, and the other ten went to carry the News of this Defeat to the *Caliph*; who imagining that God was angry with him, for permitting *Chriſtians* the Exerciſe of their Religion in his Dominions, made all thoſe whoſe Fathers or Mothers were *Mahometans*, immediately to embrace *Mahometaniſm* on pain of Death and upon great Penalties forbad the eating of Swines-fleſh and uſe of Wine. He diſcharged all *Chriſtians* that turned *Mahometans* from the paying of Taxes and Cuſtoms, and cruelly perſecuted the others; and puſht on by a falſe Zeal, he ſent Letters to *Leo Iſauricus*, the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, to embrace *Mahometaniſm*, and ſent a Renegade to inſtruct him in the way of it; but he died ſoon after, when he had reign'd two Years. *Marmol de l'Afrique.*

OMBIASSES, the Name of the Prieſts and Doctors of the falſe Religion which obtains in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, who are ſomewhat of the Nature of thoſe whom they call *Marabouts* at *Cape Verde*, that is to ſay, *Phyſicians* and *Soothſayers*, or *Magicians*. There is one ſort of them which teach to write *Arabick*, and make *Hitidzi*, that is *Taliſmans*, and other Charms, which they ſell to the Great ones, to preſerve them from ill Accidents, and to rid themſelves of their Enemies; or for any other purpoſe they deſire. They have publick Schools, where they teach their Superſtitions and Magical Arts. There is another ſort of them, who addict themſelves to *Geomancy*, and draw their Figures upon a little ſmooth Board cover'd with fine Sand. These are conſulted by the Sick, to know the time and means of their Recovery; by others for the Succeſs of their Affairs: For theſe People undertake nothing without conſulting theſe *Geomancers*. In making or erecting their Figures they obſerve the Hours of the Day, the Planet that rules it, and aſcending Sign, with other Superſtitions. Theſe *Geomancers* are diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral Orders, which reſemble our Eccleſiaſtical Dignities, as *Male* or Clerk, *Ombiaſſe* Scribe or Phyſician, *Tibou* a Subdeacon, *Mouladzi* Deacon, *Faquihi* Prieſt, *Catibou* Biſhop, *Lamlamaha* Archbiſhop, *Sabaha* Pope or Caliph. The People ſtand in great awe of them, and have employed 'em ſometimes againſt the *French*, but without Succeſs, which they, to ſave their Credit, cunningly attribute to the *French*s being under another Law, ſo that they could have no Power over 'em. Their Books have Chapters of the *Alcoran*, Remedies for Wounds, Diſtempers, *&c.* *Flacourt*'s *Hiſtory of Madagaſcar.*

OMBLA, Lat. *Arjona*, a River of *Dalmatia* which falls into a Harbour of the ſame Name, two *French* Leagues N. of *Raguſa*.

OMBRIA, Lat. *Umbria*, a Province of the *Eccleſiaſtical State* in *Italy*, which is bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Urbin*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*; on the W. with the Dukedom of *Florence*; on the S. with S. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*; and on the E. with *Abruzzo*, and is all under the Pope except S. *Sepulcro* which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*. *Umbria* was in ancient Times a conſiderable part of *Italy*, bounded on the N by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the S. by the River *Nera* or *Nar*; on the W. by the *Tiber*, on the E. by *Picentum*, the *Appennine* Mountains, cutting it in two, and therefore was divided into *Umbria Ciſappennina*, and *Tranſappennina*, that is, into *Umbria* on this, and the other ſide of the *Appennine*. This latter contain'd *Romandiola*, the Dutchy of *Urbin*, &c. and the former comprehended *Umbria*, properly ſo call'd, which is the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, the City of *Spoleto* being the Capital of it; the others are *Foligni*, *Aſſiſe*, *Todi*, *Terni*, *Nocere*, *Narni*, *Rieti*, *Norcia*, &c. In the time of the *Romans* it was divided into ſeveral Territories, as appears from Authors and ancient Inſcriptions, *viz. Umbria Thuſcia*, *Umbria Sabina*, *Umbria Cruſtumina*, *Umbria Fidenata*, *Senonia*, &c. *Strabo*, *lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. *&* 14. *Merula P.* II. *Coſmogr. lib.* 4. *Jacobilli Deſcript. Umbriæ. Leander Alberti Deſcript. Italiæ.*

OMBRONE, Lat. *Umbro*, a River of *Italy*, which riſes ten miles E. of *Siena*, flows Southward to *Buon-Convento*, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea five miles below *Groſetto*. Its Mouth isdefended by a Caſtle of the ſame name.

OMER, an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing a Kab and half, and a fifth part of a Kab; that is, three pints, half a pint, and the fifth part of an half pint of our Meaſure. It was the tenth part of their Ephah. *Exod.* 16. 36.

OMMELANDE, a Country in the Province of *Friezland*, in the Neighbourhood of *Groeningen*: It is a Land well peopled, and abounding with Paſture, and is a Dependance of the Territory and Government of *Groeningen. Guicciard. Deſcript. of the Low-Countries.*

OMMIADES, the Name of the firſt Race of the Kings of *Fez.* The Family of *Ommias*, having been driven from the *Califate* of *Syria* by the *Abbazides*, betook themſelves in part to *Africa*, and in part to *Spain*, about the Year 800, where they erected new Sovereignties. One of theſe Princes call'd *Idris*, built the City of *Fez* in *Mauritania*, which he made the Capital of his Kingdom, and took the Title of *Caliph*. About 820 theſe *Ommiades* made themſelves Maſters of the Iſles of *Sicily* and *Crete*, where they built the City of *Candia*, which ſince gave the name to the whole Iſle. But about 950 the *Zenetes*, a People of *Africa*, did wholly exterminate the Race of the *Ommiades*, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Kingdom of *Fez. Hornius Orb. Imper.* See *là Bibliotheque Oriental de Barth. Dherbelot.*

OMMIRABISH, a great River riſing in the Borders of *Tedly*, and ſeparating the Kingdom of *Morocco* from *Fez*, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean at *Azumar*, a Seaport in the Province of *Ducala*. It's a very great River, waters many Provinces, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Cuſa* of *Ptolemy*.

OMOAL, the *Nabarcha* of the Ancients, a City on the North-ſide of Mount *Taurus* in *Perſia*, conſiſting of about 3000 Houſes inhabited by *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Jews*, *Perſians*, &c. who ſpeak ſeven Languages. It was formerly greater,and the Metropolis of the Country.It's ſtill a fine City, and has a good Caſtle ſurrounded with a deep Ditch. In its Moſque are interr'd 300 Princes and Prophets, ſome of whom have admirable Tombs. *Herbert, p.* 106.

OMPHALE, Queen of *Lydia* and Wife of *Hercules*, by whoſe Charms, they tell us, he was ſo much overcome, as that quitting his Club, he learn'd to Spin with her. 'Tis ſaid, that he gain'd her favour firſt by killing of a Serpent, which deſtroy'd the Country near the River *Sangaris. Propertius lib.* 3. *Athenæus lib. 6. Plutarch in Theſ.* &c.

OMPHALIUS *(Jacobus)* a *German* Lawyer who lived in the XVIth. Century. He was Councellor to the Duke of *Cleves*, and Profeſſor at *Collen*, and writ the following Books, *viz. De Officio & poteſtate Principis in Rep. lib.* X. *De Uſurpatione Legum, & earum ſtudiis, Lib.* VIII. *De Civili Politia. Nomologia. De Elocutione, Imitatione & Apparatu. Comment. in Ciceronis orat.* III. &c. He died in 1570. *Pantaleon, Lib.* 3. *Proſopogr. Simler in Epit. Geſner. Melchior Adam. in vit. Juriſconſult. Germ.*

OMRA's or **OMHRA**'s, the Title of the Great Lords of the *Mogul*'s Court. Theſe are commonly Strangers, and for the moſt part *Perſians*, that have great Offices at Court, but none of them poſſeſs any Lands in Propriety, becauſe the *Mogul* is ſole Proprietor of the Land in his Dominions. Neither can the Sons of theſe *Omra*'s inherit their Fathers Eſtates, which deſcend to the *Mogul*, Heir-General to all his Subjects, and who allows them only ſome inconſiderable Penſion, except it be that their Fathers have taken care to advance them in their Life-time, which they may eaſily do if they be handſome and fair, ſo as that they may paſs for true *Moguls*, for they are white of Complexion, whereas the *Indians* are Tawny. Some of theſe *Omra's* are Commanders of a Thouſand Horſe, others of Two, and ſo to 12000. Their Pay is more or leſs according to the Number of their Horſes, which are always more than the Riders, becauſe in thoſe hot Countries a Trooper is forc'd to have two Horſes for change. There are always 25 or 30 of theſe *Omra's* at Court, out of whom are choſen the Governours of the Provinces, and the other great Officers of the Kingdom. Beſides theſe Great Lords, there are an inferiour ſort of *Omra's*, call'd *Manſebdars Cavaliers* or Horſemen of *Marſeb*, which is a more conſiderable Pay than is given to the common Troopers. They have no Commander over them, but the Grand *Mogul* himſelf, and from this Rank paſs to that of *Omra*'s. This ſame Name is given to the Great Lords of the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Peninſula* of *India*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, who for the moſt part are *Perſians* alſo, or *Perſians* Sons. When they go a long the Streets they have one or two Elephants going before them, on each of which are mounted three Men, who carry Banners: After theſe Elephants march fifty or ſixty Cavaliers, well mounted on *Perſian* or *Tartarian* Horſes, with Bows and Arrows, Swords by their ſides, and Shields hanging on their Backs, which Troop is followed by other Men on Horſeback, ſounding upon Trumpets and Fifes: After theſe comes the *Omra* on Horſebeck, having thirty or forty Footmen to attend him; next to theſe comes his *Palanquin* or *Sedan*, carried by four Men; and laſt of all appears a Camel or two, mounted with Men that beat Kettle-Drums. When it pleaſeth the *Omra*, he quits his Horſe, and betakes himſelf to his *Palanquin*, wherein he may lie a-long at eaſe. *M. Thevenot*'s *Indian Travels. Bernier.*

ONAR, a City in the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſeated in the Promontory of *Malabar*, eighteen *Spaniſh* Leagues S. of *Goa*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, and large Haven, was formerly poſſeſs'd by the *Portugueſe*, but now by the King of *Canara*.

O-NEAL, formerly one of the Tyrants of *Ulſter*, who was choſen in the open Air on a high Hill. The *Cahans*, who were of principal Authority under him, as a ſpecial Piece of Service threw a Shooe over *O-neal*'s Head at the Election. *Camb. Brit.*

ONEGA, a great Lake of *Moſcovy*, which is one of the biggeſt in *Europe*, being 50 Leagues in length, 18 in breadth, and 120 round, between the *White Sea* to the N. and the Lake call'd *Ladoga*, to the W. (into which it diſchargeth it ſelf by the River *Suri*) *Cargapolia* to the E. and *Megrina* to the S. The Northern part of this Lake belongs to the *Swedes*, and the Southern to the *Moſcovites*. It tranſmits its Water by the River *Suri* to *Ladoga*. Some *Engliſh* Ships which croſs'd this Lake in 1566 found it 320 miles long, and 70 miles broad, and above 40 fathoms deep near the Shoar. It divides *Moſcovy* from *Sweden*. There is a River in *Ruſſia* of this Name, which falls into the Bay of *Solouetzko*, Weſt of St *Nicolas*, and below *Cargapolia*, joins the *Volga*, which falling into the *Finland* Sea near *Zama*, makes a Paſſage from the Port of St. *Nicholas* into *Finland* Bay, and ſo to the *Sund*.

ONEGLIA, a City and Marquiſate of *Italy*, on the Coaſt of *Genoua*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This Territory conſiſts of a very pleaſant Valley, extreamly fruitful in Olive-trees, Wine, and other ſorts of Fruits.

ONESICRITUS of *Ægina*, a Philoſopher and Hiſtorian, who lived in 430 of *Rome*. He was a *Cynick*, and followed *Alexander the Great* to the Wars, the Hiſtory whereof he writ, but he mingled ſo many Fables with it, that he got ſmall Credit by his Undertaking. *Suidas. Voſſius.*

ONESILUS, King of *Salamine* in *Cyprus*, who uſurped the Crown in the Abſence of his Brother *Gorgo*, who was gone to command the Fleet of *Xerxes* King of *Perſia* againſt the *Ionians*. He beſieged the City of *Amathus*; but the *Perſians* coming to their Aſſiſtance, defeated *Oneſilus*, and cutting off his Head, ſet it upon one of the Pinnacles of the Walls of the City *Amathus*, where a Swarm of Bees came and filled it with Honey, which the Inhabitants looking upon as a Prodigy,conſulted the Oracle,which ordered them to bury the Head, and to offer Sacrifices to it. *Herod.*

St. **ONESIMUS**, Biſhop of *Epheſus* and *Martyr*, in the Iſt. Century, was a *Phrygian*. He was at firſt a Slave to *Philemon*, whom he robbed, and afterwards came to viſit St. *Paul* at *Rome*, who there converted and baptized him, and ſent him back to *Philemon*. He became afterwards very eminent in Vertue, and was made Biſhop of *Epheſus*. St. *Ignatius* ſpeaks highly in praiſe of him. He died a *Martyr* in the Empire of *Trajan*, being ſtoned at *Rome*, whither he was come at the Requeſt of the Proconſul. *Baron in Anal. S. Paul's Epiſt. to Philemon. Ignat. Epiſt. ad Epheſ.*

ONGOSCHIO, a great Lord in the Court of the Emperor of *Japan*, whom *Taicko* nominated to be the Tutor of Prince *Fideri*, whom that Emperor had left Succeſſor to the Crown, being then but ſix years of Age. He accepted of the Guardianſhip, and promiſed by a Writing ſigned with his Blood, that he would reſign the Crown to *Fideri* as ſoon as he was fifteen years of Age, and cauſe him to be crowned Emperor by the *Daire*. But his Ambition prompted him to break his Word. He married his Daughter to thePrince and in the mean time raiſed a powerful Army to make himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom, and beſieged *Fideri* in the City of *Ozacha*, and burnt him in his Palace, with his Wife, who was his own Daughter, with many other Perſons of Quality that were with them: And not contenting himſelf with this more than barbarous Cruelty, hecauſed all the Lords to be put to death that had declared themſelves for *Fideri* their lawful Prince, or who had entertained the leaſt Correſpondence with him, and by this means continued Poſſeſſor of the Empire of *Japan. Mandeſlo*'s *Indian Travels.*

ONIAS I. of this Name, *High Prieſt* of the *Jews*, ſucceeded *Jaddus*. He continued in that Station about fourteen years, under the Reign of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, in *Egypt*: and *Simeon* the *Juſt* ſucceded him. *Onias* II. Son of this *Simeon*, had like to have been the cauſe of the Ruin of the *Jews*, by neglecting to pay the Tribute to *Ptolemy Euergetes*. He left *Simeon* II for his Succeſſor, who was followed by *Onias* III. ſuppoſed to be the ſame that fled to *Egypt*, and built there, in the City of *Heliopolis*, a Temple like that at *Jeruſalem*, which continued till the time of *Veſpaſian*. *Antiochus Epiphanes* took the High Prieſt-hood from him, to beſtow it upon *Jaſon*, the Son of *Onias*, who bought it, and he who was lawfully poſſeſs'd of it was murthered about the year of the World 3882. *Spond. Salian. Torniel.*

ONKELOS, ſurnamed *The Proſelyte*, a famous *Rabbi*, about the time of our Saviour; if we may believe *Jewiſh* Authors. He was the Author of the firſt *Chaldee Paraphraſe* upon the *Pentateuch*. He was not a Son of the Siſter of *Titus* the Emperor, as ſome *Jews* have ſuppoſed, nor the ſame with *Aquila*, the famous Author of a Greek Verſion, as ſome of our Doctors have been of Opinion: But, according to the *Talmudiſts*, it is he who celebrated the

Funerals of *Rabbi Gamaliel* (whom *Schickard* takes to have been S *Paul*'s Maſter) and who, to make the Solemnity the greater, burnt to the Value of 7000 Crowns of his Houſhold-ſtuff. The *Talmud* expreſſeth it by 70 *Minæ* of *Tyre*; the *Mina* of *Tyre* contained 25 *Shekels*, and each *Shekel* was worth four Crowns of *Conſtantinople*. So that 70 *Minæ* of *Tyre* amounted to 7000 Crowns. The Cuſtom of the *Jews* was, to burn the Bed and other Moveables of their Kings after their Death, and having little leſs Reſpect for the Preſident of their *Synagogue*, as *Gamaliel* was, than they had for their Kings, they uſed the ſame Ceremony at his Funeral. *Ferrand's Remarks upon the Chriſtian Religion.*

ONOCENTAURUS, a monſtrous Animal, with a Man's Face, the Breaſt of a Woman, and the lower Parts of its Body like an Aſs. *Theodoret* ſuppoſeth them to be *Dæmons*, or nocturnal *Spectrums*. *St. Jerom. contra Vigilant. Theodoret. Iſai. cap.* 13, & 34. *Bochart. Hierozoic.*

ONOR, a Kingdom of *Aſia* in *Biſnagar*, in the *Peninſula* of the *Indus*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, on the Coaſt of *Malabar*. The Natives call it *Ponaran*. The *Portugueſe* have a Fort, and are Maſters of a good Port in the chief Town of this Kingdom. Here is Pepper much heavier than the common, and black Rice that is far better than the white.

ONSPACH, Lat. *Onoldum*, a Town and Caſtle of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Franconia*, is Capital of a Marquiſate that belongs to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*, and lies between the Biſhopricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurtsburg*, to the North, and that of *Eichſtadt* to the North. The Town lies 23 *German* miles from *Norimberg* to the W. and 45 S. of *Bamberg*.

ONUPHRIUS (*Panvinius*) of *Verona*, an *Auguſtine Friar*, was famous in the ſixteenth Century; he writ the *Continuation of Platina*'s *Lives of the Popes*, and ſeveral other Pieces. He died at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, as he was preparing a General Hiſtory of the Popes, and Cardinals in 1568, being 39 Years of Age. The reſt of his Works are, *De Primatu Petri. Chronicon Eccleſiaſticum. De antiquo ritu Baptizandi Catechumenos, & de origine Baptizandi Imagines. Feſti & Triumphi Romanorum. De Sibyllis. Comment. Reip. Rom. Comment. de Triumpho. Comment. in Faſtos Conſulares, lib. IV. De Imper. Roman. Græcis Latin. &c. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 43. *Paul. Manut. in Epiſt. Poſſevin. in Apparat.*

OPALIA, Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* in honour of the Goddeſs *Ops*, Wife of *Saturn*, the 14th. of the Calends of *January*, which was the 3d. day of the *Saturnalia*. *Saturn* and *Ops* being looked upon as Deities that took care of the Fruits of the Earth, their Feaſts were celebrated after the Harveſt, at which they feaſted their Slaves, and allowed them all manner of Liberty in Conſideration of the pains they had taken to till the Ground. *Macrob. Saturn. lib.* 1. *cap.* 10. *Varro de Ling. Latin. lib.* 5.

OPHAREL, the Name of an *Iriſh* Family in the County of *Longford*, of which there are two great Men, one in the North called *White*, and another in the South called *Yellow*. *Camb Brit.*

OPHIOGENES, a *Greek* word ſignifying begot by Serpents, and was the Name of a Family in *Cyprus*, who were ſaid to derive their original from Serpents, which were obſerv'd never to hurt them; but on the contrary, they had the vertue of curing their Bitings by touch, and of drawing the Venom out of the Wounds they had made. 'Tis reported that one of this Family being come on an Embaſſy to *Rome*, to try the Truth of the Story, the Senate put him into a Veſſel full of Serpents which did him no harm. It is ſaid alſo, That the ſmell of their Bodies was different from others, and that the Sweat that proceeded from them as alſo their Spittle were a Remedy againſt Poiſon. It is likewiſe reported, That there was a People about *Helleſpont*, that naturally had the vertue to cure the Biting of Serpents. *Plin. Aul. Gel.*

OPHIONÆUS, chief of the *Dæmons* that revolted againſt *Jupiter*, according to the Account given us by *Pherecides*, the *Syrian*, by which it would appear that the Heathens had ſome knowledge of the Fall of *Lucifer*. *Homer* ſeems to allude to this in his *Iliad*, where he gives a Deſcription of *Ate*'s being caſt from Heaven. And *Plato* learnt of the *Egyptians* that *Jupiter* had caſt down the impure Spirits from Heaven, who ever after endeavoured to draw Men into the ſame Abyſs with themſelves. It is obſervable that *Ophionec* ſignifies a Serpent, and that it was under this Figure the Devil appear'd the firſt time. *Juſtin. Martyr. Orat. ad Gentil. Marſil. Ficin. in Apolog. Sacr. Cæl. Rhodig. Lect. Antiq. lib.* 1. *Pfanner. Syſtem. Theol. Gentil.*

OPHIOPHAGI, a People of *Æthiopia*, who lived on Serpents.

OPHIR, a Country to which *Solomon* ſent his Fleet to fetch Gold. To underſtand the different Opinions of Interpreters we muſt ſuppoſe what is clear in Scripture, that the Fleet which went to *Ophir* begun their three years Voyage on the *Red-Sea*; that beſides Gold and Silver, they brought with them Elephants Teeth, Monkeys, Peacocks, Parrots, and all ſorts of precious Stones, Aromatick Wood, &c. So that the Place they went to muſt of neceſſity have been well provided with all theſe; and therefore ſome Authors place it in *Africk*, others in *Aſia* or *America*, pitching upon ſuch parts as are now found ſufficiently furniſhed with the things abovementioned. *Bochart* tells us that there were two Lands of *Ophir*, the one in *Arabia*, whence *David* fetch'd a great Quantity of Gold, and the other in the *Eaſt-Indies*, whither *Solomon* ſent his Fleet: that this latter *Ophir* was the *Taprobana* of the Ancients, now the Iſle of *Ceilon*, where there is a Haven called *Hippor*, which the *Phœnicians* called *Ophir*. *Maffæus* would have it to be *Pegu*, where to this day there are ſtill many Mines of Gold and Silver; and confirms his Opinion by the Letters of Fa. *Bomford*, a *French Cordelier*, who ſaith that the *Peguans* pretend to be deſcended from thoſe *Jews* that were baniſh'd by *Solomon*, and condemned to work in the Mines of that Country. *Pererius* takes it to be the ſame with *Malacha* on the Streights of the ſame Name, to the Eaſt of *Sumatra*. *Joannes Tzetza* will have it to be the Iſle of *Sumatra*. *Lipenius*, who hath writ a Treatiſe on this Subject, ſaith, That a Grand child of *Heber*, call'd *Ophir*, gave his Name to that part of the *Eaſt-Indies* that is beyond *Ganges*; and comprehending not only the *Cherſoneſus Aurea*, which *Joſephus* calls *The Land of Gold*, now *Malaca*, but alſo the Iſlands of *Java* and *Sumatra*, with the Kingdoms of *Siam*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*, in which Countries all thoſe things are found which *Solomon*'s Fleet brought to *Jeruſalem*, and which Voyage might well be three Years a making; for after they were come out of the *Red-Sea*, they coaſted it along the Shore of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Mogul*'s Dominions; and then took a round about the *Peninſula* beyond the Gulf of *Bengala*, and fetched Diamonds from *Golconda*, and rich Stuffs from *Bengala*; and then went for their Gold and Rubies to *Pegu*, and from thence to *Sumatra*, whence they returned along the Coaſt of *Malaca* to *Siam*, where they loaded Elephants-Teeth and Gold alſo. This Opinion, which truly is the moſt probable, deſtroys all the reſt. Eſpecially that which places *Ophir* in *America*, and will have *Solomon*'s Fleet to have gone round the World; whereas before the Invention of the Mariners Compaſs, Sailers durſt not loſe Sight of Land, but always coaſted along the Shore. See *Tarſhiſh*. *L'Abbe de Shoiſy Vie de Solomon. Lipenius.*

OPHIR, the Son of *Joktan*, whom ſome ſuppoſe to have given his Name to the Land of *Ophir*. *Gen.* 10. 28.

OPHITES, a ſort of Hereticks who appeared in the IId. Century, and proceeded from the *Nicolaitans* and *Gnoſticks*. It is ſaid they honoured a Serpent. When their Prieſts celebrated their Myſteries, they made a Serpent come forth from a Hole, which after it had roll'd it ſelf over the things that were to be offered in Sacrifice; they ſaid that **Jeſus Chriſt** had ſanctified them, and then deliver'd them to the People who worſhipp'd them. *Origen. Tertull.*

OPHRATES, Iſt. of that Name, King of *Aſſyria*, ſucceeded *Piricades* in the 3104, and reign'd twenty Years. *Ophrates* IId. or *Ophratanes* ſucceeded him, and reign'd to the Year 3173. *Euſeb. Chron. Torniel. Annal Vet. Teſt.*

OPINION, a Deity of the ancient *Pagans*, worſhipped as if ſhe preſided over Mens Sentiments, which are for the moſt part pure Conjectures; ſhe was repreſented in the form of a young Woman, with a bold Look, but a ſtaggering Gate. *Lactantius.*

OPINIONISTS, a Name that was given in Pope *Paul* IId's. time, to a Sect that boaſted of affected Poverty, and held there could be no Vicar of **Jeſus Chriſt** on Earth that did not practice this Vertue. *Sponde, A. C.* 1467.

OPMEER (*Peter*) born at *Amſterdam* in the Year 1525, was a great Scholar in the Languages, *Belles Lettres*, Philoſophy, and Divinity; he was a zealous Roman Catholick, and made it his Buſineſs to ſupport and encourage thoſe who ſuffer'd for their Religion. His Works are, *Aſſertio Hiſtorica. De Officio Miſſæ. Hiſtoria Martyrum Gorcemienſium, Hollandiæq;. Opus Chronographicum*, &c. His Life, written by *Vaierius Andreas*, is prefixt to the laſt Treatiſe.

OPORINUS, (*Joannes*) a famous Printer of *Baſil*, where he was born, the 25th. of *Jan.* 1507. As he lived, ſo he died very poor the 6th. of *July*, 1560. The publick has been much oblig'd to him, for the care he took in Printing the Works of the Ancients, and correcting them with the greateſt Exactneſs. He alſo writ Notes upon divers Authors, and very large Tables on *Plato*, *Ariſtotle*, *Pliny*, &c. It's remarkable, that *Oporin* took this Name to himſelf, on reading theſe Verſes of *Martial*,

Si daret Autumnus mihi Nomen 'Οπωρινός *eſſem*,
Horrida ſi bruma ſidera, Χειμερινός.

And afterwards he was Partner with another Printer call'd *Robert Winter*, who took the Name Χειμερινός; who lived and died as poor as he. There are ſeveral Letters of *Oporinus*'s publiſh'd in a Collection of Epiſtles, printed at *Utrecht* in 1697. *Andreas Lociſc. Orat. de vita & obitu Oporini. Melch. Adam. in vit. Phil. Germ. Urſtitius Epiſt. Hiſt. Baſil.*

OPPEDE (*John Meynier Baron of*) firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Aix* in *Provence*, a man of a furious Zeal for the *Roman* Catholick Religion. He ſuceeded in that Place to the famous Lawyer *Bartholomew Chaſſaneus* and executed the Sentence pronounced againſt the *Vaudois*, the Execution whereof his Predeceſſor had always hindered. This Sentence condemned nineteen of theſe Perſons to be burnt, and ordered that all the houſes, as well as Caſtles and ſtrong Holds poſſeſſed by them, ſhould be demoliſhed. The Lady of *Cental* demanding Juſtice againſt *Oppede* for burning her Towns and Caſtles; the thing was referred to a Trial at Law, which laſted four or five years; at the end of which *Oppede* was acquitted, and all the Puniſhment due to theſe Incendiaries fell upon the Attorney General *Guerin*, who being accuſed of having allowed the Soldiers in their licentiouſneſs, had his Head cut off at the *Greve* in *Paris*. *Oppede* lived ſome years after, and died in 1558, in moſt dreadful Torments. Which *Thuanus* and *Dupleix* take notice of as a juſt Puniſhment of God upon him for his Cruelty.

OPPELEN, Lat. *Oppolia*, a City of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, upon the River *Oder*, the Capital of a Dukedom, and has an ancient Caſtle. The *Swedes* took it in the late *German* Wars, but it was reſtored by the Peace of *Munſter*. It ſtands ſeven *German* miles from *Ratibor*, to the North, nine from *Breſlaw*, and ſix from the Borders of *Poland*.

OPPENHEIM, Lat. *Oppenhemium*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in the Lower *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, Imperial and free until it was granted with its Territory to *Rupert* Prince Palatine, by the Emperor, in 1402. It ſtands upon a Hill, three *German* miles South of *Mentz*. The *French* put a Garriſon into it in 1688 and have demoliſh'd it ſince.

OPPIA, call'd by ſome Authors *Pompilia*, was a Neſtal Virgin, but being convicted of Debauchery, was ſhut up alive under Ground, and ſtarv'd to Death, according to the Penalty provided in ſuch Caſes. *Livy. Scaliger Animad. in Euſeb.*

OPPIA *Lex*, a *Roman* Law, which forbad the Luxury and Coſtlineſs of Cloaths; ſo called from *C. Oppius*, Tribune of the People, who enacted this Law in the Conſulſhip of *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *Sempronius Gracchus*. This Law commanded Women not to wear above half an Ounce of Gold on their Cloaths, which were to be of one Colour; nor to ride in their Coaches in the City, or a thouſand Paces round it, except it were upon ſome Religious Account. But after that the *Romans* had ſubdued *Africa* and *Spain*, *M. Fundanius* and *L. Valerius*, Tribunes of the People, endeavoured to aboliſh this Law, tho' oppos'd therein by *Brutus* and *T. Junius*. But the Womens Party carried it at laſt. *Joh. Jerom. lib. 6. Paral. Hiſpan.*

OPPIANUS, a Poet and Grammarian of *Anazarba*, a City of *Cilicia*. He lived in the IId. Century, and compoſed a Poem of *Hunting*, and another of *Fiſhing*, which he dedicated to *Antoninus Caracalla*, who was ſo well pleaſed with this Work, that he preſented him with as many Golden Crowns as there were Verſes in his Poems, upon which account they are called *Oppian's Golden Verſes*. He writ alſo ſome other Pieces which are loſt. He died in his own Country, at the Age of Thirty. His Citizens erected a Statue in Honour of him, and ſet an Epitaph on his Tomb, importing that the Gods had thought fit to take away his Life, becauſe he had ſurpas'd all Mortals. The beſt Edition of this Poet, is the *Leyden* Printed in 1597. with *Conradus Ritterſhuſius's* notes, with the Life of the Author. *Suidas. Scaliger.*

OPPIDO, Lat. *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Rheggio*, ſeated at the Foot of the *Appennine*, at the Riſe of the River *Marro*, twelve miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. *Cluverius* ſuppoſeth it to be the ancient *Mamertum*.

OPPIUS (*Caius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, who ſome think was the Author of *Cæſar's Commentaries* concerning the Wars of *Alexandria*, *Africa* and *Spain*. *Tacitus* ſaith, he was one of the firſt to whom *Cæſar* gave Power to treat of Peace and War.

OPTATUS, Biſhop of *Milevis* in *Africa*, was in repute in the IVth. Century, under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valens*. He writ, about the year 368, ſeven Books of *The Schiſm of the Donatiſts*, againſt *Parmenianus*, one of their Biſhops. *Meric Caſaubon* hath given us an Edition of this Treatiſe, which is accounted the beſt. He died about the year 380.

ORACLE. The Original of Oracles is very ancient, but the Hiſtories on which they are founded ſeem to be meer Fables. For thus *Herodotus*, in his ſecond Book, intituled, *Euterpe*, deſcribes that of the Oracle of *Dodona*. The Prieſts of this Place affirm'd that two black Pigeons flew from *Egyptian Thebes*, one of which flew into *Libya*, and the other came to *Dodona*; that this laſt perching upon an Oak, was heard to ſay, That there ought to be built an Oracle of *Jupiter* in that Place, which they immediately performed. As to the other, which flew into *Libya*, ſhe occaſioned the Eſtabliſhment of the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*. The Craft of the Heathen Prieſts, and Sillineſs of the People, got them great Credit, which they maintained a long time by ambiguous Anſwers. And *Euſebius* proves that they were perfect Cheats, Firſt, by the Authority of the very Pagan Philoſophers, as *Ariſtotle* and others, who always ſaid, That Oracles were but Prieſt-craft, by which the Credulous were abuſed under the colour of Inſpiration. *Cicero* laughs at the famous Anſwer made to *Cræſus*: and adds, That this of *Ennius*, *Aio te Æacida Romanos vincere poſſe*, was made in imitation of it, and the more ridiculous, becauſe *Apollo* never ſpoke Latin. This Cheat *Demoſthenes* diſcover'd a long time before, when he complained that *Pythia* Philippiz'd, that is, brib'd with Money, gave Anſwers always in favour of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*. Notwithſtand this, great Men diſdained not to have recourſe to them, to authorize their Laws and Counſels, as *Lyturgus*, when he eſtabliſhed his Laws amongſt the *Lacedæmonians*; and *Themiſtocles*, when he adviſed the *Athenians* to quit the City to the *Perſians*, and embark to fight them; the People, that would rather die than abandon their Towns and Gods,. were at laſt perſuaded to it by *Apollo's* Order. *Pompey*, when he deſign'd to eſtabliſh *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, made the *Romans* believe that the *Sibyl* ſaid, When the Kingdom of *Egypt* failed, there ſhould then a Prince riſe, who ſhould command all the World; which ſhews that the Leading men ſtoop'd to theſe Cheats. Some, and thoſe conſiderable Men too, object againſt this Opinion concerning Oracles, and hold; with the Chriſtian Authors of the Primitive Church, That Devils gave Reſponſes. For *Tertullian* ſpeaks thus, They would imitate God, in pretending to Fore-knowledge and Divination, but *Cræſus* and *Pyrrhus* are acquainted with the Cheat of their ambiguous Anſwers, to fit them to whatſoever ſhould happen. *Euſebius* alſo ſays, They made Anſwers in Statues and Bodies conſecrated to them. The Learned *Voſſius* is of this Opinion, for he writes thus, If ſome Oracles have been counterfeited by the Cunning of Perſons hid in them, it does not follow but that the Devil may have anſwered in others, to ſeduce thoſe that conſulted them: and if what they ſaid bore a double meaning, it was becauſe they could give only probable Conjectures concerning Futurities; and therefore made uſe of obſcure and ambiguous words, that People ſhould think they did not comprehend the right ſence, when the Event happen'd contrary to Expectation. The chief Grounds of theſe Objections are, That Oracles ceaſed at the Birth of **Chriſt**: That the Devils themſelves owned, that the Fear of the Name of **Jeſus Chriſt**, hindered them from anſwering as they were accuſtomed, as the Oracle of *Delphos* anſwered *Auguſtus*, when he conſulted him about his Succeſſor. Theſe may be thus anſwered, Firſt, That the Oracles, of whoſe Silence *Plutarch* complains, had ceaſed four hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, and that ſuch as flouriſhed immediately before, continued a long time after. As to the Second, There is no Hiſtory mentions, that *Auguſtns* ever conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos*. Nor is it likely he took that Journey in his old Age, to know who ſhould be his Succeſſor, whereas he deſigned *Tiberius* for the Throne. To this may be added, That the moſt famous Oracles of *Greece* ceaſed after the War of the *Perſians*: for Towns and whole Provinces being laid Waſte, the Prieſts quited their Poſts; and immediately, upon their Departure, the Oracles ceaſed. As a farther Proof of theſe Oracles being a Cheat, they alledge, That the Prieſts enjoin'd a Victim to be offered, and according as they found the Signs in the Entrails they made their Conjectures, or refus'd to anſwer. And there were always abundance of Poets attending, who put the Anſwers in Verſe. On the Oracle of *Dodona* they obſerve, That it was a Statue placed on a Column, having a Rod in its Hand with which it ſtruck a brazen Baſin. When the Oak by which it ſtood was ſhook with the Wind, and when they heard this ſound, which made a ſort of Harmony, the Propheteſſes interpreted it to be *Jupiter's* Anſwer. They add further, That there were abundance of Veſſels of Braſs ſo placed as that by the motion of the Wind they ſtruck on one another, and made a Muſical noiſe. But whatever Cheats may have been practiſed in thoſe Oracles, it is certain that the Devil did give Reſponſes in ſome of them. And accordingly the Scripture tells us, That *Ahaziah*, King of *Iſrael*, ſent to enquire of *Baalzebub*, the God of *Ekron*, whether he ſhould recover. Whereupon the Prophet *Elijah*, by the Commandment of God reproved him, and deſtroyed 100 of his Soldiers and two Captains by Fire from Heaven, as going on that Errand, II *Kings*, chap. 1. *Saul* had recourſe to a Woman that had a familiar Spirit, I *Sam.* 28. And in the 16th. of the *Acts* we have an Account of a Spirit of Divination caſt out of a Damoſel by S. *Paul*. And ſome Learned Men who were of Opinion, that the Stories of the Oracles owning of **Chriſt**, *&c.* where but *Piæ Fraudes*, have been convinced of the probability of it from this Conſideration, That the Devils themſelves did own **Chriſt** while upon Earth to be the Son of God. The *Trophonian* Den, or Cave was famous for Oracles; and thoſe who entred the ſame were obliged to uſe many Ointments and Waſhings, and to carry Proviſions in their Hands, to give the Snakes and other Vermin there, to prevent their being deſtroyed or eaten up themſelves. And it was obſerved, that ſuch as have ſince entred that Den, were never merry after. *Delphos* was alſo famous for its Oracle, and the ambiguous Reſponſes it gave, particularly that to *Cræſus*, which occaſioned his Deſtruction, *viz.*

Cræſus Halyn penetrans magnam ſubvertet opum vim.

Which was verified in his own Deſtruction, tho' he hop'd for that of his Enemies. And *Suidas* tells us, That *Auguſtus*, ſending to conſult this Oracle about his Succeſſor, received this Anſwer,

———— ———— ——— —— ———— ———— Παῖς
Ἑβραῖος κέλεταί με, θεοῖς μακάρεσσιν ἀνάσσων,
Τόνδε δόμον προλιπεῖν, καὶ ἀΐδην αὖθις ἱκέσθαι,
Λοῖπον ἄπιθι σιγῶν ἐκ βωμῶν ἡμετέρων.

Me puer Hebræus; divos Deus ipſe gubernans,
Cedere ſede jubet, triſtémque redire ſub orcum,
Aris ergo dehinc tacitis abſcedito noſtris.

An Hebrew Child, whom the bleſt Gods adore,
Hath bid me leave theſe Shrines, and pack to Hell,
So that of Oracles I can no more:
In ſilence leave our Altar, and Farewel.

Whereupon *Auguſtus* cauſed an Altar to be erected in the Capitol with this Inſcription, *Hæc eſt Ara Primogeniti Dei*. *Plutarch* tells a memorable Story concerning the Oracles thus, in his Tract called, Περὶ τῶν λελοιπότων Χρηστηρίων. Some People ſailing out of *Greece* for *Italy* were becalmed about the *Echinades*, when on a ſudden there was heard a Voice calling aloud on one *Thamuz*, an *Egyptian*, then in the Ship, who neglecting the firſt two anſwered at the third Call, *Here I am*; whereupon the Voice ordered him when he came to the *Palodes*, to make it known that the Great God *Pan* was dead. And aſſoon as he came to the *Palodes*; which are Rocks in the *Ionian* Sea, *Thamuz* ſtanding upon the Poop of the Ship, did according to direction; whereupon was heard a mighty noiſe of many Groaning and Lamenting, together with terrible and hideous Shriekings. *Tiberius* the Emperor, conſulting the Learned Men of his Empire, who this *Pan* ſhould be, they anſwered, The Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. But *Heylin* ſays That thoſe who obſerved the Circumſtances of this Accident, found it to happen at the time when our Saviour ſuffered, who was indeed the true God *Pan*, The chief Shepherd and Biſhop of our Souls; and that upon this divulging of his Death and Paſſion, the Devils, who uſed to ſpeak in Oracles. did with great Grief and Lamentation, forſake that Office which had been ſo gainful to them, in Seducing mankind; their Oracles beginning then to fail, and in a ſhort time after decayed ſenſibly. *Heylin, lib. 2. pag.* 193. The moſt famous Oracles of old were theſe following, *viz.* The Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Greece*; of *Jupiter Dodonæus*, in *Epirus*; of *Jupiter Ammon*, in *Africa*; of *Apollo Clavius*, near to *Colophon*, a City of *Ionia* in *Aſia Minor*; of *Serapis*, at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; of *Trophonius*; in *Bæotia*; of *Sibylla Cumæa* in *Italy*, &c. Some Learned Men of our Age, and eſpecially *Van Dalin*, in his *Treatiſe of Oracles*, printed in *Latin*, at *Amſterdam*, in 1683. endeavours to prove, that all the ancient Oracles were mere Impoſtures; *Tertullian Cap.* 22. *Minutius Fælix. Euſeb. Præpar. Evang. Lib.* 4. *Voſſius de Idol. lib.* 1. *Cap.* 6. *R. Simon*, &c.

ORAN, Lat. *Oranium Icoſium*, a City of *Barbary*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, near the Borders of *Tremeſen*, called by the Moors *Guharan*. It hath a very ſtrong Caſtle, and a ſafe and large Haven, over againſt *Carthagena* in *Spain*. It was taken in 1509, by the Cardinal *Ximenes*, for the *Spaniards*, and hath continued in their poſſeſſion ever ſince. It formerly had the Name of *Quiſa*. In 1556, Two Thouſand Men defended it againſt Twelve Thouſand Turks, and repulſed them with great Loſs. It was formerly a City of great Trade with *Italy* and *Spain*, and conſiſted of 6000 Families. The Harbour was ſmall and unſafe, but —— miles off is a far larger and ſafer. Its Moſques, Colleges, Hoſpitals, Baths and Inns, were well built. The Town was encompaſſed with high and ſtrong Walls having a Plain on one ſide, and Mountains on the other. They formerly lived much upon Piracy, and took many Chriſtians Slaves, which provoked *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, againſt them. So that he took it in 1507. It ſuſtained a Seige, and beat off the *Moores*, *December*, —— 1688.

ORANGE, is a City, Univerſity, and Principality, incloſ'd by the Kingdom of *France*, ſince the acceſſion of *Languedoc*, *Dauphine* and *Provence* to that Crown. It was part of the Ancient *Roman* Province or *Gallia Narbonenſis*, now *Provence*. The *Latins* called the City of *Orange*, *Arauſio Cavarum* or *Secundanorum*, *Arauſica Civitas*, and *Arauſionenſis Urbs*. Some think that it was built by the *Phoceans* the Founders of *Marſeilles*, but this is uncertain. All that can be judg'd is, That this City is very ancient, and was of old a place of Import, as may be perceiv'd by the Remains of the Magnificent *Roman* Structures there, as a *Cirque* built with great Art; *Aqueducts*, and part of a great Tower ſuppoſed to have been one of *Diana*'s Temples. But the moſt remarkable thing is the ruines of a Triumphal Arch erected by *Caius Marius* and *Luctatius Catulus*, after their famous Victory over the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*. It ſuffered much by the Attacks of its Neighbours, and alſo of the *Barbarians*, eſpecially the *Goths* and *Saracens*. The old Fortifications were demoliſh'd in the fifth and ſeventh Ages, as were alſo three fourths of the Town, the remainder being only defended by ſlight Walls until 1130, that the Princeſs *Tiburga* I. encompaſſed it with a ſtrong Wall which continued till 1682, that it was totally pull'd down by order of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*. There was upon the Hill of *Orange* an Ancient Magnificent Caſtel, and a Well of an extraordinary depth digg'd out of the Rock. In 1622 *Maurice* built ſuch a Regular Fortreſs; that *Orange* was look'd upon as one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in *Europe*, but *Lewis* XIVth. caus'd it to be ras'd in 1660; There have been three famous Councils held here; the firſt in 441, under Pope *Leo* I. in the time of *Valentinian* the Emperor, about Diſcipline and the Right of Lay-Patronage. The ſecond under *Fælix* IV. in the time of *Atalarick* King of *Italy*, and *Childebert* King of *France*, in 529, held by *Liberius* a Governour of the *Gauls*, whoſe Reſidence was at *Orange*; in which Council *Pelagianiſm* was condemned. The Third was ſummoned againſt the *Albigenſes*, by the Cardinal Deacon of *Rome*, Legate of Pope *Honorius*, *an.* 1229, in the time of *Conrade* the Emperor, but none attended ſave the *Italian* Biſhops who accompany'd him. This City has alſo an Univerſity founded by *Raymund* the Vth. in 1365, and is alſo the Seat of a Parliament ſettled here by *William* VII. in 1470. The Principality of *Orange* contains *Courthezan*, *Jonquieres*, and *Gigondas*, with ſome other ſmall Boroughs. Is four Leagues long, and three broad, bounded by the County of *Venaiſin*, belonging to the Pope, and the River *Rhoſne*. It is watred by the River *Eygues*, *la Meyne*, and *Louvez*. The Country is exceeding fruitful in Corn, Wine, Saffron, Silk, and all ſorts of good Fruits. In 700 a Prince called *Theofret* govern'd *Orange*, was ſucceeded by *Theofret* his Son, who was Martyr'd by the *Saracens* in 730. *William Cornet*; *Court-nez* or *Short-Noſe* was Prince in the time of *Charlemaigne*, and took *Orange* from the *Saracens*. He was of the Royal Family of *Burgundy*, and Conſtable of *France* under *Pepin the ſhort*, and was the firſt who took the Title of Count by the Grace of God, which was uſual for none but Kings and Sovereigns. There are ſeveral Manuſcripts of his Life in the Abby, which he founded in 804. He had two Wives, the laſt of which was King *Therbaud*'s Daughter, whom he took with the Town, and baptiz'd her. He had only one Child, a Daughter, who carried all his Eſtate to *Rollin*, a great Lord in the Kingdom of *Arles*, ſuppoſed to be of the Family of *Baux*. *William* above named died in 869; the Emperor *Charlemaigne* married his Siſter *Bertha* in 810. *Rollin* aforeſaid had by his Wife *Herimbrue*, Daughter to *William*, two Sons, *Hugo* and *Rogo*, who in 839 were called Marqueſſes or Counts of *Orange*, and divided the Principality; *Hugo* the oldeſt keeping *Orange* with its Dependances, and was ſucceeded by his Daughter *Alatais* in 886 or 890, and ſhe by her Son *Rambaud* I. who died in 910, and was ſucceeded by *Boſon* his Son, who died in 924; of the time betwixt which and 1086, that *Gerard Adhemar* was ſucceeded by *Rambaud* IId, the Records were loſt in 1562. either by Pillage or Fire. *Rambaud* II. died in his Voyage to the *Holy Land* in 1115, leaving only a Daughter call'd *Tiburga* II. who married *William* II. of her own Family, deſcended from *Rogo* Grandſon to *William Cornet*. Of this Marriage came two Sons, *William* III. being the eldeſt; and two Daughters, amongſt whom *Tiburga* divided the Principality, on condition that they ſhould do homage for nothing to the Count of *Provence*, but for *Serignan* and *Cameret*, and that they ſhould give nothing of their Immovables to the Church of *Rome* on pain of being diſinherited. *William* III. was ſucceded by his Son *William* IV. whoſe Son *Rambaud* had no Iſſue, ſo that *Tiburga* II. being married a ſecond time to *Bertran de Baux*, who was murther'd by order of the Count *de Thólouſe* in the Cathedral of *Arles*, on *Eaſter-day*, *an.* 1181. *William* V. his Son ſucceded as Prince of *Orange* in 1182. This Family of *Baux*, and the Land now call'd *Bauſſenques*, were a Principality and County for which they ſometimes did homage to the Counts of *Provence*, according to a Treaty in 1150, and at other times they were independant, as appears by that of 1177, made by the Authority of the Emperor *Frederick* II. *William* the Vth's. right of Patronage over the Biſhoprick, and all the Benefices of the Principality, was acknowledged by the Clergy and People by two Acts in 1184 and 1208, but he was forc'd to quit it to the Church by the expreſs Commandment of the Legate *Milon*, in the City of S. *Giles*, *Jan.* 17. 1209, who at the ſame time being ſupported with 30000 Men, he deſpoiled the Count of *Tholouſe* of all his Poſſeſſions. This *William* had Grant of a Title to the Kingdom of *Arles* by the Emperor's Golden Bull in 1214, confirm'd by another, *September* the 29th. following; and by his Bulls of *Jan.* 17. that ſame Year, revoked the Donations of the Moiety of *Orange*, which had been made by *Rambaud* and *Thibour* to the Hoſpital of S. *John of Jeruſalem*, contrary to the Command of *Tiburga* the Iſt. and the Promiſe of *William* III. But *William* V. voluntarily reſtor'd them on the ſixth of *October* following, on certain Limitations. After this there followed many Conteſts betwixt this Family and the Counts of *Provence*, and Kings of *France*, who pretended to the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Orange*; but its Independency was aſſerted by the Bulls of Popes and Emperors, as *Frederick* I. and II. who maintain'd their right of Sovereignty in 1178, 1214, and other Emperors have done the like ſince, as appears by their Treaties with that Crown in 1526, 1529, 1544, and 1559. It being alſo apparent from Hiſtory, that the Princes of *Orange* began to appear about the VIIIth. Century, whereas *Provence* has not had Counts much above 690 Years. But to return to *William* V. he had by his Wife *Eloy*, *William* the VI. and by *Ermengard* his Second Wife, *Raymond* I. who ſucceeded him in the Principality. In 1225 *William* VI. had by *Precious* his Wife *William* VII. and three other Sons, and died in 1239. *William* VII. died without Iſſue; *Raymond* II. his Brother, ſucceeded him, died in 1272, leaving two Sons, *Bertrand* II. and *Raymond* III, who remitted his right of Sovereignty to *Bertrand* II. during his Government, and that of his Uncle *Raymond* I. who dying, left *Bertrand* III. and he made an Agreement with *Bertrand* II. in 1293, for the Principality, reſerving the Right of Succeſſion in caſe *Bertrand* III. ſhould die without Iſſue. *Raymond* III. youngeſt Son of *Raymond* II. ſucceeded in 1314, to *Bertrand* II. *Raymond* IV. was ſucceeded by his Son *Raymond* V. in 1340, who had only one Daughter, to whom he gave all his Eſtate by Contract of Marriage with *John de Chalon*, *Sieur de Harlay*, *April* 11. 386; the Marriage being conſummated in preſence of Pope *Clement* VII. Grand Uncle to the Princeſs. *Raymond* V. died in 1403; and ſo the Principality came into the Family of *Chalon*, who had alſo Pretenſions on *Provence*, and ſued for their right in 1384, 1426, 1429, and 1447. *John de Chalon*, who married *Raymond* the Vth's Daughter, died in 1418, and was ſucceeded by *Lewis* his Son, who entertain'd *Lewis* the XIth. of *France*, contrary to the Command of his Father, *Charles* VII, protected him, maintain'd him at his own Charge, and convey'd him into *Brabant* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and in Conjunction with him and the Duke of *Savoy*, declar'd War againſt *Charles* VII. and reckoned to have taken Poſſeſſion of *Dauphine*; but *Daucour*, who govern'd that Province for the *French* King, defeated the Prince betwixt *Colombier* and *Anthon* in 1429, whereupon he threw himſelf into the *Rhoſne*, and ſwom over it in his Armour, rather than he would fall into the Hands of the *French*. *William* the VIIIth. ſucceeded him in 1466, who being deſpoil'd of all his Poſſeſſions in the County by the Duke of *Burgundy*; he was arreſted, as going to take Poſſeſſion, by order of *Lewis* XI and carried Priſoner to *Bourges*, under Pretence that he wanted a Paſſport, ſo that to procure his Liberty, he was conſtrain'd to ſell the Sovereignty of *Orange* to *Lewis* XI. for 40000 Crowns, for which he gave an Acquittance, without ever receiving a Farthing. This happened *June* the 9th. 1415; he was reſtor'd *June* the 17th. that ſame Year, and died *September* 24. 1415; ſucceeded by his Son *John* II. who Leagued with the Duke of *Orleans* againſt the Government during *Charles* the VIIIth's Minority, but was taken in the Battel of S. *Aubin du Cornier* in 1488, and being at Liberty, procured the Marriage of the King with *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bretaigne*, his Niece, *November* 16th 1491. This, with other Services to the Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Lewis* the XIIth. procur'd him ſo much favour with that King, that he made him Lieutenant General of *Bretaigne*, confirmed and augmented the Grants made him by the laſt Duke of *Bretaigne*. And being conſcious of the Violence done to his Predeceſſor, he annull'd the Sale of the Sovereignty of *Orange*, and gave up the Acquittance. Which *Francis* I. did alſo ratifie by Patents in 1498, 1500, 1515, 1516 and 1518, but taking part with the Emperor, he was afterwards moleſted. He died *April* 9. 1502, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Philibert*, who declaring for *Charles* V. againſt *Francis* I. of *France*, he ſeized his Eſtate, and gave his Principality to *Anne de Montmorency*, Widow to Mareſchal *de Chattillon*. Prince *Philibert* himſelf was taken in 1523, as going into *Spain*, and impriſon'd at *Bourges*, whence he was ſet at Liberty by the Treaty of *Madrid*, in 1526. After this, he commanded the Imperial Army at the taking of *Rome*, after the Death of the Duke of *Bourbon*, who was killed by a Musket-ſhot at the Aſſault. Prince *Philibert* covered him with a Cloak, to conceal his Death; puſh'd on the Attack with Vigour; carried the Suburb, and at laſt the City. But in 1530 he was killed at the Seige of *Florence*, having never been married. So that he was ſucceeded by *Rene* of *Naſſaw*, Son to *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, by *Claude de Chalone* his Siſter, his Uncle having left him Heir, on Condition that he ſhould take his Name and Arms. This Will was controverted by the Duke of *Longueville*, and Count *de la Chambre*, who obtain'd ſeveral Acts againſt the Princes of *Orange*, who were condemn'd without being heard, while *France* was in Poſſeſſion of their Dominions which they had ſeized, becauſe they took part with the Emperor; but all thoſe Acts were made void by the following Treaties of *Madrid*, *Crepy*, *Nice* and *Cambreſis*, in 1526, 1529, 1544, and 1559. The laſt of which annuls the Act of Parliament which confiſcated the Principality of *Orange*. Beſides which, the Clauſes contained in the ſaid Treaty are confirmed by divers Declarations of the Kings of *France*, from *Francis* I. to *Henry* IV. and by the Acts of their Councils, which declared themſelves not competent Judges to meddle with the Affairs of *Orange*; and the Contract of Marriage between *John* I. and *Mary de Baux* nullifie the pretended Subſtitution of the Duke *de Longueville* and the Count *de la Chambre*. But to return to *Rene* before mention'd, he engaged with *Charles* V. againſt *Francis* I. and died of a Wound which he received at the Siege of *Dizier*, *July* 15. 1544. By his Will of *June* 20. aforegoing, he made *William* of *Naſſaw*, IX. of that Name, Prince of *Orange* his Couſin German, his Heir. During whoſe time, the Civil Wars laid *France* waſte, and *Orange* had ſhare of the common Calamity, the City being taken, plundered and burnt, in 1562, by the Pope's and *French* King's Troops, which enriched the City of *Avignon*. And in the Year 1571 the Proteſtant Inhabitants left there were maſſacred on Candlemas-day. At the ſame time all the Papers and Records belonging to the Prince were carried off, and the beſt part of them ſent to *Rome* by the Cardinal *d' Armagnac*, the Soldiers having burnt and pillaged the Churches and Biſhops Palace, for which the Prince did baniſh thence the Biſhop and Clergy, as being the Authors of the Maſſacre and diſorders in 1562 and 1571, but did afterwards recall them at the deſire of *Henry* the IIId. of *France*; This *William* IX. was choſen by the States General of the United Provinces, as Head of their Republick, which owes its Eſtabliſhment to him. He was a great Captain, Sage Politician, prudent in his Adverſities, ſecret in his own Deſigns, but was very diſcerning, in diſcovering thoſe of others, which the *Spaniards* found to their coſt; and therefore they attempted him by all methods, even the moſt diſhonourable, till at laſt he fell by their Hand, being firſt wounded by the ſhot of a Piſtol, *March* 18. 1582, by *Jauraguy* the Servant of a Broken Banker, ſuſpected to have poiſoned *Don John* of *Auſtria*; the *Spaniſh* Letters found about the Aſſaſſinate, diſcover'd who he was. The Prince was cur'd of this Wound, but was ſhot by one *Balthazar Gerrard*, of the *French* County, a *Spaniſh* Emiſſary, in his Houſe at *Delft*, *July* 10. 1584. This Prince was married four times; his firſt Wife was *Anne* Counteſs of *Buren*, by whom he had *Philip*, *William*, and *Mary* married to the Count of *Hohenlo*; his ſecond Wife was *Anne* Daughter to *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*: *Anne* married to *William Lowis*, Count of *Naſſaw*; and *Æmilia* married in 1597. to *Emanuel* I. Prince of *Portugal*, and Vice-Roy of the *Indies*. His third Wife was *Charlotte de Bourbon*, Daughter to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Montpenſier*, by whom he had ſix Daughters; *Louiſe* married to the Elector *Palatin*; *Elizabeth* married to the Duke *de Bouillon*, Prince of *Sedan*; *Catharine* married to *Philip* Count of *Hanaw*; *Charlotte* married to the Duke *de Thouan*; *Charlotte* who died unmarried and *Æmilia* married to *Frederick* Count *Palatin* of the *Rhine-Landsberg*. His fourth Wife was *Louiſe de Coligni*, Daughter to the Admiral of *France*, *Gaſpar de Coligni*, by whom he had *Henry Frederick de Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*. *Philip William*, Prince of *Orange* was in the Hands of the *Spaniards* at his Father's Death, and was not ſet at liberty till a long time after. In 1606 he married *Eleonor de Bourbon*, Daughter of *Henry de Bourbon* I. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, but he died without Iſſue *Feb.* 20. 1618 ſo that *Maurice de Naſſaw*, his Brother, ſucceeded. In 1584 the States conferr'd upon him the Government of *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and the Admiralty, tho' but 18 Years of Age. He anſwer'd the Expectation of his Valour and Conduct, took all the Towns which the *Spaniards* had in *Holland*, ſurpriz'd *Breda* by hiding ſixty Souldiers in a Veſſel with Turf, by which they got into the Town. In a little time he recover'd all *Friezland*, *Groeningen*, *Over-Teſſel*, *Nimeguen* and *Guelderland*; he took in *Hulſt*, *Fort S. Andrew*, &c. Seven of the Provinces did reunite under his Government to the Great Aſtoniſhment of all *Europe*; after which he took *Sluys*, *Grave*, and ſome other places during the famous Siege of *Oſtend* in 1604, and in 1609 the *Spaniards* and States made a Truce for 12 Years which was proclam'd at *Antwerp*, *April* 14. The War commenc'd again in 1621. The Marquiſs *de Spinola*, the *Spaniſh* General took *Breda* in 1625; Prince *Maurice*, who hop'd at the ſame time to have ſurpriz'd the Caſtle of *Antwerp* was extreamly concern'd at the miſcarriage of the Deſign. He died at the *Hague*, *April* 23. 1625, aged 58 Years, having never been married. *Henry Frederick*, his Brother, ſucceeded him in the Principality of *Orange*, and Charges of the Republick, and maintain'd the Honour purchaſed by his Father and Brother. He took *Grol.* in 1627, and *Boiſleduc* in 1629; after which he carried *Bergues*, *Venloo* ,*Ruremond*, *Maſtricht*, and *Breda* in 1637. He made divers other Conqueſts without loſing many Men, ſo that he was call'd the Father of his Souldiers. He died at the *Hague*, *March* 14. 1647. His Wife was *Emilia de Solms*, by whom he had *William* II. who follows; *Louiſa Henrietta* married in 1646 to *Frederick William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Albertine* married to *William Frederick*, Prince of *Naſſaw*, her Couſin, Governour of *Friezland*. *Henrietta* married to *John George* Prince of *Anhalt Deſſaw*, and *Mary* married to the Duke of *Simmeren*. *William* of *Naſſaw*, the Xth. of that Name, Prince of *Orange*, ſucceeded his Father in all his Charges, *Jan.* 23. 1648: there being a Peace concluded that ſame Year betwixt the *Spaniards* and the States at *Munſter*. In *November* 1650 he died at the *Hague*, aged 24. He had married *Mary* Daughter to King *Charles* the Iſt. of *England* by *Henrietta Mary* of *France*. Eight days after his Father's death the Princeſs Dowager was brought to Bed of Prince *William Henry*, and died at *London Jan.* 3. 1661, whither ſhe came to ſee her Brother, King *Charles* the IId. and to partake of the Joy of his Reſtauration, *William Henry* of *Naſſaw*, the XIth. of that Name, Prince of *Orange* ſucceded to all the Charges of his Father in 1672, and in *November* 14. 1677, maried *Mary* of *England*, his Couſin German, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *York*, afterwards *James* II. King of *Great Britain*. The ſaid Prince *William Henry* ſignaliz'd himſelf for Courage and Conduct in the Wars with *France*, *An.* 1672, by which he preſerv'd the Republick, and acquired immortal Fame. *La Piſe. Hiſt. Orange. Du Cheſne*, &c. See *Baux*.

ORANTES *(Francis)* was Biſhop of *Oviedo* in *Spain*, and liv'd to the latter end of the XVIth. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, in the Quality of a Divine. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, and amongſt others, one Entituled, *Locorum Catholicorum pro Romana Fide adverſus Calvini Inſtitutiones, lib.* 7. *Eiſengrenius in Catalog. Teſt. Verit. Nicholaus Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

ORATORY, a Congregation of Prieſts founded at *Rome* by *Philippus Neri* of *Florence*, which was confirmed and approved by Pope *Greogory* the XIIIth. in 1575; and Pope *Paul* ratified the Conſtitutions of it in 1612. This Congregation hath produced extraordinary Perſons, and amongſt the reſt, Cardinal *Baronius*. See the Life of S. *Philip Neri. Spondan. in Annal.*

ORATORY *(of Jeſus)* another Congregation of Prieſts founded in *France* by the Cardinal of *Berulle*, in 1611, approved by Pope *Paul* the Vth. in 1613; and ſince much ſpread in *France* and the *Low-Countries*. The Prieſts of the *Oratory* are by their Eſtabliſhment obliged to honour, as far as is poſſible for them, the Myſteries of the Infancy, the Life and Death of our Lord, and to inſtruct Youth in their Colleges, to educate Clerks for the Service of the Church in their Seminaries, and to teach the People in their Sermons and Miſſions. The Cardinal of *Berulle* was the firſt Superior General of the *Oratory*. This Congregation hath produced many Illuſtrious Perſons for their Piety, Learning and Writings. *P. San. Marth* was choſen in 1672. *Spond.*

ORBEGO, Lat *Urbicus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon* which has its ſource in the Mountains of *Aſturia*, and flowing South, takes in the River *Aſta* near *Aſtorga*; then falls into the *Eſla*, which paſſing by the City *Leon*, joins the *Douro*, between *Miranda* to the Weſt, and *Samora* to the Eaſt. *Theodorick*, King of *Spain*, gave the *Suabians* a great Defeat on the Banks of this River.

ORBILIUS, an old Grammarian of *Beneventum*. He was very Eminent in his way, but 'tis ſaid, liv'd ſo long, that he forgot all his Learning. *Sueton. de Clar. Grammat.*

ORBITELLE, a ſtrong City of *Italy* upon the Borders of *Tuſcany*, which formerly was under thoſe of *Siena*; but ſince their ſubmitting to the Dukes of *Florence*, *Orbitelle* has belonged to the *Spaniards* who are alſo poſſeſs'd of *Porto-Hercole* in the ſame Country, *Porto ſan Eſtefano, &c.* which places form that ſmall Territory which thoſe of the Country call *Stato delli Preſidii* , and others *la Menote de Toſcane*. *Orbitelle* repuls'd the *Turks* in the Reign of *Charles* the Vth. and the *French* in 1646.

ORBONA, a Goddeſs, ſuppos'd to have the Care of *Orphans*. The *Romans* worſhipp'd her, to avoid the Affliction of Widowhood, or the Loſs of their Children. Her Name comes from the *Latin* word *Orbus*, which ſignifies one that hath loſt Father, Mother, Wife or Children. She had an Altar in the City of *Rome*, near to that of the *Lares*. *Arnobius adverſ. Gentes lib.* 4. *Plin. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 2.

ORCHAN, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the youngeſt Son of *Ottoman*; but having overcome two of his Brothers, he got into the Throne. He added to his Dominions ſeveral Provinces bordering upon *Aſia*, viz. *Myſia*, *Phrygia*, *Lycaonia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, &c. as far as the *Helleſpont*. Took *Nicæa*, *Nicomedia*, and divers other important Places; and made himſelf to be feared by the King of *Caramania*, his Father-in-Law, and the Emperor of *Greece*, his Allies. He died in 1379, or 760 of the *Hegira*, in the 32 year of his Reign, and 80 of his Age. *Chalcondylas*'s *Hiſtory of the Turks. Leunclavius in Pandect. Turcar.*

ORCHIS, a conſiderable Town in *Flanders*, three Leagues N. E. of *Doway*, and five S. E. from *Liſle*. *Ptolemy* called it the Capital of the *Atrebatii*.

ORCHO, Lat. *Morgus*, a River of *Piemont* which falls into the *Po* ten miles beneath *Turin*.

ORCHOMENE, a City of *Bæotia*, which is now a Country Town of the ſame Name belonging to the *Turks*. There was another City of the ſame Name in *Arcadia*, and a River in *Theſſaly*. It was formerly of greater Power and Wealth than *Thebes* , fam'd for its vigorous Horſes, the Oracle of *Tireſias*, and the Defeat of *Mithridates* by the *Romans*.

ORDEAL, Lat. *Ordalium*, a kind of Trial which Women accuſed of Incontinency underwent, being nine Coulters laid red hot upon the Ground at a certain diſtance, and if the Woman accuſed paſſed over them hood-wink'd and bare-foot, without being burnt, ſhe was acquited. *Ordeal* ſignifies great Judgment, from the *Saxon* word, *Or*, *great*, and *deal Judgment*; It was us'd for a kind of Purgation practis'd in the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, and continu'd to *Henry* the IIId whereby the Party purg'd was judgd *Expers Criminis*, call'd, in the Canon Law, *Purgatio Vulgaris LL. Edw. Conf. cap.* 9. There were two ſorts of it, one by Fire; and another by Water. *Liber per Ferrum Candens, Ruſticus per Aquam. Glanv. lib.*14. *cap.* 1. *pag.* 114. This *Ordalian* Law was condemn'd by Pope *Stephen* IId. & (to uſe Sir *Edw. Cook*'s words) *fuit Ouſte per Parliament come appiert. Rot. pat. de Anno.* 3. *Hen.* 3 *Membr.* 5*th.* People that underwent this Trial us'd to faſt Three Days before, and then go to Church, where there was an Office proper to the Occaſion. *Spelman*'s *Gloſſ. & Concil. Vol.* 1. *Blount*'s *Law Dictionary, &.*

ORDERS of Monks diſtinguiſh'd as follows, by their Habits. The White Friars are Canons Regular of the Order of S. *Auguſtin*. Gray Friars are Ciſtercian Monks, who chang'd their Black Habit for a Gray one. The Black Friars are all Benedictines. *Matth. Paris. Jacob de Vitry. Hiſt. Occident. &c.*

ORDOLPH, Son to *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, a Man of Giant-like Stature and Strength; ſaid to have burſt aſunder the Bars of great Gates, and to have ſtriden over the Rivulet at *Taveſtock* ten foot broad; his Tomb was to be ſeen in *Taveſtock* Abbey. *Cambd. Brit.*

ORDONNO I. King of *Leon* and of the *Aſturia*'s, ſucceeded his Father *Ramirez* I. in 850. The Inhabitants of *Toledo*. being revolted from the *Saracens*, called him to their aſſiſtance in 854. But afterwards, having received ſome Loſſes, he died the 27th. of *May*, 862. after a Reign of 12 years. He had by *Nunna*, his Wife, *Alphonſus* III. who left *Garcia*, *Ordonno*, and *Froila*, the firſt of whom dying in 913, *Ordonno* II. ſucceeded him, who gained a moſt famous Victory over *Almanſor*, Prince of the *Moors*, of whom he killed near 70000. He died in 923, and *Froila*, his Brother, ſurnamed, *The Leper*, *The Cruel*, and *The Amorous*, uſurped the Throne which of right belonged to *Alphonſus* IVth. Son of *Ordonno*; who got into it Fourteen Months after, and kept it till 931, when *Ramirez* IId. his Brother, confined him to a Monaſtery, and reigned till 950. *Ordonno* the IIId. his Son, ſucceeded him, and was continually at Wars with his Subjects. In 955, *Ordonno* IVth. ſurnamed *The Bad*, Son of *Alphonſus* IVth. called *The Monk*, uſurped the Kingdom, but the Year following, he was depoſed by *Sancho* the Firſt, called *The Big*, Son of *Ramirez* IId. and Brother of *Ordonno* IIId. *Vaſæus. Turquet. Mariana, &c. Hiſt. of Spain.*

OREB, a Prince of the *Midianites*, who, together with *Zeeb*, was taken by *Gideon*, and put to Death. *Judges* 5. *Joſeph. lib.* 5. *Antiq. cap.* 8.

OREBRO, a ſmall City of *Sweden*, in the Province *Nerke*.

OREILYS, an Iriſh *Clan*, in the County of *Cavan*, who pretend to be deſcended from the *Ridleys* in *England*. They were very powerful in Horſemen, till Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, divided their County into Seven Baronies, whoſe Lords were to hold immediately in Fee from the Crown of *England*. They dwelt ſcattering in Piles and Forts, not in Towns; and had a Biſhop of their own whoſe See was at *Kilmore*. *Camb. Brit.*

ORENOQUE, Lat. *Orenochus*, a vaſt River in *South-America*, between *Caſtilha del oro*, and *Guiana*, called *Paria*, and *Tuiapari* by the Inhabitants, becauſe it divides the Province of *Paria* from *Guiana*; and after the Reception of many Rivers falls into the North-ſea, near the Iſland of *S. Trinidado*, in Four Degrees of North Latitude. The Inundations of this River are ſo great, in certain Months of the Year, that the Inhabitants are fain to make their Abodes on Trees as long as the ſame laſt. This vaſt River is Navigable 1000 Miles by Ships of burthen, and above 2000 with Boats and Pinnaces, and gives its Name to a Province that comprehends the North parts of *Guiana*, which is a very rich and pleaſant Country, conſiſting of large Plains many Miles in compaſs, adorn'd with embroidery of Flowers and unknown Plants, and in ſome Places interlaced with Hills, reported to be furniſhed with rich Mines of Gold and Silver; the Rivers liberally ſtor'd with Fiſh; and the Foreſts, both with Beaſts and Fowls. No Country in the World, comprehending *Peru* it ſelf, is ſaid to be comparable to it for Treaſure. The People, as of ſeveral Nations, are alſo of different Natures. The *Capuri* or *Macureo*'s, for the moſt part Carpenters, live by making *Canoes* and *Boats*, which they ſell into *Guiana* for Gold, and into *Trinidado* for Tabaco; in the immoderate taking whereof they exceed all other Nations. When any of their Commanders die, they make great Lamentation; and after the Fleſh is putrefied and fallen from the Bones, they take the Skeleton, and hang it up in the Houſe where he dwelt, decking the Skull with Feathers of divers colours, and hanging Gold Plates about the Bones of his Arms and Thighs. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* ſays of the *Tivitiva*'s, People that dwell upon the Northern Branches, that they are valiant, and have the moſt manly and deliberate Speech of any Nation of the World; a People which eat of nothing that is ſet or ſown, pure Children of Dame Nature; uſing the Tops of Palmito Trees for Bread; Fiſh, Deer, and Swinesfleſh, for the reſt of their Suſtenance. The *Aſſawy* and *Arora*'s, a People as black as *Negro's*, uſe Arrows dipt in ſo ſtrange a Poiſon as doth not only bring Death, but with unſpeakable Torments. When any of their Kings or *Cauques* die, their Wives and neareſt of their Kindred beat their Bones to Powder, and mingle it with their Drink, like Spice. On the South parts are kept annual Fairs, for the Sale of Women, where one of the Engliſh-men, left there by Sir *Walter Raleigh* in 1595, bought eight, the Eldeſt not above eighteen, for a Half-penny red-hafted Knife. *Heylin.*

ORENSE, Lat. *Auria*, a City of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, upon the River *Minho*, 14 Miles from *Compoſtella* to the South, and 20 from *Braga* to the N. E. much celebrated for its hot Bathes, bearing therefore the Name of *Aquæ Calidæ*, and *Aquæ Calinæ*.

ORESMUS (*Nicholas*) Biſhop of *Liſieux* in *Normandy* lived in the XIVth. Century. He was a Doctor of *Paris*, and choſen to be *Præceptor* of *Charles* the Vth. who procur'd him the Deanry of *Rouan*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liſieux*, and got him to tranſlate the Bible into *French*, and *Ariſtotle*'s Books of *Heaven*, the *World*, his *Ethicks* and *Politicks*; with the *Remedies of either Fortune*, writ by *Petrarcha*. He writ alſo a Piece, *De Communicatione Idiomatum*. And died in 1382. There is a *French* Tranſlation of the Bible kept in MSS. in the *Louvre*, which is commonly taken to be his, tho' his Name be not to it; wherefore Fa. *Simon*, in his Criticks on the Verſions of the N. T. ſuppoſeth it rather to be the Work of *Guiars des Moulins*, and done by him at the Command of *Charles* the VIIIth.

ORESTES, King of *Mycenæ*, was the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemneſtra*, who, with the Aſſiſtance of *Ægiſthus* her Adulterer, had murthered her Husband. *Oreſtes* avenged his Father's Death, by the Advice of his Siſtar *Electra*, and did not ſpare his own Mother. He killed *Pyrrhus*, for taking away *Hermione*, who had been promiſed to him, and contracted an extraordinary Friendſhip with *Pylades*. Some Authors report, That after he had kill'd his Mother, he went diſtracted; and that, to expiate that Crime, he was oblig'd to go to the Temple of *Diana*, in the *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, now called, *The leſſer Tartary*, whither his Friend *Pylades* accompanied him; and being arrived there, King *Thoas* reſolved to offer him a Victim to *Diana*, to whom they were uſed to ſacrifice Men. When *Pylades*, ſeeing the Danger his Friend was in, to ſave him, aſſured the King, that he indeed was the true *Oreſtes*, out of the Deſire he had to be ſacrificed for his Friend, to ſave his Life with the Loſs of his own. And *Oreſtes* on the other hand affirmed, That he was *Oreſtes*; and that what *Pylades* ſaid, was only out of an Exceſs of Love to his Friend. In the mean time, whilſt they were thus contending to ranſome each others Lives with the Loſs of their own, *Iphigenia*, who was the Prieſteſs of *Diana*, diſcovered *Oreſtes* to be her Brother; and ſo delivered them both from that imminent Danger. And ſome days after, *Oreſtes*, accompanied with his Dear Friend *Pylades*, after he had kill'd King *Thoas*, took away all his Riches; and carried his Siſter *Iphigenia* along with him to *Arcadia*. It is ſaid, He was afterwards bit by a Viper, and that he died in a Place called *Oreſtion*. His Death is fixt about the Year of the World, 2948, after a Reign of 70 Years. He left three Sons behind him, viz. *Tiſamenes*, *Penthilus*, and *Cometes*. *Cicer. de Amicitia. Vell. Paterc. lib.* 1. *Pauſanias. Eurypid. in Oreſt. Sophoc. in Electra. Euſeb. in Chron.*

ORESTES, a Patrician and Maſter of the Horſe to the Emperor *Nepos*. He dreamt on a time that he was got into the Throne. And accordingly, being come to *Ravenna*, he cauſed his Son, *Romulus Auguſtulus* (called alſo *Momilus*) to be ſaluted Emperor the 31ſt. of *October*, *A. C.* 475. But *Nepos* ſtirr'd up againſt him *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, who invading *Italy*, took *Rome* the 23d. of *Auguſt* 476; and five or ſix days after cauſed *Oreſtes* to be ſlain at *Placentia*, defeated his Brother *Paul*, and impriſoned *Auguſtulus* in a Caſtle near *Naples*. *Caſſiodor. in Chron. Jornandes. Paulus Diaconus Procopius*, &c.

ORESTES, a People of *Macedonia*, inhabiting near the *Adriatick* Gulph, and *Epirus*. *Strabo. Pliny. Lucan lib.* 3.

Tunc furor extremos Romanus movet Oreſtas.

ORFA, a City of *Diarbeck*, formerly called *Meſopotamia*, ſituate near the River *Euphrates*, in a fruitful Plain, with Walls of Hewen Stone. This is one of the Places where the beſt Turkey Leather is made; the Water of the Country giving it that curious luſtre. The Black is made at *Orfa*, the Yellow at *Moſſal*, the Blue at *Tokat*, and the Red at *Diarbekir*. Here is a *Baſha* that commands 150 *Janizaries*, and 600 *Spahies*, as ſtanding more in need of Horſe than Foot, becauſe of the frequent Incurſions of the *Arabians*, eſpecially at the time they cut their Corn. The Inhabitants tell us, That *Abraham* dwelt in the Place where this City is built; that it was formerly called *Edeſſa*; and that King *Abgarus* made his ordinary Reſidence here, in the Caſtle, ſome part of which is ſtill remaining, where ſeveral Moſaick Paintings are to be ſeen. At the farther end of the chief *Moſque*, built in Honour of *Abraham*, there is a Spring or Fountain, which forms a great Pond, incloſed by the *Turks* with Hewen Stone, and is ſo full of Fiſh, that they follow the People in great Swarms who walk upon the ſides of it, and caſt in Bread to them. But no Body dares meddle with them, becauſe the *Turks* have a great Veneration for them, and call them *Abraham*'s Fiſh, and cover the Place round about this Pond with fair Pieces of Tapſtery, twenty Paces broad; ſuppoſing it to be the Fountain where *Rebecca* met *Abraham*'s Servant, and *Rachel Jacob*. In the higheſt part of this City is a Church of the *Armenians*, under the Porch whereof they ſay that S. *Alexis* lived ſeventeen Years a hidden and retired Life from the World. The principal Church of the *Armenians* is about a quarter of a League's diſtance from the City, and was built by S. *Ephrem*, who lies buried there in a Grotto. This Place is thirty *German* miles E. of *Aleppo*, and thirty W. of *Caramit*. Lon. 74. 00. Lat. 36. 10. *Tavernier*'s *Perſian Travels*.

ORFEA, Lat. *Alpheus*, a River in the *Morea* which falls into the *Ionian* Sea overagainſt the Iſle of *Strophad*.

ORFEUR, (*Charles*) of *High-Cloſe*, Lord of the Manor of *Plumland*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; Son to *William Orfeur*, Eſq; who married *Elizabeth Howard*, Daughter to Sir *Charles Howard* of *Reedſdale*, in the County of *Northumberland*; by whom he had Iſſue, eight Sons and three Daughters: This *Charles*, making the fourteenth Deſcent in a direct Line, is married to *Jane Senhouſe*, Relict of *John Senhouſe* of *Nether-Hall*, Eſq; and Daughter to *Richard Lamplugh* of *Ribton*, in the ſaid County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; by whom he has Iſſue. The Inter-Marriages of this *Houſe*, have been with the moſt conſiderable Gentry of this County; As, with *Birkby* of *Birkby*, Eſq; *Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*, Kt. *Lowther* of *Crookdake*, Eſq; *Covel* of *Hayton-Caſtle*, Eſq; *Dyke* of *Wardal*, Eſq; *Swinburn* of *Huthwait*, Eſq; *Lamplugh* of *Dovenby*, Eſq; *Oſmotherley* of *Langrigg*, Eſq; *Muſgrave* of *Plumpton*, Eſq;, *&c.* This Family, which came over with *William the Conqueror*, bears, Sable a Croſs Argent, charg'd with a Mullet in the Dexter Quarter, of the Firſt; the Creſt is, a Maids Head with a Croſs, with this Motto, *In Cruce Chriſti Sola Lætor*. Inſerted at the Requeſt and Charge of Captain *John Orfeur*, a younger Brother of *Charles* above-mentioned.

ORFORD, a Market and Borough Town of *Plumſgate* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Suffolk*, ſeated between two Rivers, about two miles from the Sea, and call'd *Orford*, from the River *Ore*, that waters the Eaſt ſide of it. In the Reign of *Henry* IId there was a Fiſh caught near this Town in the Shape of a Man, which was kept the ſpace of ſix Months in the Caſtle eating all manner of Meat, but delighting chiefly in Fiſh ſome time after it ſtole away into the Sea. This Place has lately given the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq; ſometime Admiral of His Majeſty King *WILLIAM*'s Fleet. *Cambd. Brit.*

ORGAGNA DICIONE (*Andrew*) a famous Painter of *Florence*, who lived in the XIVth. Century. He wrought at *Piſa*, eſpecially at great Hiſtorical Compoſitions, and in particular Painted, near the great Church, a

Picture of the Day of Judgment, which is admirably done. He pleaſed himſelf in ſuch Works as theſe, in which he was wont to gratifie his Friends, by placing them in Paradiſe; and to revenge himſelf on his Enemies, by alloting them their Station in Hell. He died in 1389, being ſixty Years of Age. *Vaſari Vit. Pict. Felibien Entretiens des Peint.*

ORGIA, a Name which the *Greeks* gave, if we may believe *Servius*, to all manner of Sacrifices; which were ſo called from the Word ἱεργιάζειν, i. e. *to conſecrate*; but ſince the Word was reſtrained to the Sacrifices offered to *Bacchus*, from the *Greek* Word ὀργὴ, which ſignifies *Fury*, *Tumult*, becauſe of the *Huzza's* and *Hollowings* made by the Prieſts and Worſhippers of *Bacchus* at their Sacrifices. See *Bacchanalia.*

ORIA, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Otranto*, now a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Brindiſi*, ſituate at the Foot of the *Appennine*, ſixteen miles W. from *Brindiſi.* This Place was once conſiderable, but is now but meanly inhabited, and has nothing worthy of regard but an old Caſtle.

ORIFLAMME, a Standard ſo called in the Abbey of S. *Denys* in *France*, which the Abbot was uſed to put into the Hands of the Defender of that Monaſtery whenever it was neceſſary to take Arms for the Preſervation of the Goods or Privileges of that Abbey. It was made in form of an ancient Banner, with three Points or Tails; and had that Name given it, becauſe it was made of a Silk Stuff of a Gold and Flame Colour; but the Taſſels of it were Green. Others derive this Name from *Flammulum* or *Flammula*, which ſignifies a *Banner* or *Standard*; and *Aurea*, becauſe it was faſtned to a *Gilded Lance.* Other Churches had alſo their Defenders, who were called, *Signiferi Eccleſiarum*, or *Standard-bearers of the Churches.* As to the Abbey of S. *Denys*, this Honour belonged to the Earls of *Pontoiſe* or *Vexin*, who were the Protectors of this Monaſtery, to whom the bearing of this Standard did properly belong. Ancient Authors commonly call it, The Colours, Standard or Banner, of S. *Denys*; and was born by the Earls of *Vexin*, in thoſe Wars wherein that Monaſtery ſtood in need of their Protection. *Lewis* VIth. ſurnamed *The Big*, was the firſt of the Kings of *France*, who, as he was Earl of *Vexin*, cauſed the ſaid *Oriflamme* to be carried in his Armies, in the Year 1124, and which his Succeſſors continued, till the *Engliſh* made themſelves Maſters of *Paris*, under the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. who after he had rid himſelf of them brought in the uſe of the *White Coronet*, which ſince that time hath been the chief Banner of *France.* *Du Cange Diſſertation.* 18. *ſur l' Hiſtoir de S. Lewis:* *P. Anſelm. Hiſtoir des grands Officiers de la Couronne.*

ORIGEN, ſurnamed *Adamantius*, for his unwearied Aſſiduity in Writing and Teaching, was born at *Alexandria.* He was the Son of *Leonides*, who ſuffered Martyrdom under the Perſecution of *Severus* in 202. *Clemens Alexandrinus* was his Maſter, to whom he ſucceeded in the Office of a *Catechiſt.* All his Father's Eſtate being confiſcate; he was reduced to extream Poverty, but relieved by the Liberality of a rich Lady. In the mean time he opened a Grammar School at *Alexandria*, which he quitted not long after, to teach Divinity and explain the Holy Scriptures, by permiſſion of the Biſhop *Demetrius*; tho' he was not then above eighteen years of Age; whereas that Province was commonly not allowed to any but to Perſons well advanc'd in Years. But his extraordinary and ſolid Parts far ſurpaſſing his Age, ſeem to deſerve no leſs. In this Station he was of great uſe, as well by ſtrengthning the *Believers* in the Faith, as by converting many *Idolaters*; and had ſo many *Martyrs* amongſt his *Diſciples*, that his School might more properly be call'd *a School of Martyrdom* than of Divinity. His School was frequented by very great Perſons, amongſt whom *Gregory Thaumaturgus* was none of the leaſt. He alſo taught many young Virgins and Women, the Principles of Chriſtianity. And (as ſome ſay) to avoid all Calumny, made himſelf an Eunuch. He took divers Journeys to *Rome*, to Pope *Zephyrinus* and elſewhere. He had ſeveral Conferences with *Mammæa*, the Mother of *Alexander Severus*, about the Myſteries of our Faith And at his Return to *Alexandria* he converted ſeveral Hereticks. *Alexander*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ordained him Prieſt, *A. C.* 228. But it was not long after that *Demetrius*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, highly complaining of *Origen*, excommunicated him, becauſe of ſeveral Errors, wherewith he pretended that his Books were full, and more particularly his Book of *Principles*; whereupon he was fain to leave *Alexandria*, and betake himſelf to *Tyre*, where he laboured at his *Hexapla*, which contained four different Tranſlations of the *Old Teſtament*; i. e. *The Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*'s Tranſlations, which was thus diſpos'd in Columns: The *Hebrew* Text in *Hebrew* Letters making the firſt; The *Hebrew* in *Greek* Characters the ſecond; *Aquila*'s *Verſion* the third; That of *Symmachus* the fourth; The *Septuagint* the fifth; and *Theodotion*'s the ſixth: To which he afterwards added two other *Greek* Tranſlations, which made up the Octapla. All this uſeful and holy husbanding of his Talent was not able to free him from the ſlanderous Accuſations of his Enemies, who pretended that he endeavoured to corrupt the Doctrine of the Holy Scripture. Wherefore he thought fit to go to *Rome*, and preſent a Confeſſion of this Faith to *Fabian*, the Biſhop of that City; and at his Return, taught again at *Cæſarea.* In 248 he aſſiſted at the Council of *Arabia*, and there inſtructed the Biſhop *Beryllus.* He always witneſſed a ſignal and inſuperable Zeal for the Faith of Chriſt, and ſuffered moſt dreadful Torments during the Perſecution of *Decius*, which yet were not in the leaſt able to ſeparate him from the Love of Jeſus Chriſt. This truly great and excellent Man died at *Tyre*, according to ſome, in 256, at the Age of 72 Years; or rather in 254, aged 69 Years. S. *Epiphanius*, *Ruffinus*, and divers others, aſſure us, that he writ no leſs than 600 different Treatiſes. But it will be neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between his Perſon, and his Writings, the one appearing very Holy and Innocent, tho' the others may perhaps deſerve to be cenſured, either by the Author's own Miſtakes, or by the Perfidiouſneſs of ſeveral Hereticks, who were willing to authorize their falſe Tenets under his great Name. *Genebrardus* has made a Collection of his Works, and got them Printed at *Paris*, in two Volumes in *folio*, 1574. And in this Age, *Huetius* Under-*Præceptor* to the *Dauphin*, and ſince Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, hath publiſhed the *Commentaries of* Origen *upon the Scripture, in Greek and Latin*, together with his Life, and Notes of his own, Printed at *Rouan* in 1668, of which a a ſecond Edition hath been publiſhed in *Germany* in 1685. *Huetius* hath promiſed to give us all the other Pieces of *Origen*, but has not yet done it. *Joannes Tarinus* publiſhed in 1618, at *Paris*, in one Volume in *quarto*, *Philocalia de obſcuris S. Scripturæ locis, à Baſilio M. & Gregorio Theologo, ex variis Origenis Commentariis excerpta.* *Tarinus* tranſlated this Piece into *Latin*, and added ſome Remarks of his own. *Michael Ghiſler*, in 1623, gave us the *Commentaries* of *Origen* upon *Jeremy*, with eight of his *Homilies* upon the ſame Prophecy, tranſlated into *Latin* by *Matthæus Caryophilus*, and *Allatius*; and this latter publiſhed at the ſame time his *Commentary upon the 28th. Chapter of the firſt of Samuel*, de Engaſtrymutho, *or, the Witch of Endor.* Mr. *Spencer*, in 1658, publiſhed in *Greek* and *Latin*, his Treatiſe *contra Celſum*, and *Philocalia*, with Notes. And laſt of all, *Joannes Rudolphus Wetſtein*, Profeſſor at *Baſil*, hath favoured the Publick, in 1674, with ſome Tracts of *Origen*'s, under this Title, *Dialogus contra Marcioniſtas, ſive de recta in Deum Fide. Exhortatio ad Martyrium. Reſponſum ad Africani Epiſtolam, de Hiſtoria Suſannæ, Græcè primùm è MSS. edita, Verſiones partim correctæ, partim novæ adjectæ, cum Notis. Indicibus, variantibus Lectionibus & Conjecturis.* Dr. *Fell*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, publiſhed his Book *of Prayer* in *Greek* and *Latin*, in 1685. Many excellent Men have ſpoken in Commendation of *Origen*, and have endeavoured to defend him againſt the Calumnies of his Adverſaries. *Euſebius* writ an *Apology* for him under the Name of *Martyr Pamphilus*, or, rather they both equally laboured to free him from the Slanders of thoſe who endeavoured to blacken his Reputation. *Ruffinus* alſo undertook the ſame Task; and divers have taken the ſame Pains even in our time. And, above all, Fa. *Halloix*, a Jeſuit, in his Book writ in Defence of him. Some have been of Opinion that there were two Men of this Name, whereof the one was a *Platonick* Philoſoper, and the other a *Chriſtian*; which they gather from what *Porphyrius* ſaith, as he is quoted by *Euſebius*, in his ſixth Book, chap. 19. The Life of *Origen* may be ſeen more at large in the *Lives of the Fathers* by Dr. *Cave*, and in the VIth. Tome of the *Univerſal Library*, pag. 319, *&c.* where a farther Information may be had concerning the *Hexapla*, *Tetrapla* and *Octapla* of *Origen.* See alſo the *Letter of Reſolution concerning* Origen, *and the chief of his Opinions*, Printed at *London*, 1661.

ORIGENISTS, *Hereticks* ſo called, who maintained ſome Errors drawn from *Origen*'s Book περὶ Ἀρχῶν, or *concerning Principles*, whether they were truly his, or by malice inſerted into his Writings, by ſome that were deſirous to gain Authority to their extravagant Opinions, is not certain. However, it was from this Book that *Pelagius* drew his Hereſie; which made S. *Jerom* ſay, That *Origen* was the Favourite of the *Pelagians* The *Origeniſts* held, That Jeſus Chriſt was not the Son of God by any other way but by Grace and Adoption: That compar'd with Men, he was Truth; but if with God, the contrary. They publiſh'd, That Souls were created before the Bodies; and, That they ſin in Heaven; That the Sun, Moon, Stars, and the Waters that are under the Firmament, have all Souls; That Bodies ſhould riſe in a round form; That the Torments of Devils and damned Souls ſhould have an end; and, That the fallen Angels ſhould at laſt be reſtored to their firſt State. They broached ſeveral other Errors, and ſome of them renewed the Abominations of the *Gnoſticks*; and were therefore called Dirty and Impure. The Monks of *Egypt* and *Nitria* were more particularly tainted with theſe Errors, which alſo infected *Rome* by the reading of *Ruffinus*'s Tranſlation of *Origen*'s Principles, which occaſioned S. *Jerom*, at *Pammachius*'s Requeſt, to make a true Tranſlation. Theſe

Hereſies infected the Church in the IVth Vth and VIth. Ages. *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* condemned them in 399 Pope *Anaſtaſius*, S. *Epiphanius*, with ſeveral other Prelates did the like. *Origen's* Books were alſo condemned, and the Reading of them prohibited, which was renewed in the Vth. general Council, the IId. of *Conſtantinople*, held in 553. S. *Epiphanius. Auguſtin. Jerom. Baronius. A. C.* 393, 399 400, *&c.*

ORION, as the Fables tell us was the Son of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Mercury*, or as others ſay, of *Apollo*, which happened thus: As theſe Gods were on a time viſiting the Earth, they entred the Cottage of a poor Country-man called *Hyrieus*, who made them the beſt Chear he poſſibly could, and kill'd and dreſſed an Ox for them, which was his whole Eſtate. The Gods admiring his Piety, and willing to reward him, gave him the choice of asking of them whatſoever he pleaſed, who told them he deſired nothing more than to have a Son, but ſo as without being obliged to marry, becauſe he would not break the Promiſe he had made to his Wife before ſhe died. Whereupon the Gods cauſed the Ox-hide to be brought before them, in which they all made their Urine, and commanded him carefully to bury it in the Earth; forbidding him to ſtir it or dig it up in nine Months time, which time being expired, *Hyrieus* found an Infant there, whom he called *Ourion*, from the Urin of the Gods; who being come to Age, was a great Hunter, whence the *Greeks* took occaſion alſo to call him *Orion*, from Ὄρος, a *Mountain*. But his skill in Hunting making him proud, he boaſted that there were no Beaſts ſo wild or terrible which he was not able to take, which ſo provoked the Earth, that ſhe ſent a Scorpion in his Way, which biting him was the cauſe of his Death. But *Diana* the Goddeſs of Hunting tranſlated him to Heaven near the Sign *Taurus*. *Horace* ſaith, *Diana* killed him, becauſe he would have forced her. And the *Poets* tell us, He conſtitutes that Conſtellation which *Aſtronomers* place towards the South Pole, conſiſting of ſixteen or ſeventeen Stars, and reſembling a Man holding a Fauchion in his Hand, called *Orion*. This Sign, at its riſing, excites great Tempeſts, wherefore the Poets give it the Title of *Pluvialis & Nimboſus*, *i. e.* bringing Rain and Tempeſts; yet when it riſeth bright and ſhining it is a Sign of a fair and calm Seaſon. *Pliny* fixeth his riſing to the ninth of *March*, and ſetting to the twenty ninth of *June*. The ſame *Pliny* tells us, That an Earth-quake on a time in *Crete* diſcovered a human Body which was of forty ſix Cubits, and was ſuppoſed to be the Body of this *Orion*. *Hygin. in Aſtron. Plin. lib.* 7. *cap.* 16. There ſeems to be a great reſemblance between this Story of *Orion*, and what we find related of *Abraham*, *Gen.* chap. 18. verſes, 1,——16. and thoſe Verſes of *Ovid*, wherewith he begins the relation of this Fable, very patly expreſs ſome part of what we find in *Geneſis*.

Forte ſenex Hyrieus anguſti cultor agelli
Hos videt exiguam ſtetit ut ante caſam.

And *Hyrieus* ſeems very naturally to expreſs him who came from *Ur* of the *Chaldæans*. For this word hath the ſame Termination with thoſe words with which the *Greeks* ſignifie the Nation or Country of any Perſon. Neither could the *Greeks* otherwiſe expreſs an Inhabitant of *Ur* or *Hur*, than by οὐρεύς. It is alſo obſervable that the *Hebrew* words of the Sacred Hiſtory, by which a Son is promiſed to *Sarah*, may be rendred thus, *there ſhall be a Son in the Bullock of thy burnt-offering*, inſtead of *Sarah thy Wife ſhall have a Son*. *Palæphatus*, in his 5th. chap. *de rebus incredibilibus*, ſaith, That the Gods did caſt their Seed into the Bull; and to give Seed in *Hebrew*, ſignifies to give Children or Off-ſpring. Naturaliſts attribute this whole Fable of *Orion* to the cauſe and effects of the celeſtial Sign called by that Name. By the Ox's-hide they underſtand the Sea, the noiſe of whoſe Waves reſemble the bellowing of an Ox. By *Neptune*, the Spirit ſpread over the Waters. When *Apollo*, that is, the Sun, attracts Vapours, and by ſubtilizing and rarefying them raiſes them into the Air, which denotes *Jupiter*. Theſe three Gods thus joining their Power, form the Matter of Wind, Rain and Thunder, which are called *Orion*. His being firſt lov'd, and then ſhot to death by *Diana*, ſhews the virtue of the Moon, which having gathered theſe Vapours together, diſſipates them with its Rays. And becauſe the Sign *Scorpio* is ſo oppoſite to that of *Orion*, that when one appears, the other ſets, hence they took occaſion to ſay, that he was ſtung to death by it. *Univerſal Library, Tom. VII. p.* 106. *& ſeq.*

ORISTANO, or **ORISTAGNI**, Lat. *Oriſtanum*, a City of *Sardinia*, ſeated in the Weſtern part of that Iſland, with an Arch-biſhop's See. It is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name; and is by ſome *Latin* Authors called *Arborea* and *Uſellis*.

ORITHYA, Queen of the *Amazons*, who ſucceded *Marpeſia*, and made her ſelf illuſtrious by her Courage, in the Wars ſhe waged againſt the *Greeks*. *Pentheſilea* was Queen after her. *Juſtin lib.* 2. *cap.* 4. *Boccac. de clar. mulier.* Alſo **Orithya**, the Daughter of *Erichthæus*, King of *Athens*, whom *Boreas* raviſhed, and had by her *Calais* and *Zethes*.

ORIVELHA, or **HORIGUELA**, Lat. *Oriola*, a City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, ſeated on the River *Segura* 5 miles from the *Mediterranean*, 7 from *Carthagena* to the N. and 3 from *Murcia* to the E. and is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*.

ORIXA, a City of *Aſia*, in the *Indies*, on this ſide *Ganges*, with a Kingdom on the Eaſtern ſhore of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulf of *Bengala*, in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *Golconda* which is ſometimes called the Kingdom of *Orixa*, from this City. The Commodities of this Place are Rice, Bombaſt, Oil, Lacca, Pepper, Ginger. Cottons, *&c.*

ORKNEY, or *Orcades*, Thirty two Iſlands in the Northern Ocean near *Scotland*, whereof thirteen are inhabited. The Iſle of *Pomona*, or the *Mainland*, the chief, had a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of S. *Andrew*. The See that environs theſe Iſlands is well ſtock'd with Fiſh, eſpecially Herrings, whereof there are ſome Shoals 10 or 12 Leagues in length and three in breadth. And they hold ſo together that the Nets are often torn in drawing them. The Herring-fiſhery was in former times in the *Baltick*-ſea, a-long the Shore of *Livonia*, *Pomerania* and *Gothland*, where there was ſuch a prodigious quantity that they were taken by hand, and Boatmen had much adoe to make uſe of their Oars for them. After ſometime they quitted the *Baltick*, and ſpread along the Shore of *Norway*, towards the Iſle of *Merſtrang*, and of late they have reach'd the North of *Scotland*, near the *Orkney* Iſles. The Fiſhery begins in *July* and laſts till about the end of *Auguſt*. Then they quit this Place, and following the Current of the North, they come about *September* to the South. So that the Fiſhers follow to the height of *Germac* in *Yorkſhire*. The third Fiſhery, which is called that of the little Herrings, is between *Calice* and *Diepe*, from *September* to *Chriſtmas*, about which time the Herrings double the *Lizard*, and by the Weſt of *England* gain the North of *Scotland*. The beſt Fiſhing is in 15 or 20 fathom Water where the great quantity of Herrings renders the Sea fat and ſhining. *Davity du Monde. Fournier Hydrography.* The Deſcription of the particular Iſlands is referred to their places in the Alphabet. Late Writers ſay, That the Number of Iſles does not exceed 28. And the ſmall ones, which are not inhabited, are left for Paſturage. The moſt Southerly of them is about 10 miles from *Caithneſs* in the North of *Scotland*, from which it is ſeparated by a Firth called *Penthland*, or the *Pictiſh* Firth, becauſe the Remainder of that People were drowned there as flying, after a Defeat by the *Scots*, to thoſe Iſlands. The *Orcades* were formerly govern'd by Kings of their own, of whom the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory mentions three. *Gavus* carried away in Triumph by *Claudius Cæſar*, mentioned by *Suetonius*, *Beda*, and *Eutropius*. *Belus*, who killed himſelf after a Defeat by *Evenus*, King of *Scotland*. And *Gethus*, Brother to *Gethus*, King of the *Picts*, who flying from *Albion*, was created King here. It's controverted whether the *Picts*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or *Norwegians*, were the firſt Poſſeſſors of them. The Language and Manners carry it for the latter, tho' the *Scottiſh* Language and Cuſtoms have now got the Aſcendant. There is no venomous Creature in this Country. It abounds with Cattle of all kinds, Hares, Rabbets, Cranes, Swans, and other Fowl. They have alſo a rich Fiſhing, whence the Inhabitants make great gain. *Julius Agricola* was the firſt of the *Romans*, who diſcovered and ſubdued it. And at the declining of the *Roman* Empire it appears that it was the Seat of the *Picts*, according to *Claudian* the Poet. It was afterwards waſted by the *Saxons*; and then poſſeſſed by the *Danes*, who have left ſome Footſteps of the *Gothick* Language. But *Chriſtiern*, King of *Denmark*, ſold all his Pretenſions to *James* III. King of *Scots*, *An.* 1474. The Country is fruitful in Barley, whence they make a very ſtrong Drink, which they love exceedingly. Yet it's rare to ſee any of the Natives drunk, mad, or fooliſh. The Air is very temperate, ſo that People live there 100 Years pretty often. *Buchanan* mentions one *Lawrence*, who liv'd 140 Years, having married at 100 Years old; and the very day of his death was out a fiſhing at Sea There are few Trees in this Country, which is rather occaſioned by the Sloth of the Inhabitants, than nature of the Soil. They have ſtore of Garden Herbs and Cabbage; as alſo Mines of Iron, Lead, and Tin. *Hamilton*, a younger Brother of the preſent Duke of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, has by King *William* III. been advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Orkney*.

ORLAY, (*Bernard de'*) a famous Painter of *Bruſſels*, who liv'd about 1535 and 40. He was in great eſteem with *Charles* V. who highly valued his Pieces; and it was he to whom that Prince committed the care of providing all the Pictures and Tapeſtry that were for his own uſe. He had under him one *Tons*, a famous drawer of Landskips, and another call'd *Pieter Kocck* of *Aloſt*, that was an excellent Painter and Architect.

ORLEANS, Lat. *Aurelia* and *Genabum*, by which Name, *Julius Cæſar* mentions it, a City of *France*, Capital of a ſmall Territory call'd *Orleanois*, *Aurelianenſis Ager*, honour'd with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the ſecond Son of *France*, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and an Univerſity. This City is one of the Faireſt and moſt Ancient of *France*, ſaid to be built by *Marcus Aurelius*, the Emperor, in the Year of **Chriſt** 163. But other Authors ſuppoſe it built by the *Druids*. It is ſeated in a fruitful Country, and hath a very ſafe and commodious Port upon the River *Loyre*. *Attila*, King of the *Huns* beſieged this City in 450, when it was miraculouſly deliver'd by the Prayers of its Biſhop S. *Aignan*; and it was beſieg'd again by the *Engliſh* in 1417, and in great diſtreſs, but was relieved by the famous *Joan d'Arc*, whom the *Engliſh* afterwards took and burnt for a Witch. Upon the Bridge over the *Loyre*, which is very large and beautiful, having 16 Arches, there are three Statues in Braſs, one of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, one of *Charles* the VII. and one of the Maid of *Orleans*. This City ſuffered much in the XVIth. Century, during the Wars of the *League*. Under the *Merovignian* Line it was the Seat of a diſtinct Kingdom for ſome time. The Univerſity of *Orleans* was founded by King *Philip the Fair*. The Biſhops of this City have ſome very ſingular Privileges; as that of ſetting free Priſoners when they make their firſt entry, and of being carried to the Cathedral by the Barons of *Yevre le Chaſtel*, of *Sully*, of *Cheray*, of *Acheres* and of *Rougemont*. The Cathedral hath 59 Canons belonging to it, and 12 Dignitaries; and beſides the Cathedral, there are four Collegiate Churches, and 22 Pariſhes. The City is ſituate on the ſide of a Hill in the form of a Bow, and is fortified with a Terraſs, and ſurrounded with ſtrong Walls with 40 Towers. See **Joan d'Arc**. This City is 34 Leagues S. of *Paris*.

Councils of Orleans.

The Iſt. Council of *Orleans* was aſſembled by permiſſion of King *Clovis* in 511, conſiſting of 32 Prelates, where *Cyprian* Biſhop of *Bourdeaux* preſided; and 31 Canons were made for the regulating of Church Diſcipline. The IId. was celebrated by 30 Biſhop in 533 or as *Baronius*, in 536; *Honoratus* of *Bourges* preſided, and 21 Canons were agreed on, and the Election of Metropolitans regulated. The IIId. was held in 538, by 25 Biſhops, S. *Lupus* of *Lions* preſiding; where were made 33 Canons for the Regulation of Divine Service, the Lives of Clerks, Marriages and the Penances of Laicks. The IVth was aſſembled in 541, by 38 Prelates and 12 Prieſts, the Proxies of ſo many abſent Prelates. *Leontius* of *Bourdeaux* preſided, and enacted 38 Canons for the regulating of matters of Diſcipline. A Vth. Council was held in this City in 552, where S. *Sacerdos* of *Lions* preſided, and 24 Canons were ſettled; the 1ſt. whereof condemned the Errors of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, and the reſt regulated ſeveral points of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. In 645, *Leger* being then Biſhop of *Orleans*, there was celebrated a Council againſt a perſon who was a *Greek* by Nation, and publiſh'd the Doctrines of the *Monothelites*. *Gregorie de Tours*, *Mezeray*, *Dupleix*.

ORLEANOIS, Lat. *Aurelianenſis Ager*, is bounded on the N. with *Beauſſe*, on the E. by *Gaſtinois*, on the W. by *Bleſois*, and on the S. by *Sologne*, from which it is divided by the *Loyre*. Its chief Cities are *Orleans*, *Beau*, *Jancy* and *Chartres*.

ORMESKIRK, a Market-Town of *Weſt-Darby* in the S. W. of *Lancaſhire*.

ORMOND, Lat. *Ormondia*, The North part of the County of *Tipparary*, in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*. This Barren and Mountainous place gives the Title of Duke to the *Butlers*, the firſt of which was *James Butler*, created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward* III. *James*, the late Earl, was for his Service in *Ireland* in 1643, created Marquis of *Ormond* by *Charles* I. and in 1660 he was by *Charles* II. made Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and in 1661 Earl of *Brecknock* in *Wales*.

ORMUS, Lat. *Ormuzium*, *Armuzia*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Perſia*, with a City of the ſame name. This Iſle is ſeated at the Mouth of the *Perſian* Gulf, near the Province of *Schiras*, over againſt the Mouth of the River *Drut*, nine *Spaniſh* miles in compaſs, and twelve from the neareſt Shoars of *Perſia*. Its Situation is wonderful convenient for Trade, but the Iſle hath no freſh Water. Some are of Opinion that *Mercury* the *Egyptian* ſettled a Colony here; but ſure it is, that a *Mahometan* Prince took poſſeſſion of it in the IXth. or Xth. Century, and that his Succeſſors were Tributary to the *Perſians*. The *Portugueſe* took this City under the Command of the Duke of *Albuquerque* in 1507, and built a ſtrong Citadel to defend it; but *Sha Abbas*, aſſiſted by the *Engliſh*, took it from them the 25 of *April* 1622, whereupon this moſt famous Mart became deſolate and forſaken, and the Commerce has ſince been tranſported to *Gombron* on the Continent. The *Portugueſe* loſt ſix or ſeven Millions at the taking of this City; which, amongſt other things, was famous for the Trade of Pearls. *Ormus* was firſt diſcovered by a Friar Minor in 1331, at which time it was a place of great Strength and Trade. The Buildings, eſpecially the publick, were very large and magnificent. The *Engliſh*, when they aſſiſted the *Perſians* in taking of it, bargain'd for half the Plunder, but loſt it by the taieviſhneſs of a Sailor. The Captains that aſſiſted in the Expedition were *Wedel*, *Blide* and *Wadcock*; and in conſideration of their Service the *Engliſh* enjoy half the Cuſtoms of the *Perſian* Gulf to this day. In 1671 they were reckon'd 40000*l. per annum*, but the *Eaſt India* Company accepted of 3000*l. per annum* afterwards. The reaſon why the King of *Perſia* continues it, is, leaſt the *Engliſh* ſhould ſeize on the Iſland, which would totally ruin Trade, becauſe he has no Naval Forces able to diſlodge 'em. This is reckon'd the barreneſt Iſland in the World, producing nothing but Wood, and Salt, which lies there like Snow. When the *Portugueſe* had this City it was one of the Richeſt and moſt glorious of the Earth, But is now much decay'd. See *Herbert*'s *Travels*. *Tavernier*, *p.* 1. *Book* 5. *chap.* 23.

ORNE, Lat. *Orna*, a River of *Normandy*, which waſhing *Argenton* and *Caen*, falls into the *Britiſh* Seas. *Eſtreban.*

ORNE, Lat. *Odorna*, a River of *Lorrain*, which falls into the *Moſelle* between *Metz* and *Thionville*. It has a Town of the ſame name upon it not far from the *Maes*.

ORODES, King of the *Parthians*, ſucceded his Brother *Mithridates*, called the *Great*, whom he had driven from his Throne. In 701 of *Rome* he defeated *M. Craſſus* and his Son *Publius*, took the *Roman* Enſigns, and a vaſt number of Priſoners. 'Tis ſaid, That he cauſed molten Gold to be poured down the throat of *Craſſus*, to puniſh his inſatiable Avarice, which had put him upon committing ſo many unjuſt Actions and Sacrileges. This King afterwards took part with *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, and being defeated, was kill'd by his Son *Phraates*, who was likewiſe murther'd by a Natural Son of his, call'd *Orodes*. *Velleius Paterc. lib.* 1. *Appian in Parth. Plutarch. in Craſſo. Juſtin lib.* 42. *c.* 4. *Florus. Eutropius. Oroſius*, &c.

ORODES, Prince of the *Medes*, was the Son of *Artaban* King of the *Medes*, who had made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Parthia*. His Father ſent him againſt *Pharaſmanes* King of the *Hiberi*, in which Action he was kill'd, fighting at the Head of his Army, towards the end of *Tiberius*'s Reign, *A. C.* 36. See the Vth. Book of *Tacitus*'s *Annals*.

OROMAZES, a Name which the *Magi* and *Chaldæans* gave to the *Higheſt God*, and which ſignifies in *Chaldee*, *Burning Light*. They deſcrib'd God all ſurrounded with Fire, and commonly ſaid, That *his Body was like Light, and his Soul reſembled Truth*, according to the account of *Porphyry*, in the Life of *Pythagoras*. This God was the *Good Principle*, according to them; but they own'd alſo an *Evil Principle*, which they call'd *Arimanes*; as much as to ſay in *Chaldee*, *Who is my Enemy*; or *Subtile* and *Deceiver*; who oppos'd *Oromazes*, and by whom he was to be deſtroy'd at the end. *Plutarch de Iſid. & Oſirid. Diog. Laert. Stanley de Philoſ. Oriental. Biblioth. Orient. de Barth. Dherbelot* under *Ormoz*.

OROSIUS (*Paulus*) a Prieſt of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, and Diſciple of St. *Auſtin*, lived in the Vth. Century. In 414 he was ſent into *Africa* by *Eutropius* and *Paulus*, two *Spaniſh* Biſhops, to demand S. *Auſtin*'s aſſiſtance againſt ſome Hereticks that troubled their Churches, and ſtay'd a Year with him; by whoſe Advice alſo he undertook to write the *Hiſtory* which we have of his, in VII. Books, from the beginning of the World, till 416 of **Chriſt**. There is alſo attributed to him *An Apology concerning Free Will*, againſt *Pelagius*, and a Conſultation with S. *Auſtin*, concerning the Errors of *Apollinarius* and *Origen*. When the *Goths* under *Alaric* made themſelves Maſters of *Rome*, the *Pagans* attributing that and all their other Misfortunes to their ſuffering Chriſtians to live amongſt 'em, *Oroſius* at S. *Auguſtin*'s requeſt, wrote Seven Books of Hiſtory; wherein he ſhews, That from the Creation of the World to that time, which he computed was 5618 Years, there were continual Calamities in moſt parts of the Earth. His Books are look'd upon to be good and uſeful, though he is thought to have had no skill in the Greek Tongue. *Scaliger. Voſſius. Hoffman. Cave. Baronius. Bellarmin.*

ORPHEUS of *Thrace*, an Ancient *Greek* Poet, accounted more ancient than *Homer*, and the Author of 39 Poems, which Time hath loſt. The Hymns and Fragments we have under his Name, were writ by *Onomacritus*, who liv'd in the time of *Piſiſtratus*. Poets tell us, That *Orpheus* was the Son of *Apollo*, and ſo excellent a Muſician, that Rivers ſtop'd their Courſes to hear his Muſick; and that Rocks, Trees and Beaſts follow'd him, enchanted with the ſweetneſs of his Melody. He went down to Hell to fetch thence his Wife *Eurydice*, and was kill'd by ſome *Thracian* Women, but the Muſes took care of his Body, and his Harp was tranſlated to Heaven amongſt the Stars. *Ariſtotle*, and *Gerard Voſſius* after him, was of Opinion, That there never was any Man of this Name; and ſaith, That the word *Orpheus*, in the *Phœnician* Language, ſignifies a Wiſe and Learned Man: Others derive it from the *Hebrew*

Word *Rapha*, to heal or cure, becauſe *Orpheus* was look'd upon as a great *Phyſician*. *Pauſanias. lib. 6. p.* 383. tells us, That ſome Ancients believ'd *Orpheus* to have been an *Egyptian*, skill'd in *Magic*; and thoſe Hymns which are attributed to him, are by ſome look'd upon rather as Magical Invocations of the Gods, than Hymns in Honour of them: So that it ſeems probable, That there was ſome Perſon in *Greece*, whom by way of Excellence they call'd *Harophe*, or the *Phyſician*, whoſe skill in *Magick* might give occaſion to the Fable of *Orpheus*. The Opinion Men have had, that there has been a perſon of this name, and that he brought ſeveral hidden Sciences into *Greece*, has been the reaſon why divers Superſtitious Books have been attributed to him, the Titles whereof may be ſeen in *Voſſius*; and in the beginning of the Book of *Argonauticks*, which bears the name of *Orpheus*. Poets do not agree about the manner of *Orpheus*'s death; ſome ſaying, That after *Eurydice* died, he forſook all Women's Company, and exhorted the reſt of Mankind to follow his Example, alledging the Inconveniencies of a married Life, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the Women tore him in pieces to prevent the ill Conſequences they fear'd. Others will have it, that *Calliope* pitch'd upon by *Jupiter* to decide *Venus* and *Proſerpina*'s quarrel about *Adonis*, having adjudg'd him in common to both, *Venus* to be reveng'd, ſtirr'd up the Women againſt *Orpheus*. Some ſay, That ſhe made 'em ſo much in love with him, that ſtriving which ſhould have him he fell in the ſcuffle. Others ſay, He kill'd himſelf, being reſolv'd not to outlive his Wife; and add, That the Nightingales that kept in the Groves about his Tomb in *Thrace*, were obſerv'd to excell all other in the ſweetneſs of their Note. *Hoffman*.

ORSI, a Name which the *Perſian Magi* gave to God. *Marſilius Ficinus* has well obſerv'd, That the chief and principal Name of God conſiſts of four Letters in moſt Languages; for the *Hebrews* have the *Tetragrammaton* or Name with four Letters, the *Greeks* Θεὸς, the *Latins Deus*, the *Arabians Alla*, the *Egyptians Theut* (their *Th* being one letter) the *Perſians Cyre*, the *Magi* Θ*rſi*, the *French Dieu*, &c. *Marſil. Ficin. Argum. in Platon. Cratyl. Clem. Alexandr. Strom.* 5. *Pfanner. Syſtem. Theol. Gentil.*

ORSIPPUS of *Megara* in *Achaia*, having put off his Girdle, that he might run the more freely in the publick Games, and thereby gain'd the Prize, it became a cuſtom afterwards to run naked in theſe ſort of Exerciſes, which were call'd *Gymnici* for that reaſon, from the word γυμνὸς, *naked*. This happened in the firſt Year of the XVth. *Olympiad. Pauſan. in Attic. Euſeb. Chron. lib.* 1.

ORSOI, Lat. *Orſovium*, *Orſoium*, a ſtrong City of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, upon the River *Rhine*, which was taken by the Prince of *Orange* in 1634, for the *Hollanders*; and was taken from them by the *French* King in 1672, but not long after abandon'd by him in 1674.

ORSOWA, a Town on the *Danube* in *Servia*, between *Niſſa* and *Fretiſla*. Count *Tekely* abandon'd and burnt it after the Battel of *Niſſa*, *November* 1689, and the Imperialiſts ſeiz'd it, who afterwards ſurrender'd it to the *Turks* in 1691.

ORSSA, a ſtrong Town of *Lithuania*, upon the Confluence of the *Nieper*, ſecur'd by a ſtrong Citadel, and ſituate eighteen *Poliſh* Leagues from *Smolensko* to the W. and Twelve from *Mohilow* the N. towards *Vitebsko*. *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*, in 1514, near this place gave a notable defeat to *Baſilius*, great Duke of *Moſcovy*, who had taken *Smolensko* from him. The *Moſcovites* had 40000 Men kill'd in this Battle, beſides 4000 taken Priſoners. *Cromer in Orat. Funeb. Sigiſm.* I.

ORTA, in Latin *Hortanum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Patrimony of S. *Peter*, with a Biſhop's See. It ſtands upon an Aſcent, near the place where the River *Nera* falls into the *Tiber*. *Plin. Paul Diac.*

ORTELIUS (*Abrahamus*) of *Antwerp* liv'd in the XVIth. Century. He was a very learned Man, eſpecially in the *Mathematicks*, and more particularly in *Geography*, upon which account he was call'd the *Ptolemy* of his Age. He publiſh'd his *Theatrum*, *Theſaurus*, and *Synonyma Geographica*, and divers other Pieces, the pregnant Inſtances of his Learning and indefatigable Study. He died a Batchelor the 26th. of *June* 1598, at the age of 71. *Juſtus Lipſius*, his great friend, writ his Epitaph. *Thuanus Hiſt. Francis Swert in vita Ortel. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

ORTENBORN, a Town in *Northumberland*, about three miles from *Newcaſtle*, famous for the Battel fought there by the *Engliſh* commanded by *Piercy*, and the *Scots* under General *Douglas*, which laſt dying of his Wounds in the Field, recommended three things to his ſurviving Friends; firſt, to conceal his death; ſecondly, to preſerve his Standard; thirdly, to revenge his fall; whereupon they crying out, as the cuſtom then was, A *Douglas! a Douglas!* brought great numbers of the *Scots* together, and routed the *Engliſh*, and took *Piercy* Priſoner, with a great ſlaughter of Men. *Duglas.*

ORTENBURG, Lat. *Ortenburgum* a City of *Germamany*, in the Province of *Carinthia*, upon the River *Drave*, having the title of an Earldom of the Empire.

ORTON, a Market-Town of *Eaſt-ward* in *Weſtmorland*.

ORTONA, a City of the hither *Abruzzo*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Trivento* with a ſafe Port on the *Adriatick*, twelve miles from *Trivento* N. E. eight from *Lanciano* to the ſame, and eleven from *Peſcara* to the S. E. It is call'd *Ortona a Mare*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Ortona di Marſi* in the ſame Province, and has been a Biſhop's See ever ſince 1570.

ORVIETO, Lat. *Oronitum*, *Urbiventum*, *Herbanum*, a City of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, which is a Biſhop's See, and the Capital of the Territory of *Orvieto*. It lies between *Perugia* and *Viterbo*, upon a Hill near the River, call'd *Paglia*. The famous Compoſition call'd *Orvietan* was firſt compos'd here.

ORUS I. of that Name, was according to ſome Hiſtorians, the IId. King of *Egypt*, and ſirnamed *Apollo*. He was the Son of *Miſraim*, and Grandchild of *Cham*: He drove the Gyant *Typhon* out of *Egypt*, who had kill'd *Oſiris*, and purſued him, being aſſiſted by the *Libyan Hercules*, as far as *Arabia*, where he kill'd him in Battel near the Town of *Anthia*. Some ſuppoſe him to be the ſame whoſe Dreams *Joſeph* interpreted. He died in 2241. *Oroſius, lib.* 1. *Diodor. lib.* 1. *Juſtin. lib.* 38.

ORUS, ſirnamed *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, was the Succeſſor of *Amenophis* II. or *Memnon*, about *An. Mund.* 2469. He reigned 38 Years. Some take him to have been call'd *Buſiris*, becauſe of his great Cruelty, and that he built the great City of *Thebes* that had 100 Gates, and many of thoſe prodigious *Pyramids*, ſo much ſpoken of in ancient Writers, and which continue ſtill to this day. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

ORWELL, a River in *Suffolk*, riſes in *Thedwaſtry* Hundred, and falls into the Sea in the South-Eaſt part of that County. *Needham* and *Ipſwich* are ſeated upon it.

OSBALD, King of *Northumberland*, was rais'd to the Crown upon the death of *Ethelred* II. but was expell'd in leſs than a Month, and forc'd to fly at laſt from *Lindisfarn* by Sea to the King of the *Picts*, where he died an Abbot.

OSBERN, a Benedictin of the XIth. Century. He was Precentor of the Church of *Canterbury*, and very intimate with *Laufranc* the Archbiſhop, in the time of *William the Conqueror*. He wrote the Life of S. *Dunſtan*, and ſeveral other Tracts, and was much eſteem'd by the *Learned* of his time. *Bale. Pits*, &c.

OSBOURN, (Sir *Thomas*) Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Osbourn* Baronet, Vice-Preſident of King *Charles* the Iſt's Council for the North of *England*, and Lieutenant General of the Forces rais'd for his defence in that part of the Country. For his Fidelity and good Service in that Station, and his ſucceſsful co-operating with other Loyal Subjects for King *Charles* the IId's happy Reſtauration, he was firſt made Treaſurer of the Navy, next a Privy-Councellor, then Viſcount *Dumblane* in *Scotland*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*; and at laſt created Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Riveton*, as alſo Viſcount *Latimer*, his Mother being the eldeſt of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Nevil*, late Lord *Latimer*: And by other Letters Patent of the 27th. of *June*, in the 26th. Year of King *Charles* II. was advanced to the Title of Earl of *Danby*. He married the Lady *Bridget*, one of the Daughters of *Montague*, late Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, and by her hath had Iſſue, two Sons, *Edward*, commonly call'd Lord *Latimer*, and *Peregrine* created Viſcount *Dumblane* upon his Father's ſurrender of the Patent of that Honour; as alſo ſix Daughters, 1. The Lady *Anne*, married to *Robert Coke*, of *Holkam* in *com. Norf.* Eſq; great Grandſon, and Heir to Sir *Edward Coke*, ſometime Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's Bench*: 2. The Lady *Bridget*: 3. Lady *Catharine*, married to *James*, Son and Heir apparent of *James Herbert*, a younger Son to *Philip* late Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*: 4. The Lady *Martha*: 5. The Lady *Sophia*, now Wife of Sir *Edward Baynton*, Knight of the Bath: And, 6. *Elizabeth*, who died young. The ſame Earl having concurred in the late Revolution, was by Their Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, created Marquis of *Caermarthen*, and Preſident of Their Privy Council; and after Duke of *Leeds*. *Dugdale*, &c.

OSCOPHORIA, a Feaſt which the *Athenians* celebrated on the tenth day of *October*, in honour of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*. *Theſeus* inſtituted this Feaſt after that he had deliver'd his Native Country from the Tribute of ſeven Youths and ſeven Virgins, which they were oblig'd every Year to ſend to the King of *Crete*, to be devour'd by the *Minotaure*, by killing that Monſter with the help of *Ariadne*, the Daughter of *Minos*, King of that Iſle. The Ceremony of this Feſtival was after this manner, They made choice of two young Gentlemen, whom they dreſt like young Women, who carrying branches of Vines in their Hands, went thus in Proceſſion from the Temple of *Bacchus*, to that of *Minerva*; after which, all the young Gentlemen of the City run Races for a Prize, with Vine-branches in their Hands, from the One Temple to the other. The name *Oſcophoria* comes from the *Greek* word 'Οσχοφορος, which ſignifies one that carries a Vine-branch. *Caſtellan de Feſt. Græcis. Proclus in Chreſtomathia.*

OSERO, an Iſland and City on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara*. The *Latins* call it *Abſorus*, and *Civitas Auſarenſis*, *Pliny Abſirtum*, and *Ptolemy Abſortus*.

OSIANDER, (*Andreas*) a *Bavarian* and *Proteſtant* Miniſter of *Germany*, was born in 1498. He ſtudied at *Wirtemberg*, and afterwards at *Nuremberg*. He was one of the firſt Preachers of the *Reformation* in 1522, and in 1529 was at the Conference at *Marpurg*, and afterwards at the Diet of *Ausburg*. Some time after leaving *Nuremberg*, he went to *Pruſſia*, where he got into the favour of Duke *Albert*, who made him Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Konigsberg*, where he publiſh'd his Opinion concerning Juſtification, *viz. That Man was juſtified by the Eſſential Righteouſneſs of God*, which occaſioned great Controverſies betwixt him and his Brethren of the *Reformation*. He died in 1552, in the 54th. Year of his Age. He publiſh'd his *Harmonia Evangel.* in Greek and Latin, with Annotations, at *Baſil*, in 1537, which was printed at *Francfort* in 1541, and at *Paris* in 1564. He was a Man of a vehement Spirit.

OSIANDER (*Lucas*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, who was the Author of divers Works, and died the 17th. of *September* 1604. His Son *Andreas Oſiander*, alſo a Miniſter, died the 21ſt. of *April* 1617, at the Age of 54 He writ againſt *Gregorius de Valentia*, and againſt a *Calviniſt* Doctor. He was a vigilant, prudent, and conſtant Divine. He writ Annotations upon the Bible in three Volumes, and publiſh'd the Holy Bible, with Theological Obſervations. Mr. *Le Clerc* adds, That *Luke Oſiander* not daring to publiſh an entire Verſion of the *Hebrew* Text, contented himſelf with printing the Ancient *Latin* Edition, with Corrections of the places he thought did not agree with the Original, without cutting off the words of the Vulgar. *Andrew Oſiander* did the like, ſo that there could be no fault found in their Method, if they had put their Corrections in the Margent, and not in the Body of the Work. This is alſo the Judgment of *R. Simon, Hiſt. Crit. du V. T.*

OSIMANDUAS, King of *Egypt*, was the firſt of all the Monarchs in the World that took care to provide himſelf with a Library of Books, which when he had furniſh'd, he call'd Ψυχῆς ἰατρεῖον, or *A Shop of Medicines for the Soul. Juſt. Lipſius in Syntagm. de Biblioth.*

OSIMO, in Lat. *Oxunum*, or *Oximum*, a Town in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See, belonging to the Pope, in the Province of *Marca Anconitana*. 'Tis mention'd by *Lucan*, in his 2d. Book. *Varus, ut admotæ pulſarunt Oximon alæ, &c.*

OSIRIS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, reigned over the *Argivi*, but not liking that People, he deliver'd up his Kingdom to his Brother *Ægialeus*, and took a Voyage to *Egypt*, of which he made himſelf Maſter; and afterwards having married *Io* or *Iſis* (whom *Jupiter* had chang'd into a Cow) ſhe communicated ſeveral Arts to the *Egyptians*, as well as *Oſiris*; and having eſtabliſh'd good Laws amongſt them, they were both after their death worſhipped with Divine Honours. 'Tis ſaid, That *Oſiris* being kill'd by his Enemies, was chang'd into an Ox, in which form the *Egyptians* worſhipp'd him under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis. Plutarch. tract. de Iſid. & Oſir. Oſiris* or *Adonis* was an ancient King of *Egypt*, known by ſeveral names. As *Adonis* ſignifies *Lord*, ſo *Oſiris* or *Habaſicretz* in the *Phœnician* Language, ſignifies, *the Earth is my poſſeſſion*. He ſpent his time much in Husbandry and Hunting, at which ſport being wounded by a wild Boar, he was lamented as if he had been dead, but recover'd of it; wherefore *Iſis*, his Wife, order'd, That for continuing the memory thereof, they ſhould every Year bewail *Adonis* or *Oſiris* as loſt, and afterwards rejoice, as having found him again. See the Hiſtorical Explication of the Fable of *Adonis*, in the 2. Art. of the III. Tome of the *Univerſal Library*.

OSIUS, or **HOSIUS**, Biſhop of *Corduba* in *Spain*, was born *A. C.* 257, and choſen to that Biſhoprick in 295. He glorioſly confeſs'd the Faith during the Perſecution of *Diocleſian* and *Maximian*. The Emperor *Conſtantine the Great* had a high eſteem of his Vertue. His Zeal for the true Religion procur'd him the hatred of the *Donatiſts*, *Arians*, and other Hereticks. *Conſtantine* ſent him in 319 to *Alexandria*, where he held a Council about the *Meletians*, *Arians*, and the time of keeping *Eaſter*; and about the followers of *Colluthus*. The Hereticks having a great ſpleen againſt him, perſuaded the Emperor *Conſtantius*, to endeavour to bring him over to their ſide by threats or flatteries, which he attempted, but in vain; and being aſtoniſh'd at his Conſtancy ſent him back to his Biſhoprick. But at laſt, *Conſtantius* having impriſon'd him at *Sirmium*, where, after a Years Impriſonment, he ſubſcrib'd to their Confeſſion of Faith made in that City, being then very aged. But two Years after he proteſted on his Death-bed againſt the violence that had been put upon him at *Sirmium*, and Anathematiz'd *Arianiſm*. S. *Athanaſius* and S. *Auſtin* ſpeak very much to his Advantage. He died in 357, being above 100 Years of Age.

OSMAN, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Achmet* I. to whom he ſucceeded at the age of twelve Years, towards the end of *January* in 1618. In 1621 he led an Army of near 400000 Men againſt the *Polanders*, but with no ſucceſs, for he loſt above 100000 of them, as endeavouring to force the *Poliſh* Camp, conſiſting of 60000 *Poles* and *Coſſacks*, commanded by Prince *Ladiſlaus*: Upon this defeat he was forc'd to make a Peace on very diſadvantageous terms. And ſuppoſing that the *Janiſaries* had been the occaſion of his loſs, he had thoughts of ridding himſelf of them; and being moreover ſuſpected of having a deſign to remove the Seat of the Empire to *Damaſcus* in *Syria*, the *Janiſaries* rebell'd againſt him, and ſet up his Brother *Muſtapha*, by whoſe order he was ſtrangled the twentieth of *May* 1622. He reigned only four Years and about four Months.

OSNABRUCK, OSNABURG, or **OSENBURG**, Lat. *Oſnaburgum*, a City of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, which is a *Hans Town* and a *Biſhop's See*, under the Archbiſhop of *Collen*, inſtituted by *Charles the Great* in 776. This City is ſeated in a very fruitful Country, upon the River *Haſa*, eight *German* miles from *Munſter* to the S. E. and fifteen from *Oldenburg* to the S. and is famous for a Peace concluded here, between the *Emperor* and the Crown of *Sweden* in 1648. The City is under the Dominion of its own Biſhop, who hath his ordinary reſidence at *Patersburg*. The Biſhoprick of *Oſenburg* is bounded on the W. and S. with the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, on the E. by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Ravenſperg*, being from N. to S. forty Miles, and from E. to W. twenty five. The Chapter of the Cathedral conſiſts of a Dean and four and twenty Canons; three of the Prebendaries are *Lutherans*, who have a Right to Vote with the *Roman Catholicks*, at the Election of a Biſhop, and other Promotions of that Church, but then theſe *Lutherans* Votes are only *Active*, not *Paſſive*, i. e. they can chooſe another Biſhop, but they cannot be choſen themſelves: The *Proteſtants* have the great Church of *Noſtredame* to Preach and Officiate in. *Heiſs. Hiſt. Imper. Lib. 6.*

OSORIUS (*Hieronymus*) Biſhop of *Sylves* in *Algarvie*. He died at *Tavila* in his Dioceſs, the twentieth of *Auguſt* 1580. *Hieronymus Oſorius*, his Nephew, has writ his Life, and we have the following Works of his, *viz. Paraphraſes and Commentaries upon many Books of the holy Scripture; De Nobilitate Civili, lib.* II. *De Nobilitate Chriſtiana, lib.* III. *De Gloria, lib.* V. *De Regis Inſtitutione, lib.* VIII. *De Rebus Emanuelis Luſitaniæ Regis, lib.* XII. *De Juſtitia Cœleſti, lib.* X. *De Sapientia, lib.* V. &c. *Oſorio in vita Hier. Oſor. Andreas Schottus & Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

OSORNO, a City of *Chili* in the *Weſt Indies*, ſeventy Leagues South of *La Conception*, ſeated in a cold barren Soil, which affords nothing but Gold, yet it is large and very populous, 200000 being imploy'd in Linen and Wollen Manufacturies. In 1600 the *Indians* beſieged, and would have certainly taken it, if the *Spaniards* had not come ſeaſonably to its relief from *Peru. Laet.*

OSRIC, King of *Deira* in the North of *England*, the Son of *Elfric*, *Edwin*'s Uncle ſucceeded in the Kingdom upon the death of *Edwin*, and overthrow of his Army by the joint Forces of the *Britiſh* King *Kedwalla* and *Penda* the the *Mercian*, whereby the Northern Kingdoms of *Bernicia* and *Deira* were again divided; the firſt recover'd by *Eanfrid* the Son of *Ethelfred*, and the laſt by *Oſric*, who having now got a Kingdom, forſook the Chriſtian Faith wherein he had been baptiz'd; but he was ſoon after ſlain in a Sally made by *Kedwalla* out of a ſtrong Town, wherein he was beſieg'd by *Oſric*, ſo that he reigned but one Year, *viz.* from the Year 633 to 634.

OSRIC II. King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded next to *Kenred*, *An.* 718, and reigned 11 Years.

OSRID, King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded to King *Alfrid* his Father *An.* 705, being but eight Years of age. He reign'd about 11 Years, and betook himſelf to a lewd courſe of life, not ſparing the very Nuns to ſatisfie his Luſt, for which he was ſlain by his Kindred.

OSRID II. King of *Northumberland*, was Son of *Alcred* the Uſurper, and ſucceeded to *Elfwald* the Unfortunate, *Anno* 789. Such was the Temper of thoſe times, amongſt the *Northumbers*, that moſt of their Kings were depos'd or diſpatch'd ſoon after their acceſſion to the Crown; he was forc'd into a Monaſtery at *York*, where, of a King he became a Monk. As for the manner of his Death, and the occaſion thereof, ſee the Reign of *Ethelred* II.

OSROENE, a Province of *Aſia*, lying near *Comagena*, upon the *Euphrates*. In the Year 197. eighteen Biſhops met here about the Regulation of *Eaſter. Pauſan. Procop. Ammian. Marcellin. &c.*

OSSA, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*, which *Sophianus* calls *Monte Caſſovo*, and *Pinetus*, *Olira* ; it is near the Mountains *Pelion* and *Olympus*, by the River *Peneus*.

OSSAT *(Arnoldus)* Cardinal Biſhop of *Rennes*, and afterwards of *Bayeux*. He ſtudied at *Paris*, where he improv'd himſelf in Rhetorick, Philoſophy, and Mathematicks; and afterwards applying himſelf to the Law under *Cujacius*, he practis'd at the Bar with great Reputation: At laſt he went into Orders, and for that Reaſon, refus'd the Profer which *Henry* IIId. made him, of being Secretary of State. But in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* IV. he was ſent to *Rome* to diſpoſe Pope *Clement* VIIIth. to a Reconciliation with the King his Maſter, in which Negotiation, he ſucceeded happily enough, and in ſhort did great Services to the Crown of *France*. He died the thirteenth of *March* 1604, at *Rome*, being 67 Years of Age. He writ ſeveral Works, of which we have a Volume of Letters; and ſome other pieces. *Thuan. ad Hiſt. An.*1604, &c.

OSSERY, Lat. *Oſſeria*, a Tract in the Province of *Leinſter* in the Queen's County in *Ireland*, and is both an Earldom and Biſhoprick. The Biſhop reſides at *Kilkenny*, and is ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. The Earldom belongs to the Houſe of *Ormond*. In 1170 it was a ſmall Kingdom full of Wood, but conquer'd by the *Engliſh* next after *Wexford*, the firſt time they enter'd *Ireland*.

OSSET, an ancient City of *Hiſpania Bætica*, now called *Triana*, in *Andaluzia* near *Seville*.

OSSONA, a ſmall ruin'd City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, ſtill a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragon*. It's ſeated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*, eight Leagues W. of *Gironne*, and ſeventeen North of *Barcelona*.

OSSUNA, a ſmall City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia* and Dioceſs of *Seville*, 36 miles S. W. of *Cordova*, and 40 E. of *Seville*. Lon. 12. 00. Lat. 37. 18.

OST or **OOST FRIEZLAND**, or *Eaſt Friezland*, called alſo the Earldom of *Embden*, is a part of *Weſtphalia*, which is bounded on the N. by the *German* Ocean, on the E. by the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, on the South by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and on the W. it is ſeparated from *Groeningen* by the Bay called the *Dollart*. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own, tho' the Capital City *Embden* have put it ſelf under the Protection of the *States of Holland*. The Earl, who is alſo call'd *Prince of Oſt Friezland*, hath his Reſidence at *Aurick*. The Country is very fruitful in Corn, Pulſe, Cattle, Butter, and Cheeſe; they have alſo very good Horſes. *Ooſt Friezland*, in the XIVth. Century, was parcelled into many ſmall Governments; the Emperor *Frederick* III. beſtowed it in Fief on *Ulrick Serſenne*, one of the principal Lords of that Country, who having got the Favour of the *Friſons*, they acknowledged him for their Lord and Earl. And having obtain'd new Letters Patents from the Emperor, was proclaim'd Earl of *Embden* in that City the 21ſt. of *December* 1464, where an Herald put him in Poſſeſſion of the Fief, by delivering to him a Sword and Banner *Cornel. Kempius de Orig. Friſ. Martinus Hamconius de reb. viriſque illuſtribus Friſ. & Theat. Reg. Pont. & Princip. Friſ. Suffridus Petri de Antiq. & Reg. Friſ. Reuſner, Junius, Cluverius.*

OSTEND, Lat. *Oſtenda*, a Sea-port Town in *Flanders*, ſeated in a Marſh at the Mouth of the River *Guele*, well fortified and under the King of *Spain*; it ſtands three Leagues from *Newport* to the S. E. and four from *Bruges*. This Town was beſieg'd from *July* 5th. 1601, to *September* 22d. 1604 by the *Spaniards*, being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; and at laſt was ſurrender'd upon good Articles, after a Siege of three Years, three Months, three Weeks, three Days, and three Hours. It's environ'd with two deep Channels (into which Ships of the greateſt bulk may enter with the Tyde) a ſtrong Rampart, a deep Ditch, ſeveral Baſtions, and eight Bulworks. Doctor *Brown* adds, It's contriv'd ſo, that the Sea may be let in round the Town for a great ſpace, which makes it much more ſtrong and defenſible than before. Its ſtout Defence againſt the Archduke *Albert*, and Marqueſs *Ambroſe Spinola*, may be well aſcrib'd to the Supplies from *England*, and Conduct of Sir *Francis Vere*. The *Spaniards* poſſeſs no other Port in *Flanders* but this and *Newport*; and this being the moſt conſiderable, they are making the Haven large; and were upon a conſiderable Work in order to the carrying of their Ships over into that Cut which goes from *Oſtend* to *Bruges*, out of their Harbour by the means of a very great Lock or Receptacle of Water which is to communicate with both, which is now finiſhed. The Town ſtands low, but the Streets are ſtraight, large, and uniform; the Haven ſuch that it can never be blocked up. It's thought the *Spaniards* loſt 100000 Men before this Place, tho' when the Arch-duke *Albert* inveſted it, they did not expect it ſhould hold out a Fortnight, which made the Arch-dutcheſs promiſe ſhe would never ſhift her ſelf till it were taken.

OSTERLANDT, Lat. *Oſitia*, a Tract in *Miſnia* bounded with *Thuringia* to the W. *Voytland* to the S. *Leipſick* to the N. and *Ertzeburgiſche* to the E. The greateſt part is under the Duke of *Saxony Weimer*. The chief Town is *Altemburgh*.

OSTIA, a City of *Italy* in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, with a Biſhop's See. It was built by *Ancus Marcius*, King of the *Romans*, at the mouth of the River *Tyber*, on the *Tuſcan* Sea, and was ſince deſtroyed by the *Saracens*. It was here that *Monica*, the Mother of S. *Auſtin* died. The Dean of the Cardinals is always Biſhop of *Oſtia*. At preſent it is in a manner uninhabited becauſe of the badneſs of the Air.

OSTIOUG, a City and Province of the E. of *Ruſſia*. The City ſtands upon the River *Suchana*, where it receives the *Jug*, 180 m. E. of *Wologda*, and 50 from the *Dwina*.

OSTORIUS, a *Roman* Commander or Lieutenant in *Britain*, who breaking through a Rampart of Stones which *Caractacus*, a *Britiſh* King, had raiſed againſt him in *Cornwal*, routed his Army, forced him to the Mountains, and afterwards taking him, with his Queen and Children, carried him to *Rome*. For which the Senate decreed *Oſtorius* a Triumph, and *Caractacus* obtained his Liberty by freedom of Speech, and a generous Behaviour, though he had vexed the *Romans* by a long and tedious War. The Emperor *Claudius* conceived an high Eſteem for him. *Camb. Brit.* He ſays of this ſame *Oſtorius*, that he was *Proprætor* of *Britain* for the *Romans*. And at his firſt coming hither found the Province over-run with Enemies, who deſpiſed him, as being a new and experienced Captain. So that tho' he arriv'd in the Winter, he made head againſt them, defeated thoſe who firſt oppoſed him, and ſubdued the Country as far as the *Severn* on one ſide and borders of *Scotland* on the other. The greateſt Reſiſtance he met with was from *Caractacus* as before mentioned. *Camb. Brit.*

OSTRACISMUS, a Penalty inflicted by the Commonwealth of *Athens*, where by the Plurality of Voices they condemned to a 10 Years Baniſhent, thoſe who either were too Rich, or had too great Authority and Credit, for fear they might ſet up for Tyrants over their Native Country; but without any Confiſcation of their Goods or Eſtate. *Heraclides* writes that this Cuſtom was firſt inſtituted by the Tyrant *Hippias*, Son of *Piſiſtratus*, as a Barrier againſt what he exerciſed himſelf. The manner was thus, The People wrote their Names, whom they moſt ſuſpected, upon ſmall pieces of Tiles, theſe they put into an Urn or Box, which they preſented to the Senate; upon a Scrutiny, he whoſe Name was found upon the greater Number of the Tiles, was ſentenced by the Council to be baniſhed *ab aris & focis*. They at laſt abus'd this Cuſtom, condemning their beſt and moſt deſerving Citizens, amongſt the reſt, *Solon* the *Legiſlator*, *Ariſtides* ſo famous for his Juſtice, *Miltiades* for his Victories, the Orator *Pericles*, &c. yet it was aboliſhed at laſt, when *Hyperbolus*, a mean and contemptible man was proſcrib'd. *Hoffman.*

OSTROGOTHLAND, that is, *Eaſt-Gothland*, is a Province of *Sweden*, which comprehends the Province properly ſo called, *Smaland*, *Bleking* and *Schonen*. *Oſtrogothia propria* hath the Cities of *Norkopin*, *Norkolm*, *Sunderkopin*, *Kelmo* and *Lindkopin*, of *Schoning* and *Stegeborg*. The *Oſtrogoths*, or *Eaſtern Goths*, were thoſe who lived in *Italy*, ſo called in contradiſtinction to the *Wiſigoths*, who inhabited on this ſide the Mountains. *Claudian.* *Caſſiodorus* ſays, Theſe People were called *Oſtrogoths*, from *Oſtrogotha*, one of their Kings; and that in the Reign of *Arcadius* and *Honorius* they invaded *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, *Pamphylia*, and afterwards made *Martianus* leave them a part of *Pannonia*, and forced *Zeno* to give them ſeveral Places in *Illyricum*. They were very great under their King *Walamer* and his Brother *Theudimir*, and more under *Theodoric*, who beſides *Italy* and *Sicily*, was Maſter of *Dalmatia*, a part of *Pannonia* and *Gaul*, and ſeveral other Places. He made the *Alemanni* or *Germans* pay him Tribute. *Hoffman.*

OSTROVIZZA, a Fortreſs in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*, ſituated amongſt fruitful Paſtures, pleaſant Woods and delightful Springs. The Air is clear and healthful, and the Place very delicious. It is near 100 Years ago ſince the *Venetians* took it from the *Turks*, and burnt it, who ſome time after rebuilt it again; but the *Morlacks* of *Croatia*, Subjects of the Republick of *Venice*, burnt it in 1682, and the next year the *Venetians* took full Poſſeſſion of and garriſon'd it. *Petrus Coronelli Deſcription of Morea.*

OSTUNI, Lat. *Oſtunum*, a City of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Brindiſi*, between that City and *Taranto*, near the *Adriatick*.

OSWALD, King of *Bernicia*, in the North of *England*, was Son of *Ethelfrid*, and ſucceeded his Brother *Ethelfrid*, or *Eanfrid*, in the Kingdom, *An.* 634, which he found at firſt miſerably haraſs'd by the *Britiſh* King *Kedwalla*, who ravag'd at will both here and in the Kingdom of *Deira*, till *Oſwald* undertook him with a ſmall Body of Men, with whom he ſurprized and deſtroyed his numerous Army, which he call'd Invincible. This Action happened near a little River, in a Place called *Heavenfield*, from the Croſs (reputed miraculous for Cures) which *Oſwald* erected there before the Battle, as a Mark of his Chriſtianity. Thus having ſecured his Kingdom, he took care to have his People re inſtructed in the Chriſtian Faith. In order to which he ſent into *Scotland* (where he had been converted in his Exile during the Reign of *Edwin*) Prieſts well qualify'd, to re-eſtabliſh that Religion in his Realm which the late Troubles had diſcourag'd. *Aidan*, a *Scotch* Monk, but a Man of great Zeal and Meekneſs, was ſent amongſt the reſt for this great Work, who choſe Holy Iſland, then called *Lindisfarn*, for the Place of their Reſidence, as being ſolitary, and therefore the fitter for Religious Exerciſes. And ſuch was the King's Zeal and Humility, That he diſdained not to interpret to his Nobles and houſhold Servants what *Aidan*, then Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, preached to them in *Scotch*. In this vertuous manner *Oſwald* reigned eight years. And which is remarkable, he fell into the ſame Fate with *Edwin*, King of *Deira*. And from the very ſame hand being overcome, and ſlain in Battel by *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, at a Place ſince called *Oſweſtree*, in *Shropſhire*. *Beda Hiſt. lib. 3. cap. 9. Speed Hiſt. Great Brit.*

OSWALDUS (*Eraſmus*) a *German*, born in the Earldom of *Merckenſtein* in *Auſtria*, in 1511. He ſtudied in the chiefeſt Univerſities of *Germany*, where he attained to great Skill in the Languages and Mathematicks, under the famous *Sebaſtian Munſter*. He afterwards taught at *Memmingen*, *Tubingen*, and *Friburg*, where he was *Hebrew* and *Mathematick* Profeſſor. He died in 1597, being 68 years of Age. He tranſlated the *New Teſtament* into *Hebrew*, which no Man before him ever attempted. The Principal of his other Works are, *His Commentaries upon the Sphear of Johannes de Sacro-boſco, upon the Almageſt of Ptolemy. In primum Mobile & Theorias Planetarum. Paraphraſis in Cantica & Eccleſiaſten. Gentium Calendaria, &c. Melch. Adam. in vit. Philoſ. German. Voſſ. de Math. cap.* 36. § 18.

OSWESTREE, a little Town in *Shropſhire*, defended by a Ditch, Wall, and Caſtle, and has a conſiderable Trade for *Welch* Cottons. *Camb. Brit.*

OSWIN, King of *Deira*, in the N. of *England*, Son of *Oſrick*, and Nephew of *Edwin*, was a Prince generally admired for the Comelineſs of his Perſon and other princely Qualities, and amongſt devout People for his Zeal in Religion. He ruled but about ſeven years, and that about the middle of the ſeventh Century, being killed by *Oſwy*, King of *Bernicia*, upon a Difference between them, which broke out into open Wars. Yet *Oſwin*, ſeeing himſelf overmatch'd, thought it more Prudence to diſmiſs his Army, than to venture a Battle. And truſted himſelf and one of his Attendants to Earl *Hunwald*, who baſely betrayed him to *Oſwy*, by whom he was put to Death Which was foretold by Biſhop *Aidan*, who died ſoon after him of grief. To expiate the Fact of *Oſwy*, deteſted by all good Men, a Monaſtery was erected in the Place where it was committed, in which Prayers were daily offered up for the Souls of both Kings, the Murtherer as well as the Murthered. *Speed. Hiſt. Great Brit.*

OSWULF, King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded to his Father *Eadbert*, *An.* 759. He was baſely murthered by his Servants, after one Years Reign. *Speed Hiſt. Great Brit. Henry Huntington.*

OSWY, King of *Bernicia*, in the North of *England*, was Son of King *Ethelfrid*, and ſucceeded to his Brother *Oſwald* in the Kingdom, *An.* 642 He reigned 28 years, hard put to it for a while by *Penda* the *Mercian* King who by frequent Inrodes made great Devaſtations in his Territories, aſſiſted by *Ethelwald* the Son of *Oſwald*, who then ruled in *Deira*. Inſomuch that *Oſwy*, fearing the worſt, offered with many rich Preſents to buy his Peace But the Pagan King rejected his Propoſals; and continuing his Outrages, *Oſwy* and *Alfred* having gathered a ſmall Army, fell on the *Mercians* numerous Forces led on by expert Commanders, and routed them at *Leeds* in *York ſhire* in 655. *Ethelwald* in the Fight withdrew his Forces into a ſafe Place, where he expected the Event. This ſo alarm'd the *Mercians*, who look'd upon it as a Piece of Treachery, that their Apprehenſion of it put them to flight. Great was their Slaughter, in the Rout moſt of the Commanders and *Penda* himſelf being ſlain. Thus King *Oſwy* conquered the Kingdom of *Mercia*, whence he was ſoon after driven away by the Nobles, and *Wulfer* ſet up in his ſtead. *Oſwy* did alſo over-awe *Oſwin* King of *Deira*, and did ſettle that Province ſo, that it made from that time, jointly with *Bernicia*, the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. At laſt falling ſick, he died. He was ſo much addicted to the *Roman* Rites, that if he had recovered from his Diſtemper, he had gone to *Rome*, there to finiſh his days. *Speed. Hiſt. &c.*

OTFORD, a Town of *Godſheath* Hundred in the W of *Kent*, ſeated on the E. of the River *Darent*, and noted for the Battle fought between King *Edward*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, and *Canute* the *Dane*, who loſt the Field, and 5000 of his Men. *Warham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having built a fair Seat here, Archbiſhop *Crammer*, exchanged it with King *Henry* the VIIIth.

OTHNIEL, the Son of *Kenaz*, who had married *Achſah* his Uncle *Caleb*'s Daughter, of the Tribe of *Judah*, was the firſt *Judge* of the *Jews* after *Joſhua*, and delivered them from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of *Chuſan-riſhathaim*, King of *Meſopotamia*. He governed them forty Years, kept up the Worſhip of the true God, and died, *An. Mund.* 2640. See *Joſhua*, *chap.* 15. and *Judg.* 3.

OTHO I. or *Otto*, ſurnamed *The Great*, Emperor of *Germany*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* I. in 936, and was Crowned at *Aken* by *Hildebert*, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. He ſubdued the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*. His Power and great Victories begat a Jealouſie in the Grandees of the Empire, and ſome of his neareſt Relations, and put them upon Attempts againſt him; but he ſoon reduced them to own him their Sovereign. Having by this means ſettled Peace in *Germany*, he led an Army to the Aſſiſtance of his Brother-in-law *Lewis*, ſurnamed *Outremer*, King of *France*. Some time after he marched with an Army into *Italy*, where he defeated *Berengarius*, King of part of that Country, who kept *Adelaida* the Daughter of *Rudolph*, King of *Burgundy* and Widow of *Lotharius* King of *Italy*, beſieged in the Fortreſs of *Canoſſa*. *Otho*, who had ſometime before loſt his Wife, an *Engliſh* Princeſs, ſet *Adelaida* at liberty as ſoon as he had taken *Pavia* and married her in 951. At his Return into *Germany*, being informed that his Eldeſt Son *Ludolph* had conſpired againſt him, with ſome of the moſt potent Lords of the Country, he ſoon quaſh'd their Deſigns by the taking of *Ratisbon*, and the overthrow of their Army. And turning his Arms againſt the *Hungarians*, he gained a ſignal Victory over them, where he killed the Duke of *Worms*, and two *Tartarian* Princes On *Whitſunday*, 961, he cauſed his Son *Otho* to be Crowned at *Aken*, and at the Requeſt of Pope *John* XII. who had deſired his Aſſiſtance againſt the Tyranny of *Berengarius* (whom the Emperor had graciouſly pardoned and reſtored) he paſſed into *Italy* by the Valley of *Trent*, made an eaſie Conqueſt of *Lombardy*, and from thence marched to *Rome*, where the Pope Crowned him Emperor in 962. And the year following he took *Berengarius*, with his Wife, on Mount *St. Leo* in *Ombria*, and ſent them Priſoners to *Germany*. But the Pope knowing that the *Germans* were more to be feared than *Berenger*'s Forces, received his Son *Adelbert* into *Rome*. The Emperor enrag'd with this Perfidiouſneſs, depos'd the Pope, and cauſed *Leo* VIIIth. to be choſen. He left *Rome* in *January* 964; but hearing that his Enemies were got into the City again, he laid Siege to it, and ſtarv'd it, and made *Benedict* Vth. who had been choſen after *John* XIIth. a Priſoner. After this he made another Journey into *Italy*, where he entirely conquered *Adelbert*, re-eſtabliſhed Pope *John* XIIIth at *Rome*, whence his Enemies had driven him. This was in 967. The *Greeks* had abuſed his Embaſſadors, whereupon he drove them out of part of *Italy*, made the reſt pay him great Sums of Money, and cut off many of their Noſes. He died at *Magdeburg* the *Wedneſday* before *Whitſunday*, the 7th. of *May*, 973. *Otho* was a good Prince and a Lover of Juſtice. It is ſaid he was uſed to ſwear by his Beard, which according to the Mode of thoſe times, he let grow down to his Waſt. *Luitprand. Haſſ. Baron. in Annal.*

OTHO II. ſurnamed *The Bloody*, or *The Pale Death of the Saracens*, ſucceeded his Father *Otho* I. He had defeated the *Greeks* and *Saracens* before his Father's death; and being poſſeſs'd of the Throne, he ſubdued his Couſin *Henry* of *Bavaria*, who had made himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor at *Ratisbon*. He waged War againſt the Kings of *Denmark*, *Poland* and *Bohemia*, who had taken up Arms in favour of his Enemy. After this he drew *Charles*, who was his Couſin, and the only Brother of *Lotharius* King of *France*, over to his Side; and in the Year 977, gave him the Dutchy of the *Lower Lorrain*, obliging him to do Homage for't. The Meanneſs of *Charles*, and the ambitious Temper of the Emperor, very much diſoblig'd the *French* Nobility. Whereupon *Lotharius* took up Arms againſt *Otho*, whom he ſurprized at *Aken* in 978, plundered the City, and retired, after having ſubdued *Lorrain*, and received Homage from the Inhabitants of *Metz*. The Emperor endeavouring to be avenged of this Affront was defeated a ſecond time by the *French*, who purſued the *Germans* three days and three nights, to the *Maes*. In 980, *Lotharius*, contrary to the Inclinations of his Lords, made Peace with *Otho*, who at the Requeſt of Pope *Benedict* VIIth. haſted to *Italy*, to oppoſe the *Greeks*, who aſſiſted by the *Saracens* defeated the *Imperialiſts* at *Baſſantello* in *Calabria*, 15 *July* 982, where *Otho* being forſaken by the *Italians*, had much a-do to ſave himſelf, by ſwiming. And 'tis ſaid he was taken; but ranſomed before ever he was known. For having eſcaped almoſt alone from the Battle near the Gulf of *Tarentum*, and not being able to get to *Roſſano*, where the Empreſs was, any other way, he caſt himſelf into the Sea; but meeting with ſome *Greek* Pirates, they took him up; and for as much as he ſpake their Language perfectly well, they ſuppoſed him to be one of their own Nation, and ſet him on Land near to *Roſſano*, where they paid his Ranſom;

after which he got into that City; and having taken and burnt *Beneventum*, he cauſed many Lords to be put to death, whoſe Fidelity he ſuſpected. And after having held a general Aſſembly at *Verona*, he died at *Rome* by the Wound of a poiſoned Arrow; but others ſay. it was of Grief, the 7th. of *December*, 983, having reigned ten years, ſeven months. and two days.

OTHO III. ſurnamed *The Red*, and *Wonder of the World*, ſucceeded his Father *Otho* II. He was very young when his Father died, and had many Competitors that pretended to the Empire, which yet was ſecured him by the care of his good Subjects, and of his Mother *Theophania*. *Creſcentius Nomentanus*, who called himſelf *Conſul of Rome*, and *Henry* of *Saxony*, Duke of *Bavaria*, deſigned to make themſelves Emperors; the latter of whom ſeized *Otho*, who was then but twelve years of Age; but the Great Ones reſcued him, and having choſen him Emperor at *Verona*, got him Crowned at *Aken*. *Gerbert*, who was afterwards Pope *Sylveſter* IId. was appointed his *Præceptor*. In the mean time *Creſcentius* played the Tyrant at *Rome*, and drove Pope *John* XVth. out of the City, who applied himſelf for Redreſs to *Otho*. Whereupon he paſſed the *Alps*, and came to *Venice*, and from thence to *Ravenna* and *Pavia*, and at laſt to *Rome*, where he was preſent at the Creation of Pope *Gregory* Vth. who Crowned the Emperor, and deſired him to pardon *Creſcentius*. But he like an ungrateful Wretch, as ſoon as the Emperor had turn'd his Back, put his Benefactor out of the City, and created an Anti-Pope. *Otho* being come back again to *Rome*, cauſed this falſe Pope's Fingers to be cut off, and his Eyes to be put out, and *Creſcentius* to be beheaded in 998. After this, taking a Progreſs into *Poland*, he held a Council there, and erected ſeven Biſhopricks. In 999 he married *Joan*, the Widow of *Creſcentius*; and in 1001 he drove the *Saracens* from *Capua*. And being beſieged at *Rome* by ſome ſeditious Perſons, he narrowly eſcaped with his Life. He died the 17th. of *January*, 1002, at the Age of 28, at *Paternum* in *Italy*, without leaving any Iſſue. 'Tis ſaid that *Creſcentius*'s Widow. whom he afterwards divorced, got him poiſoned with a Pair of perfumed Gloves ſhe had ſent him. His Body was carried to *Aken*. He was a Learned Prince, but Liberal to Prodigality.

OTHO IV. ſurnamed *The Proud*, of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, was the Son of *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, and choſen King of the *Romans* by ſome Electors, after the Death of *Henry* VIth. and crowned at *Aken* in 1199, whilſt the reſt had choſen *Philip*, Duke of *Schwaben*, Brother of the deceaſed Emperor. Great Troubles were apprehended from this Competition; but *Otho* having married *Beatrix*, the Daughter of *Philip*, contented himſelf with the Title of King of the *Romans*, and in 1208 ſucceeded his Father-in-law. This Elevation made him intolerable, by reaſon of his Pride and Contempt of the Nobles. He made a Progreſs into *Italy*, took the Iron Crown at *Milan*, and paſſing on to *Rome* was Crowned there by Pope *Innocent* the IIId. in *October* 1209. But committing ſome Violences on the Church-lands, tho' he had promiſed the contrary, he was excommunicated and depos'd in a Synod, at the ſame time that the Elector choſe *Frederick* IId. in his room, in 1210. All the Endeavours he uſed againſt his Adverſary were to no purpoſe. He ſuppoſed that King *Philip Auguſtus* had contributed to his Diſgrace, whereupon he entred into Alliance with the King of *England*, and the Earl of *Flanders*, againſt the ſaid *Philip*, who had the Advantage of them at the famous Battle of *Bovines*, in 1214. He died at *Brunſwick*, the 15th of *May*. 1218.

OTHO, *(M. Salvius)* Emperor was the Son of *Lucius Otho* and *Albia Terentia*. He became the Favourite of *Nero*, upon the Account of the reſemblance of their Inclinations, which Libertine Humour carry'd him to great Inconveniences. He debauched *Poppea*, the Wife of *Rufus Criſpinus*, a *Roman* Knight, and afterwards married her. And upon a time boaſting of her Beauty to *Nero*, he took her from him, and ſent him to govern *Portugal*; where *Otho* being much better able to bear with Buſineſs, than Idleneſs, carried himſelf with as much Modeſty and Reſtraint, as he had indulged himſelf in all Licentiouſneſs at *Rome*. About ten years after, he joyned his Intereſts with *Galba*, who was ſet upon the Throne after *Nero* in 68, ſuppoſing that *Galba* would have adopted him; but finding *Piſo* preferred before him, he by his Intereſt among the Soldiers cauſed them both to be murthered, whereupon he was ſaluted Emperor: whilſt in the mean time the Army in *Germany* had fixed that Dignity upon *Vitellius*, who marching into *Italy*, defeated *Otho* near *Bebriacum*, a Village between *Cremona* and *Verona*: upon which *Otho* deſpairing of Succeſs killed himſelf in the 38th. year of his Age, the 20th. of *April*, 69, having reigned only three months and five days. *Sueton. Plutarch. Tacit.*

OTHO, ſurnamed of *Friſingen*, or *Friſingenſis*, becauſe he was Biſhop of that City, was famous in the twelfth Century for his Learning, Vertue, and illuſtrious Birth; being the Son of *Leopold*, Duke of *Auſtria*, and *Agnes*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* IVth. His Father cauſed him to be educated in a College he had founded at *Nuremburg*, where having continued his Studies for ſome time, he came to *Paris*, to finiſh them in that Univerſity, and afterwards retired to *Morimond*, a Monaſtery in *Burgundy*, of the *Ciſtercian* Order, where he was choſen Abbot; but being created Biſhop of *Friſingen*, he came to *Germany*, and in 1148 followed the Emperor *Conrade*, in his Expedition to the *Holy Land*. At his Return, having a longing deſire to his wonted Solitude, he betook himſelf again to *Morimond*, where he died the 21ſt. of *September* 1158. He was a Perſon of great Knowledge in the Peripatetick Philoſophy and Hiſtory, and writ a *Chronicle* in VII. Books, from the beginning of the World, to the year 1146, to which he added an VIIIth. Book, *concerning the End of the World, and the laſt Perſecution by Antichriſt*. *Cuſpinian* and *Chriſtianus Urſtius* have publiſhed this Peace. He writ alſo two Books of *The Life of Frederick Barbaroſſa*, which *Radevicus*, Canon of *Friſingen* continued. *Voſſius. Baron. Bellarmin*, &c.

OTHOMAN, or OSMAN, the firſt King of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Ortogulus*, a Peaſant of an obſcure Family, tho' others ſay, he was a great Man amongſt the *Turks*. Certain it is, that *Othoman* was a Perſon of extraordinary Courage, which he made not only the Chriſtians, but thoſe alſo of his own Nation, ſenſible of. He ſubdued many Provinces of the leſſer *Aſia*, and ſeveral *Sultans* of his own Nation. He began his great Conqueſts with a handful of vagabond Rebels, made himſelf Maſter of part of *Cappadocia*, and of all *Bithynia*. He took *Sinopi*, *Angouri*, *Burſa*. and many other Places, and at laſt verified the Prophecy ſet down by *Zoſimus*, *That Wolves ſhould come and lodge themſelves in* Bithynia, *which would ſeize the Sceptre of* Conſtantinople. It is obſerved that *Othoman* took all the Places that ever he laid Siege to, except *Nicea* and *Philadelphia* He was of a ſweet, liberal, and magnificent Temper, which made his Succeſſors to thing it an Honour to be ſurnamed *Othomans*. His Son *Orchan* ſucceeded him. He reigned about 27, 28, or 29 years, and died 1326, which was the 727th. of the *Hegira*. *Chalcondylas*'s *Hiſtory of the Turks*.

OTHRYADES, one of the 300 *Lacedæmonians*, who fought againſt an equal number of *Argivi*, for the Poſſeſſion of the Territory of *Thyrea*, upon the Borders of *Laconia*. It had been agreed by both theſe People, that thoſe Lands ſhould belong to the Conquerors. The Fight was with that tranſcendent Courage and Obſtinacy diſputed on both Sides, that there was no Body left to keep the Field but this *Othryades*, the two laſt *Argivi* having betaken themſelves to their Heels. Whereupon this too generous Soul having reared a Trophy of the Spoils of his Enemies, dedicated them to *Jupiter*, and having writ theſe words upon his Shield with his own Blood, *I have overcome*, killed himſelf, thinking it ſhame to out-live ſo many of his valiant Companions, and alone to enjoy the Triumph for a Victory to which they had contributed as much as himſelf, and had purchaſed with the Price of their Blood. *Val. Maxim. lib.* 3.

OTLEY, a Market Town of *Skirach* Wapentake upon the Wharf, in the Weſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*.

OTRANTO, Lat. *Hydruntum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, an Archbiſhop's See, and the Capital of a Province of the ſame Name, called *la Terra d' Otranto*, which is a *Peninſula*, ſurrounded with the *Adriatick* and *Ionian* Seas, except on the North, where it is bounded by the Territory of *Bari* and the *Baſilicata*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*, and has many *Greeks* living on the South ſide of it. This Country is ſaid to be ſubject to Locuſts, which are devoured by a ſort of Birds peculiar to that Country. It has alſo been very obnoxious to the Invaſions of Pirates, and more particularly of the *Saracens*. The *Turks* alſo have frequently made Deſcents here, and ſettled themſelves for ſome time. The other Cities of this Province are *Lecci* or *Lecce*, *Aletium* (which is the faireſt and largeſt City of all the Country) *Aleſſano*, *Brindiſi*, *Gallipoli*, *Caſtalaneta*, *Taranto*, *Nardo*, *Oſtuni*, *Matera*, and *Oria*. *Otranto* has a famous Haven on the *Adriatick*, towards *Greece*, and is ſituate 45 miles from *Brindiſi* to the S. and 24 from *Gallipoli* to the E. It was taken and pillaged by *Mahomet* IId. but he dying ſoon after, it was retaken by *Alphonſus*, Duke of *Calabria*. But at preſent it is in a better poſture of Defence, being ſecured by a Fortreſs built upon a Rock. From the *Cape of Otranto*, the moſt Eaſtern of *Italy*, the Paſſage into *Greece* is but 60 miles broad. *Petrus Antonius* of *Capua*, Archbiſhop of this City, celebrated a Provincial Synod here in 1567. *Leandre Alberti*.

OTTEWALT, Lat. *Otthonia Sylva*, a noted Foreſt of the *Palatinate*, between the *Main* and the *Necker*. It reaches towards the Confines of *Franconia*, *Gerawer*, and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

OTTOBONI VIII. was a *Venetian* by Birth, being of the Family of *Ottoboni*, his Name *Peter*, and Biſhop of *Parro*. After the Death of the great *Odeſcalchi* or *Innocent* XI. which happened on the 12th. of *Auguſt*, 1689. he was on the 16th. of *October* following, elected into the Papal Chair, and during the time that he held it, was kind to his native Republick, and ſeemed to favour *France*; but that was not long, for he died on the 1ſt. of *February*, 1691. after he had ſat fifteen Months and twenty one Days in S. *Peter*'s Chair, which was not ſupplied till five Months and an half were expired, when Cardinal *Pignatelli*, on *Thurſday* the 12th. of *July*, was elected in his room, being then 76 Years and 4 Months Old, and took the Name of *Innocent* XII. who died *September* the 28th. 1700. The Papal Chair being juſt now vacant.

OTTOCARUS I. King of *Bohemia*, crowned King in 1199 by the Emperor *Philip*, whoſe Intereſt he had vigorouſly eſpouſed; but having offended him by his Divorce, he deprived him of half his Kingdom; whereupon he ſided with *Otho*, the Emperor's Rival. *Spangenberg in Chron.*

OTTOCARUS II. King of *Bohemia*, choſen Duke of *Styria*, he uſurped the *Dutchy* of *Auſtria*, or rather entred upon it in Right of *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, his Queen, and in 1269 got *Carinthia*, which made him ſo arrogant that he refuſed to ſwear Homage to the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Habsburg*, for ſome Lands depending on him in *Bohemia*; whereupon he was ſummoned to appear and give an account of his unjuſt Acquiſitions. But he contemning the Summons, ſent no Body to the Diet to anſwer for him; whereupon the heavy Complaints made againſt him by the Princes, it was voted by common Conſent to ſend Embaſſadors to *Bohemia*, and when theſe returned without any Satisfaction, and told how ill he ſpoke of the Emperor and Princes, they reſolved on a War, and promiſed all neceſſary Aſſiſtance. The Forces being in a readineſs, the Emperor marches into *Auſtria*; whereupon *Ottocarus* doubting the Succeſs of a Battle, and being apprehenſive of the Emperor's Conduct, ſued for Peace, conſented to part with *Auſtria*, and in ſight of both Armies, upon his Knees ſwore Homage to *Rodolphus*, for *Bohemia* and his other Poſſeſſions; but his Wife and ſome turbulent Men checking him for ſo unworthy an Action, he broke the Peace and invaded *Auſtria* with a powerful Army. The Emperor takes the Field to meet him, and having joined his *German* and *Hungarian* Troops, defeated *Ottocarus* his Army, and killed himſelf. This happen'd in 1278. *Æneas Sylvius Hiſt. Bohem. Bonfin. Decad. Hoffman.*

OTTOMAN, the reputed Son of *Ibrahim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, became a *Dominican* Friar. He was taken with the *Sultana*, his Mother, by a *French* Knight of *Malta*, in 1644, between the Iſland of *Rhodes* and *Alexandria*, in their way to *Mecha*. Some who deny him to have been the *Sultan*'s Son, tell the Story of his being taken, and the Occaſion of it, thus: *Tumbel Aga*, who was the *Kuſlir Agaſi*, that is, the Eunuch who has Charge in chief of all the *Sultan*'s Women kept in the *Seraglio*, having purchaſed a moſt beautiful Slave of a *Perſian* called *Sciabas*, was ſurprized when he found ſhe was with Child, and that the *Perſians* had put a Trick upon him, in ſelling her for a Maid. The *Aga* vex'd at this Diſappointment, ſends the Slave to his Secretary's Houſe, where ſhe might be brought to Bed. And hearing that ſhe was delivered of a Son, he ſent for the Child, which pleaſed him ſo well, that he adopted him. *Sultan Mahomet* IVth who was depoſed in 1687, being born much about the ſame time, the fair Slave was appointed to be his Nurſe, and continued about two years in the *Seraglio*. *Ibrahim* during this time took a great Affection to the Son of this Slave, and was much more delighted with him, than with his own Son; the *Sultana* was extreamly nettled hereat, and could no longer hide the Averſion ſhe had for the fair Slave, and the *Aga* her Patron, who conceiving that the abſenting of himſelf would be the only way to ſecure him from falling a Victim to a female Revenge, deſired Permiſſion of the *Sultan* to take a Voyage to *Mecha*, and to ſpend the reſt of his days in *Egypt*: which having obtained, he embarked himſelf with his Treaſures which were very great, with his Slave, and adopted Son, on the Fleet bound for *Alexandria*, conſiſting of a great Galleon, two Men of War, and ſeven Saicks. Foul Weather forced them into *Rhodes*, but the Wind coming fair again, they purſued their Courſe towards *Alexandria*, and in the way met with ſix Gallies of *Malta*, very well arm'd and provided. After a bloody Fight, and a ſtout Reſiſtance on the *Turks* ſide, the Chriſtians remained Victorious, who found in the great Veſſel, all the Gold, Silver, and precious Stones which the *Aga* had laid up during the Reign of three Emperors, beſides this Eunuch, his Slave, and his Son, there were alſo 380 Slaves, all which Booty was conveighed to *Malta*, and received with great Rejoycings. They reported that the Son of the fair Slave was one of the *Sultan*'s Sons, who ſent him to *Mecha*, to be circumcis'd there. The great Maſter of *Malta* received him as ſuch, and he was educated accordingly for ſome years at the Expences of that Body. But foraſmuch as in proceſs of time People began to doubt of his Quality, they perſuaded him to turn Friar; whereupon he took the Habit of the *Dominican* Order, and was called Father *Ottoman*. *Ibrahim*, who had loved this Boy with the greateſt tenderneſs, enraged at his being taken by the Knights, vow'd the Ruin of *Malta*: And being no leſs offended at the *Venetians*, who by their Treaty with him were obliged to keep the Sea clear, the following year he diſcharged his Fury againſt them, and began the War of *Candia*, which laſted from 1645 to 1669, when that Iſland was taken by the *Turks*. *Ricaut's Hiſtory of the late Emperors of the Turks.*

OVATION was an inferior ſort of *Triumph*, which the *Romans* allowed the Generals of their Army, when the Victory they had obtained was not very conſiderable, or when the War had not been declar'd according to form of Law. He who thus triumphed, entered the City on Foot, or on Horſe-back, according to the Opinion of ſome Hiſtorians, and had a Myrtle Crown upon his Head, that Tree being conſecrated to *Venus*: wherefore *Marcus Craſſus* having the Honour of an Ovation decreed him, deſired it, as a ſpecial Favour of the Senate to be allowed a Lawrel Crown inſtead of one of Myrtle. The Party triumphing made his Entry with Flutes and not with Trumpets, neither were they attired with an embroidered Robe, as thoſe who had the Honour of the great Triumph, and was only accompanied by the Senators, and followed by his Army, They gave to this Triumph the Name *Ovation*, becauſe the General when he came to the Capitol offered a Sheep, whereas in the grand Triumph he ſacrificed a Bull. The firſt that triumphed in this manner was *P. Poſthumius Tubertus*, for his Victory over the *Sabines*, about 250. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſ. Hiſt. Rom. Roſin.*

OUDENARD, Lat. *Aldenardum*, a Town in *Flanders* of great Strength, divided by the *Scheld* in two parts, and ſecured by a Caſtle, which is joined to the Town by a Bridge over that River. It lies five Leagues from *Ghendt*, and ſix from *Tournay*. This is a rich Place, and drives a great Trade by the Manufacture of Tapeſtry which flouriſheth here. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1658, and reſtored by the *Pyrenæan Treaty*, and retaken by them again in 1667, beſieged without Succeſs by the *Spaniards* in 1674, but by the Peace at *Nimeguen* reſtored to them in 1679

OUDENBOURG, a little Town of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*, it ſtands five miles S. E. of *Oſtend*, and ten W. of *Bruges*. Long. 22. 10. Lat. 51. 15.

OUDIN *(Cæſar)* Secretary and Interpreter of foreign Languages to *Henry* IVth. of *France*, who alſo made uſe of him in ſeveral Negotiations abroad. We have diverſe Pieces of his wherein he hath done good Service to the publick, viz. *Tranſlations*, *Grammars*, and *Dictionaries*. He died the 1ſt. of *October*, 1625. *Antony Oudin*, his eldeſt Son, was not inferiour to his Father for skill in foreign Languages, and ſerved *Lewis* XIIIth. in the ſame quality as his Father had ſerved *Henry* IVth. who alſo employed him in Negotiations abroad. And at his Return to *Paris*, in 1651, he was the preſent King's Maſter for the *Italian* Tongue.

OUDOCEUS, third Biſhop of *Landaff*, flouriſh'd in the Year 560, in which year, he conven'd his Clergy, and Abbots of his Dioceſs, and in a full Synod, ſolemnly excommunicated *Mouricus* King of *Glamorganſhire*, for his perfidious Murder of *Cynetus*: The King continu'd two year under the Excommunication, but then, being touch'd with Remorſe, came in Tears to the Biſhop *Oudoceus*, and deſir'd to be reſtor'd to Communion; upon which, the Biſhop put him under Penance, letting him underſtand, That he was oblig'd to make Reparation to God and the Church, by more than ordinary Rigours and Performances in Faſting, Prayer, and charitable Diſtributions; to all which Conditions the King willingly ſubmitted. *Spelman Concil. Vol. 1. pag. 62.*

OVERBOROUGH, now a ſmall Village, has been formerly a great City, as appears by divers Monuments, engraven Stones, Pavements of ſquare Chequer-work and pieces of *Roman* Coin digged up in the Neighbourhood. It ſtands upon the *Lace* in *Lancaſhire*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Bremetonicum* of the Ancients. *Camb. Brit.*

OVERBURY (Sir *Thomas*) Son to Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, one of the Judges of the *Marches*, was born at *Boſton*, on the Hill in *Glouceſterſhire*, bred in *Oxford*, where he became a moſt accompliſh'd Gentleman, which the Happineſs of his Pen both in Poetry and Proſe do clearly ſhew. In the latter he was the firſt Writer of Characters in our Nation. He was much in the Earl of *Somerſet*'s favour, until he diſguſted that Favourite, by diſſuading him from keeping Company with a Lady, Wife of another Perſon of Honour. Soon after King *James* deſigned him Embaſſador to *Ruſſia*; but his falſe Friends perſuaded him to decline the Employment, as no better than an honourable Grave. That it was better to lie ſome days in the Tower, than more months in a worſe Priſon; a Ship by Sea, and a barbarous cold Country by Land. Beſides, they poſſeſs'd him that within a ſmall time the King ſhould be wrought to a good opinion of him; but he who willingly goes into a Priſon in hopes to come eaſily out of it, may ſtay therein ſo long till he be too late convinced of his Error. Whilſt Sir *Thomas* was in the Tower his Refuſal was repreſented to the King as an Aſt of high Contempt, and his ſtriſt Reſtraint gave his Enemies full liberty to practiſe his Death, which was performed by Poiſon, in 1615. This coſt ſome a violent, and others a Civil Death as being deprived of their Offices. The Kings affection grew cold to the Earl of *Somerſet*, who being condemned, was baniſhed the Court. *Fullers Worthyes.*

OVER-YSSEL, Lat. *Tranſ-Iſſulana*, a Province of the *United Netherlands*, towards *Germany*, ſo called from its ſituation beyond the River *Yſſel*, Lat. *Iſala*, to which the *Rhine* communicates part of its Waters, by means of *Druſus* his Chanel. This Province is divided into three parts, *viz.* the *Drent*. the *Sallant*, and the *Twente*, being bounded on the Eaſt, by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, on the North by *Friezland* and *Groeningen*, on the W. and S. by the *Zuider-Zee*, and *Guelderland*. The chief Cities of it are, *Campen*, *Deventer*, *Zwoll*, *Coevorden*, *Oldenzeel*, *Haſſelt*, *Steenwyck*, *Block-Ziel*, *Vollen-hoven*, &c. This Country formerly belong'd to the Biſhops of *Utrecht*; but *Henry* of *Bavaria* parted with it to *Charles* Vth. in 1527. It revolted in 1582 from *Spain*, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672, it was over-run by the *French* who were forced thence two years after. *Pontus Heuterus de reb. Belg. Junius, Guicciardin.*

OUGHTRED *(William)* was born at *Eaton*, about the Year 1573. and educated at the School of that Place. He gives a brief recital of his poor, laborious and painful life (as he expreſſes it) in an Apologetical Epiſtle to the Engliſh Gentry, which he thought himſelf obliged to write, in anſwer to one *Delamain*, (a Pretender to Mathematicks) who had made unjuſt Reflections upon him; from which Account ſome part of what follows is taken. From *Eaton* School he was removed to K's College in *Cambridge*, of which Society he was a Member about 11 or 12 Years. The time which could be ſpared there from the uſual Academical Studies, he imploy'd upon the Mathematical Sciences; and by inciting, aſſiſting, and inſtructing others, he brought many to Fancy that noble and uſeful part of Learning. He was made *Presbyter* by Doctor *Bilſon*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and was Beneficed at *Alderbury*, near *Guilford* in *Surry*, of which Rectory he was in Poſſeſſion many Years, and where (as is ſuppoſed) he died, and was buried. In that Place, for his Recreations, he uſed Diverſities of Studies, as appears by his Books printed, and by his MSS of divers kinds; in Phyſick, Chymiſtry, *&c.* He lived to a very great Age, about Fourſcore and ſeven Years, and died about the beginning of *May*, 1660; and the Circumſtance of his dying was ſuch a Proof of his Loyalty to his King, as there is hardly the like Inſtance to be found; for upon hearing the News of the Vote at *Weſtminſter*, which paſſed *May* the 1ſt. for Reſtoring King *Charles* the Second, he expired in a ſudden Extaſie of Joy. This is what Doctor *Wallis* has recorded of him in his Treatiſe of *Algebra* (in Engliſh) chap. 30. In which Book, as well as in other Works of his, he pays a great regard to his Memory, acknowledging on all Occaſions, how much he profited by, and how much he owes to that great Man's Books and Converſation; particularly he does this in many Latin Epiſtles to him upon ſeveral important Points in that Learning, wherein both thoſe Perſons have been ſo wonderfully Eminent. This is the leaſt that could be ſaid of that Great Man, and is far leſs than ought to be ſaid of one who has deſerved ſo well, in that Learning eſpecially, which had lain ſo long neglected, and to which he gave a new Life, and a new Form too; reſtoring it to ſuch Maturity in ſo little a Compaſs of Time and Precepts, as would have been thought by any conſidering Perſon, to be the Work of many Ages, and Volumes. For a further Account of his Merit, conſult his Books, and what Doctor *Wallis* has ſaid of his *Clavis*, in many Pages of his Treatiſe of *Algebra*; and what others have written of him; particularly they who publiſh'd his Books, at ſeveral times, in their Prefaces to them. His Works are:

I. *Clavis Mathematicæ*, with an Epiſtle Ded. before it, Printed firſt *An.* 1631, under this Title, *Arithmetica in Numeris & Speciebus Inſtitutio, &c.* Sometime after it was publiſh'd by himſelf (and ſeveral times ſince) with the Title of *Clavis Mathematicæ denuo limata, &c.* The Preface to which was made more general; the Book it ſelf throughout much enlarged, and theſe following Treatiſes added:

Æquationum Affectarum Reſolutio: ubi multa de Logarithmorum uſu, &c.
Elementi Decimi Euclidis Declaratio.
De Solidis Regularibus Tractatus.
De Anatociſmo.
Regula Falſi Demonſtrata.
Theorematum Archimedis de Sphærâ & Cylindro Declaratio.
Horologiographia Geometrica.

The Author's Modeſty was ſo great, as to give this Book no other Name, than a *Key to the Mathematicks*; nay, hardly that. In the firſt Edition of it he calls it, *Quaſi Clavis*, &c. Tis a Key indeed to that great Treaſury; but 'tis not barely a Key, but a Treaſure it ſelf. This Inſtitution being not written in the *Synthetical* manner (uſual before that time) nor with tedious Prolixity; but in the Inventive way of *Analyſis*, or with Symbols or Notes of things, inſtead of Words, ſeem'd to many very hard (as he ſays in his Preface) 'But, ſays Doctor *Wallis*, (Chap. '15th. of his *Algebra*) they who find fault with it, as too 'obſcure, have no cauſe; for his Words are always full, 'but not Redundant, and need only a little Attention in 'the Reader, to weigh the Force of every Word, and 'the Syntax of it, and he will then find as much ſaid in a 'few Words, as others are uſed to expreſs in a large Diſ'courſe. And this, when once apprehended, is much 'more eaſily retained, than if it were expreſs'd with the 'Prolixity of ſome other Writers, *&c.* This Book is a Foundation laid, and the Superſtructures of others, if good, owe their Symmetry and Conformity to that: And one may venture to ſay, That whatever ſeems ſince added, or poſſibly ever will be, may be traced back to, and found either plainly expreſs'd, or hinted, or reſulting from the great Idea of *Oughtred*'s Underſtanding, delineated in that Book.

II. *The Circles of Proportion*, and *the Horizontal Inſtrument*, which were printed rather with his Connivence than Conſent, in Engliſh, by one of his Scholars *(Will. Forſter)* from his Latin Papers; and publiſhed in this Form, he would hardly ſhew any value for them; nor indeed for any other Inſtruments of this kind (except the Globe and Sphere) nor would he ſuffer his Scholars to ſpeak of them. This you may ſee more fully in Mr. *Forſter*'s Preface to this Book; but chiefly in his Apologetical Epiſtle, bound uſually with it.

III. *Trigonometria*, Quarto, neither finiſhed nor publiſhed by himſelf, but collected out of his ſcattered Papers; and though he connived at the printing it, yet imperfectly done, as appears by his MSS; and one of the printed Books, corrected by his own Hand.

IV. *Opuſcula*, in Octavo, *Oxon*, 1677. containing Nine Treatiſes, but being poſthumous are defective and faulty, as appears by comparing them with other MS Copies of the Authors own Hand.

OVIAK, a Town of *Crim-Tartary*, on the Weſt-ſide of the *Wolga*, Lat. 51 30. ſeated in a fertile Soil. It was anciently a very fair Town, with a Caſtle which the *Ruſſians* call *Sedom*, alledging, that it was ſwallowed up by reaſon of the Wickedneſs of the People. Here are ſeveral Tombs, and the Ruines of magnificent Structures to be ſeen. *Hackluit.*

P. **OVIDIUS** *Naſo*, was born in 711 of *Rome*, at *Sulmona*, or *Solmona*, anciently called *Sulmo*, a conſiderable City of *Peligni*, in the Conſulſhip of *Hirtius* and *Panſa*; according as he acquaints us in the fifteenth Elegy of his Third Book *Amoris*, he was born a Gentleman. His Inclination from his Youth ſway'd him for Poetry, but by his Father's importunity, was oblig'd to ſtudy the Laws; and ſometime he pleaded at the Bar. But after his Father's Death, he wholly betook himſelf to his beloved Poetry; at which he had ſo pregnant a Faculty, that in that Age, ſo fruitful of great Poets, he was rank'd amongſt the firſt; and was admir'd at the Court of *Auguſtus* for the natural Eaſineſs of his Stile, and the Softneſs and Beauty of his Expreſſion. He was for a time in good eſteem with that Emperor, who afterwards baniſhed him to the Province of *Pontus* in *Aſia*; ſome ſay it was for his making Love to *Julia*, *Auguſtus* his Daughter, whom he courted under the Name of *Corinna*; others ſay, that it was for being too familiar with the Empreſs *Livia*; and that it was for her ſake that he writ his Book *De Arte Amandi*. *Ovid* lived ſeven years in this Exile, and died the firſt of *January*, in the 199th. *Olympiad*, under the Conſulate of *Rufus* and *Flaccus*, that is, in the fourth year of the Reign of *Tiberius*, and the ſeventeenth of *Grace*. *Ovid* writ ſeveral Works, the Character of which are particularly remarkable for Copiouſneſs of Invention, and a graceful and gentile Eaſineſs in his Manner. Thoſe we have are ſufficiently known; but we have loſt ſome, *viz.* his ſix laſt Books of the *Faſti*, and *A Tragedy of Medea*, commended by *Tacitus* and *Quinctilian*, and *A Treatiſe of the Nature of Fiſhes.* See *Senec. Quæſt. Natur. Vell. Paterc. lib.* 2. *Julius Scaliger Lib.* 6. *Poet.*

OVIEDO *(Andrew)* a Spaniſh Jeſuit, born in the 16th. Century. He was ſent into *Æthiopia*, at the Inſtance of *John* III. King of *Portugal*, where he was choſen Patriarch after the Death of Father *John Nonio Barret*, who was one of his Companions. This Jeſuit was a very induſtrious Miſſionary, and died in the Year 1577. As to his Writings, he Tranſlated ſeveral Books into the Ethiopian Language, and writ in Latin, *De Romanæ Eccleſiæ Primatu, deque Erroribus Abaſſinorum. Codinho de Reb. Abaſſ. in Lib.* 3. *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ. &c.*

OVIEDO, Lat. *Ovedum, Ovetum*, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, the Capital of a Country call'd *The Aſturia* of *Oviedo*. It is ſituate between the Mountains, on a ſmall River, five *Spaniſh* Leagues from the Shore of the Ocean to the S. 18 from *Auſtria*, and 16 from *Leon*. It was made a Metropolis in a Council held here in 901, which occaſions ſome to ſay, that it had an immediate dependance on the See of *Rome*. *Oviedo* in former times gave his Name to, and was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Oviedo*, whereof *Pelagius* was the firſt King, about 717, and his Succeſſors bore the Name of it till 913, when *Ordonno* IId. poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Mariana Hiſt. of Spain.*

OULNEY, a Market Town of *Newport* Hundred in the North parts of *Buckingham*, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the River *Ouſe*.

OUNDLE, a Market Town of *Polbrook* Hundred in the N. E. of *Northamptonſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Nyne*, over which it has two Bridges, with a fair Church, a Free-School, and Almshouſe. But more particularly noted for its Drumingwell, generally thought to be the Fore-runner of War, or the Death of ſome great Perſon, as by a late Printed Account of this Prodigy appears. This Well ſupplies four Families with Water, which is good at all times, whether Druming or not. It has been once emptied, to find out the cauſe of the Noiſe; but the Man that went to the bottom could perceive nothing, but only heard a Noiſe above him. It's not unlike the beating of a March, uncertain in its continuance, ſometimes laſting but a ſhort while, at other times a Week, or longer; nor is it always heard at the ſame diſtance.

OUNSBURY, or *Roſeberry-Toping*, a Hill in *Yorkſhire*, of extraordinary height, whence is a delicate Proſpect into the Country, and from a huge Rock on the Top of it flows a Spring, whoſe Waters cure Diſeaſes of the Eyes. *Cambd. Brit.*

OURQUE, a Town in *Portugal* famous for a ſignal Victory obtained there by *Alphonſo* againſt five *Mooriſh* Kings, in 1256.

OURTESE, or *Orthes*, in Lat. *Orteſium*, a Town of *Bearn*, upon the River *L'gar d'Pau & Bajonne*. There was at this Town a Publick School for the uſe of French Proteſtants, till the Year 1685.

OUSE. There are three Rivers of this Name in *England*; one called the great *Ouſe*, which riſes in the South Borders of *Northamptonſhire*, from whence it runs through the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, where it diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea. In the firſt it waters *Brackly* in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Buckingham*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Newport* and *Oulney*; in *Bedfordſhire*, *Bedford*; in *Huntingtonſhire*, S. *Neots*, *Huntington*, and S. *Ives* in *Cambridgeſhire*; in *Norfolk*, *Downham* and *Kings-Lyn*. Another called *The little Ouſe*, which runs from Eaſt to Weſt into the former, parting all along *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and upon which *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and *Brandon* in *Suffolk* are ſeated. The third *Ouſe* is in *Yorkſhire*, which runs through *York* and falls into the *Humber*.

OWAR, Lat. *Ovaria*, a City of the upper *Hungary*, at the foot of the Mountains which ſeparate it from *Poland*. It is ſituate upon the River *Nag*, above *Tranſchin*. Some Authors confound this Place with *Arva*, which lies above it, and is Capital of a County of the ſame Name.

OWEN, a Welſhman, Son to *Cardugan ap Blethm*, one of the greateſt Men in *Wales*, being a headſtrong young Man, he made continual Incurſions upon the *Engliſh* and *Flemmings*, for which his Fathers Eſtate was Confiſcated, and he conſtrain'd to fly into *Ireland*; but being reſtored again to their Inheritance, *Owen* began a new Rebellion, and was ſlain by the Caſtellan of *Pembroke* whoſe Wife he had raviſhed. This was in the time of King *Hen.* I. *Camb. Br.*

OWEN, *(John)* Son to *Hen. Owen*, Vicar of *Stadham* near *Watlington* in *Oxfordſhire*, was bred in *Queens* College in *Oxon*, made Maſter of Arts in 1635. and not long after entred into Orders according to the Church of *England*; but in the Parliment times he preached againſt Biſhop's, Ceremonies, *&c.* He was afterwards Miniſter of *Fordham* in *Eſſex*, and then of *Coggeſhall* in that ſame County. In the latter end of 1648, he applauded the Regicides in his Sermons, Juſtified the Murther of the King, and Preach'd againſt King *Charles* IId. and all the Loyal Party. *See a Letter to a Friend concerning ſome of Dr.* Owens *Principles and Practices, Printed at* London *in* 1670. On the 17th. of *Sept.* 1650, he was ſent by the Parliament with the Army into *Scotland*. And on the 18th. of *March* following made Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon*. In 1652 he was made Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity. And afterwards one of the Commiſſioners for planting of Churches. In 1653 he was made D. D. In 1654 he was elected Burgeſs for the Univerſity of *Oxon*, but ſat not long in Parliament. In 1657 he was removed from his Vice-Chancellorſhip. In 1659 he was outed of his Deanry of *Chriſt-Church*. And after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* IId. he preached ſometime in his own Houſe at *Stadham*. And afterwards in a Meeting-houſe at *London* till his Death. He was twice married, and for his ſecond Wife had the Widow of *Tho. d'Oyley*, Eſquire, younger Brother to Sir *John d'Oyley* of *Cheſilhampton* near *Stadham*, Baronet. He was of thoſe commonly called *Independants*; but toward the latter end of his days did ſeveral times declare, that he could willingly comply with *Presbytery*. In his Writings he had an excellent Style, and in Controverſie kept cloſe to his Matter, without perſonal Reflections on his Antagoniſts. He was well verſed in Rabbinical Learning, and in ſhort, an univerſal Scholar, and one of the greateſt Men of the Diſſenters. He was much admired for his Preaching, and writ many things, whereof thoſe of moſt Note are, *A Diſplay of Arminianiſm*, 4°. *Salus Electorum ſanguis Jeſu, againſt univerſal Redemptio*, 4°. *Diatriba de Juſtitia Divina. The Doctrine of the Saints Perſeverance, againſt* John Goodwin, *fol. Vindiciæ Evangelicæ, againſt Socinianiſm, and Vindication of the Teſtimonies of Scripture concerning the Deity and Satisfaction of Chriſt printed with it, as alſo an Anſwer to Mr.* Baxter's *Animadverſions. A Review of the* Annotations *of* H. Grotius, *referring to the Deity and Satisfaction of Chriſt, in anſwer to* H. Hammond. *Pro Sacris Scripturis adverſus hujus temporis fanaticos Exercitationes Apologeticæ*, 8°. *Of the Divine Original, Authority, Self-evidencing Light and Power of the Scripture. Vindication of the Integrity and Purity of the* Hebrew *and* Greek *Text. Conſiderations on the* Prolegomena *and Appendix to the late* Biblia Polyglotta. All printed together againſt Dr. *Brian Walton*. Θεολογούμενα Παντόδαπα, *Sive de Natura, ortu, progreſſu & ſtudio veræ Theologiæ, lib.* 6. 4°. *Exercitations on the Epiſtle to the* Hebrews, &c. *Fol. Truth and Innocence Vindicated, in a ſurvey of a Diſcourſe concerning Eccleſiaſtical Policy, againſt* S. Parker. *A brief Declaration and Vindication of the Doctrine of the* Trinity, 12°. *Diſcourſe concerning the holy Spirit, its Name, Nature, Perſonality, Diſpenſation, Operation and Effects*, Fol. *Exercitations and an Expoſition on the 3d, 4th and 5th Chapters of the* Heb. *The Doctrin of Juſtification by Faith through the imputed Righteouſneſs of Chriſt vindicated*, 4°. *The Church of* Rome *no ſafe Guide.* 4°. *A Continuation of the Expoſition of the* Heb. viz. 6, 7, 8, 9, *and* 10. *Chap.* Fol. *Several Vindications of the* Nonconformiſts *from Schiſm*, beſides abundance of other Pieces. He was alſo concerned in finiſhing the *Annotations on the Bible*, begun by Mr. *Pool*. He died *Aug.* 24. 1683. *Ætat.* 67. at *Eling* near *Acton* in *Middleſex*, and was buried in the Diſſenters Burying-place, having a Monument of Freeſtone erected over his Grave, with a black Marble Plank over it, and a large Inſcription in Latin.

OWEN (*John*) was born in *Caernarvanſhire*. He was educated in *Wickham* School, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxon*, and in 1590 took the Degree of Batchelor of the Civil Law. He afterwards became Schoolmaſter at *Trylegh* near *Monmouth*, and at *Warwick*, in the School founded by King *Henry* the VIIIth. He was a perſon eminently endowed, but eſpecially with a Vein of Poeſie. His Book of *Epigrams* is famous, and noted chiefly for his ingenious Jokes. He was attended with Poverty, the uſual Companion of Poets, but ſupplied by his Countryman and Kinſman Dr. *John Williams* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Lord-Keeper. His *Epigrams* are much eſteem'd beyond Sea, amongſt the Learned, but were put into the *Index Expurgatorius*, by the Church of *Rome*, becauſe of theſe two following Verſes;

An Petrus fuerit Romæ, ſub judice Lis eſt:
Simonem Romæ nemo fuiſſe negat.

And upon that ſame account an Uncle of his, from whom he expected Legacies, ſtruck him out of his Will. He died in 1623, and was buried in S. *Paul's* at *London*, at the charge of Biſhop *Williams* abovementioned, who erected him a Monument with his Effigies, a Shoulder-piece in Braſs crown'd with Lawrel, and ſix Verſes Engraven on it, whereof theſe are two:

Parva tibi Statua eſt, quia parva ſtatura, ſupellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora Liber.

OXENSTIERN (*Axel*) High Chancellor of *Sweden*, and born of one of the chiefeſt Families in that Kingdom; he accompanied the Great *Guſtavus Adolphus* into *Germany*, whoſe principal Miniſter of State he was; and after his Death, at the Battel of *Lutzen* 1632, he had the whole management of the Affairs of *Sweden*, and of their Allies in *Germany*, in quality of Director General: But the Battel of *Nortlingen*, which they loſt in 1634, having much weakned their Party, he was oblig'd to take his Journey through *France* towards his own Country; where he was appointed one of the five Tutors of the Queen of *Sweden*, during her Minority; all Affairs of State being chiefly govern'd by his Counſel, till his Death, which happen'd to him in a very old age. His Son, Count *John Oxenſtiern* was Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary of *Sweden*, at the Treaty of *Munſter*. Count *Gabriel* of *Oxenſtiern* was not long ſince Earl Marſhal of *Sweden*; and Count *Benet* of *Oxenſtiern* is at preſent Lord High Chancellor of that Kingdom.

OXFORD or **OXON**, Lat. *Oxonium*, the chief place of *Oxfordſhire*, a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a famous Univerſity, lies from *London* Weſt North Weſt, and diſtant from it 47 miles; a City finely ſeated for Health, Pleaſure and Plenty, at the Confluence of the *Charwell* and *Iſis*, which does ſo divide it ſelf into Streams that moſt part of the City is incompaſs'd with it. This place is ancient, being firſt built by the old *Britains* and is ſo large and populous, that it now contains thirteen Pariſh Churches, all ſo beautiful, that whether we look on the Uniformity of Private Houſes or Magnificence of the publick Structures, it muſt be allowed to be one of the faireſt Cities in *England*. The Biſhoprick was founded by *Henry* the VIIIth. who endowed it out of the Lands belonging to the diſſolv'd Monaſteries of *Abington* and *Oſney*. It was diſmembred from the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, and had at firſt the Abby Church of *Oſney*, about half a mile from *Oxford*, for its Cathedral, until *Chriſt*'s Church was made one, which happened ſoon after. The Chapter whereof conſiſts of a Dean and eight Prebendaries, for whoſe maintenance, part of the Lands which had been purchaſed by Cardinal *Wolſeley* for the Indowment of *Chriſt*'s College, was by the ſaid King allotted. The Bounds of the Dioceſe extends no farther than the Bounds of the County; wherein, of 195 Pariſhes, 88 are Impropriated. As for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, this may be ſaid in general, That for the Statelineſs of the Schools and Publick Library, the Structure of particular Colleges built of fair and poliſh'd Stone, the liberal Indowments of thoſe Houſes, and notable Incouragements of Induſtry and Learning in the Salary of Profeſſors in moſt Arts and Sciences, it is not to be parallell'd in the Chriſtian World. That *Oxford* was a place of publick Studies before the *Saxon* Conqueſt, is paſt all doubt; but then the Students liv'd in Citizens Houſes having only meeting-places to hear Lectures and Diſputations, as now in many Foreign Univerſities, without any diſtinction of Habit: And when *Oxford* ſhar'd with the reſt of the Land in thoſe common Calamities brought in by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, the Muſes were forc'd to ſhift for 'emſelves, till *Alfred* the Learned *Saxon*, King of *England*, recall'd em hither; who having intirely ſubjected the *Danes*, made it his buſineſs to reſtore this Univerſity and repair its Ruins. The firſt College was by him founded and endowed about the Year 872, and by ſending his own Son to Study there brought many of the Nobility to frequent it: Then there were divers Houſes now called Halls, for Students only to live together in Society as in the Inns of Court or Chancery at *London*. Amongſt which, ſome were in proceſs of time endowed by divers Patrons of Learning; who thought beſt to ſettle, for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houſes, in order to maintain ſuch Students, as by Merit and Worth ſhould from time to time be choſen; and to ſettle large Salaries for Profeſſors to inſtruct 'em, and for a Head to govern 'em according to certain Statutes aand Ordinances made by the ſaid Patrons and Founders. In ſhort, there are in *Oxford* no leſs than eighteen ſuch Colleges beſides ſeven Halls, in which the Students, live with the ſame Diſcipline as thoſe in the Colleges, but upon their own Fortunes, except certain Exhibitions or Annual Penſions annext to one or two of 'em. The Names of the Colleges and their Founders, together with the time of their Foundation, you have in the following Table.

Colleges.	Founded by	*Anno.*
Univerſity	King *Alfred*	872
Baliol	*John Baliol* Knight, and *Deb.* his Wife; this was Father to *Baliol* K. of *Scots*.	1263
Merton	*Walter de Merton* Clerk	1274
Exeter	*Walter Stapleton* Earl of *Exeter*	1316
Oriel	King *Edward* II.	1323
Queen's	*Robert Eaglesfield* Clerk	1340
New College	*William* of *Wickam*, Biſhop of *Winton*	1375
Lincoln	*Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*	1420
All Souls	*Henry Chichely*, Archbp. of *Canterbury*	1437
Magdalen	*William* of *Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*	1459
Brazen Noſe	*William Smith*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Sir *Richard Sutton*.	1513
Corpus Chriſti	*Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Winton*	1516
Chriſt's Church	*King Henry* VIII.	1546
Trinity	Sir *Thomas Pope*	1556
S. *John's*	Sir *Thomas White*	1557
Jeſus	Dr. *Hugh Price*	1571
Wadham	*Nich. Wadham* and *Dorothy* his Wife	1612
Pembroke	*Tho. Tiſdale* Eſq; and *R. Whitwich* Clerk	1624

The Seven Halls are

Magdalen, *Edmund*, *Albon* Halls.
Hart, S. *Mary*, *Gloceſter* Halls.
And, *New Inn.*

To make a particular Deſcription of theſe ſtately Colleges, their Halls, Chapels and Libraries; their excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen; large Revenues, great Salaries for publick Profeſſors; Allowances to the Fellows and to the poor Scholars, *&c.* is a thing not to be expected within the compaſs of this Work. I ſhall only obſerve, That the whole Number of Students living upon the ſaid Revenues, is about one thouſand, and of other Students twice as many, beſides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardners, *&c.* As for the *Bodleian* Library, the New Theatre, the *Muſæum* and Phyſick Garden, which are things of ſpecial note, I referr the Reader to the *New State of* England; as alſo for the manner of taking the Degrees of Batchelor, Maſter and Doctor, and the Government of the Univerſity. But I muſt not omit taking notice, That *Oxford* has been dignified above 500 Years ſucceſſively, with the Title of Earldom, in twenty of the Noble Family of the *Veres*; *Antony de Vere*, the firſt who enjoy'd it, being created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry* the IId. in the Year 1155; in whoſe Line it does continue to this day in the perſon of the Right Honourable *Aubrey de Vere* the preſent Earl of *Oxford*. The Caſtle of *Oxford* was built by *Robert D'Oily*, a *Norman* in 1074. The Town was beſieg'd by the Rebels from *May* the 2d. to *June* the 24th, in 1646, that it ſurrender'd.

OXFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Oxonienſis Comitatus*; one of the moſt delightful Counties in *England*, lies W. N. W. from *London*, betwixt *Warwick* and *Northampton* Shires on the N. *Barkſhire* on the S. *Buckinghamſhire* Eaſtward, and *Gloceſterſhire* Weſtward. And as the *Chiltern-hills* do ſever it in part from *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo do the *Iſis* and the *Thames* divide it from *Barkſhire*. It contains in length from North to South about forty miles, in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt twenty ſix; the whole divided into fourteen Hundreds, wherein are 280 Pariſhes, and fifteen Market Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Gloceſterſhire*, were the *Dobuni* of the ancient *Romans*, the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now making alone the Dioceſs of *Oxford*. It has a pleaſant and temperate Air, a fruitful Soil, and abundance of Corn, Cattle and Paſture. Beſides its bordering River, the *Iſis*, and ſome part of the *Thames*, here are the *Charwell*, *Tame*, *Evenlode* and *Windruſh*, which do not a little contribute to the fertility thereof In the Weſt part of this County, betwixt the Rivers *Evenlode* and *Windruſh*, is the noted Foreſt of *Whichwood*, and ſome miles from it North-eaſtward, is *Woodſtock Park*, where formerly ſtood a Royal Houſe call'ed *Woodſtock-Bower*. Between *Eneſham* and the *Evenlode* is a Monument of huge and unwrought Stone, call'd *Rollrich* Stone, of which in their proper places.

OXNEY, a ſmall *Kentiſh* Iſland on the borders of *Suſſex*, and but few miles Northward of *Rye*. Made an Iſland chiefly by the River *Rother*, which environs it on all ſides, but one that is waſhed by another ſmall River that falls into the *Rother*.

OXUS, a River of *Aſia* which riſes in the Mountains of *Parapomiſus* in the *Indies*, falls into the *Ardac*, which runs to the North, then paſſes under ground, and falls into the Lake *Kathai*.

OZACA, a great City of *Japan*, in the Iſland of *Niphon*, with a Splendid Caſtle belonging to the King, built ſome few Years ſince, near the Sea. This Iſland is in a very large Bay of the Province *Jetzeſena*, and the City ſtands in the middle of the Iſland, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the N. E.

OZILIA, an Iſland in the *Baltick*, on the Coaſt of *Livonia*, which has two great Towns in it, *Sonneburg* and *Arenburg*. The Knights of *Livonia* put this Iſland into the hands of the King of *Denmark* in 1584, and his Brother *Magnus* was Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

OZMEN, the XXIIId. *Caliph* of *Egypt* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, began to reign in 865, after the death of *Memon*. The *Perſians* rebell'd againſt him, but he ſoon ſubdued, and reduc'd them to their Obedience. But at the aſſault of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, he receiv'd a wound whereof he died *A. C.* 873.

OZURGHETI, Lat. *Ozurietum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel* in *Georgia*, and the King's Reſidence.

OZWIECZIN, Lat. *Ozviecinum*, a Town of *Leſſer Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Cracovia*, ſituate upon the *Viſtula*, where it receives the *Sala* ſcarce three *Poliſh* miles from *Sileſia*, and about 7 Weſt of *Cracovia*. It has a Timber Caſtle ſeated in a Moraſs, and is honour'd with the Title of Dukedom. It return'd to the Crown of *Poland* in 1654, after it had been ſeveral Years annex'd to *Sileſia*.

P.

P Is one of the Mutes, and hath no Aſpiration except in words originally *Greek*, as, *Phaeton Philotas*. It is ſometimes changed into B, as *Byrrhus*, *Balatium*, for *Pyrrhus*, *Palatium*. The Ancienes uſed this Letter, either to ſignifie the People, or Part of any thing.

PAAW *(Peter)* in Lat. *Pavius*, a Phyſick Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He travelled into *France*, *Italy*, and *Denmark*, to accompliſh himſelf in his Profeſſion; and died at *Leyden*, in 1617. His Works are *De Exercitiis*, *Lacticiniis & Bellariis. De Oſſibus. De Vulneribus Capitis*, *&c.* He likewiſe publiſh'd a Treatiſe of *Galen*, *De Cibis boni & mali Succi*, with Notes. *Meurſius. Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. &c.*

PACAMORES, People of *Peru* in the South part of *America*, dwelling on the River *Marragon* or *Xauxa*, where it falls into that of the *Amazons*, according to *Peter Texeira.*

PACHACAMA, a famous, fruitful, and pleaſant Valley in *Peru*, four Leagues from *Lima*, formerly beautified with a magnificent Temple, built and dedicated to the Creator of the Univerſe by the *Inca*'s or Emperors of *Peru*. Such immenſe Treaſures had been therein laid up, that *Ferdinando Pizarros* is ſaid to have found 900000 Ducats in it, tho' 400 luſty Salvages had taken away as much as they could carry, and the *Spaniſh* Soldiers had alſo pillaged it before he came. The *Spaniards* did cruelly torture the Natives, but could not extort a diſcovery of any hidden Treaſure. This Valley is different from that of *Lima* mentioned in its proper Place. *De Laet. Hiſtorie de Noveau Monde.*

PACHACAMAC, the Name by which thoſe of *Peru* call God the Creator of the World, beſides whom they worſhipped the Sun, and many other imaginary Deities. *Pachacamac*'s principal Temple was that above mentioned in *Pachacama*, the Ruins of which ſtately Structure do yet demonſtrate its quondam Magnificence and prodigious Greatneſs. The *Peruvians* had therein ſeveral Idols, by whom the Devil gave Reſponſes. But they had ſo great a Veneration for *Pachacamac*, that they offered him what they eſteemed moſt precious, and durſt not look upon him, ſo that even their Prieſts and Kings entered his Temple with their Backs towards his Altar, and came out again without daring to turn about. *Jovet. Hiſtorie de Religions.*

PACHIMERES, an Hiſtorian of the XIIIth. Age, in the Reigns of the Emperors *Michael Palæologus* and his Succeſſor *Andronicus*. His Hiſtory obtains the more Credit becauſe of his Quality and Knowledge of Affairs, having born great Offices both in Church and State. It continues the *Conſtantinopolitan* or *Byzantine* Hiſtory betwixt *Nicetas* and *Cantacuzenus*. His Stile is obſcure, but the Hiſtory pleaſant, very particular, and full of Judicious Reflections. It was tranſlated into *Latin* by *Poſſin* the Jeſuit, in 1666. *Memories Scavans.*

St. **PACHOMIUS**, was born an Heathen, and carried Arms under *Licinius* or *Maxentius*, being about twenty Years of Age, he was ſo convinc'd by the Charity of ſome Chriſtians, that he embrac'd their Religion, became Diſciple to *Palæmon* the Hermit, afterwards Abbot of *Tabenne* in *Egypt*, and Founder of an Order. He flouriſhed in the IVth. Century, and died in *May* 350 or360. He built divers Monaſteries, and as ſome Authors ſay, receiv'd the Rules of his Order from an Angel, and had ſo much Faith as to tread upon Serpents, and command Crocodiles to carry him over the *Nile* as he had occaſion *Gennad. cap.* 7. *de vir. illuſtr. Bellarm. Baron.* Another of that Name was Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, choſen againſt his Will in 1500, and lived till 1513.

St. **PACIAN**, a *Spaniſh* Grandee, who after his Converſion to Chriſtianity was Biſhop of *Barcelona*. He flouriſhed under the Emperor *Valens*, and died in the Reign of *Theodoſius* in 380 or 388. He was contemporary with St. *Jerom*, who ſays, he was famous for his exemplary Life, his Elocution, and Learning. There are extant of his, an Exhortation to Repentance, Letters againſt the *Novatians*, and a little Treatiſe of Baptiſm. St. *Jerom* dedicates his Book, *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis*, to his Son *Dexter*, who was then *Præfectus Prætorio. St. Jerom.cap* .106. *Catal. Baron. Annal.*

PACIFICATION. By this word the *French* underſtand the ſeveral Edicts granted by their Kings to the Proteſtants for appeaſing the Commotions occaſioned by their Perſecution, after they had attempted by many ſevere Edicts to ſtifle the Reformation in its Birth, *viz.* Thoſe by *Francis* the Iſt. *Jan.* 29. 1534, and in 1540, renewed by *Hen.* the IId. *November* 19. 1549, and *June* 27. 1551. and that by *Charles* the IXth. *July* 1561; but Troubles increaſing thereupon, he revok'd it, and granted the firſt Edict of Pacification in *January* 1562, permitting the free Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion near all Cities and Towns in the Realm. The Parliaments demurr'd ſome time upon the Verification of this Edict; particularly that of *Paris*, who did not verifie it till after two Letters Mandatory from the King; and then, not without a Proteſtation that they did it out of neceſſity, but not to approve the Reformation. *March* 19. 1563, *Charles* the IXth. granted a ſecond Edict of Pacification at *Amboiſe*, permitting the free Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion in the Houſes of Gentlemen and Lords High-Juſticiaries, (or thoſe that had the Power of Life and Death) to their Families and Dependants only; and allowing other Proteſtants to have their Sermons in ſuch Towns as they had them in before the 7th. of *March*, ordering them, nevertheleſs, to quit the Churches which they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of during the Troubles. Another, called the Edict of *Lonjumeau*, ordering the Execution of that of *Amboiſe* was publiſh'd *March* 27. 1558, after a Treaty of Peace. This Pacification was but of ſhort continuance, for *Charles* IXth. perceiving a general Inſurrection, made by the *Hugonots*, by another Edict at St. *Maur*, *September* 1568, revoked the ſaid Edicts, forbad the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion, and commanded all the Miniſters to depart the Kingdom in fifteen days. At the ſame time he emitted a Declaration, that he would entertain no Proteſtants in any Offices belonging to Courts of Juſtice, or the Revenue. Yet on the 8th. of *Auguſt* 1570 he made Peace with them again, and publiſh'd an Edict on the 11th allowing the Lords High-Juſticiaries to have Sermons in their Houſes for all comers, and granting other Proteſtants two publick Exerciſes in each Government, and the continuance of the ſame where they had it before the 1ſt. of *Auguſt*; and four Cautionary Towns, to wit, *Rochell*, *Montauban*, *Cognac*, and *La Charité*, to be a Place of Security for 'em during the ſpace of two Years; but in *Auguſt* 1572 he authoriſed the *Bartholomew* Maſſacre, and on the 27th. of that Month declared his Reaſons for it in Parliament; and at the ſame time iſſued a Declaration, forbidding the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion; and on the 28th. writ to all the Governours of Provinces, adviſing them, That he would ſuffer no other but the Romiſh Religion. In *April* 1576 *Henry* the IIId. made Peace with the Proteſtants, and the Edict of Pacification was publiſhed in Parliament *May* 14th. permitting them to build Churches and have publick Sermons where they would, without reſtriction as to time, perſons or places; granting them alſo Courts of Juſtice of half Papiſts, half Proteſtants, and eight Cautionary Towns, *viz. Aiguemortes* and *Beaucaire* in *Languedoc*, *Perigueux* and *Le Mas de Verdune* in *Guienne*, *Nions* and *Serres* in *Dauphine*, *Iſſoire* in *Auvergne*, and *Seyne la grand Tour* in *Provence*. The *Guiſian* Faction being enraged at this general Liberty, begun their League at *Peronne* for defence of the Catholick Religion as they pretended; and became ſo formidable, that it obliged *Henry* the IIId. to aſſemble the States of the Kingdom at *Blois* in *December* 1576, where it was enacted, That there ſhould be but one Religion in *France*, and that the Proteſtant Miniſters ſhould be all baniſh'd. The King aſſented, and proteſted in the Aſſembly, That he would maintain the Roman Catholick Religion, baniſh the Reformed Miniſters, and exclude all Proteſtants from Offices in the Courts of Juſtice, or his own Houſhold; declaring, That he was conſtrained to publiſh the Edict of 1576, to diſengage his Brother the Duke of *Alençon* from the Intereſts of the Proteſtants, and to clear the Kingdom of Strangers. In 1577, the King, willing to pacifie the Troubles, ſent his Deputies to *Bergerac*, where a Peace was concluded *September* the 17th. and the Articles carried to him at *Poictiers*; whereupon the Edict of *September* was paſs'd, and publiſh'd in the Parliament of *Paris*, *October* 8th granting the ſame Liberty to the Reformed which they had before, except, that it limited the publick Exerciſe of their Worſhip to the places wherein the ſame was exerciſed *September* 17th. By this Edict, they had the Privilege of *Chambres mi-partes*, and eight places of ſecurity for the ſpace of ſix Years. In *July* 1585, the League obliged him to publiſh another, called, the Edict of the Reunion, which revoked all the former granted to the Proteſtants, ordering their Miniſters to depart the Kingdom in a Month, and all others in ſix Months, if they did not turn Papiſts. In *October* next the Leaguers obtain'd a ſecond Edict of Reunion yet more rigorous, allowing the Reformed but fifteen days, wherein they were either to abandon their Religion or the Kingdom. In *July* 1588, the Leaguers obliged him to a third Edict, importing, That all his Subjects ſhould be reunited to the Church of *Rome*; and that after his death, none ſhould be received as King who did not profeſs that Religion. But *Henry* the IVth. coming to the Crown, he publiſh'd a Declaration at *Mante*, *July* 4. 1591, which aboliſh'd the ſaid Edicts of Reunion, and ordered the Execution of that at *Poictiers* 1577. This Declaration was verified in the Parliament at *Chalons* on the 24th. of *July*, but the Troubles prevented the Verification of it at the Parliaments of other Provinces, ſo that the Proteſtants had not the free Exerciſe of their Religion in any place but where they were Maſters, and had baniſh'd the *Romiſh* Religion. The laſt of *April* 1598, the King publiſhed a new Edict of Pacification at *Nants*, granting the Proteſtants the free Exerciſe of their Religion in all places where they had the ſame in 1596 and 1597, and one Exerciſe in each Bailiwick; and at two Leagues diſtance from principal Towns, in which the publick exerciſe of the Religion could not be eſtabliſh'd without trouble. This Edict of *Nants* was confirm'd by *Lewis* the XIIIth. in 1610, and *Lewis* XIVth. in 1652; but he entirely aboliſh'd both that and the Edict of *Niſmes* in 1685. *Soulier Hiſt. des Edicts de Pacification, &c.*

PACIFICK *Ocean*. See **OCEAN**.

PACIFICKS or **PEACE-MAKERS**, the Name given to thoſe of the Vth. Century, who conform'd to the *Henoticon* of the Emperor *Zeno*, being an Accommodation betwixt thoſe then called Catholicks and Erroneous. *Evagr. lib.* 3. *Baronius A. C* 482, *n.* 25. Some Anabaptiſts of the XVIth. Century, were alſo called by this Name.

PACIMONTANUS *(Balthazar)* of *Zurick*, turn'd Anabaptiſt, which he recanted for fear of puniſhment, but not cordially. He afterwards retired into *Moravia*, where he was taken for preaching that Doctrine, and burnt at *Vienna* in 1525. *Prateol. Sponde An. Chriſt.* 1525.

PACIUS *(Julius)* Knight of S. *Mark*, a Philoſopher and Lawyer, Brother to *Fabius Pacius* the great Phyſician. He was born at *Vicenza* in *Italy*, *An.* 1550. He compoſed a Treatiſe of Arithmetick at thirteen Years of Age. He was well vers'd in all the Liberal Arts and Oriental Tongues. He Epitomiz'd the Secrets of *Riamond Lullus*'s Arts, and practis'd the ſame very happily. The Biſhop of *Vicenza* having odered to ſeize him for reading prohibited Books, he retir'd to *Switzerland*, where he became famous, and was called thence to be profeſſor of Philoſophy at *Heydelburg*. He named himſelf *Beriga*, the Name of a Country Houſe belonging to his Family. His Curioſity induced him to travel through *Germany* as far as *Hungary*, where he taught the Civil Law. At his return the Duke of *Bouillon* called him to his new Univerſity of *Sedan*, to which the Character of *Pacius* gave a Reputation. Being chaſed thence by the fury of the War, he went to *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, and from thence to *Montpelier*, where he was made Profeſſor of the Civil Law. On the account of the great Monſieur *Peireſc*, who came to ſee him there, he went to read at *Aix* in *Provence*, and from that Univerſity to *Valence* in *Dauphine*, where he had greater Advantage. His Merit ſpread his Fame throughout all *Europe*, ſo that he was offer'd a Profeſſor's Chair at *Leyden*, *Piſa*, and *Padoua*, but choſe the laſt. He was honourably viſited in all Towns through which he paſs'd. The Republick of *Venice* honoured him with the Order of S. *Mark*, and his Son with a Profeſſors Chair, which he fill'd with Honour. The Father, on the earneſt deſire of his Family, which he left at *Valence*, return'd thither, where he continued his ordinary Exerciſes, and died in 1635, aged 85. This ingenious Diſtich was made on him;

Itala dat cunas, tellus Germanica famam,
Gallica Jus civis; dic mihi quæ patria?

Beſides ſeveral Books of Philoſophy and *Ariſtotle*'s Works, which he publiſh'd in Greek and Latin with Commentaries, he writ many Volumes of the Law, &c. *De Contractibus Trac.* 6. *Comm. ad Tit. Cod. De Rebus Creditis, ſeu Obligationibus quæ re-contrahuntur. Centuriæ aliquot. Iſagoge in Inſtitut. Imper. lib.* 4. *Notæ in eaſdem. Epitome Juris. In Decretales lib.* 5. *De Juris Methodo, lib.* 2. *Synopſis Juris Civil. Comm. ad lib.* 4. *Cod. De Oblig. & de Rebus Creditis. De Jure Maris Adriatici. De Arte Lulliana. Oeconomia Juris. Com. in Tit. de Pactis & Tranſactionibus. Analyſis* 5. *Partis digeſti. Picturæ* 2. *de Gradibus ſecundum Jus Civile & Canonicum. Edictio Corporis Juris Civilis cum Notis & Legum Argumentis. De Gradibus Affinitatis. Gaſſend. Thomaſin. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

PACORUS, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Orodes* and Succeſſor to his Brother *Mithridates*. He ſignaliz'd his Courage in the Defeat of *Craſſus* in *June*, *An.* 701 of *Rome*, having afterwards join'd with young *Antigonus*, with *Labienus* a Partiſan of *Pompey*'s, and laſtly with *Caſſius* and *Brutus*, he made himſelf formidable by ravaging *Syria* and *Judæa*, but his Troops were at laſt defeated, and himſelf kill'd by *Ventidius*, *An.* 715 of *Rome*, and 39 Years before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 14. *c.* 23. *Juſtin. lib.* 42.

PACTOLUS, a River of *Lydia*, now called *Sarabat*, fam'd by the Poets for its Golden Sand. It riſes in Mount *Tmolus*, paſſes by *Sardis*, and falls into *Hermus*.

PADÆ, a People of the fartheſt parts of *India*, who devour their Sick. *Tibullus. Herodotus.*

PADERBORN, a Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, called in Latin *Paderborna*, *Padeburna*, and *Paderborna*, having a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Elector of *Mentz*. The Biſhop is a Temporal Lord of this City and Dioceſs, which contains *Brackel*, *Warburg*, &c. and is ſituate betwixt the Dutchies of *Brunſwick*, *Weſtphalia*, the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, and the Country of *Heſſe Caſſel*, &c. His Reſidence is at the Caſtle of *Newhaus*, which is ſtronger than the Town of *Paderborn*. *Charlemaign* held a Parliament in this City *Anno* 777, and is ſaid to have founded the Biſhoprick, and built the Cathedral, erecting the Altar upon the Fountain of the River *Pade*, which ſome Monkiſh Hiſtorians pretend to have iſſued Miraculouſly from a Hole made by one of the Emperor's Tent Staves, his Army being in great diſtreſs for want of Water, as marching againſt the Heathen *Saxons*. *Hadumar* or *Herimar* was the firſt Biſhop. The Chapter conſiſts of Twenty four Canons, who are not receiv'd till Twenty one Years old; and having been a Year and half in ſome *French* or *Italian* Univerſity. The Diſpoſition of the Canonry belongs to the Pope or the Chapter, for which each have their proper Months. The Town was burnt *Anno* 999, but is now very handſomly and well fortified. It has but little Trade except in Beer, which is very excellent, eſpecially when tranſported. *Warbourg* is the moſt conſiderable Town in the Dioceſs, and yields Twenty thouſand Crowns Annual Revenue. The Arms of the Biſhoprick are *Gules* charg'd with a *Croſs*, *Or*. This Dioceſs boaſts of Twenty four Monuments, the moſt remarkable of which are (1) *Lipſpring*, in Latin *Fontes Luppiæ*, a little Town within a League of *Paderborn*, famous for three Parliaments held by *Charlemaign*, and his obliging the *Saxons* to embrace the Chriſtian Religion there. (2) *Stadtberg*, in Latin *Mons Martis*, a Town on the Borders of the County of *Waldeck*, near the River *Dimel*, formerly called *Eresburg* or *Merſberg*, famous for a magnificent Temple built by the *Saxons* to *Ermenſul* or *Mars*, to whoſe worſhip that Warlike People were peculiarly addicted. His Image was deſtroy'd by *Charlemaign*, and the Temple ſet apart for the worſhip of the true God, *Anno* 799. (3) *Paderborn* it ſelf, a very conſiderable Town, where the ancient *German* Emperors often held their Diets or Parliaments. *Charlemaign* caus'd a great number of *Saxons* to be baptiz'd there, *Anno* 777. Pope *Leo* the IIId. fled thither for ſhelter to the ſaid Emperor, *Anno* 799, and conſecrated the Cathedral, and the Empreſs *Cunegunda* was Crown'd there, *Anno* 1002. (4) *Lugda*, a Town upon the River *Emmer*, where there are Medicinal Fountains which cure many Diſeaſes. (5) The Deſart of *Senda*, famous for the Fountains of the Rivers *Lippe* and *Ems*, and the Defeat of the *Roman* General *Varus* by the *Saxons*. (6) The Fountain of *Bullerborn* near *Oldenbeck* in *Teuteberg Foreſt*, famous for many Ages, becauſe of its running and ſtopping its Courſe by turns, ſometimes running about an hour, and then ſtopping for three, and ſo on till *December* 1630, when it ſtopt its Courſe till 1638, and ſince then hath run regularly as other Fountains. The Stream runs about a League and then falls into Subterranean Caves. (7 and 8) The Medicinal Waters of *Smechten* and *Driburg*, admirable for the Cure of many Diſtempers. *Elſen*, Latin *Aliſo*, is a Town of *Weſtphalia*, about half a League from *Paderborn*: This Fortreſs was built by *Druſus*, Brother to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and Father to *Germanicus*, to facilitate the Conqueſt of the *Sicambri*, in the Year 742 of *Rome*, and 12 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*: 'Tis a Queſtion whether this Fort ſtood where the Village of *Elſen* is now, or at *Neuhaus*, but it is probable that the Area of the Fortification took up all the Ground from *Elſen* to the Place where the Rivers *Alme* and *Lippe* meet, and that the Caſtle or Citadel was built where the Town of *Neuhaus* now ſtands. The Town of *Paderborn* is very much grown out of the Ruins of *Elſen*, the Biſhops having built a Citadel, and a ſtately Palace at *Neuhaus*, where the Old Caſtle ſtood. Further, the Field where *Varus* was defeated, lying between *Paderborn*, *Dethmold*, and *Horne*, is now call'd *Wintfeld*. There are two little Rivers call'd *Rodenbeck* and *Knockembeck*, i. e. the Red River, and the River of *Bones*, becauſe the one was diſcolour'd by thoſe that were ſlain in this Battle, and the other was choak'd up with their Bones. The Spring of the River *Ems*, which the *Germans* call *Emſpring*, is in the Deſart of *Sende*: This River is famous for the Victory *Druſus* gain'd over that part of the *Germans*, call'd *Bructeri*. To conclude, the *Weſer*, in Latin *Viſurgis*, riſes in *Franconia*, and receives the *Dimel* in the Confines of *Weſtphalia*, *Heſs*, and the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. Hiſtorians obſerve, that *Druſus* was the firſt *Roman* General that came up to the *Weſer* to fight the *Cheruſci*, where, upon his marching back, he was in danger of being defeated by the *Sicambri*, near the Town of *Horne*: Near this River *Germanicus*, Son to *Druſus*, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Battle againſt *Arminius*, General of the *Cheruſci*, which was fought in a Place call'd *Idiſtaviſus*. The *Weſer* is likewiſe famous for ſeveral ſucceſsful Battles of the *French* againſt the *Saxons*, particularly for thoſe fought by *Charlemaign* in 743. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, printed 1672. *Paderborn* is forty miles N. W. of *Caſſel*, two and forty S of *Minden*, and fifty two E. of *Munſter*. Lon. 28. 31. Lat. 51. 43.

PADILLA *(Francis)* Profeſſor of Divinity at *Sevile*, was born the latter End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of* Spain, in Two Tomes. *A Chronology of the Councils*, &c. *Ambroſius Morales Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 13. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Script.* &c.

PADISCHAH, the Name by which the Great *Turk* writes himſelf, ſignifying Emperor or Great King. He gives the ſaid Title to no other Potentate but the *French* King, whom he alledges to be his Kinſman, by reaſon of a *French* princeſs, Lady to *Amurath* the IId. and Mother to *Mahomet* the IId, called the *Great*, born in 1428. Her Sepulchre is to be ſeen at *Conſtantinople* by her Son's Moſque. But *Paulus Jovius* ſays, She was a *Servian* Princeſs, and of the *Greek* Church. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PADSTOW, a Market-Town and Haven of *Pider* Hundred in the North parts of *Cornwall*. It lies upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Camel*, within four miles of its fall into the *Severn* Sea, 194 from *London*.

PADUA, a City of *Italy* belonging to the *Venetians*, being a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan to that of *Aquileia*. The *Latins* call it *Patavium*. It is ſaid to be more ancient than *Rome* or *Venice*, and to have been founded by *Antenor*, whoſe Tomb is ſhewed there; but the Inſcription in *Gothick* Characters is Modern. *Livius* and *Virgil* ſay, *Antenor* built the Town, *Virg. lib.* 1. *Æneid.* ſpeaking of *Antenor*, ſays,

Hic tamen ille Urbem Patavi, ſedeſque locavit.

It was afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*, ruin'd by *Attila*, repair'd by *Narſes*, and long under the Dominion of the *Lombards*, whoſe Kingdom being deſtroyed by *Charlemaign*, it flouriſhed under the Kings of *Italy*, had afterwards Princes of it own, and then became a Republick from *Otho* the Iſt. to 1237, that *Ezelin de Romano* took it. After the fall of him and his Family in 1259 the *Carrares* were Lords of *Padua*. The *Venetians* ſubdued it in 1406, and ſtrangled *Francis Carrares* and his two Sons. The Emperor *Maximilian* taking it afterwards, quickly loſt it again, and beſieged it in 1509, but their brave Defence obliged him to raiſe the Siege on the 17th. day. It's ſituated in a very fruitful Country on the River *Brent*, which renders it ſtrong, and the Bulwark of *Venice* on the ſide of *Lombardy*. It is divided into the Old and New Town. The latter has ſtill its Caſtles, Towers, Walls, and Ditches fill'd with the Water of the Rivers *Backiglion* and *Brent*: It has alſo the Cathedral, Univerſity, and Palace of Juſtice a ſuperb Structure, and very Magnificent without. In this place is alſo the fine Library of *Padua*, and a great Hall called *Palagio de Ragione* 180 Foot long, and 40 wide, without any Pillars. It hath four Gates, and over each the Statue of ſome great Man of *Padua*. At the farther end there is a great round Stone called the Stone of Reproach, where Bankrupts uſe to go and ſit. The Portico's of the Houſes ſecure thoſe that walk the Streets from Sun and Rain. In the New Town are the Church and Abbey of S. *Juſtin* and S. *Anthony*, with other ſtately Buildings Sacred and Civil. The Univerſity is thought to have been founded by *Charlemaign*, was re-eſtabliſhed in 1179 and 1222, conſiderably augmented ſince, and always frequented by the Curious of *Europe* for converſe with the Learned in all Sciences. This City is famed for the Birth of *Titus Livius* and many great Men, whoſe Sepulchres are to be ſeen there; as alſo divers Monuments of its Antiquity, as the Ruins of the Amphitheatre, called *Arenes*, *&c.* Here are two Academies of fine Wits, called the *Gli Recoverati* and *Gli Inflammati*. The Garden of the Univerſity is curious and abounds with Simples: But the City is not ſo well inhabited as formerly. Some add, That this was once the bigeſt City of *Italy*, and ſuperiour to *Venice*, on which it now depends, and has the leaſt Liberty of any City in that Republick. The Univerſity is almoſt deſtroyed by the Quarrels of the Scholars, and the Nobility are almoſt extinguiſhed by their mutual Fewds. The *Scaligers* were Lords of this City before the *Carrares*, and the *French* Ambaſſador in 1510 charged the *Venetians* with the Uſurpation of *Padua*, *Vicenza* and *Verona*, which he told them were fees of the Empire. Dr. *Brown* ſays, when he was there, that the City of *Padua* was regularly fortified. *Padua* is ſeventeen miles E. of *Vicenza*, twenty four W. of *Venice*. Lon. 32. 30. Lat. 45. 17. A Council for Reformation of the Church was held here in 1350 by *Guy de Avergue*, Legate to *Clement* the VIth. *Strabo, lib.* 1. *Scardeon. Orig. di Padua.*

PAEZ (*Peter*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, who went into *Æthiopia*, *Anno* 1558, was Confeſſor to the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, and writ a Treatiſe of that Peoples Errors. He died *May* 1622.

PAGANALIA, Feaſts kept in *January* by the Heathens in Country Villages, inſtituted by *Servius Tullius*, the VIth. King of the *Romans*, after he had created the Country *Tribunes*, conſiſting of a certain number of Villages, in each of which an Altar was to be erected for Annual Sacrifice to their Tutelary Gods, whereat all were to aſſiſt and give Preſents in Money, according to their Sex and Age, by which the number of the Inhabitants was diſcovered. The Peaſants preſented Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus*, to obtain plentiful Harveſts. *Dionyſ. Hal. lib.* 4.

PAGANIS (*Hugh*) one of thoſe that begun the Order of the *Templars* about 1118, who were conſecrated as the Regular Canons, and made three Religious Vows before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Baronius Annal.*

PAGANS, in Lat. *Pagani*, from *Pagus*, a Village, were ſo called, not becauſe they retired into the Country, but that when the *Chriſtians* began firſt to preach in *Cities* the Inhabitants of them were converted before that thoſe of the Country could have the means diſpenſed to them. *Vid. Voſſius* upon the Epiſt. of *Pliny* to *Trajan*. The *French* words *Paiſants* and *Payens* have the ſame Original. Hence the Council at *Francford*, *Anno* 742, forbid all Pagan Rites, Sacrifices for the dead, *&c.*

PAGET, the firſt of this Name who attain'd to the Peerage, was *William*, a Perſon of excellent Parts, tho' of low Deſcent, being Son to a Serjeant at Mace in *London*. In the 23th. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was for his great Abilities, made one of the Clerks of the Signet; in the 32d. of that King, Clerk of the Council and Privy Seal, and a little after Clerk of the Parliament for Life. In all which Stations he behaved himſelf with ſo much Prudence, that in the 33d. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was ſent Embaſſador into *France*, and after his Return, made one of the principal Secretaries of State in the 35th; in the 36th, being then Knight, he was one of the Commiſſioners for treating with *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* about advancing King *Henry*'s Intereſt in *Scotland*, that Earl being to marry the King's Niece; he was alſo Commiſſioner in the Treaty of Peace with *France*, and the King, on his Death-Bed, made him one of his Executors. He was of the Privy Council to *Edward* the VIth. and by him ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. to demand Succours againſt the *Scots* and *French*; and *December* the 3d, in the fourth of *Edward* the VIth. being then Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, he was called by Writ to Parliament, by the Name of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudeſert in Com. Staff.* and on the 19th. of *January* following, had his ſolemn Creation, and was afterwards ſent again to treat of a Peace with *France*. In the fifth of *Edward* the VIth. upon the fall of the Duke of *Somerſet* he was ſent to the *Tower* upon an Accuſation of deſigning the Murther of ſome Nobleman (at *Paget-houſe*, called afterwards *Eſſex-houſe*) and ſelling the King's Lands without Commiſſion, for which he was deprived of the Garter; and Money being then much wanting, ſays *Dugdale*, he was fin'd in 6000 pounds, and obliged to ſurrender his Offices; but declaring for Queen *Mary* after King *Edward*'s Death, ſhe had him in ſuch eſteem, that he was ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor about re-eſtabliſhing Popery, and afterwards made Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1564, the ſixth of *Elizabeth*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying about 1568 without Heir Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother *Thomas*, who being a zealous Papiſt and a favourer of the Queen of *Scots* retired into *France*, and was in the 29th of *Elizabeth* attainted in Parliament, and in the 32d of her Reign died at *Bruſſels*, leaving a Son called *William*, his Heir, who accompanying the Earl of *Eſſex* in that notable Voyage to *Cadiz*, was reſtored to his Honour and Lands in the firſt of King *James*. He died in 1628, and was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, who by the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Henry* late Earl of *Holland*, had *William*, the preſent Lord *Paget*, now Embaſſador to the Grand Signior from his Majeſty King *William*. He married *Frances*, Daughter to *Francis Pierpont*, Eſq; a younger Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*. This preſent Lord's ſecond Siſter *Lettice* is married to the late *Richard Hambden* of *Great Hambden Com. Bucks*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Chancellor to the Exchequer; the fourth, *Frances*, married to *Rowland Hunt* of *Bore Eaton*, *Com. Salop* Eſq; the fifth, *Penelope*, to *Philip Powley* of *Preſwood*, *Com. Stafford*, Eſq; and the ſixth, *Diana*, to Sir *Henry Aſhhurſt* of *London*, Knight. *Dugdale.*

PAGETS BROOMLY, a Market-Town upon the River *Blithe* in the *Pirehil* Hundred in *Staffordſhire*.

PAGNINUS. See *Santes Pagninus*.

PAGOD, the Name given by the *Indians* and *Chineſe* to their Temples and Idols.

ſhould be received as King who did not profeſs that Religion. But *Henry* the IVth. coming to the Crown, he publiſh'd a Declaration at *Mante*, *July* 4. 1591, which aboliſh'd the ſaid Edicts of Reunion, and ordered the Execution of that at *Poictiers* 1577. This Declaration was verified in the Parliament at *Chalons* on the 24th. of *July*, but the Troubles prevented the Verification of it at the Parliaments of other Provinces, ſo that the Proteſtants had not the free Exerciſe of their Religion in any place but where they were Maſters, and had baniſh'd the *Romiſh* Religion. The laſt of *April* 1598, the King publiſhed a new Edict of Pacification at *Nants*, granting the Proteſtants the free Exerciſe of their Religion in all places where they had the ſame in 1596 and 1597, and one Exerciſe in each Bailiwick; and at two Leagues diſtance from principal Towns, in which the publick exerciſe of the Religion could not be eſtabliſh'd without trouble. This Edict of *Nants* was confirm'd by *Lewis* the XIIIth. in 1610, and *Lewis* XIVth. in 1652; but he entirely aboliſh'd both that and the Edict of *Niſmes* in 1685. *Soulier Hiſt. des Edicts de Pacification, &c.*

PACIFICK *Ocean.* See **OCEAN**.

PACIFICKS or **PEACE-MAKERS**, the Name given to thoſe of the Vth. Century, who conform'd to the *Henoticon* of the Emperor *Zeno*, being an Accommodation betwixt thoſe then called Catholicks and Erroneous. *Evagr. lib.* 3. *Baronius A. C* 482, *n.* 25. Some Anabaptiſts of the XVIth. Century, were alſo called by this Name.

PACIMONTANUS (*Balthazar*) of *Zurick*, turn'd Anabaptiſt, which he recanted for fear of puniſhment, but not cordially. He afterwards retired into *Moravia*, where he was taken for preaching that Doctrine, and burnt at *Vienna* in 1525. *Prateol. Sponde An. Chriſt.* 1525.

PACIUS (*Julius*) Knight of S. *Mark*, a Philoſopher and Lawyer, Brother to *Fabius Pacius* the great Phyſician. He was born at *Vicenza* in *Italy*, *An.* 1550. He compoſed a Treatiſe of Arithmetick at thirteen Years of Age. He was well vers'd in all the Liberal Arts and Oriental Tongues. He Epitomiz'd the Secrets of *Riamond Lullus*'s Arts, and practis'd the ſame very happily. The Biſhop of *Vicenza* having odered to ſeize him for reading prohibited Books, he retir'd to *Switzerland*, where he became famous, and was called thence to be profeſſor of Philoſophy at *Heydelburg*. He named himſelf *Beriga*, the Name of a Country Houſe belonging to his Family. His Curioſity induced him to travel through *Germany* as far as *Hungary*, where he taught the Civil Law. At his return the Duke of *Bouillon* called him to his new Univerſity of *Sedan*, to which the Character of *Pacius* gave a Reputation. Being chaſed thence by the fury of the War, he went to *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, and from thence to *Montpelier*, where he was made Profeſſor of the Civil Law. On the account of the great Monſieur *Peireſc*, who came to ſee him there, he went to read at *Aix* in *Provence*, and from that Univerſity to *Valence* in *Dauphine*, where he had greater Advantage. His Merit ſpread his Fame throughout all *Europe*, ſo that he was offer'd a Profeſſor's Chair at *Leyden*, *Piſa*, and *Padoua*, but choſe the laſt. He was honourably viſited in all Towns through which he paſs'd. The Republick of *Venice* honoured him with the Order of S. *Mark*, and his Son with a Profeſſors Chair, which he fill'd with Honour. The Father, on the earneſt deſire of his Family, which he left at *Valence*, return'd thither, where he continued his ordinary Exerciſes, and died in 1635, aged 85. This ingenious Diſtich was made on him;

> *Itala dat cunas, tellus Germanica famam,*
> *Gallica Jus civis; dic mihi quæ patria?*

Beſides ſeveral Books of Philoſophy and *Ariſtotle*'s Works, which he publiſh'd in Greek and Latin with Commentaries, he writ many Volumes of the Law, &c. *De Contractibus Trac.* 6. *Comm. ad Tit. Cod. De Rebus Creditis, ſeu Obligationibus quæ re-contrahuntur. Centuriæ aliquot. Iſagoge in Inſtitut. Imper. lib.* 4. *Notæ in eaſdem. Epitome Juris. In Decretales lib.* 5. *De Juris Methodo, lib.* 2. *Synopſis Juris Civil. Comm. ad lib.* 4. *Cod. De Oblig. & de Rebus Creditis. De Jure Maris Adriatici. De Arte Lulliana. Oeconomia Juris. Com. in Tit. de Pactis & Tranſactionibus. Analyſis* 5. *Partis digeſti. Pictura* 2. *de Gradibus ſecundum Jus Civile & Canonicum. Edictio Corporis Juris Civilis cum Notis & Legum Argumentis. De Gradibus Affinitatis. Gaſſend. Thomaſin. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

PACORUS, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Orodes* and Succeſſor to his Brother *Mithridates*. He ſignaliz'd his Courage in the Defeat of *Craſſus* in *June*, *An.* 701 of *Rome*, having afterwards join'd with young *Antigonus*, with *Labienus* a Partiſan of *Pompey*'s, and laſtly with *Caſſius* and *Brutus*, he made himſelf formidable by ravaging *Syria* and *Judæa*, but his Troops were at laſt defeated, and himſelf kill'd by *Ventidius*, *An.* 715 of *Rome*, and 39 Years before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 14. *c.* 23. *Juſtin. lib.* 42.

PACTOLUS, a River of *Lydia*, now called *Sarabat*, fam'd by the Poets for its Golden Sand. It riſes in Mount *Tmolus*, paſſes by *Sardis*, and falls into *Hermus*.

PADÆ, a People of the fartheſt parts of *India*, who devour their Sick. *Tibullus. Herodotus.*

PADERBORN, a Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, called in Latin *Paderborna*, *Padeburna*, and *Paderborna*, having a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Elector of *Mentz*. The Biſhop is a Temporal Lord of this City and Dioceſs, which contains *Brackel*, *Warburg*, &c. and is ſituate betwixt the Dutchies of *Brunſwick*, *Weſtphalia*, the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, and the Country of *Heſſe Caſſel*, &c. His Reſidence is at the Caſtle of *Newhaus*, which is ſtronger than the Town of *Paderborn*. *Charlemaign* held a Parliament in this City *Anno* 777, and is ſaid to have founded the Biſhoprick, and built the Cathedral, erecting the Altar upon the Fountain of the River *Pade*, which ſome Monkiſh Hiſtorians pretend to have iſſued Miraculouſly from a Hole made by one of the Emperor's Tent Staves, his Army being in great diſtreſs for want of Water, as marching againſt the Heathen *Saxons*. *Hadumar* or *Herimar* was the firſt Biſhop. The Chapter conſiſts of Twenty four Canons, who are not receiv'd till Twenty one Years old; and having been a Year and half in ſome *French* or *Italian* Univerſity. The Diſpoſition of the Canonry belongs to the Pope or the Chapter, for which each have their proper Months. The Town was burnt *Anno* 999, but is now very handſomly and well fortified. It has but little Trade except in Beer, which is very excellent, eſpecially when tranſported *Warbourg* is the moſt conſiderable Town in the Dioceſs, and yields Twenty thouſand Crowns Annual Revenue. The Arms of the Biſhoprick are *Gules* charg'd with a *Croſs*, *Or*. This Dioceſs boaſts of Twenty four Monuments, the moſt remarkable of which are (1) *Lipſpring*, in Latin *Fontes Luppiæ*, a little Town within a League of *Paderborn*, famous for three Parliaments held by *Charlemaign*, and his obliging the *Saxons* to embrace the Chriſtian Religion there. (2) *Stadtberg*, in Latin *Mons Martis*, a Town on the Borders of the County of *Waldeck*, near the River *Dimel*, formerly called *Eresburg* or *Merſberg*, famous for a magnificent Temple built by the *Saxons* to *Ermenſul* or *Mars*, to whoſe worſhip that Warlike People were peculiarly addicted. His Image was deſtroy'd by *Charlemaign*, and the Temple ſet apart for the worſhip of the true God, *Anno* 799. (3) *Paderborn* it ſelf, a very conſiderable Town, where the ancient *German* Emperors often held their Diets or Parliaments. *Charlemaign* caus'd a great number of *Saxons* to be baptiz'd there, *Anno* 777. Pope *Leo* the IIId. fled thither for ſhelter to the ſaid Emperor, *Anno* 799, and conſecrated the Cathedral, and the Empreſs *Cunegunda* was Crown'd there, *Anno* 1002. (4) *Lugda*, a Town upon the River *Emmer*, where there are Medicinal Fountains which cure many Diſeaſes. (5) The Deſart of *Senda*, famous for the Fountains of the Rivers *Lippe* and *Ems*, and the Defeat of the *Roman* General *Varus* by the *Saxons*. (6) The Fountain of *Bullerborn* near *Oldenbeck* in *Teuteberg Foreſt*, famous for many Ages, becauſe of its running and ſtopping its Courſe by turns, ſometimes running about an hour, and then ſtopping for three, and ſo on till *December* 1630, when it ſtopt its Courſe till 1638, and ſince then hath run regularly as other Fountains. The Stream runs about a League and then falls into Subterranean Caves. (7 and 8) The Medicinal Waters of *Smechten* and *Driburg*, admirable for the Cure of many Diſtempers. *Elſen*, Latin *Aliſo*, is a Town of *Weſtphalia*, about half a League from *Paderborn*: This Fortreſs was built by *Druſus*, Brother to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and Father to *Germanicus*, to facilitate the Conqueſt of the *Sicambri*, in the Year 742 of *Rome*, and 12 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*: 'Tis a Queſtion whether this Fort ſtood where the Village of *Elſen* is now, or at *Neuhaus*, but it is probable that the Area of the Fortification took up all the Ground from *Elſen* to the Place where the Rivers *Alme* and *Lippe* meet, and that the Caſtle or Citadel was built where the Town of *Neuhaus* now ſtands. The Town of *Paderborn* is very much grown out of the Ruins of *Elſen*, the Biſhops having built a Citadel, and a ſtately Palace at *Neuhaus*, where the Old Caſtle ſtood. Further, the Field where *Varus* was defeated, lying between *Paderborn*, *Dethmold*, and *Horne*, is now call'd *Wintfeld*. There are two little Rivers call'd *Rodenbeck* and *Knockembeck*, i. e. the Red River, and the River of *Bones*, becauſe the one was diſcolour'd by thoſe that were ſlain in this Battle, and the other was choak'd up with their Bones The Spring of the River *Ems*, which the *Germans* call *Emſpring*, is in the Deſart of *Sende*: This River is famous for the Victory *Druſus* gain'd over that part of the *Germans*, call'd *Bructeri*. To conclude, the *Weſer*, in Latin *Viſurgis*, riſes in *Franconia*, and receives the *Dimel* in the Confines of *Weſtphalia*, *Heſs*, and the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. Hiſtorians obſerve, that *Druſus* was the firſt *Roman* General that came up to the *Weſer* to fight the *Cheruſci*, where, upon his marching back, he was in danger of being defeated by the *Sicambri*, near the Town of *Horne*: Near this River *Germanicus*, Son to *Druſus*, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Battle againſt *Arminius*, General of the *Cheruſci*, which was fought in a Place call'd *Idiſtaviſus*. The *Weſer* is likewiſe famous for ſeveral ſucceſsful Battles of the *French* againſt the *Saxons*, particularly for thoſe fought by *Charlemaign* in 743. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, printed 1672. *Paderborn* is forty miles N. W. of *Caſſel*, two and forty S of *Minden*, and fifty two E. of *Munſter*. Lon. 28. 31. Lat. 51. 43.

PADILLA *(Francis)* Profeſſor of Divinity at *Sevile*, was born the latter End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of* Spain, in Two Tomes. *A Chronology of the Councils*, &c. *Ambroſius Morales Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 13. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Script.* &c.

PADISCHAH, the Name by which the Great *Turk* writes himſelf, ſignifying Emperor or Great King. He gives the ſaid Title to no other Potentate but the *French* King, whom he alledges to be his Kinſman, by reaſon of a *French* princeſs, Lady to *Amurath* the IId. and Mother to *Mahomet* the IId, called the *Great*, born in 1428. Her Sepulchre is to be ſeen at *Conſtantinople* by her Son's Moſque. But *Paulus Jovius* ſays, She was a *Servian* Princeſs, and of the *Greek* Church. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PADSTOW, a Market-Town and Haven of *Pider* Hundred in the North parts of *Cornwall*. It lies upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Camel*, within four miles of its fall into the *Severn* Sea, 194 from *London*.

PADUA, a City of *Italy* belonging to the *Venetians*, being a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan to that of *Aquileia*. The *Latins* call it *Patavium*. It is ſaid to be more ancient than *Rome* or *Venice*, and to have been founded by *Antenor*, whoſe Tomb is ſhewed there; but the Inſcription in *Gothick* Characters is Modern. *Livius* and *Virgil* ſay, *Antenor* built the Town, *Virg. lib.* 1. *Æneid.* ſpeaking of *Antenor*, ſays,

> *Hic tamen ille Urbem Patavi, ſedeſque locavit.*

It was afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*, ruin'd by *Attila*, repair'd by *Narſes*, and long under the Dominion of the *Lombards*, whoſe Kingdom being deſtroyed by *Charlemaign*, it flouriſhed under the Kings of *Italy*, had afterwards Princes of it own, and then became a Republick from *Otho* the Iſt. to 1237, that *Ezelin de Romano* took it. After the fall of him and his Family in 1259 the *Carrares* were Lords of *Padua*. The *Venetians* ſubdued it in 1406, and ſtrangled *Francis Carrares* and his two Sons. The Emperor *Maximilian* taking it afterwards, quickly loſt it again, and beſieged it in 1509, but their brave Defence obliged him to raiſe the Siege on the 17th. day. It's ſituated in a very fruitful Country on the River *Brent*, which renders it ſtrong, and the Bulwark of *Venice* on the ſide of *Lombardy*. It is divided into the Old and New Town. The latter has ſtill its Caſtles, Towers, Walls, and Ditches fill'd with the Water of the Rivers *Backiglion* and *Brent*: It has alſo the Cathedral, Univerſity, and Palace of Juſtice a ſuperb Structure, and very Magnificent without. In this place is alſo the fine Library of *Padua*, and a great Hall called *Palagio de Ragione* 180 Foot long, and 40 wide, without any Pillars It hath four Gates, and over each the Statue of ſome great Man of *Padua*. At the farther end there is a great round Stone called the Stone of Reproach, where Bankrupts uſe to go and ſit. The Portico's of the Houſes ſecure thoſe that walk the Streets from Sun and Rain. In the New Town are the Church and Abbey of S. *Juſtin* and S. *Anthony*, with other ſtately Buildings Sacred and Civil. The Univerſity is thought to have been founded by *Charlemaign*, was re-eſtabliſhed in 1179 and 1222, conſiderably augmented ſince, and always frequented by the Curious of *Europe* for converſe with the Learned in all Sciences. This City is famed for the Birth of *Titus Livius* and many great Men, whoſe Sepulchres are to be ſeen there; as alſo divers Monuments of its Antiquity, as the Ruins of the Amphitheatre, called *Arenes*, *&c.* Here are two Academies of fine Wits, called the *Gli Recoverati* and *Gli Inflammati*. The Garden of the Univerſity is curious and abounds with Simples: But the City is not ſo well inhabited as formerly. Some add, That this was once the bigeſt City of *Italy*, and ſuperiour to *Venice*, on which it now depends, and has the leaſt Liberty of any City in that Republick. The Univerſity is almoſt deſtroyed by the Quarrels of the Scholars, and the Nobility are almoſt extinguiſhed by their mutual Fewds. The *Scaligers* were Lords of this City before the *Carrares*, and the *French* Ambaſſador in 1510 charged the *Venetians* with the Uſurpation of *Padua*, *Vicenza* and *Verona*, which he told them were ſees of the Empire. Dr. *Brown* ſays, when he was there, that the City of *Padua* was regularly fortified. *Padua* is ſeventeen miles E. of *Vicenza*, twenty four W. of *Venice*. Lon. 32. 30. Lat. 45. 17. A Council for Reformation of the Church was held here in 1350 by *Guy de Avergue*, Legate to *Clement* the VIth. *Strabo, lib.* 1. *Scardeon. Orig. di Padua.*

PAEZ (*Peter*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, who went into *Æthiopia*, *Anno* 1558, was Confeſſor to the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, and writ a Treatiſe of that Peoples Errors. He died *May* 1622.

PAGANALIA, Feaſts kept in *January* by the Heathens in Country Villages, inſtituted by *Servius Tullius*, the VIth. King of the *Romans*, after he had created the Country *Tribunes*. conſiſting of a certain number of Villages, in each of which an Altar was to be erected for Annual Sacrifice to their Tutelary Gods, whereat all were to aſſiſt and give Preſents in Money, according to their Sex and Age, by which the number of the Inhabitants was diſcovered. The Peaſants preſented Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus*, to obtain plentiful Harveſts. *Dionyſ. Hal. lib.* 4.

PAGANIS (*Hugh*) one of thoſe that begun the Order of the *Templars* about 1118, who were conſecrated as the Regular Canons, and made three Religious Vows before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Baronius Annal.*

PAGANS, in Lat. *Pagani*, from *Pagus*, a Village, were ſo called, not becauſe they retired into the Country, but that when the *Chriſtians* began firſt to preach in *Cities* the Inhabitants of them were converted before that thoſe of the Country could have the means diſpenſed to them. *Vid. Voſſius* upon the Epiſt. of *Pliny* to *Trajan*. The *French* words *Paiſants* and *Payens* have the ſame Original. Hence the Council at *Francford*, *Anno* 742, forbid all Pagan Rites, Sacrifices for the dead, *&c.*

PAGET, the firſt of this Name who attain'd to the Peerage, was *William*, a Perſon of excellent Parts, tho' of low Deſcent, being Son to a Serjeant at Mace in *London*. In the 23th. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was for his great Abilities, made one of the Clerks of the Signet; in the 32d. of that King, Clerk of the Council and Privy Seal, and a little after Clerk of the Parliament for Life. In all which Stations he behaved himſelf with ſo much Prudence, that in the 33d. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was ſent Embaſſador into *France*, and after his Return, made one of the principal Secretaries of State in the 35th; in the 36th, being then Knight, he was one of the Commiſſioners for treating with *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* about advancing King *Henry*'s Intereſt in *Scotland*, that Earl being to marry the King's Niece; he was alſo Commiſſioner in the Treaty of Peace with *France*, and the King, on his Death-Bed, made him one of his Executors. He was of the Privy Council to *Edward* the VIth. and by him ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. to demand Succours againſt the *Scots* and *French*; and *December* the 3d, in the fourth of *Edward* the VIth being then Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, he was called by Writ to Parliament, by the Name of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudiſert in Com. Staff.* and on the 19th. of *January* following, had his ſolemn Creation, and was afterwards ſent again to treat of a Peace with *France*. In the fifth of *Edward* the VIth. upon the fall of the Duke of *Somerſet* he was ſent to the *Tower* upon an Accuſation of deſigning the Murther of ſome Nobleman (at *Paget-houſe*, called afterwards *Eſſex-houſe*) and ſelling the King's Lands without Commiſſion, for which he was deprived of the Garter; and Money being then much wanting, ſays *Dugdale*, he was fin'd in 6000 pounds, and obliged to ſurrender his Offices; but declaring for Queen *Mary* after King *Edward*'s Death, ſhe had him in ſuch eſteem, that he was ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor about re-eſtabliſhing Popery, and afterwards made Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1564, the ſixth of *Elizabeth*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying about 1568 without Heir Male, was ſucceeded by his Brother *Thomas*, who being a zealous Papiſt and a favourer of the Queen of *Scots* retired into *France*, and was in the 29th of *Elizabeth* attainted in Parliament, and in the 32d of her Reign died at *Bruſſels*, leaving a Son called *William*, his Heir, who accompanying the Earl of *Eſſex* in that notable Voyage to *Cadiz*, was reſtored to his Honour and Lands in the firſt of King *James*. He died in 1628, and was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, who by the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Henry* late Earl of *Holland*, had *William*, the preſent Lord *Paget*, now Embaſſador to the Grand Signior from his Majeſty King *William*. He married *Frances*, Daughter to *Francis Pierpont*, Eſq; a younger Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*. This preſent Lord's ſecond Siſter *Lettice* is married to the late *Richard Hambden* of *Great Hambden Com. Bucks*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and Chancellor to the Exchequer; the fourth, *Frances*, married to *Rowland Hunt* of *Bore Eaton*, *Com. Salop* Eſq; the fifth, *Penelope*, to *Philip Powley* of *Preſwood*, *Com. Stafford*, Eſq; and the ſixth, *Diana*, to Sir *Henry Aſhhurſt* of *London*, Knight. *Dugdale.*

PAGETS BROOMLY, a Market-Town upon the River *Blithe* in the *Pirehil* Hundred in *Staffordſhire*.

PAGNINUS. See *Santes Pagninus.*

PAGOD, the Name given by the *Indians* and *Chineſe* to their Temples and Idols.

PAGUS, among Latin Hiſtorians ſignifies a County, Territory, or Diſtrict. In *Germany* and *France* it denotes the Land ſubject to one Count. Among the *Swiſs* it ſignifies a Canton, and ſeems to have its Original from the *German* word *Pach*, a River, becauſe People uſually ſettled themſeves by Rivers. *Beke* among the *Dutch*, *Bec* among the *French*, and *Gow* among the *Swiſs* has the ſame ſignification, and are often added to the Names of Towns. *Pagus* and *Comitatus* were promiſcuouſly uſed for one another, and ſometime *Pagus* ſignifies a City, but with a Diſtinction, and from this word the French *pais* is derived. *Spelm. in Gloſſar. Valeſ. in Not. Gall.*

PAINTING, the Art of repreſenting Figures, Countries, Towns, and other things in Colours. It's not to be doubted, but that Painting is ancient as well as Sculpture, but it is hard to know the real time and place where they began to appear; the *Egyptians* and *Greeks* who pretend to be the Inventors of thoſe Arts which are moſt for the Splendor of Life, pretend, that they were the firſt Carvers and Painters; however, it is certain, That *Painting*, after having had ſome weak beginnings, appear'd in its Perfection amongſt the *Greeks*, and that the principal Schools where this Art was taught, were at *Sicyone*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*, at *Rhodes* and *Athens*; from *Greece* it paſſed into *Italy*, where it was in great eſteem about the end of the *Republick*, and under the firſt *Emperors*, until at laſt War and Luxury having diſmembered the *Roman Empire*, it became entirely extinct as well as other Sciences and Arts, and did not begin to revive again till the famous *Cimabue* laboured at it, and recovered from the hands of certain *Greeks*, ſome ſlender remains of this Art. Some *Florentines* having ſeconded him, were thoſe that gained moſt Reputation at it, yet it was long before any conſiderable Painting was produced. *Le Ghirlandaio Michael Angelo*'s Maſter acquired the moſt Credit, but *Michael Angelo* his Scholar, in the time of Pope *Julius* II. at the beginning of the XVIth. Century eclipſed the Glory of all that went before him, and erected a School at *Florence*. *Peter Perugin* had for his Scholar *Raphael d'Urbin*, whom he excell'd very much, and even *Michael Angelo* himſelf, and formed a School at *Rome*, conſiſting of ſeveral excellent Painters; at the ſame time the School of *Lombardy* was ſet up, and was famous under *Georgion* and *Titian*, who had *Julian Bellino* for his Maſter; beſides which, there were alſo in *Italy* ſome other particular Schools, under different Maſters; amongſt the reſt, that of *Leonardo de Vinci* at *Milan*, but the three firſt are eſteemed the moſt famous, the reſt having proceeded from them; but over and above theſe, there were on this ſide the Mountains ſome *Painters* who had nothing to do with thoſe of *Italy*, as *Albert Durez* in *Germany*, *Holbens* in *Swiſſerland*, *Lucas* in *Holland*, and ſeveral others that wrought in *France* and *Flanders* in a different manner; but *Italy* and *Rome* eſpecially was the place where this Art was practis'd in its greateſt Perfection, and where from time to time were brought up excellent *Painters*. The School of *Raphael* was ſucceeded by that of the *Caracchios*, which hath almoſt laſted till now in their heighth and perfection; but at this day there is but little of it in *Italy*, this Art ſeeming to have paſs'd into *France*, ſince King *Lewis* the XIVth. hath ſet up *Academies* for thoſe that practiſe it. I have ſaid before, That the firſt Invention of this Art of *Painting* is not certainly known, but it is agreed, That he who was the firſt that attempted Drawing made his firſt Eſſay upon a Wall, by drawing the ſhadow of a Man which the Light diſcovered; and to give the greater beauty to this Story, ſome write, that it was a Girl who thus *deſigned* the face of her Lover. Some alledge, That it was one *Philocles* of *Egypt* who firſt reduced this Invention into practice; others name *Cleanthes* of *Corinth*, and others again ſay, That *Ardices a Corinthian* and *Telephanes* of *Clarentia* in the *Peloponneſus*, began to *Draw* without Colours, with a Coal only; and that the Firſt that made uſe of one Colour in Painting was one *Cleophantes* of *Corinth*, and for that reaſon called *Monochromatos*: After him it is ſaid, that *Higienontes*, *Dinias* and *Charmas* where the firſt that made Pictures in one Colour only. *Eumarus* of *Athens*, at laſt, Painted both Men and Women in a different manner; his *Diſciple Simon* the *Cleonian* began to Paint the Body in various Poſtures, and to repreſent the Joints and Limbs, the Veins, and the Foldings of the Drapery; however it is certain, that in the time of *Romulus*, and about the fifteenth *Olympiad*; that is, 715 Years before *Chriſt*'s Incarnation, *Candaules*, ſirnamed *Myrſilus* King of *Lydia* bought for its weight in Gold, a Picture of *Bularchus*'s painting, in which was repreſented the Battle of the *Magneſians*. *Panæus* the Brother of *Phidias* was in eſteem in the 83d. *Olympiad*, 448 Years before our Saviour. *Polygnotus* the *Thaſian* was the firſt that put Thought and Paſſion in the Face, and gave Force and Beauty to the Colours; the did ſeveral things at *Delphos* and *Athens*. At the ſame time *Mycon* made himſelf famous alſo in *Greece*. About the 90th *Olympiad* appear'd *Aglaophon*, *Cephiſſodorus*, *Phrillus*, and *Evenor* the Father and Maſter of *Parrhaſius*; all theſe Painters were excellent in their Art, but *Apollodorus* exceeded them all; he lived in the 93d *Olympiad*, 408 Years before the birth of our *Lord*; His manner was imitated by *Zeuxis*, *Parrhaſius*, and ſeveral others till the Reign of *Auguſtus*. It's not known what Painters wrought in *Italy* ſince the Reign of this Emperor. When the *Conſtantines* and *Theodoſius*'s took upon them the protection of the Church, theſe *Chriſtian Emperors* cauſed ſome Carving and Painting Works to be made for the Ornament of the *Churches*, but we have almoſt nothing conſiderable of the Remains of thoſe Pieces. 'Tis probable, one Reaſon of the decay of Painting in the Empire, was occaſion'd, by the Second Council of *Nice*'s Decreeing Religious worſhip to be paid to the Images of our Saviour, and the Saints: This Practice, being look'd upon, by a great part of the Church as a dangerous and unwarrantable Innovation, ſeveral of the *Greek* Emperors made a vigorous oppoſition againſt it; and the better to ſuppreſs thoſe Exceſſes, order'd the Images and paintings to be taken out of Churches and defac'd, and by this means, the Art it ſelf fell under a great diſcouragement. But about the Year One thouſand two hundred and ſeventy, the famous *Cimabue* reſtoted the Art of Painting, which was perfected by the Painters of the ſucceeding Ages. About the beginning of the fifteenth Century there were famous *Painters* in the *Low-Couutries* and in *Germany*; amongſt others, *John de Bruges*, who found out the way of Painting in Oyl. *Albert Dure*, &c. *Felebien Lives of Painters. Freſnoy. Moiner*, &c.

PAITA, a Town in *Mar del zur* built by the *Spaniards*. It conſiſted of 200 Houſes, neatly built, when taken by the *Engliſh* under Mr. *Cavendiſh*, in 1587, who plundered and burnt it. *Du Laet* ſays, It is a noble port of *Peru*, ſeated in a Barren and Sandy Soil, without Water; but that having a large and ſafe Bay, all the Goods deſigned for *Guatimala* are landed at this place. In 1615 it was again taken by *George Spilberg* and deſerted of all its Inhabitants ſince which it has been more frequented by the *Indians* than *Spaniards*.

PALÆMON or **MELICERTES**, the Son of *Athamas* and *Ino*. His Mother perceiving her Husband in ſuch a fury, that he had daſh'd out her other Son *Learchus*'s Brains againſt a Rock, ſhe took her other Son *Melicertes* in her Arms, and throwing her ſelf and him into the Sea they were metamorphos'd into Marine Deities; the Mother being call'd *Leucothea*, or, *The Fair Goddeſs*, and ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Aurora*, and the Son *Palæmon* or *Portunus*, becauſe he was fanſied to preſide over Ports. *Ovid Metam.* *Pauſanias* ſays, That *Melicertes* was ſaved by a Dolphin, and ſet aſhore in the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, whence the Games called *Ludi Iſthmici* were inſtituted in honour of him. *Orpheus in Hymnis*.

PALÆMON, a Grammarian of *Rome* in the time of *Tiberius*, ſo Arrogant, that he call'd *Marcus Varro* a Swine; and uſed to boaſt, That Learning was born and would die with himſelf. *Juven.*

PALÆPHATUS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian contemporary with *Alexander the Great*; there is a Book of his *de Incredibilibus Hiſtoriis*, being an Hiſtorical Explication of Fables. It hath been often printed both in Greek and Latin, in *England* and *Holland*; the beſt Edition is that of *Amſterdam* in 1688, in 8°. There were alſo a Poet, Grammarian and Philoſopher of this Name, all very ancient.

PALAFOX and **MENDOSA JOHN**, Son to the Marquis of *Hariza* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, born *An.* 1600, bred at *Salamanca*, was a conſtant Aſſiſtant of *Philip* IVth's. Council of War, ſent by him to the *Indies*, created Biſhop of *Los Angelos* there; afterwards Governour of *New Spain*, whence coming to give an account of his Adminiſtration, the King made him alſo Biſhop of *Oſma*. He wrote the Siege and Relief of *Fontarabia* and ſome other things in *Spaniſh*. *Biblioth. Span. Writers.*

PALAMEDES, Son of *Nauplius*, Prince of the Iſle *Eubœa*. He was very Ingenious, and call'd, Inventor of Weights and Meaſures, of Cheſs and Dice, of drawing Men up in Battalions, regulating the Year by the courſe of the Sun and the Months by that of the Moon. *Pliny* ſays, that during the Siege of *Troy*, he invented the Greek Letters Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ, and ſome add Υ, wherewith *Ulyſſes* mock'd him, ſaying, He had no Reaſon to brag of that Invention, for the Cranes formed that Letter in their order of flying. Hence thoſe Fowls are call'd by *Martial Palamedis aves*. *Ulyſſes* being enraged at him for diſcovering his counterfeit Madneſs, to prevent his going to the War, accuſed him of high Treaſon, and got him ſtoned. *Ovid Metam.*

PALATINATE, a Principality of *Germany*, divided into the Upper and lower *Palatinate*. The Upper belongs to the Duke of *Bavaria* according to the Treaty of *Munſter*; and the Lower to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who formerly enjoy'd the whole. The Country takes its Name from the Office of Count *Palatine*, beſtowed by the Emperor on thoſe who adminiſtred Juſtice in his Name to the Empire; of which there was two, one on the *Rhine*, who had the charge of *Franconia* and the neighbouring Countries; and the other in *Saxony* and other Countries ſubject to the *Saxon* Law. Hence it is that the Electors of *Saxony*, and the Elector *Palatine*, or Elector of *Bavaria*, are Vicars of the Empire in their reſpective Provinces when there is an *Interregnum* by the Emperor's death or otherwiſe. At firſt the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* had no Poſſeſſions on that River; but in proceſs of time got them by Marriage, Purchaſe, or Imperial Gift, and formed a very conſiderable Principality; ſo that beſides ſeveral Fiefs betwixt *Coblentz*, *Andernach*, and in the Country of *Juliers*, and beſides the Dutchies of *Newburg*, *Sultzbach* and *Deuxponts*, and other dependencies on them, he hath divers more Dutchies and Counties. *Heydelberg* is his chief City, famous for its Ancient Univerſity and Caſtle, the Prince's uſual Reſidence, but lately deſtroy'd by the *French*, as is alſo *Manheim*, which was but lately built, and handſomely fortified by Prince *Charles*, at the Mouth of the *Necker*. *Gaub* is a little Town with the Caſtle of *Gudenfelts* on the *Rhine*; againſt which, in the middle of the River, is the Caſtle of *Pfaltz*, whence ſome (but falſly) would have the Princes Title of *Pfaltſgrave* derived. The Town of *Delsburg* hath a fine Caſtle on the *Necker*. *Frankendal* is beſt fortified of any Town in the Lower *Palatinate*. The Elector *Frederick* III. begun, *An.* 1576, to entertain many Proteſtant Families there, who fled from the *Low-Countries*. His Succeſſors doing the like in other Towns, did thereby mightily enrich the Country. The Prince made his Revenue very conſiderable, by taking away the Church Lands upon the change of Religion, right of conducting Strangers, whom he obliges to make uſe of his Guards, not only in his own Territories, but in the Neighbouring Biſhopricks and Earldoms, by virtue of a Privilege granted him by the Emperor. Toll upon Merchandize that paſs'd his Territories, and the Title he had to the Goods of Strangers, or thoſe who come to ſettle without expreſs Leave in his Dominions. This Country was ruin'd by the *French* in 1688, and 1689, on pretence of the difference betwixt that King and the new Elector, about the *Allodial*, claim'd by the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, Siſter to Prince *Charles*, who died without Iſſue. See the *French* King's Manifeſto, *September* 1688. This Family is deſcended from that of *Bavaria*, thus:

The Genealogy of the Elector Palatine.

Otho the Illuſtrious died *An.* 1245, leaving two Sons, *Lewis* the IId. Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* and Elector, and *Henry* the XIIIth. Duke of *Bavaria*. *Lewis* the IId. had a Son call'd *Rodolph*, by the Emperor *Rodolph* the Iſt's Daughter, of whom are deſcended the Electors *Palatine*. This *Rodolph* had three Sons by *Maud*, the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw*'s Daughter. *viz.* *Adolph*, *Rodolph* II. and *Robert* I. *Rodolph*, the Father, had for a ſecond Wife, *Maud*, Daughter to the King of *England*. He had no Iſſue by his *Engliſh* Lady. His eldeſt Son *Adolph* reſign'd in favour of his Brother *Rodolph* the IId. leaving one Son, who was afterwards *Robert* the IId. *Rodolph* the IId. dying without Iſſue Male, *Robert* the Iſt. ſucceeded, who erected the Univerſity of *Heydelberg*, *An.* 1346. but dying Childleſs, *Robert* the IId. abovementioned ſucceeded, and left a Son called *Robert* the IIId. choſen Emperor *An.* 1400, his ſecond Son *Lewis de Barba* ſucceeded in the Electorate, died *An.* 1439 leaving a Son called *Lewis* the IIId. who was ſucceeded by his Son *Philip*, by *Margaret*. Daughter to *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*. *Philip* was ſucceeded by his Son *Lewis* the Vth. who died without Children, and was ſucceeded by his Brother, *Robert the Vertuous*, who was ſucceeded by *Frederick* the IId. his Brother, who left the Electorate to *Otho Henry*, Son to his Brother *Robert the Vertuous*, and he dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded, *An.* 1559, by *Frederick* the IIId. his Couſin of the fourth degree, deſcended from *Stephen*, fourth Son to *Robert* the IIId. This *Frederick* the IIId. was ſucceeded by his Son, *Lewis* the IVth. who turned Proteſtant, and was ſucceeded by *Frederick* the IV. who alſo abandoned Popery. He married *Louiſe*, Daughter to the Prince of *Orange*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Vth. who was choſen King of *Bohemia*, *An.* 1619, but afterwards dethroned. He died at *Mentz*, in 1632, leaving behind him three Sons, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James* the Iſt. King of *Great Britain*, &c. *viz.* *Charles*, *Lewis*, *Robert*, and *Edward*. *Robert*, commonly call'd Prince *Robert*, and well known in *England*, was created Duke of *Cumberland*, and died without Legitimate Iſſue *An.*---*Edward* died a Papiſt at *Paris* in 1663, leaving three Daughters by Princeſs *Anne* of *Mantua*. One of them, *viz.* *Anne*, married to the Prince of *Conde*. *Charles* ſucceded his Father in the Electorate, married *Charlotte* Daughter to the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel* by whom he had *Charles* and *Elizabeth Charlotte*, who was married to the Duke of *Orleans*, only brother to *Lewis* the XIVth. of *France*. *Charles* ſucceeded his Father in the Electorate, and *An.* 1671 married *Willielmine-Erneſtine* Daughter to *Frederick* the IIId. King of *Denmark*. He died *An.* 1685 without Iſſue, and is ſucceeded by *Philip William*, Duke of *Newbourg*, a Roman Catholick Prince. *Heiſs*.

PALATINES, of *Poland*, the Name of thoſe who govern'd that State when the Race of *Lech*, their firſt Monarch, was extinguiſh'd about the Year 695; at which time they divided the Kingdom into twelve Provinces, each of which was govern'd by a *Palatine* as Prince, in the Vulgar Tongue call'd *Vayvods*, *i. e.* Captains or Generals, who diſagreeing among themſelves, and every one ſtriving to increaſe his Power, the People choſe one to rule, *viz.* *Gracus*, *An.* 700; but after the death of the Princeſs *Venda*, the *Palatines* were reſtor'd, and govern'd ſome Months, till *Leſtic* the 1ſt. was elected *An.* 760. The Name of *Vayvode* obtains ſtill and takes place next to the Biſhops, but their number is more or leſs according to the Extent of the *Poliſh* Dominions. *Herb. de Fuſtin. Hiſt. Pol.*

PALATINUS MONS. Vid. **MOUNT PALATINE.**

PALATUA, the Goddeſs whom the *Romans* believed to preſide over the Palace; *Palatual* the Sacrifice which was offered to her, and *Palatualis* the Prieſt who offered the Sacrifice.

PALAZZUOLO, a City of *Sicily*, 18 miles S. of *Leontins*, and 24 W. of *Syracuſa*. Lon. 36. 54. Lat. 30. 24.

PALEA, a Diſciple of *Gratian*, who added the Canons intituled *Palea* to *Gratian*'s Decree, they not being found in the ancient Manuſcripts; or if found, are added on the Margin; ſo that they are neither called *Palea* from πάλιν. παλαιὸ, nor *palea chaff*, but from the Author. *Doujat. Hiſt. Can. Law.*

PALENCIA, a *Spaniſh* Town in the Kingdom of *Leon* with a Biſhoprick, formerly ſuffragan of *Toledo*, now of *Burgos*. It's called in Latine *Palantia* and *Palentia*. It was anciently ſtrong and conſiderable, but not ſo now. *Mariana Hiſt. Span.* A National Council was held at *Valadolid* in this Dioceſs by the Biſhop of *Sabina*, Pope *John* XXIId's Legate, *An.* 1322, whoſe Acts are very conſiderable for the time. And another was held at *Palencia*, *An.* 1388, by *Clement* the VIIth's Legate, *Peter de Luna* afterward Antipope. *Palencia* is 25 miles N. of *Valadolid*, Lon. 12. 46. Lat. 42. 14.

PALEOCASTRO, a Town of *Crete* with a Caſtle and Haven in the North part of the Iſland, eight miles W. of *Candie*. It is ſubject to the *Turks*.

PALEOLOGUS, the Name of an Ancient Family in the Empire of *Conſtantinople* Princes of *Romania*, who married into the Emperors Family, and afterwards attain'd to the purple themſelves; ſo *Michael* being *Paleologus* on both ſides was made Emperor of *Conſtantinople* in 1259, and died in 1283; ſucceded by his Son *Andronicus* called the Old, who died in 1327; his Son *Michael* was alſo crowned Emperor, but died in 1320, ſeven Years before his Father, whom the Grandſon called *Andronicus* the Young ſucceded, and died in 1341; his Son *John* ſucceded and died in 1355: His Son *Andronicus* was deprived of the Empire for conſpiring againſt him, ſo that *Manuel* another of his Sons ſucceded, and died in 1425, ſucceded by his Son *John*, who died in 1449, ſucceded by his Son *Conſtantine*, kill'd at the taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *Turks*, *May* 29. 1453, leaving no Iſſue. *Du Cange Hiſt. Conſtantinop.*

PALEOTUS, *(Gabriel)* skilful in the Civil and Canon Law, whereof he was Profeſſor at *Bologne*, ſent to the Council of *Trent*, by Pope *Pius* the IVth and for his Service there, made Cardinal in 1565. *Pius* the Vth. made him Biſhop of *Bologne*. He was much eſteem'd by *Clement* the VIIIth. and had 30 Votes to have ſucceded *Pius* the Vth. He wrote many Books, as *de bono Senectutis*, *Archiepiſcopale Bononienſe*. *De Imaginibus Sacris & Prophanis*, &c. and died 1597, Aged 75. *Auberi. Ricciolus.*

PALERMO, a City of *Sicily*, being an Archbiſhop's Seat, and Sea-port, ſituated in the Valley of *Mazares*. It's the Metropolis of the Kingdom, Reſidence of the Vice-Roy, and one of the fineſt Cities in *Sicily* in regard of its Situation in a fruitful Field, its ſtately Buildings, Trade, Gentry, and rich Inhabitants. It's called in Latine *Panormus*, *Panhormum* and *Litus Pulchrum*. It has a wonderful ſtore of Fountains and Springs. *June* the 2d, 1676, the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Fleets were defeated near this place, by *Du Queſne*, the famous *French* Admiral. This City is 228 m. S. of *Naples*, and 270 S. of *Rome*. Lon 34 50. Lat. 37. 26.

PALES, Goddeſs of the Shepherds, to whom they ſacrificed Milk and Honey, that ſhe might deliver them and their Cattle from Wolves and Diſeaſes. *Ovid. faſt. lib.* 4.

PALESTINE. See **JUDEA.**

PALESTRINE, in Latin *Præneſte* and *Polyſtephanos*, a City of *Italy*, in the Territories of *Rome*, being a Biſhop's Seat, and Principality, anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, and the recourſe of People to know their Lot. The Ruins of the ſaid Temple and ancient City, which were deſtroyed by Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth. are to be ſeen upon the Mountain, at the foot of which, he cauſed the Town to be built, now called *Paleſtrine.* The Biſhoprick is uſually enjoyed by one of the ſix ancient Cardinals. *Paleſtrina* is 24 miles E. of *Rome.* Lon. 34. 57. Lat. 41. 52. *Suarez de Antiq. Præneſt.*

PALICAT, a Fort belonging to the *Hollanders* in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, having a Garriſon of 200 Men, and is the Seat of the Director of their Factories for that Kingdom. It ſtands upon the Sea, and is well ſtor'd with Canon, and regularly fortified; but it has only a Road for the Ships to ride in. At a good diſtance the Natives have built a ſmall Town, which is encreaſing. *Tavern. pt.* 2. *p.* 93. It ſtands eight Leagues N. of *Madreſpatan* or *Fort St. George* belonging to the *Engliſh.*

PALILIES, in Lat. *Palilia*, Feſtivals celebrated in the Fields by the Shepherds on the twenty firſt of *April*, in honour of the Goddeſs *Pales*, by dancing round a Fire, which they believed did chaſe away the Wolves, and prevent Diſeaſes among their Cattle. It was at one of theſe Feaſts that *Romulus* and *Remus* founded *Rome, An.Mund.*3301, 753 before Chriſt. *Dionyſ. Halicarn. Antiq. lib.* 1.

PALIMBAM, a City and Country of the Iſle of *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt Indies. Baudr.*

PALINGENIUS *(Marcellus)* a Poet of the XVIth. Century. He wrote a famous Poem in twelve Books, call'd, *Zodiacus Vitæ*; in which, he ſeems to have beſtow'd too much coſt on the *Libertines* Objections againſt Religion. *Lil. Girald. Hiſt. Poet. Dial.*

PALINURUS, a Captain of *Æneas*'s Fleet, who being aſleep, fell overboard with the Rudder in his Hand, and being caſt upon the Coaſt of *Italy* after three days ſwimming, was murdered by the Inhabitants, ſtript and thrown into the Sea, for which, being viſited with a Plague, the Oracle told them, That they muſt appeaſe *Palinurus*'s Manes to make it ceaſe; whereupon they conſecrated a Wood, and erected him a Sepulchre on a Promontory in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which the *Italians* ſtill call the *Cape of Palinurus*; of which *Virgil Æneid.* 6.

Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.

PALIQUES, in Lat. *Palici*, Now call'd *Naphia* or *Naphthia*, two Lakes in *Sicily* near the City *Catanea*, as alſo the Fountain *Palicene.* Poets ſay, They were two Brothers, Twins, begot by *Jupiter* on the Nymph *Thalia*, who growing big, was ſo aſham'd of the action, and afraid of *Juno*, that ſhe pray'd the Earth might ſwallow her up; which being granted, ſhe brought forth her two Sons in the Bowels of the ſame, which opened again and let 'em out: Whence they were called *Palici* from the Greek word *πάλιν again.* They were ador'd as Gods by the *Sicilians.* And it was alſo ſtoried, That from the holes whence they iſſued, gulfs of Fire proceeded at the ſame time; whence came the flames of Mount *Ætna.* Others ſays, That two Lakes flowed from the holes which remain ſtill, and were had in ſuch Veneration, that thoſe who were accuſed of Perjury threw themſelves into them, and if they came out ſafe were acquitted, but otherwiſe the Bond they were oblig'd to give before this trial, was forfeited. Perjury was tried in the ſame manner, by throwing in Writing-Tables, with what was ſworn upon them; if they ſunk it was eſteem'd, falſe, if otherwiſe, true. By command of the Oracle Humane Sacrifices were offer'd to appeaſe the Choler of *Thalia* and her two Sons; but in proceſs of time inanimate things were only ſacrificed; whence *Virgil* ſays,

———*Placabilis ara Palici.*

Ovid. Metam. lib. 5. *Macrob. Saturn. lib.* 5. *cap.* 19.

PALLADES, Virgins dedicated by the *Thebans* to *Jupiter.* In this manner: They conſecrated one of the beſt born and moſt beautiful Virgins to him, who lay with whom ſhe pleaſed till the time of her natural Purgation, and then ſhe was given to a Husband; but after the time of her Proſtitution till the time of her Marriage ſhe was lamented as dead. *Euſtath. ad Iliad.*

PALLADIUM, the Statue of the Goddeſs *Pallas*, repreſented with a Pike in her Hand, which, always mov'd as ſhe turn'd her Eyes. The *Trojans* believed, That this Wooden Statue fell from Heaven into the Temple before the Roof was on, as they were building the ſame in the Cittadel of *Troy.* They were told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, That the City ſhould be impregnable ſo long as that Preſent of Heaven was in their Poſſeſſion, but that its Ruin would follow if ever the Statue ſhould be carried without the Walls. During the Siege of *Troy*, *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes*, *Grecian* Captains, entred the Cittadel by Mines under ground, cut off the Garriſon, and brought the ſaid Statue to their own Camp. A Statue of *Pallas* was kept at *Rome* in the Temple of *Veſta*, which ſome Authors will have to be the true Statue; whereupon *Vives* obſerves, That there were two of them at *Troy*, one of which was preſerv'd as Sacred, and a Counterfeit expos'd to the Publick, which *Ulyſſes* took; but the true one, with the *Trojan* Tutelary and Houſhold Gods were carried into *Italy* by *Æneas.* And when the ſame was carried to *Rome* they made many Counterfeits to prevent the ſtealing of the true one. There was another *Palladium* dedicated to *Minerva* in the Cittadel of *Athens.* In the Conſecration of thoſe Statues, the Heathens were very Ceremonious and Superſtitious. *Liv. lib.* 26.

PALLADIUS, a *Galatian*, Biſhop of *Helenopolis* in *Bithynia*, *An.* 388 or 401, and Hermit of Mount *Nitria*, a great Friend of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s during his Perſecution: He was himſelf baniſh'd into the Country of the *Blemmians*, *An.* 417, ten Years after S. *Chryſoſtom*'s death he went to *Rome* in the Pontificate of *Zoſimus.* *Theodore*, a Deacon of *Rome*, learn'd from him the particulars of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Sufferings, and from his Relation was that Dialogue containing S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life compoſed; which, nevertheleſs is defective in many things. *Palladius* afterwards, at the deſire of *Lauſus* Governour of *Cappadocia*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Hermites, which is call'd *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca* from the Name of that Lord. 'Tis diſputed by the Learned, whether this *Palladius*, and he that wrote the Dialogue of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life, was the ſame Perſon. *Bigotius* believes it was another *Palladius*, who upon the formers being tranſlated to *Aſpuna*, ſucceeded him in the See of *Helenopolis*; but there are probable Reaſons to perſwade us that the Dialogue and the *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca* were written by the ſame Author. This *Palladius* is ſaid to have been an *Origeniſt*, and therefore S. *Jerom*'s Enemy, of whom he does not write favourably. His great amity with *Rufinus* confirms this ſuſpicion. He was Diſciple to *Evagrius* of *Pontus*, and ſuſpected of *Pelagianiſm.* *Epiphan. Socrates, Trithemius, Baleus*, and others, ſuppoſe *Palladius* the Deacon, ſent by Pope *Cæleſtine*, *An.* 430, to oppoſe *Pelagianiſm* in *Scotland*, where he was the firſt Biſhop (tho the Nation had been Chriſtian above 200 years before) to have been the Author of S. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life, which was tranſlated by the learned *Ambroſe* General of the *Calmaldules* above 200 years ago, and dedicated to Pope *Eugenius* the IVth. The Greek Original is not now extant. Dr. *Cave*'s Diſſertation concerning thoſe two *Palladius*'s. *Baleus, Cent.* 14. *Cave's Hiſt. Liter. p.* 1.

PALLADIUS or **PALLADIO** (*Andrew*) a learned Architect of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, Scholar to the learned *John George Triſſin.* He was a great reviver of the ancient Architecture, of which he formed excellent Idea's by viewing the old Monuments at *Rome*, whereof he drew the principal pieces, upon which he wrote Remarks, of which there are ſeveral Editions with Cuts; and re-eſtabliſhed the Rules which were corrupted by the Barbarity of the *Goths.* He publiſhed four Books of Architecture, the laſt of which treating of the *Roman* Temples, makes it evident, that the Author ſurpaſſed all that ever wrote before him on that Subject. This Work was tranſlated into *French* by *Rowland Friarl. Hiſtorie. Memoirs.*

PALLADIUS, a *Daniſh* Divine, who together with *Hemmingius*, promoted the Reformation in that Country.

PALLADIUS (*Fuſcus*) born at *Padua*, was an Author of Character in the XVth. Century, and mention'd with great Commendation by *Sabellicus.* He wrote Notes upon *Catullus*, a Treatiſe concerning *Iſles*, and ſeveral other curious pieces. *Sabellic. Ennead. Scardeoni de Clar. Patav. lib.* 3. *claſs.* 10.

PALLAS, *Claudius Cæſar*'s enfranchis'd Bondman, ſo wealthy, that he was reckoned 2500000 Seſtercies richer than *Craſſus. Tacit.*

PALLAS, derived from a Greek word ſignifying, to throw Darts, is one of the Names given to *Minerva* the Goddeſs of War and Wiſdom, whom the Poets feign to have been bred in *Jupiter*'s Brain. There was an *Italian* Prince, Son to King *Evander*, who joined *Æneas* at his arrival in *Italy*; and alſo a Greek Author who wrote of the Myſteries of *Mithra*, of this Name. *Homer. Voſſius, lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Græc.*

PALLAVICINI, the Name of a noble and ancient *Italian* Family which hath divers Branches at *Rome*, *Genoa*, and in *Lombardy.* They pretend to have come from *Germany*, *An.* 980. They are Princes of *Civitella* and *Auguſtine.* *Pallavicini* was the firſt Doge of *Genoa*, who ever aſſum'd a Royal Crown, *Anno* 1637. *Antonio Pallavicini*, born 1440, was a *Genoeſe*, made Biſhop of *Vintimilla* by *Sixtus* the IVth. *Anno* 1484, and Cardinal by *Innocent* the VIIIth. 1489. He had ſeveral Biſhopricks conferr'd on him by Pope *Alexander* the VIth. who eſteemed him for his Courage: So that when the ſaid Pope retired into the Caſtle of S. *Angelo* at *Charles* the VIIIth's entring *Rome*, *December* 28 1494, he appointed *Pallavicini* to receive and treat with him, which he did ſucceſsfully; the Pope having ſo much offended the ſaid Monarch, that he durſt not ſtay his coming to *Rome.* Next Year he retired to *Orvietta*, and left *Pallavicini* to treat with him again, whereupon the ſaid Monarch did generouſly reſtore all the places which he had taken from the Church. The Pope dying *Aug.* 17. 1503, his ſcandalous life had ſo much diſhonoured the Chair that the Conclave looking for one whoſe Integrity might repair that diſgrace, *Pallavicini* bid faireſt for the ſucceſſion: However *Pius* the IIId. was choſen Pope, and in a little time ſucceeded by *Julius* the IId. who imployed Cardinal *Pallavicini* in affairs of importance, and ſent him Legate to *Savona*, where there was an Interview between *Lewis* XII. and *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, who entred into a League againſt the *Venetians* according to the Pope's deſire, but *Pallavicini* arriving at *Rome* in the end of *Auguſt*, with an account of his Negotiation, fell ſick and died *September* 10th. 1507. aged 66. *Guicciardin Hiſt. lib.* 2.

PALLAVICINI *(Ferrante)* born at *Plaiſance*, bred an *Auguſtin*, a Man of great Wit, and an excellent Satyriſt, for which he was much admired and applauded. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. making War upon *Odoard Farneſe*, Duke of *Parma*, *Pallavicini* eſpouſed his Princes Quarrel with his Pen, and publiſh'd ſeveral pieces extreamly to the diſadvantage of the See of *Rome*, and the Houſe of *Barberini*, which was the Pope's Family, inſomuch, that *Pallavicini* became an Execration at *Rome*, where a price was ſet on his Head, which made him retire to *Venice*, where he lived in quiet. But one *Breſche*, Son to a Bookſeller at *Paris*, perſwading him, that he might live more advantageouſly in *France*, eſpecially at *Orange*, under the Protection of a Proteſtant Prince; inſtead of conducting him thither, brought him into the Pope's Dominions, where he was taken, and fourteen Months afterward beheaded at *Avignon*, *An.* 1644; in revenge of which, one of his Friends kill'd the cowardly Traytor at *Paris* a little after. *Pallavicini* publiſh'd divers Treatiſes, *viz. La Taliclea, la Suſanna, il Giuſeppe, il Sanſonne, l'Ambaſciatore Invidiato, la pudicitia Schernita, il divorcio celeſte, la Rhetorica della* P. and others which are bound in two Volumes. His Death occaſioned the Dialogues entituled, *Anima errante di Ferrante Pallavicini. Bouch. Hiſt. de prov.*

PALLAVICINI *(Sforza)* Jeſuit and Cardinal, Son of Marqueſs *Alexand. Pallavicini*, was a learned Philoſopher and Lawyer; and tho' eldeſt Son, would be an Eccleſiaſtick againſt the mind of his Friends. His Converſation was ſo regular, that he was choſen amongſt the Prelates who aſſiſt at thoſe Aſſemblies called Congregations at *Rome*, and particularly that of good Government, and Eccleſiaſtical Immunities. He was alſo Preſident of the College of *Humoriſts*, Governour of *Jeſi*, *Orvieta* and *Camerina* under Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. Examiner of the Biſhops, and a Member of the Congregation of the Holy Office. He was made Cardinal by *Alexander* the VIIth. *November* 10th. 1659, and publiſhed a Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, in many things contradicting Father *Paul*, againſt which, a Treatiſe was printed, called, *The new Goſpel of Cardinal* Pallavicini. He died *June* 5. 1667, aged 60. His Works are, *Trattato dello Stile. Del Bene Vindication Soc. Jeſ.* &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ. Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. de Huom. Letter.*

PALLIUM, a kind of Imperial Mantle, wherewith the *Chriſtian Emperors* began to honour the Prelates of the Church in the fourth Age; willing it ſhould be the Ornament of thoſe Prelates, and a mark of their Spiritual Authority over the Inferior Orders of their Churches, as the Emperors uſed it, in token of the Temporal Power they had over thoſe of their Empire. At firſt it covered all the Body of the Prelate, and reached down from the Neck to the very Heels, not unlike to a Prieſt's Cope, ſaving that it was ſhut up before, and not of Silk, nor of Linen, but of Wool, to repreſent the Sheep which *Jeſus Chriſt*, the good Shepherd, carries upon his Shoulders. It was afterwards but a kind of a *Stole* which hung before and behind, and had four ſcarlet Croſſes placed on the four ſides of the *Pallium*, to wit, upon the Breaſt, Back, and both Shoulders. The Patriarchs took the *Pallium* upon the *Altar*, at the Ceremony of their Conſecration. They ſent one of them to the Metropolitans of their Patriarchſhip when they confirmed their Election, and theſe ſame beſtowed them upon the Biſhops of their Province when conſecrating of them, after having firſt confirmed the choice made according to the Canons; inſomuch, that neither the one nor the other could exerciſe any Pontifical Function unleſs they had received the *Pallium*. They uſed not this Veſt but at the *Altar*, when celebrating of ſolemn *Maſs*, and alſo pulled it off while the *Goſpel* was read. As this Honour was a pure favour of the Emperors, the *Pallium* was beſtowed upon none without their leave. Thus S. *Gregory* pray'd the Emperor *Maurice*, to grant to the Patriarch *Anaſtaſius* the *Sinaite*, who had been depoſed, the Liberty to come to *Rome*, and to wear the *Pallium*, to the end he might celebrate *Maſs* pontifically. The Cuſtom was not altogether the ſame in the Weſt, where no Prelates had this Ornament before the VIth. Age. It was at the beginning of this Age, that Pope *Symmachus*, having conſtituted *Cæſarius* Metropolitan of *Arles*, his Vicar in *Gaul*, ſent him the *Pallium*; and Pope *Vigilius*, one of his Succeſſors in the ſame Age, gave it to *Auxentius* Archbiſhop of *Arles* alſo, and Vicar of the *Holy See*; for that mark of participating of the power of the Pope was then given to none but Primates alone and Apoſtolick Vicars; and it was not till a great while after, about the middle of the VIIIth. Century, that Pope *Zachary* granted it to all Metropolitans or Archbiſhops. The Popes, after this, gave this Ornament to ſeveral conſiderable Biſhops, whereof ſome qualify'd themſelves Archbiſhops, becauſe of this right, as having a Dignity above ordinary Biſhops. *Maimburg Hiſtoire du Pontificat de S. Gregoire le Grand.*

PALMA or La **POVA**, a very ſtrong place of *Friuli* under the *Venetians* in *Italy*, built by the Doge *Ciconia* in 1593, for the Defence of their Country againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This Cittadel ſtands near to a Town called *Palmata*, ſituated upon the Frontiers of *Auſtria* and the County of *Goritz*. Dr. *Brown*, who ſaw it, ſaith, It's the largeſt and moſt regular Fortification that he ever ſaw, having nine regular Baſtions, call'd by the names of ſo many noble *Venetians*. The Ditch is thirty paces wide, and twelve deep, and is kept dry for the Health of the place, but they can fill it with Water upon occaſion. It has three Gates, and about a hundred Cannon always mounted; and if need be they can quickly mount more. There is a Well in the Center of the Town, over which ſtands a Standard, and the *Venetians* look upon this to be the ſtrongeſt Fortification in the World. It is 10 miles S. E. of *Udina*, 52 N. E. of *Venice*, Lon. 34. 00. Lat. 45. 55. *Baudrand.*

PALMA La **PALMA**, an Iſle of the *Atlantick Sea* in *Africa*, one of the *Canaries*, belongs to the *Spaniards*, who made themſelves Maſters of it in 1493. It is five and twenty Leagues in circumference, and is very well cultivated. It hath a ſmall City called *Santa Crux de la Palma*, divers Towns, and a flaming Mountain, which, in 1677 ſent forth ſubterranean Fires, accompanied with Earthquakes, which were very remarkable for their quality and continuance. *November* 13th. a little after Sunſet, the Earth quaked for the ſpace of thirteen Leagues all along the Coaſt, and that Earthquake accompanied with a frightful noiſe, laſted five days, during which, the Earth opened in divers places; the greateſt gap was made upon *Mount-aux Chevres*, a mile and an half diſtant from the Sea, from whence proceeded a great Fire which caſt up Stones and melted Rocks. The like happened in ſeveral places thereabouts, and in leſs than a quarter of an Hour, it made about the Foot of the Mountain eighteen gaps, which vomited up flames of Fire and burning Stones, in ſo great a quantity, as to form a River of Fire: It took its courſe over the plain of *Los Cainos*, and ran with Violence towards the *Holy Fountain*, but coming near unto the brink of the great Deſcent, turned to the right, and forc'd its way towards the *Old Port*, which is that where the *Spaniards* landed when they made themſelves Maſters of theſe *Iſlands*. *November* 20th. there was a ſecond Eruption out of the *Mount-aux Chevres*, from whence came forth Stones and Fire, with great Tremblings and Thunders, and continued ſeveral days; black Cinders have been taken up ſeven Leagues diſtant from thence. The ground thereabouts was entirely waſted, and the Inhabitants conſtrained to abandon their Habitations. *Memoires Hiſtoriques. J. Nunno de Penna.*

PALMARII, *French* Soldiers, ſo called, becauſe they returned from a *Croiſade* in the *Holy Land*, with Palm-branches in their Hands, and were allowed certain Privileges by *Lewis* IX. their Founder. *Spelman.*

La Cividad De las **PALMAS**, Lat. *Palmarum Civitas*, the Metropolis of the Iſland *Canaria*, in the Eaſt part of which it ſtands, with a Haven on the *Atlantick* Ocean. It is ſubject to the *Spaniards*, and ſometimes call'd *Canaria*. The chief Court of Judicature for all the Iſland is kept here; the City is beautiful, and the Inhabitants rich and gallant. The Ground is ſandy, and does ſo ſpeedily drink up the Rain as it falls, that one may immediately after walk clean in a Velvet Slipper. *Hackluit. Baudr.*

PALMIER (*Matthew*) of *Florence*, lived in the XVth. Age. He continued *Proſper's Chronicle* (which was an addition to that of S. *Jerom*, who only tranſlated augmented, and carried on that of *Euſebius*) till 1449. And *Matthias Palmier* of *Piſa*, has made an addition to it till the Year 1481. He writ alſo a Book of the War of *Piſa*, the Life of *Nicholas Acciaſole*, a Treatiſe of the *Civil Life*, which *Claude de Roſiers* has tranſlated into *French*, and divers other Pieces full of Learning; but this great Man who had ſo much Knowledge in humane Learning, miſtook in writing of Divine Things; he publiſhed ſome particular Sentiments in reference to the Nature of Angels, which occaſioned his Book to be burnt. *Trithemius* and *Genebrard* ſay, *Palmier* run the ſame Deſtiny with his Book, and that he was ſentenced to the Flames; in the mean time, as *Voſſius* obſerves, There is neither *Philip de Bergamo*, nor *Volaterran*, nor any other *Italian* Authors that ſay any thing of this Misfortune; however it be, let the Curious conſult theſe *Authors. Verrin, lib.* 2. *Flor. illuſtr. Philip. de Bergamo, in ſuppl. Chron. A. C.* 1439. *Volaterran Comment. Nurb. lib.* 21. *Trithemius* *in lat Genebrard in Chron. Bellarmin. de ſcript. Eccl. Voſſius lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat* &c.

PALMOSA *or* **PATHMOS**, an Iſland in the *Archipelago* to the S. W. of *Samos* 12 *German* miles. It is not half ſo big as *Samos*, but has better Ports and ſome other advantages. S. *John* the Apoſtle wrote in this Iſland the *Revelation* during his Exile in the Reign of *Domitian*. The *Venetian Armado* did frequently Winter here during the War of *Candy*, ſo that the Inhabitants grew rich, but ſince that the *Turks* and *Corſairs* have made them as miſerable as the reſt of their Neighbours. *Randal, p.* 56. *Struys* who ſaw it in 1656 ſaith, It was then fruitful, populous and well built, and had a City in the middle, with a fair Monaſtery. It is in Circuit not above five *Engliſh* miles, and its chief Product is Corn. *Hackl. t.* 2. *p.* 1. *p.* 308.

PALMYRA, THAMAR, TAMAR, a City of *Syria*, 135 miles from *Damaſcus* to the N. E. and 140 from *Antioch* to the S. E. (ſixty miles in a Degree.) *Hadrian* the Emperor Enlarg'd it, and called it *Hadrianopolis*. It was alſo called *Amegara*, famous moſtly for *Zenobia* the Maſculine Queen of this ſmall Territory, who was well inſtructed in the *Egyptian*, *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and wrote, amongſt many other things, an Epitome of Hiſtory. She was taken and brought to *Rome* by *Aurelian* the Emperor, who was ſo well pleas'd with her Vertues, that he gave her Poſſeſſions in *Italy* after he had ſhew'd her in Triumph to the People. *A. C.* 273. *Ptol.* Lon. 71. 30. Lat 34. 00. It was formerly an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

PALOS *de* **MOGUER**, Lat. *Palus*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andaluzia*, whence *Chriſtopher Columbus* ſet Sail in 1492 for *America*. It is fifteen miles W. from *Seville*, and nine E. from the mouth of *Guadiana*.

PALOTTA, a City of *Lower-Hungary* in the County of *Alba-Regalis*, was taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialiſts* in *October* 1687; the *Baſha* that commanded there, immediately deſired to capitulate, and marched out with the Garriſon, and as much Baggage as every Soldier could carry. He had with him about Two hundred and fifty Men whom he conducted to *Belgrade*. In *Palotta* were found eight pieces of Canon, divers Mortars, great quantity of Powder and Proviſion, with three Colours. This Town is five miles N. of *Alba Regalis*. *Memoirs de Temps.*

PALPHURIUS *or* **PALFURIUS**, Captain of the *Robbers* who over run *Aſia Minor*, and particularly *Iſauria*. The Emperor *Probus* defeated him, and put him to death. *Vopiſcus in Probo.*

PALUDANUS (*John*) commonly call'd *Vandenbroeck*, born at *Malines*, and Divinity Profeſſor at *Louvaine*, in the XVII. Century, his Works are *Vindiciæ Theologicæ adverſus Verbi Dei corruptelas. Apologeticus Marianus.* There was another *Paludanus*, ſirnam'd, *Michael*, born in the latter end of the XVI. Century, he was an *Auguſtinian* Monk, of conſiderable Reputation. He wrote Commentaries upon *Aquinas*'s *Summs. Sacra & Theologica concordantia Temporum Regum Judæ & Iſrael, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

PALUS MOEOTIS, *Limen, Mer de Zabache* or *de la Tana*, a great Gulf or Sea between *Europe* and *Aſia*, about 600 miles in circumference, and eſteem'd no other than a great Marſh, for that in ſome places there is ſo little Water in it, that it cannot be paſs'd but in Boats. *Crim Tartary* is to the Weſt of it, *Sarmatia* of *Europe* or *Muſcovy* to the North, and *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, which is *Circaſſia*, to the South and Eaſt, where is the mouth of the *Don* or *Tanais*. The Sea of *Zabache* is ſeparated from the *Euxine* by the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, called the *Streight of Veſpero, Kaffa* or *Kercy*: To the Weſt of it alſo ſtands the Marſh which the Ancients named *Bugis*, now *Suka Morzi*. *Polybius, Pliny, Strabo, &c.* make mention of the *Palus Mæotis*.

PAMELIUS (*James*) born in the XVIth. Century, a Canon of *Bruges*, and a Deacon of S. *Omer*'s, was Son of *Adolpus*, Baron of *Pamele*, and Privy-Councellor to *Charles* the Vth. His Works are *Liturgiæ Latinorum. Micrologus de Eccleſiaſticis Obſervationibus. Catalogus Comment. Veterum Selectorum in Univerſa Biblia. Conciliorum Paralipomena, &c.* He likewiſe publiſh'd *Tertullian*, and S. *Cyprian*, with Notes; and a Treatiſe of *Caſſiodorus de Divinis Nominibus. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. in Elog. Belg. &c.*

PAMIERS, upon the *Ariege*, a City of *France* in the County of *Foix*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Toulouſe*. Latin Authors call it *Pamiæ* and *Apamiæ*, which name was given it from its Caſtle; the City having been called *Fredelac, Fredelacum*. S. *Anthony* was martyr'd in this City, though the time when uncertain. The Count *de Carcaſſone* built there in the VIIIth. Age, an Abby of the *Regular Canons* of S. *Auguſtin*. In 1149 Pope *Boniface* VIIIth. erected that Abby into a Biſhoprick, whereof *Bernard Saiſetti* was the firſt Biſhop. The Biſhoprick of *Pamiers* was then under *Narbonne*, but ſince Pope *John* XXII. having erected *Toulouſe* into an Archbiſhoprick, it hath been placed under it. One of its late Biſhops has been much taken notice of for his oppoſing *Lewis* the XIVth, of *France* about the *Regalia*. Pope *Bennet* the XIIth. was Biſhop of this place. This Town is 32 miles S. of *Toulouſe*. *Guilliaume de la Perriere. Annal de Foix. Bertrand Elie, Hiſt. Fuxenſ.* Vid. *Pavillon.*

PAMPELUNE, the Capital City of *Navarre*, with a Biſhoprick under *Burgos*, called in Latin *Pampelona, Pompelo* and *Pompeiopolis*. It's very ancient, thought to have been built by *Pompey*, and was the Capital of *Gaſcoigne*. *Charlemaign* paſſing into *Spain* took it, and cauſed the Walls of it to be broken down in 778. *Philip* the IId. cauſed a Citadel to be built there. Pope *John* XXII. had put the Biſhoprick of *Pampelune* under the Metropolitan of *Saragoſſa*; but ſince *Gregory* the XIIIth. it remains under *Burgos*. This Town ſtands upon the River *Arga* in a fruitful Valley, ſurrounded with touring Hills Twenty Leagues S. from *Bayonne*, and forty N. from *Saragoſſa*, Lon. 19 50. Lat. 43. 58. *Strabo, lib.* 3. *Mariamna, lib.* 3. *& ſeq. Marca Hiſt. de Bearn. Hiſt de Navarre Marca Hiſpanica de P. de Marca.*

PAMPHILA, a learned Woman of *Egypt*, lived in the firſt Age in the time of the Emperor *Nero*. *Photius* ſaith, That having lived thirteen Years with her Husband, who was a Man of Learning, ſhe came, by her Converſation with him to learn divers things of him, acquiring alſo no ſmall benefit by thoſe Learned Men who frequented his Houſe; and that ſhe writ a Miſcellaneous Hiſtory in eight Books. *Suidas* adds, That ſhe was of *Epidaurus*, Daughter of *Soterides*, and Wife of *Socratides*, and that her Hiſtory conſiſted of thirty three Books, having beſides abridged the Works of *Cteſias*, and compoſed other Treatiſes. *Photius Cod.* 173. *Suidas in Sex. Aulus Gellius lib.* 15. *l.* 17. *Diogenes in Pittaco. Socrates, &c.*

S. **PAMPHILUS**, Prieſt of *Cæſarea* in *Palæſtine* and a Martyr, had ſo great a love for Books, that he collected an excellent *Library*. He copied alſo the Books of *Origen*; and S. *Jerom*, who had them afterwards, confeſs'd, he valued them more than if he had poſſeſs'd all the Treaſures of *Cræſus*. He was taken in the time of the Perſecution of *Maximinus*, and after two years Impriſonment he finiſhed his courſe by a Death as conſtant as his Life was holy, about the Year 308. It's ſaid, That during this long Confinement he wrote part of that Apology for *Origen*, which *Euſebius* finiſhed. *S. Jerom. de Script. Eccl.* 75. *Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 6. *& ſeq. Photius Cod.* 118. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAMPHILUS, Son of *Neocles*, and Scholar to *Plato*, who ſays of him, That he lay ten days dead amongſt the Slain in Battle, and being put on his Funeral Pile three days after he was taken up, reviv'd, and told wonderful things which he had ſeen during the time of his Death. *Plato.*

PAMPHILUS, a Philoſopher of *Amphipolis*, or *Sicyone*, or *Nicopolis*, writ of Grammar, Painting, Illuſtrious Painters, and three Books *de Re Ruſtica*. See *Suidas* who makes mention of him.

PAMPHILUS, the Diſciple of *Plato* and Maſter of *Epicurus*. See *Diogenes Laertius* in the Life of *Epicurus*. *Athenæus* cites one of this name of *Alexandria*. Conſult *Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in Appar. Voſſius lib.* 2. *&* 3. *de Hiſt. Græc.*

PAMPHILUS, a Native of *Macedonia*, a famous Painter, lived about the Year 375 of *Rome*, in the Hundredth *Olympiad*. Beſides his Art, he was learned, and render'd himſelf very conſiderable, perfectly underſtanding the Mathematicks, which he believed very neceſſary for a Painter. *Pamphilus* was the Maſter of *Apelles*, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality came to learn of him: Beſides the four above-mentioned *Pamphilus*'s, *Suidas* makes alſo mention, 1. Of one *Pamphilus* a *Grammarian* of *Alexandria*, the Diſciple of the famous Critick *Ariſtarchus*: He writ a Book entituled, *The Meadow*, which was a Collection of divers things, continued the *Gloſſes* of *Zophyrion* or his *Dictionary* of obſcure words, beſides ſeveral other pieces which we have not. 2. There was another *Pamphilus*, of whom *Athenæus* ſpeaks and *Suidas* after him, who expreſs'd himſelf always in Verſe. 3. There was a third *Pamphilus* Demagogue of *Athens*, who waſting the publick Treaſury was diſmiſs'd of his charge as *Ariſtophanes* upon *Plautus* declares.

PAMPHYLIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, which to the S. of it has the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Cilicia* to the E. *Piſidia* to the N. and *Lycia* to the W. It makes now part of the Province which the *Turks* call *Caramania*. Cities famous in it formerly were *Perga*, *Aſpendus*, *Termeſſus*, and *Attalia*, called at this day *Satalia*, and is alſo the Capital City. This Country gives the denomination of *Pamphylian Sea* to that part of the *Mediterranean* which waſhes it. There is a Town in *Macedonia* of this Name. *Baudrand.*

PAMPREPIUS, an *Egyptian*, a Native of *Thebes* or *Dioſpolis*, lived in the Fifth Age, in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, with whom he was in much eſteem. He was the Diſciple of *Proclus*, and a *Pagan*; writ divers Pieces in Verſe, and the Wars of *Iſauria* in Proſe. *Suidas in Pamprep*

PAN, God of the Shepherds, was alſo conſidered as the God of Nature, which ſeems to be intimated by his Name; for Παν in *Greek* ſignifies *All*. Wherefore his Picture was compoſed of the chiefeſt things that are to be ſeen in the World; his Horns ſignifying the Beams of the Sun and Horns of the Moon; his Face all over flaming in imitation of the Element of Fire, and his Breaſt overlaid with Stars, as repreſenting the Heavens; as to the inferior parts, his Thighs and Legs were painted hairy and rough, meaning thereby, Trees, Herbs, and Beaſts, with Goats Feet, to ſhew the ſolidity of the Earth; by his Pipe was ſet forth the Muſick the Spheres made, according to the Notion of ſome ancient Philoſophers; and by his crooked Staff, the Revolution of Years. The Ancients believed that *Pan*, in the Night time, ran along the Mountains, from whence comes that we call a *panick fear*, which is a fright wherewith one is ſeiz'd in the darkneſs of the Night, or by an Imagination without grounds for it, and which ſometimes comes upon very numerous Armies, putting them all on a ſudden into a Conſternation. It is ſaid, that *Pan* accompanied *Bacchus* into the *Indies*, and that he was very ſerviceable to him in the gaining ſo many Victories. 'Twas alſo believed, That by his aſſiſtance it was that the *Athenians* won the Battle upon the *Perſians* in the Plains of *Marathon*; for it is ſaid, That *Miltiades* being ready to engage his Enemies, *Pan* appear'd at the Head of the Army in an Humane Shape, but of an extraordinary Stature, who having cauſed the Trumpets and Cornets to ſound a charge with Notes more martial and ſurprizing than Ordinary, all the *Perſian* Army were frighted at it and fled, from whence ſome ſay, is come that word *panick fear*. *Pauſanias. Apollodorus. Pliny, lib. 7. Angel. Politian. in Miſcellan.*

PANAGIOTI, a Greek Nobleman of the XVIIth. Century, who was chief Interpreter to the Grand Signior, with whom he had a conſiderable Intereſt, which he made uſe of to the Advantage of his Countrymen. He oppos'd the Innovations (as *Morery* calls 'em) of *Cyrillus Lucarius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, to whoſe Confeſſion of Faith, ſet forth in 1629, *Panagioti* publiſh'd another very different one in Greek, call'd, *The Orthodox Confeſſion of the Catholick and Apoſtolick Eaſtern Church.* This Book is writ in Modern Greek, and frequently cited by *Arnaud*, in his Books of *Perpetuity*. Father *Simon* takes notice, that *Panagioti* got his Book Tranſlated into Latin, in order to preſent it, with the Original, to the French King, that it might remain with him as an Authentick Record of the Belief of the Greek Church. He adds, That this Book is now to be ſeen in Manuſcript, in the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*'s Library, with the Marks or Subſcriptions of the Eaſtern Biſhops; and that it is the very Original which *Panagioti* ſent to the King. *Panagioti* died in 1673, and lies buried in the Monaſtery of the Iſle of *Chalcis*, near *Conſtantinople*. *R. Simon Creance d'l Egliſe Oriental ſur la Tranſubſtantiation. Spon. Voyage d'Italy, &c.*

PANAMA, a City that gives name to the *Iſthmus*, between Northern and Southern *America*, called alſo *Terra firma*. Here is a Court of Juſtice, which is appointed to do Juſtice to Merchants, and to diſpatch the Ships that come thither. This *Iſthmus* is about fourſcore Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſixty broad between the two Seas, where largeſt; but where 'tis more narrow between the Town of *Panama* and *Porto-belo*, it's not above eighteen Leagues; and if the Road were ſtraight and without Windings, it would not exceed ſeven or eight, This Country is full of Mountains and Marſhes, its Air almoſt continually dark and yet very hot, which renders it very unhealthful, eſpecially, from *May* to *November*. Its Soil produceth nothing but *Mayz*, and that in no great quantity, yet there is very good Graſs and plenty of it to feed many Cattle. The Savages there make Ropes of an Herb they call *Nequen* or *Henechen*, which bears Leaves like unto a Thiſtle, that they put into Water, as they do Hemp or Flax with us, then dry them in the Sun, bruiſe and peel them to make Ropes of the ſame, which ſerve not only to bind, but alſo to cut Iron therewith, by pulling of theſe Ropes backwards and forwards like a Saw, which is eaſily done, by throwing a little fine Sand upon the Place where they deſign to cut. The Trees in this Country are always green, and laden with abundance of Leaves, but bear no Fruit. The City of *Panama* is ſituated upon the Shoar of the South-Sea, and well peopled, becauſe of its Commerce, though the Air be unhealth. It's a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*; its Port is very commodious when the Sea is high, but at an Ebb the Ships ſtand dry; and in the Winter Seaſon they are obliged to retire to *Port de Perico*, which is diſtant two Leagues. *Panama* was built by *Petrus Ario* in 1515, for the reception of the Effects of *Peru*. It's fam'd among the *Spaniards* for the birth of a modern Saint, called *Roſe* of *Panama*, whoſe Sanctity they pretend is ſo conſpicuous, as to be reverenced by the Gnats and Flies in her Cell, as Father *Oliva*, late General of the Jeſuits, informs us in her Life. It was plunder'd by the *French* in 1661; and in 1686, by Captain *Lawrence*, a *Buccanier*. The City is but ſmall, and built of Wood; it lies eighteen Leagues from the N. Sea. The South Sea ebbs two or three miles from it at low Water, leaving a ſtinking mud behind, which is prejudicial to the health of the place. Fiſh, Fruit, and Herbs are more plentiful here than Fleſh. They have trade with the N. Sea by Land, and the River *Chiagre*, and by the S. Sea have a trade with *Peru*; ſo that it's reckon'd one of the richeſt places of *America*. The *Spaniards* here are very looſe and Libidinous, the *Moors* being the objects of their Luſts, by which they are enrich'd and made gallant. It is in Lon. 29. 30. *Lat.* 8. 30. *Gage's Travels. De Laet. Hiſt. de Noveau Monde.*

PANARUCAN, a Capital City of a little Kingdom of the ſame name in the Iſle of *Java*, one of the Iſlands of the *Sonde*, by the Streights of *Palambuan*, and a place of great trade. Near this Town is a Sulphurous Mountain, which began to caſt out flames in 1586, with ſo much violence, that above ten thouſand perſons periſhed in that firſt Conflagration. The Natives are *Pagans*. *Mandeſlo's Voyage des Indes.*

PANATHENÆA, certain Feaſts celebrated at *Athens* in honour of *Minerva*, inſtituted by *Theſeus*, after he had united all the Towns of the Province of *Attica* into one Body. At theſe Solemnities their Exerciſe was Wreſtling, the Champions being all naked, for which reaſon the Women were ſecluded, as were alſo Strangers; but there was uſually a Chorus of young Men and Maidens which danced ſome *Jiggs*. Of theſe Plays there were two ſorts, the greater celebrated every fifth Year, and the leſſer yearly. *Plut. en la vie de Theſee. Alex. d'Alex. l.* 5. See *Meurſii Græca feriata.*

PANCALIER, Lat. *Pancalerum*, a ſmall Town of *Piedmont*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, it ſtands on the River *Po*, nine miles S. of *Turin*.

PANCARPUM, a ſhew of the *Romans*, where certain ſtrong and hardy Men fought againſt all ſorts of Beaſts, being hired for a Summ of Money for that purpoſe. This name ſignifies properly a Compoſition of all ſorts of Fruits, from the Greek πᾶν, *all*, and καρπὸς, *Fruit*; but afterwards it was given to that which contained all ſorts of Flowers, and at laſt to any thing made up of divers things, as this publick combating, where appeared a great many Animals of different kinds: The place where this Shew was kept, was the *Ampitheatre* of *Rome*; and theſe ſort of Plays continued to the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who reigned in the Sixth Century. Some Authors confound the *Pancarpe* with the *Sylva*; but there is this difference between theſe publick Divertiſements. That the *Pancarpe* was a fighting againſt Beaſts in the *Ampitheatre*, and the *Sylva* a kind of hunting which was repreſented in the *Cirquus*. In the *Pancarpe*, it was Men hired that fought; and in the *Sylva* it was the People that hunted in the midſt of an Artificial Foreſt. Vid. SYLVA. *Salmaſius. P. Pithæus. Cauſabon. Caſſian, Coll.* 5.

PANCIROLUS (*Guy*) a famous Lawyer of *Rhegium*, where his Family was one of the higheſt Quality. He had naturally an excellent Genius, which he cultivated with much Induſtry, having ſtudied in the principal Univerſities of *Italy*, to wit, at *Ferrara*, *Pavia*, *Bolonia*, and *Padua*, where he was afterwaads ordinary Profeſſor of Law. But this Science did not take up all his Thoughts, for he read alſo the Fathers, and was a great proficient in good Literature. *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, who had a particular eſteem for *Pancirolus*, drew him into his Univerſity of *Turin* in 1571, where he compoſed his ingenious Treatiſe *De Rebus inventis & deperditis*, commented upon afterwards by *Henry Salmuth*; but the Air of *Turin* not agreeing with him, he loſt there one Eye, and was in danger of loſing the other; for fear of which, he was obliged to return to *Padua*, where he continued to teach the Law, and died there *May* 16 1591. He writ *Comment. in Notitiam dignitatum utriuſque Imperii. De Magiſtratibus municipalibus & corporibus artificum. Theſaurus variarum lectionum*, &c. *Thomaſin.*

PANCRATIASTES, according to ſome Authors, were thoſe who won the Prize in the five ſorts of Exerciſes uſed in the Plays of *Greece*, to wit, Wreſtling, Boxing, Quoits, Running and Leaping; others believe they had in theſe ſame Plays, a ſort of Exerciſe different from the forementioned, call'd in the Greek *Pancrate*; that is, all the ſtrength, from πᾶν, *all*, and κράτος *ſtrength*; for that they were permitted to make uſe of all their Strength, ſaying beſides that that fighting was introduc'd into *Greece* about the 28th. *Olympiad*, 666 Years before the birth of *Chriſt*, and that it was one *Lygdamis* of *Syracuſe* who was the firſt that won the Prize at them, *Cælius, lib. 3. antiq. Lect. Pauſanias, lib.* 5.

PANDATARIA, a little Iſland now called *Santa Maria*, over againſt the utmoſt part of the Province *di Lavoro* in *Naples* to the Weſt, lying waſt at this day, but formerly famous for the perſons baniſhed thither. *Julia*, the Daughter of *Auguſtus*, was there confined by her Father; and *Agrippina*, the Wife of *Germanicus*, ſent thither into Exile, where ſhe died. *Tacitus. Suetonius Baudrand*

PANDION, the fifth King of *Athens*, began to Reign about *An. Mund.* 2615, after *Erichthonius*. The abundance of Corn and Wine was ſo great in his time, that they ſaid *Ceres* and *Bacchus* were come to *Attica*. Having receiv'd Succors from *Tereus* againſt a King of *Pontus*, *Pandion* thereupon gave him his Daughter *Progne* to Wife; but the beaſtlineſs of the Son-in-law towards *Philomela* his Siſter-in-law, filled the Family of *Pandion* with much diſtraction, ſo that at laſt he died of Grief, after he had reigned forty Years; which happened in the 2655 of the World. *Erechteus* ſucceeded him, and after him came *Cecrops* II. who died in the 2745 Year of the World. *Pandion* II. ſucceded him, and reigned twenty five Years. *Euſebius in Chron. Ovid*, &c.

PANDORA, a wonderful Woman made by *Vulcan*. All the Gods had beſtowed ſomething upon her; *Venus* Beauty, *Pallas* Wiſdom, *Mercury* Eloquence, *&c.* It is ſaid, That *Jupiter* being angry with *Prometheus* for ſtealing Fire from Heaven, ſent *Pandora* with a fatal Box into the Earth, which *Epimetheus*, the Brother of *Prometheus*, opened; whereupon all ſorts of Evils with which it was filled, came out, and diſpers'd themſelves here below, ſo as that there remain'd nothing therein but hope alone, which was found in the bottom of the Box. *Pauſanias in Attic. Heſiod. Ovid.* &c.

PANDOSIA, an ancient City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in the Country of the ancient *Bruttians*. It's believ'd the Town of *Caſtell Franco* ſtands near the ruines of the ſame. Here it was that *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, deceiv'd by the Oracle, periſhed. This City, together with *Coſenza* was taken by the *Romans*, as is obſerved by *Titus Livius* in the Xth. Book of his Hiſtory. There is another City of the Name in *Epirus. Pliny. Strabo*, &c.

PANETIUS, was alſo Preceptor to *Scipio*, and ſo great a Man that *Cicero* acknowledges he followed him in his Book of Offices with ſome Alterations.

PANETIUS, Tyrant of *Rhodes*, uſurp'd the Government thus. Being made General when the *Leontini* warr'd upon the *Megarenſes*, about their borders, he ſtirred up the Indigent People and Footmen againſt the Merchants and Horſemen, who, as he alledged, had much the better of them in the War; and having made himſelf Maſter of the Gates, and got 600 Men armed with Targets to take his part, the Footmen mounting their Maſters Horſes, diſarm'd and cut them off; after which, they ſeized the City and made *Panetius* Tyrant. *Polyæn.* 5.

PANICHA, PANICHE, a Sea-port in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, ſixty miles from *Lisbon* to the N. over againſt the Iſland of *Barlenga*. At this Town the *Engliſh* landed in the Year 1589, when they invaded the Kingdom of *Portugal* on the behalf of *Anthony*, a Baſtard of the Royal Family, who was choſen King of *Portugal* by ſome Fugitives that hated the *Spaniſh* Government. From hence they marched to *Lisbon*, and not finding any of the Inhabitants to ſtir in behalf of the baniſh'd Prince, they returned to *Caſchais*. It was then an open Town, and abandoned by the *Spaniards*, without any defence. This Caſtle was alſo delivered up to *Anthony* by *Anto. de Aurid. Hackl. p. 2. t. 2. p.* 143.

PANNONIA, a great Country of *Europe*, between the Mountains called *Cethi*, the *Danube* and *Illryicum*. It was divided into the higher and lower *Pannonia*; the firſt, called alſo *Prima Conſularis*, was to the Weſt, which is now *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Croatia*, *Carinthia*, *Windiſh-Marck*, and the greateſt part of *Auſtria*: The lower *Pannonia*, called *Secunda Conſularis*, was to the Eaſt, and contained *Boſnia*, *Sclavonia*, and that part of *Hungary*, which is included between the *Danube*, the *Raab*, and the *Drave*. The moſt famous Towns of this great Country, were *Sigeſta* or *Siſcia*, now *Siſeck* in *Croatia*; *Petorio* or *Petorium*, now *Petaw* in *Stiria*; *Amona* or *Emona*, now *Unter-Laubach*, *Nauportum*, now *Ober-Laubach* in *Carniola*; *Vindoniana* or *Vindobonna*, now *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, *Scrabantia*, now *Scrabing*, *Sirmium*, now *Belgrade*, and *Taurum* now *Weiſſenbourg*. The *Pannonians* were a *Celtick* Nation whom *Tiberius* made Tributary to the Empire, though *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt that enter'd into that Country, which was afterwards poſſeſs'd by the *Huns*, *Goths* and other *Barbarians*. There was beſides *Pannonia Riparia*, wherein is now part of *Sclavonia* and *Boſnia*, and *Pannonia Valeria* that makes part of *Stiria*. *Ortelius. Cluverius. Briet & Sanſon Geogr.*

PANODORUS, a Monk of *Egypt*, who lived in the Fifth Age, compoſed a Chronology taken out of *Euſebius*, which he very judiciouſly corrected. *Syncellus* ſpeaks of him and *Scaliger* relates divers Pieces of the ſame in his Animadverſions upon *Euſebius*.

PANORMIA *or* **PANNOMIA**, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws gathered by *Ives de Chartres*, about the Year 1100. This word is a compoſition of πᾶν, which ſignfies *All* and *Norma* or νόμος, a *Rule* or *Law*, as if it ſhould have been ſaid, A Collection of all ſorts of Laws, or of all *Eccleſiaſtical Laws*. This *Panormia* muſt be diſtinguſhed from an Abridgment of the Decrees of *Ives de Chartres*, made by *Hugh le Catalan*, entituled *Somme des decrets d'Ives*; for they made uſe of this title of *Somme de decrets*, to ſhew, that *Hugh*'s Books differed from the *Panormia*, which in the ancient Manuſcripts is always ſo called, and never by the other name. *Doujat. Hiſt. du droit Canon.*

PANORMITAN. See **TUDESCHI**.

PANORMUS *and* **GONIPPUS**, two handſome young Men of *Meſſena* in *Peloponneſus*, who enter'd into a ſtrict League of Friendſhip with one another; and coming to know, that the *Lacedæmonians* celebrated the Feaſt of *Caſtor* and *Pollux* with extraordinary rejoicings walk'd over the Market clad with a large purple Veſt, with a white Tunick over it, wearing a Crown of Flowers upon their Heads, and a Lance in their Hands; the *Lacedæmonians* taking them to be *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, fell down to the ground and ador'd them; but theſe young Men obſerving their advantage, made a bloody ſlaughter amongſt them, and afterwards fled with all ſpeed towards *Meſſena*. *Pauſanias in Meſſeniacis.*

PANTALARIA, *Paconia*, *Coſſyra*, *Datalaria*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sicily* and *Africa*. It lies in the middle of the Sea at almoſt an equal diſtance from both Coaſts to the Eaſt of *Cape Bona* and Weſt of *Malta*. Near this Iſland *July* 13 1586, there was a Sea-fight between five *Engliſh* Ships and eleven *Spaniſh* Gallies and two Frigats, in which the *Spaniards* were ſufficiently beaten; and though theſe five *Engliſh* Ships were *Turkey* Merchants, and heavy laden, there was none of them taken. This was the firſt Fleet the *Turkey* Company (which was then Incorporated) ſent into the *Mediterranean*, having before this time traded with ſingle Ships. The fight laſted five hours, yet the *Engliſh* had but two Men kill'd and one wounded. *Hackl. To. 2. p.* 288.

PANTALEON (*Henry*) born at *Baſil June* 13. 1522. He taught a long time in his own Country, after he had perfected himſelf in the Languages and Sciences, and then turned Phyſician when well ſtriken in years. He died *March* 3. 1595. He compoſed divers Works, tranſlated others into *High-Dutch*, and laboured to write the Elogy of the Illuſtrious Men of *Germany*, which he publiſhed in 1566, by the name of *Proſopographia*. He was indeed a very laborious and good Man: See his Life among thoſe of the Philoſophers of *Germany* written by *Melchior Adam*.

PANTENUS, a *Stoick Philoſopher* born in *Sicily*, who was Preſident of that famous School of *Alexandria* in the beginning of the Reign of the Emperor *Commodus*, about 185; where, from the time of S. *Mark* the Founder of that Church, there had always been ſome Learned *Divine* to expound the holy Scriptures. The *Ethiopians* having ſent to the Biſhop for a Divine to inſtruct them in the *Chriſtian Relegion*. *Pantenus* was ſent thither by *Demetrius*. It's ſaid, that he found the *Ethiopians* had already ſome knowledge of the true Faith, which had been preached unto them by the Apoſtle S. *Bartholomew*, and that he ſaw there the Goſpel of S *Matthew* in *Hebrew*, which that Apoſtle had left them. After *Pantenus* returned to *Alexandria*, he continued to expound the holy Scriptures publickly under the Reign of *Severus*, and *Anthony Caracalla*, and was more uſeful to the Church by his Diſcourſes than his Writings, though he has compos'd ſome Commentaries upon the *Bible*, which are quite loſt. He taught alſo a Rule which hath been followed by all the Interpreters of the *Prophecies*; to wit, That they are often expreſs'd in indefinite terms, and that the preſent time is there put for the paſt and the future, as *Theodotus* relates. One may judge of the manner of *Pantenus*'s explaining the Sacred Text by what hath been done by *Clement* of *Alexandria*, *Origen*, and all others that had been inſtructed in that School; their Stile being full of *Allegories*, often ſwerving from the Letter, and finding Myſteries almoſt every where. S. *Clement. Stromat. lib.* 1. *Euſeb. lib.* 5. *S. Jerom in Catalogo. Du Pin. Nouvelle Bibliothoque des Auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques.*

PANTHEA, *or* **PANTHEAN** *Statue*, a Statue which by the different marks that accompained it, repreſented all the Gods; or at leaſt, the moſt conſiderable of them. This word is *Greek*, compound of πᾶν *All*, and θεὸς *God*. Thus the Pagans called the Temples wherein they adored all the Gods together, where might be ſeen all their Forms or Pictures. Such was that famous *Pantheon* at *Rome*, dedicated by Pope *Boniface* III. to the *Holy Virgin* and all the *Saints*, and by him called St. *Mary de la Rotunda*, becauſe it is built of a round form and Dome-wiſe. In theſe Statues *Jupiter* was diſtinguiſhed by a Thunderbolt, *Juno* by a Crown, *Mars* by an Helmet, the *Sun* by its Beams, the *Moon* by a Creſcent, *Ceres* by the horn of Plenty, or an Ear of Corn, *Cupid* by a bundle of Arrows, *Mercury* by Wings at his Feet, or a Caduceus, *Bacchus* by the Ivy, *Venus* by the Beauty of the Face, and ſo the reſt of their *Divinities*. Theſe diſtinguiſhing Characters were placed above the Statute, or between its Hands, according to the Induſtry of the Artificer, who therein made appear the excellency of his Art. Some there were that repreſented all the Gods, others, all the Goddeſſes; and ſome alſo that repreſented both together. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes del' Antiquite.*

PANTOMIMI, Buffoons, who repeſented all ſorts of things by ingenious Geſtures, and expreſs'd by the motion of their Bodies, Fingers, and Eyes the principal actions of the ſubject of a Comedy. It's a Greek word coming from πᾶν, παντὸς *all*, and μῖμος an *Imitator*; as if one ſhould ſay, an Imitator of all things. They were called alſo *Mimi*; but *Pantomini* imply'd ſomething more. The name of *Mimi* was moreover given to thoſe ſmall pieces of Poetry which thoſe *Mimi* ſung in their Dances upon the Stage, with geſtures expreſſing the ſence of their words, purſuant to the wonderful method of the Ancients ſo little known in our days. Some are of Opinion, that *Pylades* and *Bathyllus*, who appear'd in the time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, were the firſt *Pantomimi*; but that ought to be underſtood of thoſe who ſeparated themſelves from the *Theatre* of the Comedians, to form a Company a-part, and Act in the *Orcheſtra* without Comedy or Dialogue; for it is certain, there were *Pantomimi* in the time of *Æſchylus*; and *Ariſtotle* highly commends *Teleſtes*, whom the Poet made uſe of, for his having ſo admirably well danc'd in a Tragedy entituled, The *Septem contra Thebas*. But *Pylades*, a Cilician, and *Bathyllus* an Alexandrian, coming to *Rome* in the time of *Auguſtus*, invented the *Italick Dance*, ſo call'd, becauſe twas firſt practis'd in *Italy*, in which they repreſented Tragedy, Comedy, and the Satyræ, in ſo entertaining a manner, that the Romans were extreamly taken with this dumb way of Acting, where the Geſtures were, as it were, as expreſſive and Intelligible, as Dialogue. *Pylades* was famous for Dancing Tragedy, and *Bathyllus* for Comedy, which occaſion'd their dividing into diſtinct Companies. *Plutarch* in his *Sympoſiacks*, dilates upon the Ingenuity of theſe *Pantomimes*, and ſhows how exact they were in Repreſenting Poſture, Perſon, and Action, where he calls Poetry a *Speaking Dance*, and Dancing a *Dumb Poem. Plut. Symp. l. 7. Athen. l. 1. & 11. Zoſimus. Suet. in Aug. Lucian. de pantom. Scena.*

PANUCO, ſeated to the North of *Mexico* upon the Gulf, fifty Leagues long; on the Weſt and South very fruitful, but to the North barren. It was conquered by *Cortez* in the Year 1522, and almoſt all the Inhabitants deſtroy'd. The *Spaniards* have only three Colonies in it, the chief is *Villa de San Stevan de Puerto* or *Panuco*, built by *Cortez*, ſoon after the Conqueſt, in 23 Degrees of N. Latitude, 65 Leagues from *Mexico* to the N. and 8 from the Sea on the River *Hermoſo* or *Panuco*.

PAOGAN, a City of *China*, which valiantly withſtood the *Tartars*. It muſt not be confounded with ſome other Cities in the ſame Country, and ſeem to be of the ſame name; as *Paoking* which hath four other Cities dependant upon it; *Paoningo* about the River *Kealing*, and *Paoting* the Capital of nineteen other Cities. *Conſult Martin Mart. Atlas Sinic.*

PAOLA, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*, noted for having been the place of the birth of S. *Francis de Paule*, the Founder of the Order of *Minimes*.

PAONING, Lat *Paoninga*, a large City of the Province of *Suchem* in the Kingdom of *Chus*, having nine other Cities depending on it. It ſtands upon the River *Kealing. Martin Martini.*

PAOTING, Lat. *Paotinga* a large City in *China* ſecond in the Province of *Peking*, ſtands in the middle of the Country at the foot of the Mountains, and has ninteen other Cities under it. *Martin Martini.*

PAPA, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City of *Lower Hungary*, ſituate on the River *Machatz* in the County of *Veſprin* in the middle between *Javarin* to the N. and *Veſprin* to the S. about three *Hungarian* miles from the *Turkiſh* Conqueſts. In 1683, this Town, with *Datis*, *Veſprin* and *Licentz* ſubmitted to *Tekely*, but return'd again to the obedience of the Emperor after the raiſing of the Siege of *Vienna*.

PAPALOAPAM, Lat. *Papaloapamus*, the greateſt River of *Guaxaca* in *New Spain*, called otherwiſe *Alvarad.* It riſes from the Mountains *Zoncoliucan*, and being ſwell'd with many leſſer Rivers falls into the North Sea. *Joannes a Turrecremata.*

PAPAS, a Name which the *Greeks* gave their Prieſts, and ſometimes Patriarchs or Biſhops, which ſignifies *Father*. *Goar* diſtinguiſhes betwen παπας and παπας, ſaying, That the firſt Title belongs to the Chief Prieſts, and the laſt to the Inferior Clerks and Clergy. The *Greeks* name the chief of their Prieſts *Protopapa's*; and there is yet to this day in the Church of *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, a Title of Honour retain'd by the name of *Protopapa's*, *Sicily* having had ſometime a dependance upon the *Greek* Empire. The Prelate of the Iſle of *Corfou* takes alſo the name of *Protopapas* upon him. *Du Cange Gloſſar. Latinit.*

PAPHLAGONIA, a Country of *Aſia Minor*, now called *Bolli*, between the *Euxine Sea* and *Galatia*, along the Coaſt. Its Cities were *Sinope*, *Tripoli* or *Tribicelli*, which is the *Theuthrania* of the Ancients, *&c.* The Poets ſay, This Country took its name from *Paphlagon* the Son of *Phineas* Prince of the ſame.

PAPHNUTIUS, a Profeſſor of the Faith in the Third Age, was Biſhop of the *Higher-Thebais*, had his left Leg cut off, and right Eye put out in the Perſecution of *Maximinus*, and was condemned to the Mines. He was afterwards preſent at the Council of *Nice* in 324. And *Ruffinus*, tells us, That the Emperor *Conſtantine* never found him in private, but he kiſs'd, with the greateſt delight, thoſe glorious ſcars he had upon him. He aſſiſted alſo at the Councils of *Tyre* and *Sardis* in 335 and 347, and 'tis likely, died about that time. *Socrates* and *Sozomen* ſay, That as the Fathers of the Council of *Nice*, were about to introduce a new Law into the Church for forbidding thoſe that being married had received Holy Orders, to uſe marriage as before; *Paphnutius* prevented their deciding any thing in that matter. *Socrates, lib. 1. cap. 8. Sozomen, lib. 2. cap. 22. Baronius A. C.* 58 and 325. *Bellarmine, de cler. Du Perron. Reſp. ad R. M. B.* &c.

PAPHOS, a City of *Cyprus*, famous for having been conſecrated to *Venus*, who had there a curious Temple. It was afterwards a Biſhop's See, but is now ruin'd, there being nothing in the place of it, but a Borough called *Baſſo. Ptolemy. Pliny. Strabo. Mela*, &c. and *Ovid. l.* 10. *Metam.*

PAPHUS, the Son of *Pygmalion*, and of a Woman whom the Fable ſays, had been before an Ivory-Statue. The Poets relate, That *Pygmalion*, a famous Statuary, coming into the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and ſeeing all the Women living there very licentiouſly, reſolv'd never to marry: That at the ſame time he made an Ivory-Statue of great Perfection, on which he became enamour'd, and for the ſatisfying of his Paſſion, pray'd the Goddeſs *Venus*, who was much ador'd in that Iſle, to procure him a Wife as beautiful as that Statue, his own workmanſhip was. *Venus*, ſay the Poets, heard his Prayer, & chang'd that Ivory Statue into a fair Damſel, which he took to Wife, by whom he had *Paphus*, who built a City in that place, which he called according to his own Name. *Ovid Met.* 10.

PAPIAS, Biſhop of *Hierapolis* a City of *Phrygia* in *Aſia minor*, near to *Laodicea*, was the Diſciple of S. *John the Evangeliſt*, or of another of that Name: But S. *Irenæus* ſays poſitively, That he was the Diſciple of S. *John the Evangeliſt*; for *Polycarpus* was his Diſciple, and he ſays, *Papias* was *Polycarpus*'s Companion. *Papias* writ five Books, entituled, *The Expoſitions of the Diſcourſes of the Lord*, which were extant in the time of *Trithemius*. But now there are only ſome fragments of them left in Ancient and Modern Authors. It's he that made way for the Opinion ſeveral of the Ancients held touching the Temporal Reign of *Chriſt*, who they ſuppoſed would come upon Earth a thouſand Years before the day of Judgment, to gather together the Elect, after the Reſurrection, into the the City of *Jeruſalem*, and let them there enjoy all imaginable pleaſure for thoſe thouſand Years. S. *Irenæus*, who was of the ſame Judgment, relates a fragment he took out of *Papias*'s IVth Book, where he endeavours to prove that Opinion from a paſſage in *Iſaiah*; and *Euſebius*, after having quoted a paſſage taken out of *Papias*'s Preface adds, *That that Author relates divers things which he pretended he had by unwritten Tradition; ſuch as were the laſt inſtructions of our Lord Chriſt, which are not ſet down by the Evangeliſts, and ſome other fabulous Hiſtories, amongſt which number, his Opinion ought to be placed touching the Perſonal Reign of Chriſt upon Earth after the Reſurrection. The occaſion of his falling into that Error*, ſays *Euſebius* again, *was his miſunderſtanding of the Diſcourſes and Inſtructions of the Apoſtles, as not thinking that theſe ſort of Expreſſions ought to bear a myſtical ſence; and that the Apoſtles had them only for Illuſtrations, for he was a Man of a mean Genius, as his Books manifeſt, which yet was the Occaſion that ſeveral of the Ancients, and among the reſt*, Irenæus, *maintained this Opinion by the Authority of* Papias. *Euſ. Hiſt. Du-Pin Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques.*

PAPIAS, or PAPPUS, of *Alexandria*, lived towards the end of the Fourth Age, in the time of *Theodoſius the Great*, writ eight Books of Mathematical Collections, of which the two firſt are loſt. This Work appear'd in Latin at *Peſauro* in 1588, and is ſaid alſo to be found in Greek in ſome Libraries. He writ beſides a Comment upon the *Almageſta* of *Ptolemy*, an *Univerſal Chorography, a Deſcription of the Rivers of* Libya, *a Treatiſe of Military Engines*, &c. There are alſo extant of his Commentaries upon *Ariſtarchus* of *Samos* concerning the magnitude and diſtance of the Sun and Moon. *Suidas. Voſſius de Scientiis Mathematicis.*

PAPINIAN, a very famous Lawyer, whom *Spartian* calls the Honour of his Profeſſion and the Oracle of Law, lived in the Third Age, and was firſt Attorney-General, and afterward *Præfectus Prætorio* under the Emperor *Severus*; in whoſe favour he had a great ſhare, and who at his death recommended to him his Sons *Antony*, *Caracalla*, and *Geta*; but the firſt cauſing his Brother to be put to death, *Papinian* would neither maintain nor excuſe his Fratricide, and ſo had his Head chop'd off in the Year 212. *Spartian in Sev. Geta & Carac. Dion. in Carac. Herodian lib.* 3. *Fiſchard. de vita Juriſc.*

PAPINIUS SEXTUS, of a Conſular Family in *Rome*, threw himſelf headlong from a Rock to avoid his Mothers Criminal Amours, for which being accuſed by the Senate, ſhe was baniſh'd the Town for ten Years until her young Sons ſhould be of Age to be Proof againſt her Temptations. *Tacitus.*

PAPIRIUS MASSONUS *(John)* Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, was born in S. *German Laval*, a Town of *Foret*. He compoſed upon the Marriage of King *Charles* the IXth. ſome pieces that procur'd him much Eſteem, and the Friendſhip of the Learned. He was a Student in the Law at *Angers*, under *Francis Baldwin*, and receiv'd afterwards as Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*. He changed his Name from *John* to that of *Papirius Maſſonus*, whether to be diſtinguiſhed from his Brother, Archdeacon and Prebend of *Bayeux*, who was alſo *John*, or for ſome other reaſon is not known. He afterwards publiſhed an Hiſtory of the Popes, Annals of *France*, Latin Elogies of Illuſtrious Men, the Deſcription of *France* by its Rivers, and ſeveral other pieces full of Wit and Learning, and died *January* 1611, aged 67, without Children. His Life is written by *Thuanus*, and plac'd at the Head of his *Elogia*. *La Croix. du Main.*

PAPIRIUS or **PAPIRII**, an Illuſtrious *Patrician* Family of *Rome*.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR *(Lucius)* Dictator of *Rome*, the greateſt Captain of his time, triumphed over the *Samnites*, and deſign'd to have put to death his General of the Cavalry, *Q. Fabius Maximus Rutilianus*, for fighting without his Orders, tho' he had defeated his Enemies, in the Year of *Rome* 429. *Fabius* fled to the City, but the *Tribunes* declining to protect him, the People were prevail'd upon by the Tears of his Parents to ſue for his Pardon. *Papirius* was Conſul in 428, and had for Colleague C *Pætilius Libo*; and during that Conſulſhip, there was a Law made at *Rome*, taking off the Obligation of ſatisfying any Debt whatſoever by the Penalty of Slavery. It is worth mentioning, ſince *L. Papirius* was the ſubject thereof. He was a very rich *Patrician*, who daily encreaſed his Eſtate by his Uſuries, and had ruin'd one called *Publius* by lending him Money. The time of Payment being expir'd, and *Publius* not having wherewith to ſatisfie, *Papirius* got him declared his Slave by courſe of Law. *C. Publius*, a handſome young Man, did hereupon offer to enter into Slavery for the ranſoming of his Father, and the Creditor refuſed not ſo advantageous an exchange; but when he ſaw himſelf poſſeſt of ſo beautiful a Slave, he made himſelf more remarkable for his Beaſtiality than for his Avarice. The Youth born free, and having a noble Spirit, generouſly withſtood all the Sollicitations and Threats of his baſe Maſter, until that finding himſelf too hardly preſs'd upon, he flew into the Street, and begg'd the help of the People, who flock'd about him, and ſecured him from the Violence of *Papirius*, and procured afterwards the Law whereof I have ſpoken. He was Conſul three other times in 435, 39 and 41. He defeated the ſame *Samnites* again, made an hundred thouſand of them Captives, and won the Town of *Luceria*. This was not the only Advantage he had over this People, who were defeated by him again in 445, being Dictator the ſecond time. He left two Sons *Sp. Papirius*, the Father of another of the ſame Name, on whom his Grand-father beſtowed a Crown and Bracelets in reward of his Valour in the Wars againſt the *Samnites*, as *Livy* remarks; and *L. Papirius Curſor*, who was Colonel of Horſe, and afterwards Conſul in the 461 of *Rome* with *Sp. Carvilius Maximus*, a little after his Father's death. His Name was terrible to the *Samnites*, whom he entirely defeated, took their Cities, and receiv'd the Honours of Triumph. It was upon this occaſion that *Papirius* laugh'd at the Superſtition of the Sacred Chickens, wherewith the ſimple People of *Rome* were amuſed. His Augury was much better than thoſe Chickens could pretend to, as having been founded upon the good Diſpoſition of his Soldiers, and the Meaſures he had taken, which ſucceeded ſo well, that he kill'd above thirty thouſand of the Enemy, made three thouſand eight hundred Priſoners, and took fourſcore and ſeventeen Colours. *Papirius* was Cenſor, and Conſul in 482, with the ſame *Sp. Carvilius*, a ſecond time. He continued the War againſt the *Samnites* and *Tarentines*, which adminiſtred occaſion of Triumph for the Conſuls, and at laſt put an end to the War with the *Samnites*, after ſeventy one Years continuance; and to that of the *Tarentines*, that had been begun ten Years before. *Papirius Maſſonus* made an Elogy upon the Family of the *Papirii*, taken by him out of the Ninth Book of the Epiſtles of *Cicero*. *Geſner* ſpeaks beſides of one *Papirius Fronto*, and of another ſurnamed *Juſtus*, both very famous Lawyers; and of *Papirius Prætextatus*, a *Grammarian*; *Papirius Sextus* was alſo a Lawyer. *Livy Hiſt. lib.* 4, 8, 9, 10. and 14. *Dion. Halicarnaſ. lib.* 11. *Plin. l* 7. *Caſſiodorus in Faſt. Rutilius de Aut. Juriſc. Geſner. in Bibl. &c.*

PAPOUS, the name of a Country in *Terra auſtralis*, called by the *Portugueſe*, *la Tierra des Papous*, that is, *The Country of the Blacks*. Some make it to be part of New *Guiney*. And others ſay it is ſeparated from it by a narrow Streight; it's near to the Equinoctial-line, and to the Eaſt of the Iſle of *Gilolo*, one of the great *Molucco*'s. There are not wanting thoſe who would have it to be the ſame with that called the *Firſt-Land* in *New-Guiney*, diſcovered in 1527. The Valour and Fidelity of the People of this Country are ſo much eſteemed that divers Princes of the neighbouring Iſlands take them to be their Soldiers, and the Guard of their Perſons. *Herrera Deſcript. des Indes.*

PAPPENHEIM, a City of *Germany* in *Swabia*, upon the River *Altmul*, giving Title firſt to a Baron, and afterwards to an Earl; from which *Jeoffery-Henry de Pappenheim* had his Name; who was Marſhal of the Empire, Count of *Pappenheim*, and General of the Roman-Catholick Army of the League during the Wars in *Germany*. He fought in 1620 the Battle of *Prague*, and was found there among the Dead. But ſome of his Friends obſerving ſtill ſome ſigns of Life in him, took care to have his Wounds dreſs'd, and recovered him as it were from the Jaws of Death; which was very advantageous both to himſelf and the Imperial Party, to whom *Pappenheim* was very ſerviceable. He defeated the Boors of *Germany* in 1627. Reſiſted the *Swedes* very ſucceſsfully in divers Rencounters. And afterwards, in 1630, began to form the Siege of *Magdeburg*, and contributed much to the taking of that City. After the Battle of *Leipſick*, in 1631, he gathered the ſhattered Remains of the Imperial Army, defeated *Bannier* and ſome other of the Confederates, and made himſelf formidable. But the Succour he gave the *Spaniards* prevented not the Prince of *Orange*'s taking of *Maeſtricht*. He afterwards came into *Weſtphalia*, where he put his Enemies to flight. And then joined himſelf to *Walleſtein*, who fought the *Swedes* at *Lutzen*. He arriv'd there in the Evening of the Battle, the Imperial Army being already broken by the *Swedes*. *Pappenheim* laboured in vain to reſtore the Fight, and there was ſhot in the Thigh with a Piſtol Bullet, whereof he died next day. The ſeventh of *November*, 1632, the Great *Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, who was alſo ſlain in that Battel, own'd him to be a brave Soldier. In ſhort, *Germany* has produced but very few who equalled him in Prudence, Courage, and good Fortune. The Town *Pappenheim* is 14 m. N. W. of *Neuburg*, and 35 S. of *Nuremburg*. *Puffendorf. Rer. Suecic. lib.* 4.

PAPYRIAN, a Name given to the Civil Law, comprehending the Laws of the Kings of *Rome*, collected by *Sextus Papyrius* in the Reign of *Tarquin* the *Proud*. This Law was very ſoon aboliſh'd by the *Lex Tribunitia*, or Tribunes Law, inſomuch that not one of theſe Royal Statutes are to be found in the *Roman* Law-books. *Baldwin. Roſin.*

PAPYRIUS, ſurnamed *Prætextatus*, for that he had given Marks of his extraordinary Prudence in the time he wore the Robe named *Prætexta*, (which in *Rome* was the Habit of Youths) was one day brought by his Father into the Senate, where were managed Affairs of very great Importance. His Mother who was deſirous to know what was done, queſtioned him about it; but he had the Wit to ſatisfie in ſome meaſure her curioſity without diſcovering the Secret, by telling her; It had been reſolved upon in the Senate, that every Husband ſhould have two Wives. That Lady having preſently acquainted her Friends herewith, gathered together, next Morning, a company of Women, and went in a Body to the Senate-Houſe, to demand, that the Women might have the ſame Liberty given them, as was granted to the Men the day before, and that every one of them might be empower'd to marry two Husbands, which greatly aſtoniſh'd the Senators: whereupon *Papyrius* declared what was the true Reaſon of this Commotion, and was highly extoll'd for his Prudence, but it was ordered, No young Man, for the future, ſhould be admitted into the Senate ſave *Papyrius* alone. *Macrobius.*

PAR See **PARRE**.

PARA, a City of *Southern America* in *Braſil*, about the River of the *Amazons*, gives name to a little Country called *The Government* or *Capitania de Para*, and is poſſeſs'd by the *Portugueſe*, who have ſome Colonies there. Lon. 3. 28. Lat. 1. 30.

PARABOLANS, a Name given in the firſt Age of the Church to certain Clerks of *Alexandria*, who courageouſly adventur'd into the Hoſpitals, to aſſiſt and comfort thoſe that were ſick, and had the Plague. They are mentioned in the *Theodoſian Code*, and their number fixed; for they had been to the number of five or ſix hundred: and being all under the Biſhop s Juriſdiction, the Governours of *Egypt* were diſturb'd at it. *Cod. Theod. de Epiſc. & Cler. Baronius A. C.* 416.

PARACELSUS *(Philip Aureolus Theophraſtus Bombaſtus de Hohenheim)* was born in 1493 in a little Town near *Zurick* in *Swiſſerland*, called *Einſideln*. His Father called *William*, and the natural Son of a Prince, was well skill'd in the Sciences, and took great care of his Education. *Paracelſus* admirably anſwer'd his Expectations, and as his Inclination led him to the ſtudy of Phyſick, he made great Progreſs in the ſame in a ſhort time, and travelled into *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and the Empire in order to be acquainted with the moſt celebrated Phyſicians there. After his return into *Swiſſerland*, he made his abode at the City of *Bale*, where he read Phyſick Lectures in the *German* Tongue, as *Ramus* and ſome others inform us. In the mean time *Paracelſus* found a new way of preparing Phyſick, and made uſe of Chymical Remedies, which had ſo good Succeſs, that he acquired much Reputation thereby; and more-eſpecially, as having cured Diſeaſes before held incurable. One *John Lichtenfels*, a Canon, falling extream ſick, promiſed him a conſiderable Sum if he would recover him, which *Paracelſus* effected, but the other refuſing to pay was ſued by him; but the Judges having ordered the Canon to pay him only the uſual Fee, he was ſo enraged thereat, that he forſoke the City of *Baſil* and retir'd into *Alſatia*. He uſed to laugh at the ordinary way of practiſing Phyſick, and gloried to have overthrown the Method of *Galen*, which he ſaw was imperfect and doubtful, whereby he contracted the Hatred of the Phyſicians. We have his Works in Eleven Volumes by the Title of *Opera Medico-Chymica ſive Paradoxa*. He has writ ſeveral other Things that have not been publiſhed, but remain in Manuſcript in ſeveral choice Libraries. He boaſted, that he could by his Remedies keep a Man alive for ſeveral Ages, whereas he himſelf died when but 48 Years old in 1541, and was buried in the Hoſpital of S. *Sebaſtian* at *Saltzburg*, where may be ſeen his Epitaph. Several Authors have writ againſt him, becauſe they did not well underſtand him, if his Admirers may be credited. *Melchior. Adam in vit. Germ. Medic. Voſſius de Phil.* C. 9. *Sect.* 9. *Quenſtedt. de Patr. doct. Craſſo Elog. de Letter*, &c.

PARADIN *(William)* a Native of *Cuiſeaux* in *Burgundy*, and Dean of *Beaujeu*, was in great repute in the XVIth. Age, and alive in 1581. He publiſhed divers Books, which manifeſt that he was not meanly learned, the moſt conſiderable whereof are, *The Chronicle of* Savoy, divided into two parts; the firſt treating of the Earls in ſixty Chapters, and the ſecond of the Dukes; *The Hiſtory of the* Gallican *Church*; *Memoirs of the Illuſtrious Houſes of* France; *The Hiſtory of* Ariſteus, *about the Tranſlation of the Law of* Moſes; *The Hiſtory of our time*; *The Annals of* Burgundy, *in three Books*; *Memoirs of the Hiſtory of* Lyons; and ſeveral other Latin and French Tracts, with divers Tranſlations. He had a Brother called *Claude Paradin*, Prebend of *Beaujeu*, and a Man of Learning, who lived in 1565, and writ divers things; as the *Genealogical Alliances of the Princes of* France *and* Gaul; *The Tetraſtichs of the* Bible; *Heroick Emblems*, &c.

PARADIS *(Romulus)* an Eccleſiaſtick, lived in the XVIIth. Age, under the Papacy of *Paul* V. and was born in *Citta Caſtellana*, a Town of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate. He was learned in the Law and other Sciences; writ excellent Latin, and was a curious Poet; died young about the time he was to publiſh a Poem entituled, *Maxentius*, and a Volume of Letters. He had printed a Collection of Poems, and the Inquiſitor who Licenſed them, being offended to ſee the Name of *Paradis* in the Frontiſpiece of a profane Work, told him very ſeriouſly, He muſt put three points only after *Romulus* inſtead of the ſame. *Paradis* laugh'd at the Ignorance of the Man, and for fear of any farther Trouble, left the Matter in the ſame manner as that able Inquiſitor had order'd it; in the mean time his Work met with very good Succeſs, and his Friends congratulated him on all hands, and ſaid, M Paradis, *your Verſes are very pleaſing. Pray*, reply'd he, *call me no more* M. Paradis, *leaſt you bring me under the Inquiſition*; *my Name is changed, and I am called* M. Three Points. This Story was ſoon publiſhed, and ſerv'd for Paſtime at the Court of *Rome* ſome time. *Janus Nicius Erithræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. p.* 2. *c.* 54.

PARADISE. This Word is derived from παράδεισος which ſignifies a Garden, but is not originally Greek, for the *Jews* uſe the word *Pardes* in this ſame ſence in the Books of the *Old Teſtament*, and it's generally believ'd, they borrowed it from the *Perſians*. We call the place where our fore-father *Adam* was created, Terreſtrial Paradiſe, and Divines make uſe of the word Paradiſe when they ſpeak of the Abode of the Happy, yet we do not find this Word in all *Moſes*'s Law, becauſe he does not ſpeak in his Books, of the State of Souls when ſeparated from their Bodies; tho' there is ſome reaſon to believe, when he ſpeaks of *Iſaac* in theſe Words, *Appoſitus eſt populo ſuo*, he intimated, that his Soul was gone to a particular place amongſt thoſe of his Nation, which was interpreted by the *Jews* to be the Boſom of *Abraham* the Father of all the Faithful and True-Believers, and it's in this ſence that our Saviour's words to the penitent Thief, *Hodie mecum eris in Paradiſo*, are to be underſtood. *Maldonat* in his Commentary upon the 27th. Chapter of S. *Matthew*, is of this Opinion, becauſe the Boſom of *Abraham*, as he obſerves, was the place where the Saints were detain'd until the Heavens were opened after Chriſt's Aſcenſion. All Divines give the Name of Paradiſe to the Heaven that is to be the Reſidence of the Happy, but differ about the time of their Admittance therein; the Weſtern Church holding, That the Souls of the Bleſſed enjoy their Happineſs now in Heaven, whilſt the Eaſtern denies it them till after the laſt Judgment. *M. Simon* ſays, The *Greeks* diſtinguiſh two ſorts of Paradiſes; the firſt a place of Light and Reſt mentioned in their Liturgy, wherein the Bleſſed expect the laſt Judgment; and this they call in their publick Office for the Dead, Paradiſe, Light, Life, Happineſs the Boſom of *Abraham*, and Manſion of the Living, *&c.* The Second Paradiſe ſhall be the Eternal Happineſs which they will enjoy in Heaven after the day of Judgment; for it's only then, ſay they, that Jeſus Chriſt will come as Judge, and will ſay to the Bleſſed, *Come and enjoy the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the World*. Terreſtrial Paradiſe is that pleaſant place where *Adam* and *Eve* lived until they were driven out of it for their Diſobedience. The Fathers and Doctors of the Church have endeavoured with great care to find what part of the World this was in, but without Succeſs. The moſt common Opinion is, of thoſe who place it in *Meſopotamia* towards *Armenia*, and underſtand by *Eden* the Country which ſtretches between *Euphrates* and *Tigris* to the Mountains of *Armenia*. Others mark its ſituation towards the *Caſpian* Sea, among the Mountains of *Armenia*. Some ſay it was in the Iſland *Ceylan*; ſome place it in *Sumatra*; others in the *Canaries*: Nay, ſome would have it upon a high Mountain, in the upper Region of the Air; nor did others ſtick to remove it to the ſurface of the Moon; but to paſs by theſe, and others that would have it to be in Heaven, and give an Allegorical meaning to *Moſes*'s Deſcription of it; Some Modern Authors are of Opinion, that the Terreſtrial Paradiſe was in that Land, ſince called the Land of *Canaan*, *Palæſtina* and the *Holy Land*; and they endeavour to confirm their Opinion thus; 1. *Geneſar*, which is the Name of a Lake in *Palæſtine*, which was formerly a Valley, ſignifies, ſay they, in Hebrew, The firſt Garden, or the Garden of a Prince, that is, of the firſt Man. *Jordan* is form'd of *Joer* and *Eden*, which ſignifie, the River of *Eden*, the River of Delight; ſo that there is reaſon to believe, that the Terreſtrial Paradiſe was not far off this Lake. 2. God has always lov'd and favour'd this Country more than any other part of the Earth, as appears by theſe words, *Eſt Terra quam Jehova Deus tuus curat. Semper ſunt oculi Jehovæ Dei tui in ea*: It was there he eſtabliſh'd his Temple, and accompliſhed the Myſteries of our Redemption. 3. *Moſes* and the Prophets call ſeveral places in *Palæſtina*, the Garden of God, or Terreſtrial Paradiſe. 4. *Joſephus* obſerves, That the two Pillars on which *Seth* the Son of *Adam* had engraven an Abridgment of Arts and Sciences, were found in *Syria*. As to the Rivers of *Paradiſe*, they ſay that *Jordan* was the great one, which afterwards divided it ſelf into four other, *viz. Piſon*, *Gihon*, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*, but that in proceſs of time, Sand had fill'd up the ancient Sources; that the *Piſon* croſs'd *Arabia Deſerta*, then the *Happy*, and diſembogu'd it ſelf into the *Perſian Gulf*. The *Gihon* watered *Arabia Petræa*, and emptied it ſelf into the *Red Sea*: The *Euphrates* and *Tigris* ſtream'd from *Eden* into *Aſſyria* and *Chaldæa*, whence they diſcharg'd themſelves into the *Perſian* Gulf. They that place the Terreſtrial Paradiſe in a Plain on the top of Mount *Taurus*, or towards Mount *Ararat*, ſay, That the four Rivers mention'd in Scripture, have their Sources there; that the *Piſon* is now called *Phaſis*, and the *Gihon*, *Araxes* or *Araſſ*; for *Gihon* in the *Chaldaick*, and *Arax* in the *Perſian* Tongue ſignifie a River. The Learned are divided in their Opinions as well about the exiſtence of this Paradiſe, as about the place were it was; *Viega*, *Genebrard*, *Oleaſter*, *Eugubinus*, and *Janſenius* think the Waters of the Deluge have quite deſtroy'd it: Others hold, that it's ſtill in being, and S. *Auguſtin* ſays, *Eſſe Paradiſum illum fides Chriſtiana non dubitat*. Some will have it to be on high and inacceſſible Mountains of *Armenia*; that *Enoch* and *Elias* were carried thither to live out of Mens ſight until the coming of Antichriſt. *Hoffman* adds, That it's certain, Paradiſe had a Being before *Adam*, and proves, That it did not exiſt before the Creation of the World, becauſe it was Terreſtrial, and is deſcrib'd with Fruit-bearing Trees, Rivers, *&c.* He ſays, There is reaſon to believe it was in a very temperate Climate, and thinks, that it contributed to the long Life of *Adam* and his Succeſſors, until Intemperance, the Source of Diſtempers, got into the World to ſhorten our Days. He believes the Deluge has quite deſtroy'd that Paradiſe, and depriv'd it of all that render'd it pleaſant, therefore concludes it Folly to loſe time in its ſearch, ſince it wants its primitive diſtinguiſhing Characters, and ſmiles at the *Jews* for thinking *Elias* and *Enoch* were carried thither; whereas they were really taken into the Celeſtial Paradiſe, of which our Saviour ſpoke on the Croſs, and which S. *Paul* ſaw, *viz.* the Third Heaven. S. *Aug. in Geneſ. Joannes Herbinius diſſertationes de Admirandis Mundi.*

PARAGOIA, *Paloan*, or *Calamianes*, an Iſle and Kingdom in the *Indian-Sea*, put among the number of the *Philippine-Iſles*; near an hundred Leagues long, twenty broad, and two hundred in circumference, the moſt weſterly, leſs fertil and leſs inhabited of any of them, ſituated between the Iſle of *Borneo*, and that of *Manilla.* It was never conquered by the *Europeans.*

PARAGUAY, called by *Herrera*, *Rio de la Plata*, a great Country in South *America*, between *Braſil* and *Peru*, comprehends the Provinces of *Paraguay*, *Uraguay*, *Parana*, *Guaira*, *Chaco*, the River of *Plata*, wherein is alſo a River of that Name ariſing from the Lake of *Xarajas.* This Country is fruitful in all things, having Mines, Sugar-Canes, and a Plant called *Coparibas*, whoſe Juice is excellent Balm. Its Cities are *l' Aſſumption*, a Biſhop's See, as well as *Buenos Ayres*, *Santa Fe*, *Carricutes* and *Itapoa*, and belongs almoſt all to the *Spaniards.*

PARAIBA, a Province and City in South *America* in *Braſil*, with a large Haven belonging to it. The Country thereabouts is called the Government of *Paraiba*, *Capitania de Paraiba.* The City ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name; was taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Portugueſe* in 1634. and called *Frederickſtadt.* But the *Portugueſe* quickly retook it, and gave it the Name of *Noſtra Sennora des Nieves*; who have alſo in that Country the Forts of S. *Katharine* and S. *Anthony.* Here is a vaſt River called alſo *Paraiba.* Its Mouth lieth 21. 40. South Lat. And it is a noble River, full of Fiſh. There are three Rivers called by this Name. The firſt between *La Plata* and S *Vincent.* This is the ſecond. And the third is in the North part of *Braſil.* The *French* were the firſt that planted on this River, and were expelled by the *Portugueſe* in 1584. Since which time the latter have poſſeſſed it. It entereth the Ocean by a large Mouth in the Lat. of ſix degrees, to the North of Cape *Blanco* two Leagues. After the *Dutch* took *Olinda*, the *Portugueſe* much encreaſed this Colony: On the South ſide of the River lieth *Paraiba* three Leagues from the Ocean, and is called alſo *Philippæa.* It has a convenient Haven and is well inhabited, but ſlightly fortified. *Laet.*

PARALIPOMENA, or *Chronicles*, two Canonical Books of the Old Teſtament, in the beginning of which are the Genealogies of the principal Families of *Iſrael.* The Author of them is not known. But 'tis like that he that writ them was the ſame that compoſed the firſt ſix Chapters of *Eſdras.* S. *Jerom. Præf. ad lib. Paral. &c. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Huet. Dem Evang.*

PARANA, a Province of South *America*, in the Country of *Paraguay*, where the *Spaniards* have four Colonies, S. *Ignatius*, *Itapoa*, or *l'Incarnation*, *Acaraio*, or *la Natividad*, and S. *Maria d'Ignaza*, and wherein is alſo a River of the ſame Name that diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Plata*, and another called *Paranaiba*, which falls into that of the *Amazons.*

PARANYMPHI, were thoſe who conducted the Bridegroom and Bride to the Church on the day of the Celebration of the Marriage, and preſented them to the Prieſts in the Abſence of the Parents. This Cuſtom is mentioned in an Epiſtle of Pope *Evariſtus*, who lived about the beginning of the IId. Age of the Church. And Pope *Soter*, about the end of the ſame Age, ordered that a Wife ſhould be reputed lawful, when the Prieſt had beſtowed the Benediction, the Parents given her in Marriage according to the Cuſtom of the Chriſtians, and the *Paranymphi* conducted them. *Du Cange Gloſſarium Latinitatis.*

PARAPHRASE, (*Chaldaick Paraphraſe.*) Its commonly believed that the firſt Tranſlation of the Bible was into *Chaldee.* And that the Ignorance of *Jews* in the *Hebrew* Tongue, after the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, was the Occaſion of that Verſion called *Targum*, or the *Chaldaick Paraphraſe*, which is neither done by one Author, nor at the ſame time, nor upon all the Books of the *Old Teſtament.* The firſt upon the *Pentateuch*, was done by *Onkelos*, a Proſelyte, who lived about the time of our Saviour, if we believe the *Hebrew* Authors. The ſecond upon the *Pentateuch*, is attributed to *Jonathan*, the Son of *Uziel*, who is not the ſame with *Theodotion*, Author of a *Greek* Tranſlation, as ſome have imagined, grounding it upon the *Etymology* of the Word *Theodotion*, which in *Greek* has the ſame ſignification as *Jonathan* in *Hebrew*, that is, *The Gift of God.* The third upon the ſame Book, is called the *Targum Hieroſolymitanum*, or the *Jeruſalem Paraphraſe*; the Author of which is not certainly known, nor the time when compoſed. *Schickard* believes it to bear the ſame Date as the *Talmud* of *Jeruſalem*, which was writ about three hundred Years after the laſt Deſtruction of the Temple. Burnt in the ſeventieth Year after our Lord's Incarnation. There is beſides theſe three Paraphraſes upon the five Books of *Moſes*, another upon the *Pſalms*, *Job*, and *Proverbs*, which is attributed to *Ralf Joſ.* ſurnamed *The Blind.* There is one alſo upon the *Canticles*, *Ruth*, *Lamentations*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, and *Eſther*, but the Author not known. And we have a *Chaldaick Paraphraſe* upon *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, and the *Prophets*, by *Jonathan* the Son of *Uziel*, who according to the *Jews* had before writ the Paraphraſe upon the *Pentateuch.* Several Learned Men believe that all which the *Rabbins* ſay concerning the Antiquity of the *Chaldee Paraphraſes* is fabulous, and that the oldeſt of all the Tranſlations is that of the *Septuagint.* It's added alſo that they are later than S. *Jerom*, who having great acquaintance with the moſt Learned *Rabbins*, and writ ſo much upon that Subject, could not fail of ſpeaking of the *Chaldaick Paraphraſes* if there had been any ſuch in his time. The *Jews* affirm they were compoſed in the time of the Prophets. And they have them in ſo great Veneration, that they are oblig'd to read every Week in their Synagogue, a Section of the Paraphraſe of *Onkelos*, when they have read an *Hebrew* Text in the *Bible. Ferrand. Reflections ſur la Religion Chriſtienne.*

PARAY-LE-MOINEAU, Lat. *Pareium Moniacum*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy* in the Country of *Charolois*, upon the River *Brebinche*, within two Leagues of the *Loire.*

PARCÆ. 'Tis the Name of the three Siſters, *Clotho*, *Lacheſis*, and *Atropos*, which are by ſome made to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, by others of the *Night*, *Chaos*, *Neceſſity*, &c. they were the fatal Siſters or Goddeſſes of *Deſtinies*, which governed the Thred, that is, the Courſe of Man's Life; the youngeſt whereof held the Diſtaff, and drew the Thred, the next, ſomewhat older, turned it upon the Spindle, and the third, already grown old, cut it off; whereupon enſued Death. *Heſiod. in Theog. Natales Comes in Myth.*

PARDON. The *Jews* have a Feaſt called *Jonhucchippour*, that is, *The day of Pardon*, or *Propitiation*, celebrated on the tenth day of the Month *Tiſri*, which anſwers our *September*, appointed in *Leviticus*, ch. 23. v. 27. They ceaſe from all work on this day as on the *Sabbath*, and eat nothing at all thereon. *Rabbi Leo of Modena* obſerves, that the *Jews* uſed formerly a Ceremony on the Eve of this Feaſt, which conſiſted in ſtriking thrice the Head of a live Cock, and ſaying every time, *Thou muſt be ſacrificed in my ſtead.* Which Ceremony they called *Capara*, Expiation. But it is now obſerved neither in *Italy*, nor the *Levant*, as knowing it to be ſuperſtitious. They eat plentifully on this Eve, becauſe of the Faſt on the next day. Several bathed themſelves, and cauſed thirty nine Stripes to be given them, which they called *Malcud.* Thoſe that had detained any thing unjuſtly from another, if their Conſciences accuſed them, did then make Reſtitution. They begged Pardon of thoſe whom they had offended, and forgave them by whom they had been injured; gave Alms, and generally did all that ought to accompany true Repentance. After Supper ſeveral clad themſelves in White, and in that poſture, without any Shoes, went into the Synagogue, which all that Night ſhone with Lamps and ſmall Wax-candles; where every Nation, according to its Cuſtom, made divers Prayers and Confeſſions in token of their Repentance, which laſted at leaſt three hours before they went to bed. Some of them ſpent the whole Night in the Synagogue, praying to God and repeating of Pſalms. About the break of the next day, all returned into the Synagogue dreſt as before, and ſtayed there till night, ſaying their Prayers, Pſalms, and Confeſſions, without Interruption, and begging of God to pardon the Sins they had committed. But upon the approach of the Night, that is, when the Stars began to appear, there was an Horn ſounded, ſignifying that the Faſt was at an end. Whereupon departing the Synagogue, they ſaluted, and wiſhed one another long Life and Happineſs, bleſs'd the New-moon, and returning to their Habitations, broke their Faſt, and fell to eating. See *Leo de Modena*, *Traitte de Ceremonies*, *part.* 3. *cap.* 6.

PARENSO, *Parenzo*, *Parentum*, a City of *Italy*, in *Iſtria*, with a Biſhoprick, under *Aquileia*, upon the Sea-coaſt, and belonging to the State of *Venice*, 7 miles from *Citta Nuova* to the South, 28 from *Capo D. Iſtria*, and 80 Eaſt of *Venice.* It is well fortified, hath a good Haven, but the Air is unwholſome. All Ships bound for *Venice* take in Pilots here in Winter, and at *Rovigno* in Summer.

PARENTALES, certain Banquets and Solemnities the Ancients had at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. S. *Jerom* upon *Jeremiah.*

PARERMENUTÆ, certain Hereticks of the VIIth. Age, who wreſted the Scripture in defence of their Errors. *John Damaſcenus.*

PAREUS (*Ambroſe*) of *Laval*, in the Country of *Main*, Chirurgeon to *Charles* IXth. and *Henry* III. of *France*, made his Name famous to Poſterity for the Works he has left behind him. He lived in the Laſt Age. And obſerving there were but very few Books of Chirurgery in the *French* Tongue, and that there was a multitude of others in all ſorts of Sciences, reſolved to adorn it with what was beſt in an Art he had practiſed for forty Years with great Reputation. He laboured at this great Work which contained twenty ſix Treatiſes with Cuts. *James Guillemeau*, the King's Chirurgeon, rendered it into *Latin*, and got it printed in 1582. We have ſome other Tracts of his beſides. He was alive in 1584, and died a little while after. *La Croix du Maine*, *& du Verdier. Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden, de Script. Med. &c.*

PAREUS *(David)* born at *Frankenſtein* in *Sileſia*, *An.* 1548. He was Profeſſor of Divinity at *Heidelberg* 38 Years, and was much taken notice of for his Commentaries on the Scripture, and his Diſputations againſt Cardinal *Bellarmin.* His laſt Work was in poliſhing of the Body of Divinity begun by *Urſin.* He died *An.* 1622, aged 74, having three years before had a Viſion in his Sleep, of the City and Caſtle being all in a Flame, whereupon he cried out, *Good God avert this bad Omen, and preſerve thy Sarepta.* And accordingly the Town was ſacked by the *Spaniards* a little after his Death. His Commentaries on the *Romans* were burnt at *London*, by the common Hangman, and cenſur'd by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for expreſſing himſelf ſeditiouſly concerning Government. He had a Son called *Philip*, who alſo wrote divers Treatiſes. Both their Works were printed in three Volumes at *Francfort*, in 1647. *Crocus Elenc. Scrip. S.*

PARIA, a Province in the Continent of South *America*, with a Gulf of the ſame Name, and a River called alſo *Orenoque*, between *Caſtile d'Or* and *Guiana.* See *Orenoque.*

PARIMA, a Lake in South *America*, in *Guiana*, and under the Line. Some call it alſo *Roponouvini*, and it is hitherto unknown to the *Europeans.*

PARINACOCHA, a Province in South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, near the Mountains of *Andes*, poſſeſt by the *Spaniards.*

PARIS, upon the *Seyne* in the Iſle of *France*, is one of the faireſt and greateſt Cities in the World, the Capital of the Kingdom of *France*, has a Parliament, Univerſity and Archbiſhoprick, under which are *Chartres*, *Meaux* and *Orleans.* Authors cannot agree as to the original of its Name, or who was the Founder of it. We can only ſay with *Euſebius*, that it is older than *Rome*, though we know not who built it. *Julius Cæſar* ſpeaks of *Paris* as well as *Julian* the *Apoſtate* who ſtaid there a great while during his reſidence in *Gaul.* The *Greeks* and *Latins* call it variouſly, as *Lutetia*, *Leucetia*, *Leucotetia*, *Pariſii* and *Lutetia Pariſiorum.* All Authors almoſt agree as to the original of this Name, taken from the *Mariſhes* that were near that City, which made it extreme dirty, *Lutetia* coming from *Lutum*, ſignifying *Dirt.* *Paris* is uſually divided into three parts, the City, Town, and Univerſity. The City is very ancient, built in an Iſle formed by the *Seyne*, where may yet be ſeen the two old Gates which are the great and little *Chatelet.* What is moſt conſiderable in it are, the Metropolitan Church of *Notredame*, *la Sainte Chapelle*, with ſeveral other Churches, and the Palace, where the Parliament and other Sovereign Courts hold their Seſſions This Palace was the ancient reſidence of the Kings, and the Hall of S. *Louis* may yet be ſeen in the Conciergerie there. The Town lies to the North part, is lower than the reſt, and built laſt, has eight Gates, is very numerous as to Inhabitants, contains a vaſt number of Churches, Palaces, *&c.* the moſt famous Building whereof is the *Louvre* the King's ordinary reſidence ſince *Lewis* XIIth. *Philip* the *Auguſt* began this Sumptuous Edifice in 1214, to lay up his Treaſure and Records therein, and to impriſon Perſons of Quality. *Charles* the Vth. repaired and enlarged it. And afterwards *Francis* Iſt. *Henry* IId. *Charles* IXth *Henry* IVth. *Lewis* XIIIth. and the preſent King *Lewis* XIVth. of *France*, have at ſeveral times added to it. Here alſo is to be ſeen the *Cardinal's Palace*, built by the Cardinal and Duke of *Richlieu*, and called now the *Palace Royal.* Beſides ſeveral other Palaces or Houſes of great Note; the *Arſenal*, *Baſtile*, the great and litle *Chatelet.* The *Univerſity* which *Monſieur de Balzac* called *The Latin Country*, and others *The City of Learning*, is the third part of *Paris*, and ſtands higher than the reſt. It's believed *Charlemaign* laid the firſt foundations of it. *Lewis* the VIIth. and *Philip* the *Auguſt* contributed much to the increaſe of it. The *Sorbon* is the moſt eminent part of that *Univerſity.* The Houſe of *Navarre* or *de Campagne* was founded by *Jane* of *Navarre*, the Wife *Philip the Fair*, in 1304; and the College of *Harcourt*, by *Ralph de Harcourt*, Prebend of *Paris*, in 1280. Cardinal *le Maine* built that called according to his Name, in 1302. That of *Bayeux* was founded by *William Bonnet*, Biſhop of that City, in 1308. The College of *Montague* has for its Founder *Giles Aſſelin*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, who founded it in 1314. Thoſe of *Rheims* and *Narbonne* were built by the Prelates of thoſe Cities, the laſt by *Bernard de Fargie*, in 1317. and the other by *Guy de Roye*, in 1412. I paſs over others built by Regular and Secular Perſons, in all above ſixty, with about 8 thouſand Scholars. To *Paris* belongs the firſt *Parliament* of *France.* *Philip the Fair* fixed it, and eſtabliſhed the Chamber of *Inqueſts*, which *Charles* VIIIth divided into two, and appointed the *Tournelle*; the *Chamber of Inqueſts* was afterwards augmented into five; *Francis* I. created that of the *Demeſnes*; and *Henry* IIId. added thereto that of the *Requeſts* of the *Palace*; the *Court des Comtes* or a ſort of Exchequer, where the *Finances* and *Demeſnes* of the King are Regiſter'd and taken care of, was erected at *Paris* at the ſame time as the *Parliament* was; *Charles* VIth. eſtabliſhed the *Court of Aids*, in 1355; *Henry* II. added a *Chamber* thereto, in 1551; and *Lewis* XIIIth. afterwards added a third. Here is alſo a *Court of Mints.* The *Treaſury Chamber* is the Juriſdiction of the Treaſurers General of *France*; the Conſtable, and Marſhals of *France*, the Admiral and great Maſters Inquiſitors, and General Reformers of the Waters and Foreſts have their Juriſdiction at the Marble Table; the Baily of the Palace hath his Chamber or Court in the Grand Hall; without the Walls of the Palace is the Great Council in the Cloiſter of S. *Germain de Lauxerrois*; and 'tis the Juriſdiction of the great Provoſt of the Houſhold, that of *Paris* for adminiſtring Juſtice and Management of the Affairs of that great City is held in the grand *Chatelet*; the Provoſt of the Merchants or Major, and Echevins or Sheriffs have theirs alſo. There is yet a Court of Juſtice ſuperior to all theſe I have ſpoken of, which is the King's Council, and is divided into the Council of State, Exchequer, and *la Conſeil des Parties*; or a ſort of Court of Chancery, which receives Appeals in ſeveral Caſes. The Council of State is compoſed of perſons whom the King is pleaſed to call to it, and are called Miniſters of State. The Council of the Finances conſiſts of a Super-Intendant, Intendants, Comptrollers, Regiſters and other Officers. *la Conſeil des Parties* is compoſed of the Chancellor, Councellors of State, and Maſters of Requeſts. Thoſe who have formerly writ of the Antiquity of this City, affirm it contained thirty four thouſand Houſes, and that its Walls were 1800 Perches in Circumference; but our modern Writers averr it contains no leſs than fifty thouſand Houſes, and 413 Streets. having daily increaſed ſince *Clovis* I. choſe it for his reſidence, and that almoſt all the other Kings, his Succeſſors, did ordinarily live there. Next we muſt take a little notice of its Hoſpitals, Bridges, Squares, Gates and Suburbs. In the Town ſtands the Hoſpital of S. *James*, in S. *Denys* Street, believed to be founded by *Charlemaign*; that of the *Quingevingts Aveugles* and *l'Hotel de Dieu* attributed to S. *Lovis*; thoſe of S. *Gervais* and S. *Catharine*; the three of *Enfants Rouges*, or *Red-coats*, *Holy Ghoſt* and of the *Trinity*; that of *Incurables*, *l'Hotel des Invalides*, the *Hoſpital General*, and ſeveral others in the Suburbs, about Thirty in all. The moſt remarkable Bridges are, the little Bridge *Pont S. Michel*, *le Pont N. Dame*, *le Pont au Change*, and *le Pont Neuf.* There is beſides in the Iſle *le Pont Marie*, *le Pont de la Tournel*, and *le Pont au Double*; the others are thoſe of *l' Hotel-dieu*, and of the *Thuilleries*, called *la Pont Rouge.* *La Place Royal* in S. *Anthony*'s Street is not only the fineſt Square in *Paris* but perhaps in the World; in the midſt whereof is the Statue of King *Lewis* XIIIth. on Horſeback in Braſs: there is beſides, *la Place de Greve*, *Marche Neuf*, between *Nôtredame* Church and the Palace; that of the *Dauphine*, *la Place S. Michel*, *la Place Malbert*, &c. *Place des Victoires*, is alſo a great Square, ſo call'd, becauſe of a curious Statue there of *Lewis* XIVth. crown'd by a *Victory*, with a great many Bas-Reliefs, repreſenting the moſt Remarkable Victories of this Prince. This Statue was erected by the Duke *de la Feuillade*, Marſhal of *France*, *&c.* in the Year 1686: Tis Braſs Gilt, ſtanding upon a Pedeſtal of Marble, ſupported by Four Slaves, and Ornamented with Trophies and Bas-Reliefs of Braſs, repreſenting the moſt Remarkable Paſſages and Actions of his Majeſty's Reign. The Groupe of this Statue conſiſts of three Figures, the King in his Royal Robes being the principal; the other Two being a *Victory*, who ſtanding behind him, puts a Crown upon his Head, and *Cerberus* lying at his Feet. The King's Statue is Thirteen Foot high; and *Cerberus* at his Feet repreſents the *Triple-League*, over which that Monarch is ſuppos'd to Triumph: The *Victory* has one Foot upon a Globe, in a Riſing Poſture, and another in the Air, ſhe ſpreads her Wings for a Flight, and crowns the King as ſhe *Sweeps* along. This Groupe all together, with the Globe, *Hercules*'s Club, the Lion's Skin and Helmet, weighs about Thirty thouſand Weight, and yet was *Caſt* at one Single *Running*, which extraordinary Circumſtances make the whole Performance not to be Parallell'd, there being nothing of this kind, either in Antiquity or Hiſtory, comparable to it. The Pedeſtal upon which the King ſtands, is White Marble ſtreak'd, and Two and twenty Foot high, &c. Amongſt the Ornaments of this City may be conſidered its ſeventeen Gates, whereof eight are in the Circuit of the City, and nine within the Incloſure of the Univerſity; of which many have been pulled down; as that of *Neſle*, S. *Michael*, &c. There is not one of theſe Gates but has very fine Suburbs adjoining to it, as S. *Anthony*, *Charonne*, S. *Martin*, S. *Denys*, *Montmartre*, S. *Honorè*, S. *James*, S. *Marcel*, S. *Victor*, and S. *Germain*, which at this Day equals for its Grandeur and Magnificence of Structure, the faireſt City in *France.* *Paris* ſuffered much by the Inroads of the *Normans*, who came before this City in 845 and 856, and beſieged it in 886 and 890, and was alſo much afflicted with the Cruelty of Strangers under the Reign of *Lewis*, ſurnamed for his Travels, *d'Outremere.* The *Engliſh* made themſelves Maſters of it in the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. The ſeditious Party of the League got it in the Reign of *Henry* IIId. who was baſely murthered under the Walls of it, in the Year 1589. It was almoſt all conſumed with Fire, in the Year 585. Suffered another Conflagration, in the Year 1034. And a terrible Inundation, in the Year 1206; *Paris* ſtands in the Iſle of *France*, and its Territory, called *Pariſis*, formerly extended as far as *Pontoiſe* on one ſide, and *Claye* towards *la Brie* on the other. It's well inhabited all about it; for there are no leſs than Ten thouſand Villages and Caſtles within Ten Leagues round it. *Paris* was formerly only a Biſhop's See, under *Sens*; but at the Requeſt of King *Lewis* XIIIth. Pope *Gregory* XVth. erected it, in 1622, into an Archbiſhoprick. The Archbiſhoprick of *Paris* was, in 1674, advanced to the Dignity of a Dutchy and Peerage, in Favour of *Francis de Harlay Chanvalon*, the preſent Prelate. The Cathedral Church is *Notredame*, whoſe firſt Foundation is attributed to *Childebert* Iſt. King *Robert* cauſed it to be rebuilt. And his Succeſſors continued his Deſign till the time of *Philip the Auguſt*, who finiſhed this magnificent Structure, by the Care of Biſhop *Maurice* of *Sully*. There are in *Paris* Forty four Pariſhes, Forty five Monaſteries, and almoſt as many Nunneries, beſides a great many Collegiate Churches. *Morery* makes *Denys* the Areopagite, the firſt Biſhop of *Paris*; but *Sirmondus* in his *Diſſertation de Duobus. Dionyſiis*, and *Launoy* in a Treatiſe of the ſame Name, affirm, that 'twas another *Dionyſius* who liv'd a great while after the Areopagite: Some other Authors have endeavour'd to confute theſe Two Learned Men. The Reader may ſee the Caſe argued on both ſides, in *Schelſtrat Ant. Illuſt.* 2. *P. Diſs.* 3. *cap.* 3. *Art.* 3. Among the Councils held in *France*, by the Aſſiduities of *Hilarius* of *Poictiers*, to re-eſtabliſh the Orthodox Faith againſt the *Arians*, that of *Paris* is the moſt conſiderable, thought to have been held about 362. *M. le Fevre*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XIIIth. gives an Account of this Council in the Fragments of S. *Hilarius*, the Title whereof imports, that it had been held *apud Pariſæam Civitatem*, which is explained to be *Paris*, by *M. le Fevre*, Cardinal *Baronius*, and others, beyond all Contradiction. We have in the ſame Place the Epiſtle which the Biſhops of *France* writ to the Eaſtern Prelates, wherein they explain their belief touching the Conſubſtantiality of the Son with the Father, and acquaint them with the Excommunication of *Saturninus* of *Arles*. In the Year 824 there was a Council held at *Paris*, in the Reign of *Ludovicus Pius*, in which the Controverſie concerning Image Worſhip was diſcuſs'd. This Council conſiſting of the moſt eminent Biſhops of *France*, examin'd Pope *Adrian*'s Letter to *Conſtantine* and *Irene*, for the ſetting up of Images and after a full Debate of the matter, the Council concluded with a Temper betwixt the Two Extreams, That Images were neither to be broken and deſtroy'd, as ſome held, nor yet ſuperſtitiouſly Worſhipp'd, according to the Doctrin of the Second Council of *Nice*. The Acts of this Council were thrown into an Epiſtolary Form, and printed at *Francfort* in 1596; and afterwards inſerted into the *Libri Carolini*, by *Goldaſtus*, and publiſh'd in 1608 *Bellarmine* endeavours to confute this Council, in *Append. ad Tract. de Cult. Imag.* It has been ſince defended by *Dallæus* and *Spanhemius*. The Acts and Hiſtory of this Council, may be ſeen at large in *le Cointe*. *Dallæ. de Imag. IV. cap.* 6. *Spanheim. Hiſt. Imag. Reſt. Sæc. IX. Le Cointe Annal. Eccle. Tom. VII. p.* 750. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. ps. alt. p.* 2. This City was almoſt totally conſumed with Fire in 585, before which misfortune *Gregory* of *Tours* ſays, that there was a Brazen Mouſe and Serpent dug up, in digging the Foundations of a certain Houſe, which the Superſtition of the Ancients did look upon as Taliſmans that preſerved the City from Fire. In 1420 *Henry* the Vth. of *England* poſſeſſed himſelf of this City, and by marrying *Katharine*, Daughter to *Charles* VIth. of *France*, *Henry* VIth. of *England* was crown'd at *Paris* in 1422; and again in 1431, this City was poſſeſs'd by the *Engliſh* until 1435, but the Diviſions of *England*, in the time of *Henry* VIth. occaſioned the loſs of *France*. In 1588 the Inhabitants barricadoed the Streets againſt *Henry* IIId. at the Inſtigation of the Duke of *Guiſe*, head of the League; and that ſame King being about to revenge this Inſolence, was ſtabbed by *James Clement* a *Dominican* Friar. In 1590 this City was reduced by *Henry* the IVth. to ſuch dreadful Famine as is ſcarce any where to be read of. In 1610 *Henry* the IVth. was ſtabbed here by *Ravaillac*. In 1649 they were again reduced by Famine, and forced to comply with the Queen Mother of *France*. *Paris* is 170 m. S. Weſt of *Antwerp*, 208 South Eaſt of *London*, 250 South Weſt of *Amſterdam*, 600 Weſt of *Vienna*, 670 North Eaſt of *Madrid*, 680 North Weſt of *Rome*, 750 Weſt of *Cracovia*, and almoſt 1460 Weſt of *Conſtantinople*. *S. Marthe, du Cheſne Mezerai, Merula, Gregory de Tours.*

PARIS, an *Egyptian*, the free Servant of *Domitia*, was a Player in great Eſteem at the Court of *Nero*. *Suetonius* ſays that *Domitian* cauſed him to be put to Death, and that he divorced his Wife who was in love with *Paris*. *Tacit.*

PARIS, Son to *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, called otherwiſe *Alexander*, whoſe Mother when with Child of him having dream'd that ſhe was brought to Bed of a Firebrand, the Southſayers told her that the Child ſhe went with ſhould occaſion the ruin of *Troy*. Whereupon his Father ordered him to be made away as ſoon as born. But *Hecuba*, taken with his Beauty, took care to have him brought up by the Shepherds on Mount *Ida*. Being grown up, he fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, by whom he had two Sons. Having acquired great Fame for his equal Deciſion of Controverſies, he was choſen by *Juno*, *Pallas* and *Venus*, to determin which of them was moſt beautiful, and had the beſt right to the Golden Apple brought them by *Diſcord* at *Peleus*'s Wedding, having this Motto, *Detur Pulchriori*. He decided for *Venus*, who had promis'd him the moſt beautiful Woman in the World, which he preferr'd to *Juno*'s Kingdom, and *Pallas*'s Wiſdom. He won the Prize at the Wreſtling Games at *Troy*, from *Hector* himſelf, who thereupon drawing his Sword, to have killed him, he diſcovered that he was his Brother, and being kindly receiv'd by his Father, a little after he was ſent with a Fleet of 20 Ships to *Greece*, to demand *Heſione*, and entertain'd by *Menelaus*, who being oblig'd to go for *Crete*, *Paris* laid hold of the Opportunity to take *Helena* away. But *Herodotus* ſays, that he took *Sparta* by force, and carried her off againſt her Will, with all the Royal Treaſures. From this Rape followed the *Trojan* War, wherein he and *Menelaus* fought Hand to Hand, and *Paris*, being almoſt conquer'd, was carried out of the Battle by *Venus*. He afterwards killed *Achilles* with an Arrow, which he thruſt into the ſole of his Foot, as he kneeled before an Altar in order to marry his Siſter *Polyxena*, for which he was afterwards killed by *Pyrrhus*. He was reckon'd fitter for Amours than Arms. Hence *Ovid*,

> *Bella gerant alii, tu Pari, ſemper ama.*

PARIS a King of *France*, according *Manetho*, in the 660 Year before *Rome*, who is ſaid to have founded the City of *Paris*, and given it his Name.

PARIS (*Matthew*) an Engliſh Benedictin, belonging to the Monaſtery of S. *Alban*, liv'd to the Year 1259, and was counted one of the greateſt Men for Learning and Ingenuity in his Time; for he underſtood Painting, Architecture, Mathematichs, and was a good Poet and Orator for that Age; and moreover a conſiderable Divine and Hiſtorian. He had ſeveral Employments conferr'd upon him, and was pitch'd upon to Reform and Viſit Monaſteries, and bring up the Practice to the Inſtitution. He was a Perſon both of Probity and Courage; and ſometimes declaim'd againſt the Vices of the Engliſh Court, not ſparing the Pope's Officers, when he found them incroaching upon the Privileges and Liberties of his Country. He calls his Hiſtory, *Hiſtoria Major*, which he divided into two Parts: The firſt begins with the World, and reaches to *William the Conqueror*; (though ſome Authors queſtion whether he was the Author of this Book) The other begins with the Conqueror, and is carried on to 1250, which he afterwards continued to 1259, in which Year he died. A Monk of the ſame Monaſtery continued this Hiſtory to 1272, or 73. *i.e.* to the Death of King *Henry* IIId. *Matth. Paris* made an Abridgement of his *Hiſtoria Major*, which he calls *Hiſtoria Minor*, he likewiſe wrote ſeveral other Treatiſes. *Pitſ Bale. Bellarmine de Script. Eccl.&c.*

PARISHES. Their Original according to *Anaſtaſius*, is owing to *Fabian* the 21 Pope, who divided *Rome* among the Deacons, which were ſeven in Number, according to *Luitprandus*. *Dionyſius* aſſigned to every Presbyter his Church, Church-yard and Pariſh, and inſtituted Dioceſſes. After that Pope *Marcellinus* appointed 25 Dioceſſes. *Honorius*, Archbiſhop of *Dover*, a *Roman*, and Diſciple to *Gregory the Great*, was the firſt that inſtitued Pariſhes in *England*. *Spelman. Gloſſar. Arch.*

PARITA, a Town of *New Spain*, in N. *America*, with a convenient Haven on the Coaſt of the South-Sea. It gives alſo name to the Bay on which it ſtands. *Baudr.*

PARKER (*Henry*) Son and Heir to Sir *William Parker*, by *Alice* his Wife, the Siſter and Heir of *Henry Lovel*, had Summons to Parliament in 21 *H.* 8. by the Title of Lord *Morley*, in right of his Mother, to whom that Title deſcended through the Iſſue of a ſecond Son of that Stock, he was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Henry*, and he by the Lord *Edward* his Son, who was one of the Peers that gave Judgment of Death upon *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, at *Fotheringhay*. This *Edward* married *Elizabeth*, the ſole Daughter and Heireſs of *William Stanley*, Lord *Monteagle*, in whoſe right his Son *William* bore the Title of Lord *Monteagle*, and was the perſon to whom the Letter was delivered, whereby the dangerous Powder Plot came to be diſcovered. The Contents thereof being to advertiſe this young Lord to forbear coming to the Parliament that Seſſion, which was to begin 5. *Nov.* 3 *Jac.* I. intimating that thoſe who ſhould ſit there would receive a terrible Blow, and yet not ſee who hurt them. He was ſucceeded by *Henry* his ſecond Son, who died *An.* 1655, leaving one only Son, call'd *Thomas*, who married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry Martin* of *Langworth, in Com. Berk.* Eſquire. *Dugdale.*

PARKER (*Matthew*) born at *Norwich* in 1504. was Educated in *Bennet* College in *Cambridge*, whereof he was afterwards *Maſter*. In the Reign of *Edward* VIth. he was promoted to the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and, in the Second Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, 1559, was by her Nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*; and upon the 6th. of *December* that Year, there was a Warrant for his Conſecration, paſſed under the *Great Seal*, and directed to the Biſhop of *Landaff*, and ſome others; and on the 17th. of *December*, *Parker* was conſecrated, in the Chapel at *Lambeth*, by the Biſhops, *Barlow*, *Scory*, *Coverdale*, and *Hodgkins*, according to the Book of *Ordinations*, made in King *Edward*'s time. The Original Inſtrument of this Conſecration, lies now in the Library of *Corpus Chriſti* College, in *Cambridge*. This is mention'd becauſe of that ſenceleſs Story of the *Nagg's-Head Conſecration*, which was not ſet on Foot, till Forty Years after the matter of Fact. Archbiſhop *Parker* gave ſeveral conſiderable Manuſcripts,relating to the *Saxon Hiſtory*, &c. to the Univerſity Library, and likewiſe to *Bennet* College in *Cambridge*. He died in *May* 1575. He wrote a Book in Folio, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccleſiæ*, in which he gives an Account of the Privileges of the Church of *Canterbury*, together with the Hiſtory of Seventy Archbiſhops Lives, beginning with *Auguſtin* the Monk, and ending with Cardinal *Poole*. Archbiſhop *Brammal*'s Works. Doctor *Burnet*'s *Hiſt. Reformation Vol. II.* Doctor *Smith*'s *Bibl. Cotton. Hiſtor. & Synopſ.*

PARKER (*Samuel*) Son of *John Parker*, Gent was born at *Northampton*, in 1640, and bred at *Wadham* College *Oxford*; from thence he remov'd to Trinity, where he diſintangl'd himſelf from the Prejudices of a Presbyterian Education. Not long after, he was made Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Shelden*, who preferr'd him to the Arch-Deaconry of *Canterbury*, and alſo to a Prebend in that Church. In 1686, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Oxford*, and afterwards made Preſident of *Magdalen* College by King *James* IId. He died in *March*, 1687. This Biſhop was very conſiderable for his Parts and Learning, and had a very good Pen. His Works are, *Tentamina Phyſico. Theologica de Deo, ſive Theologia Scholaſtica, &c. A Free and Impartial Cenſure of the Platonick Philoſophy. An Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Goodneſs*, &c. *A Diſcourſe of Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, &c. *A Defence and Continuation of the Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, &c. *againſt Doctor* Owen. *A Diſcourſe in Vindication of Biſhop* Bramhall, *and the Clergy of the Church of* England, *from the Fanatick Charge of Popery*, &c. *A Reproof to the Rehearſal Tranſpros'd. Diſputationes de Deo, & Providentia Divina*, &c. *A Demonſtration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature, and the Chriſtian Religion, in Two Parts. The Caſe of the Church of* England *ſtated, in the Three Firſt and Fundamental Principles of a Chriſtian Church.* 1. *The Obligation of Chriſtianity by Divine Right.* 2. *The Juriſdiction of the Church by Divine Right.* 3. *The Inſtitution of Epiſcopal Superiority by Divine Right. An account of the Government of the Chriſtian Church, in the firſt Six hundred Years*, &c. *Religion and Loyalty, or, A Demonſtration of the Power of the Chriſtian Church within it ſelf*, &c. *Religion and Loyalty, Second Part; or, The Hiſtory of the Concurrence of the Imperial and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the Government of the Church, from the beginning of the Reign of* Jovian, *to the end of* Juſtinian. *Reaſons for Abrogating the Teſt impos'd upon all Members of Parliament. A Diſcourſe Addreſs'd to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York, *to perſuade him to embrace the Proteſtant Religion*. &c.

PARLIAMENT. 'Tis the Name of the Courts of Judicature in *France*: ſo called for that therein are debated the right of Parties, and a Deciſion made of the ſame. Under the firſt and ſecond Race of the Kings Juſtice was ordinarily adminiſtred at the Court of thoſe Princes, and in their preſence. King *Pepin*, deſirous to paſs into *Italy*, and not being able to preſide at the ordinary Aſſemblies of Juſtice, inſtituted about 755, or 56, a *Parliament* conſiſting of divers Lords of his Court. They were uſually held twice a year, but at days and places uncertain. The ſucceeding Kings made ſome alteration in the *Parliament*, which was always Ambulatory, and follow'd the Court, till the Reign of *Philip the Fair*. This Prince willing to rid himſelf of the importunity of Pleaders, and to ſave his people a vaſt expence which they were uſually at in following the Court, declared the *Parliament* ſedentary at *Paris*. The Edict bears date in 1302. It ought to have been held twice a year, to wit, on the eighth day after *Eaſter*, and at *All-Saints*, and every Seſſions to continue at leſt two months. The King made choice of two Prelates and two Barons to preſide there which were afterward uſually Archbiſhops or Biſhops, and Princes or ſome great Lords of the Court. There was then but one Chamber, called the Prelates-Chamber, for that it was compoſed of divers Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. Neceſſity afterwards and multiplicity of buſineſs obliged the Kings to increaſe the number of thoſe Chambers. That of Inqueſts which was the firſt and the principal was called by the name of the Grand-chamber or Grand-vault. The Chancellor or ſome one of the Prelates was Preſident there, and in their abſence, three of the principal and ancienteſt amongſt them. They were called Maſters of Parliament till the Reign of *Philip de Valois*, who by his Edict, in 1343, honoured them with the title of Preſidents. The firſt whereof was *Simeon de Bury*. The others that preſided in this Charge, though they had not the Name of Preſidents, were *Hugh de Courcy*, *William Bertrand*, &c. The Parliament of *Paris* is called the Court of Peers where the Dukes and Peers and other Officers of the Crown take the Oath. Thither they have their Suits reſtored, and are judged when accuſed of any Crime. This Point is ſo peculiar to this Court, that it was looked upon as great Injuſtice, and an Infringment of its Privileges, to grant Commiſſions to form Proceſſes elſewhere againſt the *Marſhal de Marillac* and the *Duke* of *Montmorency*. The Provinces under the Juriſdiction of this Parliament are the Iſle of *France*, *Beauſſe*, *la Sologne*, *Berry*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Forez*, *Beaujalois*, *Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Angoumois*, *Main*, *Perche*, *Picardy*, *Baie*, *Champagne*, *Touraine*, *Nivernois Bourbonnois*, and *Maconnois*. The Parliament of *Paris* has ſeveral great Prerogatives, *viz.* as having Cognizance of the Right of the *Regale* and *Peerages*, excluſive of all other Parliaments. The Suits alſo both Civil and Criminal of the Peers of *France*, and the Right of their Peerages held by them in Appennage of the Crown, are in the firſt place cognizable before them. Matters controverted relating to the Univerſity of *Paris*, and to ſeveral other Communities, Cauſes wherein the Attorney General is concerned, Criminal Proceſſes againſt the great Officers of the Crown, and of Preſidents and Councellors of the Court, Treaſon, the Confirmation of the Privileges of Cities and other Communities, the Interpreting and Reforming of Cuſtoms, the Verifications of Edicts, Statutes and Declarations of the King's of *France*, do all belong to this Aſſembly. Where, beſides the Dukes and Peers, Bailiffs and Sheriffs, and all the Judges and Magiſtrates take their Oaths, and upon their Summons do immediately appear before them. This Parliament conſiſts of eight Chambers, which are, the great Chamber, the five Chambers of Inqueſts, and the two Chambers of the Tournelle. The great Chamber is compoſed of the chief Preſident, ſeven other Preſidents *a Mortier*, and twenty nine Councellors, to wit, ten of the Clergy, and nineteen Laicks. The Dukes and Peers have there their Seats and deliberative Voices, and ſo have Councellors of Honour, and Honorary Councellors; the Abbot of S. *Denys* in that Quality. the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, as Duke and Peer of *France*. The Maſters of Requeſts have alſo Seats and Voices there; but there cannot be admitted above four of them. Every Chamber of Inqueſts conſiſts of two Preſidents, and twenty eight Councellors. The Tournelle for Criminal Matters is compoſed of four Preſidents *a Mortier*, and eighteen Councellors, eight of the great Chamber, and ten of the Inqueſts. The Tournelle for Civil Affairs has four Preſidents, and ſix and twenty Councellors ſix of the great Chamber, and twenty of the Inqueſts There was alſo a Statute-Chamber erected by *Henry* the Fourth, in 1597, to take Cognizance of Cauſes and Proceſſes, wherein thoſe of the reformed Religion were concerned; but it was ſuppreſs'd by an Edict of *January* 1669. During the Vacations from the ſeventh of *September*, till the day after *Martin maſs*. There was another Chamber eſtabliſhed by the old Ordinances, for the deciding of certain caſes that required expedition, and could not ſtay. The ſecond Parliament of *France* is that of *Toulouſe*, inſtituted by *Philip the Fair*, in 1332, and fixed there by *Charles* VIIth. in 1443, under whoſe Juriſdiction is *Languedoc*, *Vivarois*, *Velay*, *Gevaudan*, *Albigeois*, *Quercy*, *Rovergne*, *Lauragois*, the Country of *Foix*, and part of *Gaſcony*. The Councellors of the Parliament of *Paris* pretend to have a Right to ſit in the other Parliaments. King *Charles* VIIth. in 1454, granted to the Councellors of *Toulouſe* the ſame right in the Parliament of *Paris* where the Ordinance was refuſed to be confirmed; whereupon the Court of *Toulouſe* put out a Decree in 1466, wherein they proteſted the Councellors of *Paris* ſhould not be admitted at *Toulouſe* without they firſt verified the foreſaid Ordinance. The third Parliament is at *Grenoble*, and comprehends *Dauphiné*, call'd at firſt by the Name of the *Delphinal Council*, but *Charles* VIIth. made it a Parliament in 1453. The fourth is at *Bourdeaux*, inſtituted by *Lewis* XIth. and takes in *Perigord*, *Limoſin*, *Bourdelais*, *Landes*, *Saintogne*, *Baſadois*, the higher *Gaſcony*, part of *Biſcay* and *Medock*. The fifth at *Dijon*, for *Burgundy*, was ſettled by *Lewis* XIth. in 1476, and rendred ſedentary by *Charles*, VIII. in 1492. The ſixth the Sovereign Court of *Normandy*, at *Roan*, erected under the Name of *Exchequer*, by *Philip the Fair*, in 1302, was made perpetual by *Lewis* XIIth. in 1499; and *Francis* the Firſt gave it the Name of Parliament in 1515. The ſeventh is the Parliament of *Provence*, ſeated at *Aix*, which was eſtabliſhed by King *Lewis* XIIth. in 1501. The eighth that of *Bretany*, erected in 1551, at *Rennes*, by *Henry* IId. and has ſince been transferred to

Vannes, in 1675, to be convened every half Year. The ninth is the Parliament of *Pau*, that takes in the Biſhopricks of *Leſcar* and *Oleron*, and was erected by *Henry* IId. King of *Navarr*, and Prince of *Bearn*, in 1519; and re-eſtabliſhed by *Lewis* XIIIth. in 1621. This ſame Prince inſtituted alſo, in 1633, the Parliament of *Metz*, for the Countries of *Meſſin* and for *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*. The Parliament of *Franche-Comte*. at *Dole*, erected by the preſent King, is now at *Beſancon*. Under the Name of Parliaments perhaps may be placed the Sovereign Councils held for deciding of Cauſes without any further Appeal; as that of *Perpignan*, where the Officers wear a red Robe *Arras*, chief for Civil Affairs, *Tournay* and *Pignerol*. The Council of *Alſatia* held at *Enſiſheim* was transferred to *Briſac* on the twenty third of *September*, 675. Thoſe of the Reformed Religion have had in ſome Parliaments Edict-Chambers, as they call them, which are now all ſuppreſs'd. Thoſe of *Paris* and *Roan*, in 1669 The Bipartite-Chamber of *Caſtres*, in 1679. Divers Authors have treated particularly of the Parliaments, as *Fauchet* in his *Origines des Dignitez, & Magiſtrats de France*. Vincentius Lupanius, *Comment. de Magiſtratibus & Præfecturis Francorum*. Charles de Figon, *Diſcourſe des Eſtates & Offices tant du Government que de la Juſtice*. Barnard de la Roche Flavin, *des Parliaments de France*. Bartholomew Chaſſanea, *De Præſidibus Parliamentorum, pag.* 7. *Catal. gloriæ mundi*. Joh. Chemi, *Livre des Offices de France* *Peter de Miraumont*. *Memoirs ſur l' Origine & Inſtitution des Cours Sovereigns.*

PARMA, a City of *Italy*, the Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name, a Biſhop's See formerly under *Ravenna*, and now under *Bolonia*, where there is alſo an Univerſity founded by *Rainucus Farneſe*, in 1599. It's the ordinary Reſidence of the Duke and his Court, ſtands upon the River of *Parma*, that divides it into three Parts, which have Communication by three Bridges The Duke's Palace, his Gardens, the Cittadel, Cathedral and Fortifications, are worth the Obſervation of Travellers. This City is very ancient, and after the Fall of the *Roman* Empire had divers Lords. The Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* beſieged it two Years, but in vain. But after many Revolutions, the Church being in peaceable poſſeſſion of this State, Pope *Paul* IIId. called before *Alexander Farneſe*, made *Peter Louis Farneſe*, his Son, Duke of it. He was diſturbed in his Poſſeſſion by the Emperor *Charles* Vth. But it was eſtabliſhed in this Family by the Marriage of *Octavio* with *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, natural Daughter to the ſame Emperor. The City of *Parma* is three miles in Circumference. Its Cathedral has an excellent Dome painted by *Le Corregio*, who was of *Parma* as well as *Parmigiano*. The adjacent Country is very fertil, and the Cheeſe made there is in eſteem throughout all *Europe*. In this Place is an Academy of excellent Wits called *Innominati*. They chuſe rather to be wiſe indeed, than to be reputed ſo, and have contributed much to the Reputation of the City. The Duke's Territories lie between the *Milaneſe*, *Modena*, and the Republick of *Genoa*, and comprehends, beſides the Dutchy of *Parma*, that of *Plaiſance*, *l'Etat de Buſſeto*, and that of *Val di Taro*; beſides which, he formerly poſſeſs'd the Dutchy of *Caſtro* and *Ronciglione*. The principal Cities are *Parma*, *Plaiſance*, *Borgo di val di Taro*, *Buſſeto*, *Borgo*, *S. Donino Fiorenzuola*. *Parma* ſtands 26 miles S.E. of *Cremona*, 34 S.W. of *Mantua*, 72 S.E. of *Milan*, 86 N.W. of *Florence*, and 220 of *Rome*; Lon. 30. 40. Lat. 44. 24. *Leand. Alberti.*

PARMENIAN, a Schiſmatical Biſhop of *Africa*, choſen by the *Donatiſts* after the Death of *Donatus* their Chief, to govern the Church of *Carthage*, in 368. The Catholicks finding the Church outrag'd and miſrepreſented by *Parmenian*'s Writings, challeng'd him to a publick Diſpute which *Parmenian* refus'd, upon pretence that the Catholicks were too impure and unſanctify'd for the Converſation of him and his Party: His Errors were afterwards confuted by *Optatus*, and S. *Auguſtin*. *Optat. lib.* 1. *Baron. A. C.* 368.

PARMENIDES, of *Elis*, a Philoſopher, the Son of *Pyres*, and Diſciple of *Zenophon*, others ſay, of *Anaximander*. *Euſebius* ſays, he liv'd in the 86 *Olympiad*, about the 316 or 318 Year of *Rome*. He was the firſt that ſaid, the Earth was round, and the Center of the World, and that there were two Elements, Fire and Earth; adding, that the firſt Generation of Men came from the Sun, and that that Star was cold and hot, which are the two Principles of all Things; that the Soul and Spirit are the ſame thing; and that there are two ſorts of Philoſophy, the one grounded upon Truth, and the other conſiſting in Opinion His Philoſophy is in Verſe. *Plato* hath writ a Dialogue entitu'ed *Parmenides*, or the *Idea's*. *Diogenes Laertius, lib.* 9. *vitæ Phil. Theophraſtus. Plutarch. Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c.

PARMENIO, General of *Alexander the Great*'s Army, who upon divers Occaſions gave him Teſtimonies of the eſteem he had for him, as *Parmenio* had given proof of his Courage. That Prince cauſed him and his Son *Philotas* to be put to Death, as having being accuſed, together with *Dimnus* and *Nicomachus* for conſpiring againſt his Perſon. He was adviſed withal, by *Alexandra*, upon the offers made him by *Darius* King of *Perſia*, to give up unto him all the Country on this ſide the River *Euphrates*, and his Daughter *Statyra* to Wife with Ten thouſand Talents of Gold to buy a peace of him; and the Propoſal ſeem'd ſo advantageous to *Parmenio*, that he expreſs'd himſelf thus; *Were I* Alexander *I would except of theſe Offers*; to which that Prince reply'd, *And I alſo were I* Parmenio, meaning, that the Proffer, tho' big enough for one of *Parmenio*'s ſize, was too little to tempt ſo great a Prince as *Alexander*. *Plutarch.*

PARNASSUS, called by the Barbarians *Liacura*, according to *Sophian*, a Mountain of *Phocis*, having two tops conſecrated to the Muſes and their ordinary abode, often mention'd in the Writings of the Poets. There was alſo a Town of this Name in *Aſia Minor*, in the Province of *Cappadocia*, a Biſhop's See.

PARNAW, Lat. *Parnavia*, a City of *Livonia* and Province of *Eſtonia*, ſubject to the *Swedes*. It ſtands at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name upon the Bay of *Riga*, 55 miles from *Revel* to the S. and *Riga* to the N. It's of ſmall compaſs but well fortified. It has a ſtrong Caſtle and a convenient Haven, and it was formerly a hanſe Town; it belong'd at firſt to the Poles, but in the laſt Century often taken and retaken, but the *Swedes* having ſeiz'd it in 1617, poſſeſs it ever ſince, together with the Territory belonging to it. It is Lon. 46.00. Lat 57. 20. *Baudr.*

PARNUS, a certain Man, who having loſt his Boat, quarrelled with every one he met about it. Hence came the Proverb *Diſceptare ob Parni Scaphulam*. *Dioginianus apud Eraſmum.*

PAROPAMISSUS, PAROPANISUS, an ancient Country of *Perſia*; the Moderns think it lies partly in the Province of *Candabar* belonging to the King of *Perſia*, and partly in the *Cabul* of the *Mogul*, between *Aria*, *Bactriana*, *India*, and *Arachoſia*. *Ptolemy* ſays, That the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, whom he calls by divers Names, were very Savage; and *Curtius* adds, They had no manner of Commerce with other Nations, that the Country is cold and barren, and the People dwell in Huts made of Brick. *Alexander*'s Army ſuffered much in this place. It was the Name of a Mountain alſo, that ſtands to the North of this ſame Country, and which ſome, who have writ *Alexander's* Life, have called by miſtake *Caucaſus*; whereas *Caucaſus* lies between the *Caſpian* and *Euxine* Seas, to the North of *Iberia*, a Country *Alexander* never ſaw; but the Name of *Caucaſus* being much more famous than that of *Paropaniſus* the *Greeks* deſign'd to honour him, by ſaying, He had march'd as far as *Caucaſus*, to which *Prometheus* was faſten'd.

PAROS now **PAXIO**, an Iſland in the *Egæan* Sea, and one of the *Cyclades*, called by various Names, as *Demetrias*, *Zacintha*, *Hiria*, *Hilieſſa*, *Cabarnis* and *Minoea*, as *Pliny* and *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* inform us, hath always been famous for its white Marble It's alſo noted for its fair Water, and want of Mice. The *Venetians* were Maſters of it, but the *Turks* took it from them, together with *Negropont*, about 1470. It was formerly a Biſhoprick under *Rhodes*. *Pliny. Strabo. Stephanus. Ferrari in Lex. Geog.* &c.

PARRE (*Catharine*) Daughter of Sir *Thomas Parre*, of *Kendal* in *Weſtmorland*, and Siſter to the Lord *William Parre*, Marqueſs of *Northampton*: She was firſt married to *John Nevil*, Lord *Latimer*, and after his deceaſe, to *Henry* the VIIIth. who liv'd with her three or four Years, after whoſe Death, ſhe was married the third time to *Thomas Seymour*, Lord Admiral of *England*, and died in 1548. She was, when Queen of *England*, complain'd off to the King as enclining to ſome New Opinions, and having Heretical Books in her Cloſet; upon which Information, the King was prevail'd on ſo far as to ſign a Warrant to commit her to the Tower, but the Warrant which was deliver'd to *Wriotheſley*, Lord Chancellor, being dropt by him, by chance, and carried to the Queen, ſhe immediately made the King a Viſit, who diſcourſing her upon ſome Points of Religion, and finding by the Modeſty and Submiſſion of her Anſwers, that ſhe was wrongfully accus'd, reſolv'd not to proceeed in the Proſecution, and was reconcil'd to her. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

PARRE (*Thomas*) born in *Shropſhire*, in 1483, and brought up to *London* by the Earl of *Arundel*, upon the account of his Age, being then almoſt One hundred and ſixty Years old; neither was his Conſtitution ſo much worn, but that in all probability, he might have held out ſome Years longer, had not the change of Air and Diet haſten'd his End, which happen'd in the Year 1635. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

PARRET, a River in *Somerſetſhire* which runs from South to North into the *Severn* Sea, watering by the way *Croket-horn*, *South-Petherton*, *Longport*, and *Bridgwater*.

PARRHASIUS, a Native of *Epheſus*, and Citizen of *Athens*, was the Son and Diſciple of *Evenor*, and the Contemporary of *Zeuxes*, whom he overcame, in the famous Conteſt between 'em, by deceiving him with a Curtain which he had painted ſo excellently well, that his Antagoniſt miſtook it for the Nature it ſelf. He was the firſt that obſerv'd the Rules of Symmetry in his Works, and was much admir'd for the Livelineſs of his Expreſſion, but above all, for the Elegancy and Softneſs of his *Out Lines*, and for *Rounding* off his *Figures*, ſo as to make 'em appear with the greater *Strength* and *Relievo*. He was wonderfully fruitful of Invention, had a particular Talent in Small Pieces, and finiſh'd all his Works to the laſt Degree of Perfection; but withal, was ſo extravagantly Vain and Arrogant, that he commonly writ himſelf *Parrhaſius the Beaux*, wore Purple, with a Golden Crown upon his Head, pretended to derive his Pedegree from *Apollo*, and ſtil'd himſelf *The Prince of his Profeſſion*: But to his great Mortification, he was at laſt humbl'd by *Timanthes* of *Sicyon*, who, in a publick Diſpute between 'em, was voted the better Painter. *Sueton. Quintilian. Diodor. Sic. Pliny, lib.* 35. *cap.* 10.

PARRHASIUS *(Janus)* a Grammarian born at *Coſenza*, lived about the end of the XVth Century, and was in eſteem for his Knowledge; he taught a long time at *Milan*; thoſe of the ſame imploy with him, caused him to be expell'd by ridiculous Calumnies caſt upon him, becauſe his Learning was a continual reproach to their Ignorance. *Parrhaſius* extreamly troubled with the Gout retir'd to *Coſenza*, and died there. His Wife was the Daughter of *Demetrius Chalcondylus*. Divers Works are attributed to him, tho' he publiſhed none but Commentaries upon *Claudian*, and *Ovid*'s *Poem in Ibin. Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doctor. Cap.* 127. *Pierius. Valerianus. Simler*, &c.

PARSHORE, a Market-Town and Thorough-Fair in *Worceſterſhire*, on the River *Avon*, over which it has a Bridge. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and was formerly beautified with an Abbey. It ſtands 78 miles from *London*.

PARSIS, a ſort of Pagans in the Kingdom of *Cambay* or *Guzurate*, a Province of the Empire of the *Great Mogul* in the Main-land of *India*, deſcended from the *Perſians*, who retir'd thither to avoid the Perſecutions of the *Mahometans* in the VIIth. Age. For *Abubeker* having attempted to eſtabliſh *Mahometaniſm* in *Perſia*, the King, who found himſelf too weak to oppoſe him, embark'd with eighteen thouſand Men at the Iſle of *Ormus*, and landed in *Indoſtan* on the *Terra Firma* of *India*. The King of *Cambay*, who was alſo a Pagan, receiv'd him, and gave him leave to dwell in his Country, whither that Liberty drew divers other *Perſians*, who have there retain'd their own way of Living, and ancient Religion. They believe that there is but one God, who hath created and preſerves the World, but that he hath ſeven Deputies, who take account of all that paſſes in the Univerſe, and execute his Orders there for the good of Man, and the preſervation of all Things. Under theſe ſeven Deputies they place beſides ſix and twenty others, who are inferior to them both in Dignity and Office, and they invoke them all, and adore them almoſt as Gods. They have no Moſques or Temples for the Exerciſe of their Religion, but ſet aſide for this purpoſe ſome Chamber in their Houſe. Their Days of Worſhip are the firſt and the twentieth of the Moon. Their Doctors or Prieſts are not diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the *Parſis* but by a Woollen Girdle, or one made of Camels Hair. They take particular care of Fire, as a Symbol of the Deity, wherefore they never put out a Candle or Lamp, and ſuffer their Fire never quite to extinguiſh: And if a Houſe be in danger of being burnt, they do not throw Water thereon, but endeavour to ſtifle the Fire with Earth. Their Law forbids them to eat of any living Creature, and herein they imitate the *Banians*; but theſe Prohibitions are not ſo ſevere, but that in caſe of neceſſity, or of War, they kill Sheep, Goats, Deer, Poultry, and Fiſh, and eat thereof; but they ſtrictly abſtain from Beef and Hares-Fleſh, neither do they ever kill Elephants, Camels, or Horſes. *Mandeſlo Tom.* 2. *d'Olearius*.

PARTHAON, the Son of *Jaſon Faræus*, who had a very rich Brother called *Merion*, a great Miſer. *Jaſon* having a Son born him invited all the Princes of *Theſſaly* to the Feaſt, of which he appointed his Brother *Merion* to be Maſter; who being intent on his Buſineſs, *Jaſon*, under pretence of Hunting robb'd his Houſe of twenty Talents of Silver to defray the Charge of the Supper; which *Merion* hearing of, he called his Nephew *Parthaon*, ἀπὸ τȣ̃ πέρθειν τὴν οἰκίαν, importing the Plunder of his Houſe. *Polyænus*.

PARTHENAY, a City of *Poictou* in *France* upon the River *Tove*, in the middle between *Tours* to the N. and S. *Maxences* to the S. ſix Leagues from each. *Baudr*.

PARTHENIUS, of *Nice*, a Poet who lived in the beginning of *Auguſtus*'s Reign, writ a Diſcourſe which we ſtill have, entitled, Ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων, or *de Amatoriis Ærumnis*, and dedicated it to *Cornelius Gallus*, Governour of *Egypt*. He writ alſo the Praiſes of *Aretas*, his Wife, and ſeveral other Pieces. It's ſaid he was made a Slave in the time of the *Mithridatick* War, that *Cinna* made him free, and that he died in the time of *Tiberius*. If we believe all that *Sudias* ſays upon this Matter, we muſt ſuppoſe *Parthenius* was taken when very young, for there was above ſeventy Years between this War and the Reign of *Tiberius*; however it be, it's ſaid *Virgil* was his Scholar, and that he imitated him in a Poem attributed to him, called *Moretum. Aulus Gellius, lib.* 13. *C.* 25. *Suidas in Parth. Voſſius, l.* 2. *de Hiſt. Græc. l.* 1. *de Poet. l.* 8. *Geſn. in Bibl.*

PARTHENOPE, the Name of one of the *Syrens*, who failing to charm *Ulyſſes* and his Companions with their ſinging, threw themſelves into the Sea out of deſpair. The Poets ſay, That ſome went on one ſide, and others on the other, and that *Parthenope* landed in *Italy*, where afterwards the Inhabitants finding her Tomb, built a City there, and called it according to her Name, *Parthenope*; but they ruined it afterwards, for that they had forſaken *Cumæ* to ſettle there; but being advertis'd by the Oracle, that in order to be freed from the Peſtilence that troubled them, they muſt reſtore the City of *Parthenope*, they cauſed it to be re-built, and called it *Neapolis*, becauſe of that new Reſtauration; now called *Naples*. *Ruſcelli Nell. Indice de gli Huomi illuſt.*

PARTHIA, the Country of the *Parthians*, a Province of *Perſia*, that formerly gave name to a great Empire. It lies in *Aſia* between *Media*, *Hyrcania*, *Aria*, *Carmania*, and the Province of *Pharſi*; and is now called *Arak*, or *Erak* and *Terak*, and *Arak Atzen*, when diſtinguiſhed from *Arak Arabi* the Country of *Bagdat*: Others ſay, That the *Parthia* that now is, comprehends the Province of *Khæmus*, and part of that called *Choraſan*. The parts of this Country were *Comiſena*, *Parthiena*, *Coræna*, *Paratanticena* and *Tabiena*. *Ptolemy* reckoned in his time five and twenty Cities in *Parthia*, the Capital whereof was *Hecatompolis* which ſome take to be *Iſpahan*. It was a deſart and barren Country; and *Strabo* ſays, The *Macedonians* ſlighted it, and made no ſtay there, for that they could find nothing wherewith to ſupport their Army: However, it grew at length ſo powerful, that the *Parthians* diſputed for the Empire of the Eaſt with the *Romans*. *Arſaces* was the Founder of it, and his Succeſſors took the Name of *Arſacides* until the time of *Artaban*, who was kill'd by *Artaxerxes* the *Perſian*. This Empire laſted four hundred Years, having been eſtabliſhed about 250 before Chriſt, and ended about the 227 or 28 Year of our Redemption. The *Parthians* were very cruel and debauched both as to Wine and Women, but otherwiſe good Warriours, and indefatigable in Labour. They were particularly noted for their Dexterity in ſhooting behind 'em as they fled. They had ſuch a ſuperſtitious Veneration for their Kings, that they kiſs'd his Feet, and never approached him but in an humble manner, touching the very Ground with their Mouths: *Zenophon. Juſtin. lib.* 41. *Herodian lib.* 6. *Agathias lib.* 1. *Strabo lib.* 13 *Pliny. Appian.*

PARTICULÆ, certain pieces of Bread which the *Greeks* offer in celebrating their Liturgy in commemoration of the Saints alive and deceaſed, for, beſides the Conſecrated Bread, which is offered in remembrance of our Saviour's Sufferings, they offer other Pieces of Bread in Honour of ſeveral Saints. *Gabriel de Philadelphia. Traite des Particules.*

LES PARTOIS, Lat. *Pagus Pertenſis*, a Tract of *Champagne* in *France*, having the Dutchy of *Bar* to the E. It's principal Town is *Vitry le Francois*.

PARTULA, a Goddeſs which the *Romans* believ'd had the care of Big-bellyed-women ready to lie-inn; for they had another Goddeſs called *Natio*, that was to look after New-born Children. *Partula* was not the ſame as *Lucina*, as it ſeems S. *Auguſtin* believed, when he ſpeaks of it in his Book *de Civitate Dei*, where he calls it *Partunda*. *Partula*, according to *Tertullian*, govern'd and look'd after the Women during the term of their being with Child. *Lucina* brought the Child into the World. But the Superſtition of the *Romans* went yet further, for they made alſo a Goddeſs to nouriſh the Infant, called *Alemona*, another to preſerve him from all Accidents during the ninth Month he ſhould be in the Womb, named *Nona*; and finally one to take care of him till the time of his Birth, if-ſo-be his Mother ſhould go with him till the tenth Month, and called by them *Decima*.

PARUTA *(Paul)* a *Venetian*, deſcended from a Family that has been eminent for good Services to their Country. He attain'd to great Knowledge in the Sciences, and his Parts procured him early employs in the *Republick*. He was ſent to ſettle the Frontiers of the State of *Venice* with the Archduke, which he ſucceſsfully accompliſh'd, was afterwards made Governour of *Breſcia*, Knight and Procurator of S. *Mark*, and Embaſſador at *Rome* to Pope *Clement* the VIIIth. He had other Commiſſions, which he diſcharged ſo well, and with ſo much Prudence as to be called the *Cato* of *Venice*. He died in 1568, aged 58. His great Imploys hinder'd him not from improving the Inclination he had for Learning, ſo that he compoſed divers excellent Works; as, *The Hiſtory of* Venice; *Diſcorſi politici*;

Perfezione della vertue politica, &c. *Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. d'Huom Letter. Ghilini, Theat. d' Huom Letter. Le Mire, de Script. Sæc.* 16. &c.

PARYSATIS, Siſter of *Xerxes*, and Wife to *Darius Ochus*, King of *Perſia*, who began his Reign in the 330th, Year of *Rome*, was of a very cruel Nature. She cauſed *Statira*, Wife to her Son *Artaxerxes*, whom ſhe loved not, to be poiſoned, effecting it thus: She poiſoned one ſide of a Knife, with which ſhe divided a ſmall Bird, and giving the poiſoned part to her Daughter-in-law, who ſeeing her eat the other half, eat it without any ſuſpicion. The King angry at this, order'd her Woman *Ginge* to be try'd, who being abſolv'd by the Judges, he order'd her death himſelf, which created a continual Quarrel between him and his Mother, who made away all thoſe that complied not with her Humour, as *Crenias de Gnide*, a Phyſician that lived in *Perſia* at that time, witneſſeth. She depoſed in the Year of *Rome* 358, *Tiſſaphernes* Governour of *Aſia*, whom *Tithrauſtes* his Succeſſor afterwards kill'd. This Name has been common to ſome Princeſſes of *Perſia*. *Plutarch in Darium. Juſtin*, &c.

PAS, a Country and Seigniory in *Artois* that gives Name to one of the moſt Ancient and Illuſtrious Families in the Kingdom, which is that of the Marqueſs *de Feuquiers*, that is now a principal Barony of the Country of Saint *Paul*, ſituated upon the River *Authia*. Its Bailiwick was united to the Crown of *France* by the 37 and 41 Articles of the *Pyrenæan Treaty*, and is of great extent: And this Barony hath to the number of twelve Peers, among whom there are Viſcounts. There was formerly in this City a Caſtle which time has ruin'd; and we are inform'd by the Chronicle of *Baldrick* Biſhop of *Noyons*, that in 1032 there was a Collegiate Church alſo there, the Prebendaries of which had for a long time been the rewards of the Soldiery, which obliged *Alviſius* Biſhop of *Arras*, to unite them to the Revenue of the Monks of the Priory of *Pas*, in the year 1138.

PAS *(Manaſſe de)* Marquis *de Feuquiers*, was born at *Saumur* the firſt of *June* 1590: He was a valiant Man and ſignalized himſelf at divers Battles and Sieges; but yet a greater Politician. It was he that contributed much to the uniting of the *Swedes* and divers Princes and States of the Empire with *Lewis* XIII. and carried on that famous Negotiation with *Walleſtein* Duke of *Freidland*, *Generaliſſimo* of the Emperor's Forces, which would have had greater Conſequences, had it not been for the Death of *Walleſtein*. He died at *Thionville* the 14th. of *March* 1640.

PASCHAL *(Charles)* born at *Caune* in *Piemont*, in 1547. He was Councellour of State, and Attorney-General to the Parliament of *Roan*, and afterwards Embaſſador to *Henry* IIId. and *Henry* IVth. He was a Perſon of Character and Reputation, and left ſeveral Tracts by which we may Gueſs at the Strength and Politeneſs of his Parts, *viz. The Life of* Guy du Faur, *Lord of* Pibrac. *Legatus. Cenſura Animi ingrati. Corona*, &c. *Ignatius de Jeſus Maria, Carm. de Chauſſe, Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique d' Abbeville.*

PASCHAL *(Peter)* a Monk of the Order of *Mercy*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Jaen*, was a Perſon of Conſideration in *Spain*, in the XIIIth. Century. He read Philoſophy and Divinity to the young Monks for thirty Years together, and was afterwards made *Præceptor* to the Prince *Don Sancho*. He founded ſeveral Monaſteries of his own Order, and was afterwards taken Priſoner by the *Moors* of *Granada*, in the Year 1297, during his Captivity, he made it his Buſineſs to inſtruct the Chriſtian Slaves who were Priſoners with him, for whoſe uſe he compoſed ſeveral little Tracts, and at laſt ranſom'd 'em with the Revenue of his Biſhoprick, which was remitted to him for his own ſupport. In the Year 1300 he writ an excellent Book againſt *Mahometaniſm*, and by the perſuaſiveneſs of his Sermons and Exhortations, converted a great many of the Infidels; but ſome of the unconverted *Moors*, being enrag'd at the Succeſs of this Holy Man, put him to a cruel Death, after he had been four Years their Priſoner. *Martyrolog. Roman.* 23. *Octob. Martin. de Ximina de los Obiſp. de Jaen. Bernard. de Vergas Chron. Mercinar.*

PASCHAL *(Valentine)* of *Udina*, in *Friuli*, liv'd in the Pontificate of *Paul* Vth. and was Secretary to Cardinal *Montalto*. He wrote *De Rebus Moſchicis. De Italiæ Fluminibus*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 142, 143.

PASCHAL *(Blaiſe)* born at *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, was Son to a conſiderable Perſon, who was Preſident in the Court of *Aides* in *Auvergne*, afterwards Councellor of State and for the ſpace of nine or ten years executed the Office of Intendant of Juſtice at *Roan*. He was known to all the Learned of his time becauſe of his great knowledge in all ſorts of Sciences, particularly in the Mathematicks. It was he that inſtructed and educated his Son who never had any other Maſter, both in the Languages and the other Sciences; and the tutorage of ſuch a Father had ſo good a ſucceſs upon the Son, that he always appear'd in his Youth in every thing to exceed his Years, and paſſed in an Age full of learned and able perſons, for one of the greateſt Wits, profoundeſt Mathematicians, and moſt perfect Models of true Eloquence. One may ſee in the Prefaces of ſome Editions of his Works that take notice of him, how he learnt, or rather invented, if I may ſo ſay, in ſome ſort, Geometry at eleven years of age; at ſixteen he compoſed a Mathematical Piece of excellent worth; about nineteen he invented his Machine of Arithmetick that is admir'd by all the Learned. He afterwards fell to the making of thoſe famous Experiments about a *Vacuum*, which has convinc'd the Learned, That a great number of the effects of Nature ought to be attributed to the Gravitation of the Air, which were formerly aſcribed to the abhorrence of a *Vacuum*. And laſt of all, by a Vertue altogether extraordinary, he renounced at the age of thirty two, the advantages which his excellent Qualities might have procured him in the World, for to ſpend the remainder of his life, as indeed he did, in an exemplary Retirement. The Works he has left behind him are in eſteem throughout the World, as being accompliſh'd Pieces, and make Poſterity to regret the want of that Work he deſign'd againſt *Athieſts*, of which there are but ſome few fragments that have been publiſhed in a Collection of his *Thoughts*. He died at *Paris Aug.* 19. 1662, aged 39 Years and 2 Months, after a tedious ſickneſs, wherein he ſhew'd a moſt Chriſtian Patience. His Body was buried in the Church of S. *Etienne du Mont*. See the Preface of a Book entituled, *De Equilibre des liqueurs & des Penſees*. It will not be amiſs to obſerve his firſt Progreſs in Mathematicks, which conſidering his Age and Performance, was altogether extraordinary; for being but Twelve Years old, he deſir'd to be inſtructed in this Science by his Father, who conceiving it might prove prejudicial to his Learning the Languages, refus'd to gratifie his Curioſity; however, M. *Paſchal* importuned his Father ſo long, till he got a general Definition of Geometry, namely, That it teaches the Proportion that Lines and Circles have to each other: Upon this Notion of the Matter, young *Paſchal* went to work, at his Play-hours, and made himſelf firſt Definitions and Axioms; and then proceeding to Demonſtration, ſtruck out the firſt two and thirty Propoſitions of *Euclid*, and being ſurpriz'd at it by his Father, he demonſtrated his laſt Propoſition, and upon further Queſtions, went backward in his Demonſtrations, till he had run 'em up to his firſt Principles of Definitions and Axioms. M. *Paſchal* wrote the *Provincial Letters* againſt the looſe Caſuiſtry of the Jeſuits. He was likewiſe very remarkable for his Loyalty, and us'd to ſay, That no pretences of Grievance were ſufficient to warrant Reſiſtance, for tho' in ſuch a *State* as *Venice*, it would be a great Crime to ſet up a Monarchy, and extinguiſh thoſe Liberties which God had given that People; yet in a Conſtitution where Royal Power is actually eſtabliſh'd, there for the People to fail in their Regards to the Government, is a ſort of Sacrilege; becauſe in ſuch a Caſe the Government is not only a Reſemblance, but, in ſome meaſure, a Participation of the Power of God, which cannot be oppos'd by the *Subject* without a plain Reſiſtance of the Divine Providence and Oeconomy. *Madame Perier vie de Paſchal. Bayle, Diction. Hiſt.*

PASCHAL I. of that Name Pope, a *Roman*, choſen after *Stephen* IV. *January* 27. 817. He ſent his Letters into the Eaſt againſt the *Iconoclaſts*, but that deſign failing, he Excommunicated the Emperor *Leo* V. with his *Iconomachi* or oppoſers of Images, and receiv'd the exil'd *Greeks* at *Rome*, who had been baniſh'd for worſhipping of Images. In 821 he crown'd *Lotharius* the Emperor on *Eaſter-day*. He was accuſed for having abetted an Aſſaſſination committed in his time, but he cleared himſelf by Oath before the Embaſſadors of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and died *May* 12. 824, having held the See ſeven Years, three Months and ſixteen Days. *Anaſt. in Vit. Pont.*

PASCHAL II. a *Tuſcan*, called before *Rainier*, was choſen after *Urban* II. *Aug.* 12. 1099. He excommunicated the Antipope *Guibert*, and reduc'd to their Duty ſeveral little Princes who abuſed the *Romans* and troubled the Repoſe of *Italy*. In 1102 he celebrated a Council at *Rome*, and another at *Guaſtalla* upon the *Po* in *Lombardy*, for the Reformation of Manners; and paſſing thence into *France*, held another Council at *Troyes* in *Campagne*. This Pope had a great deal of Difficulty to maintain his pretended right of Inveſtitures to Benefices, againſt *Henry* King of *England*, and *Henry* IV. the Emperor; but he came to an Accommodation with the firſt, and the other dying, his Son *Henry* V. who had been expell'd from the Throne at the ſollicitation of *Urban* II. deſirous to be crown'd by the Hands of the Pope, according to the uſual manner, *Paſchal* in 1111. refuſed to put the Crown upon his Head, if he would not renounce his Right to the Inveſtitures. That young Prince diſdaining ſuch a Propoſal, cauſed the Pope, Clergy, and principal Perſons of the City to be taken up, and impriſon'd them for two Months in a Caſtle in the Country of the *Sabines*, until the Pope conſented to do what he deſired, and crowned him. It's ſaid, that *Paſchal* giving to *Henry* part of the Hoſt he had conſecrated at Maſs, ſpoke theſe words, *May it pleaſe your Majeſty, In Confirmation of a ſolid Peace, and our mutual Union, I give you the Body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, born of the Virgin* Mary, *and that died upon the Croſs for us, as the Catholick Church believes it.)* In the mean time the Cardinals condemn'd this Conceſſion of the Pope, who revoked it in a Council. He died *January* 22d. in 1118, after he had been Pope eighteen Years, five Months, and ſome Days. *Hoffman* ſays, That having taken one part of the Hoſt, and given the Emperor the other, he expreſs'd himſelf thus, *Sicut pars hæc vivifici corporis diviſa eſt, ita diviſus ſit à regno Chriſti domini noſtri qui pactum hoc violare tentaverit*; *i. e.* May he be excluded the Kingdom of Heaven that goes about to violate this Agreement: *Sigon. lib.* 10. But the Emperor had ſcarcely enter'd *Germany* when the Pope ſtirr'd up the *Saxons* againſt him. by whom being overcome, he was forc'd to reſign his Right of Inveſtiture. *Platina* ſays, That *Guibert* the Antipape being dead, *Richard*, Count of *Capua*, ſet up *Albert* in his ſtead, who was quickly forc'd to abandon his Pretenſions and retire; after which they choſe one *Frederick*, whom they alſo turn'd out in 150 Days; and after him one *Maginulfus*, a *Roman*, uſurp'd the Title at *Ravenna*. but was expell'd in a little time. *Paſchal* cenſur'd the Biſhop of *Florence* for ſaying, That Antichriſt was then born. *Platina. Baronius. Henry Caniſius*, &c.

PASCHAL, Archdeacon of the *Roman* Church, made himſelf Antipope at the Election of Pope *Sergius* I but he died a little after in 687. He muſt not be confounded with *Paſchal*, another Antipope againſt *Alexander* III. It was *Guy* of *Crema*, whom *Adrian* IV. made Cardinal in 1155, and ſent him into *Germany*, to allay the Anger of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; but he join'd himſelf to *Octavian*, who had been created Pope, and taken the Name of *Victor*. *Guy* ſucceeded him under the Name of *Paſchal* in 1164, and died ſix Years after. *Baronius A.* C. 1164 and 1170. *Ciaconius, in Vit. Pont.*

PASCHASE *(Ratbert)* Abbot of *Corbie*, liv'd in the IXth. Age, in the time of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and *Charles* the *Bald*. He writ a great many Books. We have them collected into one Volume in Folio, by the care of *Sirmondus*, who publiſh'd them firſt at *Paris*, in 1618, comprehending twelve Books, being Commentaries upon S. *Matthew*; three of Expoſitions upon the *Pſalms*, five upon the *Lamentations* of *Jeremy*, one upon the Body and Blood of Chriſt in the Euchariſt; an Epiſtle upon the ſame Subject, and the Life of S. *Adelard*, *Rufinus*, and *Valerius*. He died *April* 26. 851. Proteſtants maintain, that he firſt introduced the Belief of the Real Preſence of the Body of Chriſt in the Euchariſt. *Trithemius* ſays, That *Paſchaſe* lived in 880, in the Reign of *Charles the Fat*. The Curious may ſee this Author's Life which the Learned F. *James Sirmond* has cauſed to be printed in the beginning of his Works. *Dacherius* has ſince publiſh'd a Treatiſe of *Paſchaſius de Partu Virginis*. And *Mabillon* has publiſh'd another call'd *Vita Sti Walæ Comitis & Abbatis Corbienſis. Bellarmin. Voſſius. Le Mire. Spicil. Tom.* 12. *Mabillon Tom.* 1. *S. Ord. Bened.*

PASCHASINUS, was Biſhop of *Lilybæum* in *Sicily*, and liv'd in the Vth. Century. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Chalcedon*, in Quality of Legate to Pope *Leo*, in the Year 451. And 'tis ſaid, he wrote the Acts of that Council, by a Letter which he wrote to Pope *Leo*, in the Year 454. It appears that the *Vandals* under *Genſerius*, over-run *Sicily*, and that *Paſchaſinus* was made a Slave in that general Misfortune. *Iſidor. cap.* 11. *de Vir. Illuſt. Ado in Chron. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

PASES, a famous Magician of old who by his Enchantments could repreſent great Feaſts with Waiters belonging to them, and make the ſame diſappear when he pleaſed. It's ſaid That he had what the *French* call *A flying Piſtolle*, that is, a piece of Money he had made, which when he had pay'd it away, always return'd into his Purſe again; whence the Proverb, *Paſetis obolus*, when one ſees ſome ſurprizing thing. *Eraſmus in Adagiis. Suidas.*

PASIPHAE, the Daughter of *Apollo*, married *Minos* King of *Creet*, and had by a Bull the *Minotaur* that was ſlain by *Theſeus*.

PASLEY, a Market Town of *Clidſdale* in *Scotland*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Hamilton*. It had anciently a famous Monaſtery, founded by *Alexander* II. High Steward of *Scotland*, the Monks whereof wrote a Chronicle of the Kingdom, called, *Liber Paſletenſis*, or *the black Book of* Paſley. The Church of this Town was inferior to few for ſtatelineſs of Building and Furniture. *Cam. Brit.*

PASQUALIGE *(Zachary)* a Theatin Monk of *Verona*, liv'd in the Popedoms of *Urban* VIIIth. and *Innocent* Xth. and wrote *Variarum Quæſtionum Moralium Canonicarum Cent.* 2. *Deciſiones Morales. Praxis Jejunij Eccleſiaſtici, &c.*

PASQUIER *(Stephen)* the King's Advocate in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*, was one of the moſt knowing Men of his time, and a great lover of Learning, about the end of the ſixteenth Age, and the beginning of the ſeventeenth; born at *Paris* in the Reign of *Francis* I. in 1528. He departed this Life in the ſame City, *Aug.* 31. 1615, and was buried in the Church of S. *Severin*. *Stephen Paſquier* had acquired an exact Knowledge in all ancient Hiſtory, and particularly that of *France*. We have his *Enquiries* in one Volume in Folio, his *Epiſtles*, &c. *Sainte Martha in Elog. Gal. lib.* 5. *La Croix du Maine. Thuan.*

PASQUIN, a Marble Statue that ſtands in a corner of the Palace of the *Urſins* at *Rome*, in the Ward called *Rione di Barione*. The *Romans* affirm, That *Paſquin* was a Cobler that lodg'd in that part of the City, about two hundred Years agoe, whoſe Stall was uſually full of idle Perſons that took pleaſure to hear the bitter Railleries he made againſt all ſorts of Perſons; that after his death, a Statue of a certain Gladiator, which was found under Ground near unto his Stall, was call'd according to his Name, and that they faſten to it in the Night-time Libels and Satyrs againſt thoſe they durſt not otherwiſe beſpatter. Upon it are engraven theſe words;

Paſquinus eram, nunc lapis;
Forſan Apis quia pungo.
Dii tibi culeum, ſi ſpernis aculeum.
Etiam mellibus ungo; veritas dat favos.
Et felle purgo; ſi ſapis,
Audi lapidem
Magis lepidum quam lividum.
Fruere ſalibus, inſulſe,
Ut bene ſapias.
Calcibus calceos olim aptavi,
Nunc rectos pedibus greſſus inculco.
Abi in lapidicinam, ſi ſpernis lapidicinium.
Sandrat. Sculpturæ veteris admiranda.

LE PASSAGE, a very ſafe Haven of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, lying in the middle betwixt S. *Sebaſtian* to the W. and *Fontarabia* to the E. *Baudr.*

PASSALORYNCHITES or **PATTALORYNCHITIANS**, Hereticks, the Followers of *Montanus*; they made profeſſion of never ſpeaking, and, for that purpoſe, always held their Finger upon their Mouth, grounding it upon theſe words of the 140 *Pſalm, Pone, domine, cuſtodiam ori meo, & oſtium circumſtantiæ labiis meis.* They begun in the IId. Age; and S. *Jerom* teſtifies, that even in his time he found ſome of them in *Galatia*, as he travelled to *Ancyra*. *Philaſtre de Hær. c.* 77. *S. Aug. c.* 63. *Baronius in Annal.*

PASSARVAN, a Town of the *Indies*, in the Eaſtern parts of the Iſle of *Java*, about the Cape of *Balambuam*, with an Harbour, ſtanding between *Panarucan* and *Jortan*, two other Cities in the ſame Country.

PASSAW, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower Bavaria*, a Biſhop's See under *Saltsburg*, called in Latin *Patavia* or *Patava Caſtra*, ſtands upon the *Danube*, where the Rivers *Inne* and *Ille*, which meet there, divide it into three parts, which are *Paſſaw*, *Inſtad*, and *Ilſtad*. The Biſhop who is Temporal Lord of this City, has a very fine Palace here, and a ſtrong Caſtle at *Inſtad* that ſtands between two Hills. The Cathedral Church of S. *Stephen* is remarkable for its Architecture, and ſome Biſhops Tombs to be ſeen there; that of *Nôtredame* of the *Capuchins*, famous for its pretended Miracles. The Jeſuits have here alſo a College and a curious Church; the others of note are thoſe of S. *Michael*, *The Holy Croſs*, S. *Paul*, *&c.* The City is large, and all the Houſes almoſt built of Wood, and ſuffered much by Fire in 1661. There are Pearls found in the River of *Ille*, and that Fiſhery is reſerv'd for the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*. It's an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of its own Biſhop, who has about forty thouſand Crowns Revenue from that Country. The ſtrong holds are *Obernberg*, where there is a good Caſtle, and a Paſs upon the River *Inne*, where they pay Toll; and *Ebersburg*, a Caſtle and Town upon the River *Traun* in *Higher Auſtria*. This City is famous for the Treaty of *Paſſaw*, held in the Month of *Aug.* 1552, between the Emperor *Charles* V. and *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony*, for the Eſtabliſhment of the *Lutheran* Religion in *Germany*. The principal Articles that concerned Religion, engaged the Emperor to ſet at liberty the Elector *John Frederick*, and the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe*, and to aſſemble a Dyet in ſix Months, to find an expedient to reunite the *Germans* divided upon account of Religion by a General Council, a National one, or by an Aſſembly of the Body of the Empire: That this Aſſembly ſhould conſiſt of an equal number of prudent Perſons of the *Roman Catholick* and *Lutheran* Profeſſion, in order to find out a proper Method to ſettle the Affairs of Religion in the Empire; and that in the mean time, neither the Emperor, nor any other, ſhould under any pretence whatſoever, force any Perſon in matters of Religion; that the Princes and States of the Confeſſion of *Augſburg* ſhould not maletreat the Eccleſiaſticks or Seculars of the *Romiſh Faith*, nor moleſt them in the Enjoyment of their Poſſeſſions; and that the other alſo ſhould grant entire Liberty to thoſe of the *Lutheran* Perſuaſion in Religious Matters and Enjoyment of their Civil Rights; that Juſtice ſhould be adminiſtred in the Imperial Chamber of *Spire* without any regard to the Religion of either Party; that a like number of *Lutheran* Judges ſhould be ſettled there, as ſeven Years before; and that in the Oaths to be taken, it ſhould be free to ſwear in the Name of God and the Saints, or in the Name of God and upon the Goſpel; and that if the Affairs of both Religions were not accommodated in the ſpace of ſix Months after, the *Roman Catholicks* and *Proteſtants* ſhould however obſerve the Treaty and not fall out upon the ſcore of Religion *Paſſaw* ſtands 68 miles E. of *Ratisbonne*, 85 of *Munchen*, 134 W. of *Vienna*; Lon. 33. 48. Lat. 48. 28. *Varillas Hiſt. des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion.*

PASSERAT (*John*) a Native of *Troyes* in *Campaign*, and King's Profeſſor of Rhetorick at *Paris*, was accounted one of the moſt learned Criticks of his time. We are oblig'd to him for having enlarged *Calepine*'s *Dictionary*. He died of the Palſie in 1602, aged 73

PASTON (Sir *Robert*) of *Paſton* in the County of *Norfolk*, was for his great Service in the late Troubles, and Activeneſs for the King's Reſtauration, by Letters patent bearing date at *Weſtminſter* 25 *Car.* II. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Paſton* of *Paſton* in the ſame County of *Norfolk*; as alſo to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the title of Viſcount *Yarmouth*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married *Rebecca*, the ſecond Daughter to Sir *Jaſper Clayton* Knight, Citizen of *London*, by whom he hath had Iſſue, ſix Sons and four Daughters. His eldeſt Son *William* hath taken to Wife the Lady *Carlotte Fitz-Roy*, one of the natural Daughters of King *Ch.* II. *Dugdale.*

PASTOPHORI, certain *Egyptian* Prieſts, more venerable than the reſt, were ſo called, for that they wore the Mantle of the Goddeſs *Venus*, which was called Παςὸς by the *Grecians*. This word ſignifies alſo the Bed whereon was wont to be placed the Statue of ſome *Deity*. Hence *Paſtophorium* is ſometimes uſed for the Bed whereon lay the Ruler of the Temple, according to S. *Jerom* upon *Iſaiah*; and ſometimes for the Sacerdotal Mantle, and now and then alſo for the *Refectory* where the Prieſts uſed to meet together, as may be read in *Eſdras*, and the Book of *Macchabees*.

PASTORAL, a Poem, wherein Shepherds, Swains, Hunters, Fiſhers, Gard'ners, Labourers, Satyrs, Nymphs; and in ſhort, all ſorts of Country Perſons, were repreſented, and where nothing was to be heard but the Complaints of Lovers, the Cruelty of Shepherds, Diſputes who ſung beſt, the Ambuſhes of Satyrs, Raviſhing of Nymphs, and other little diverting Adventures, whereof we have Examples in the *Idyllia's* of *Theocritus*, and the *Eclogues* of *Virgil*. Several of the Moderns have imitated them in Latin, and in the Reign of *Henry* II. the *French* have made Paſtorals of this kind, ſome whereof may be ſeen in *Ronſard*. The Paſtoral Comedy now is a Dramatick Poem, like other Comedies, conſiſting of five Acts, containing ſeveral Intrigues, and agreeable Events of a Country Life.

PATA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, upon the Coaſts of *Zanguebar*. The laſt Accounts we have of *Portugal*, ſay, That the King of *Pata* in the *Mozambick* hath been re-ſettled in his Dominions by *Don Pedro de Almeida*, the King of *Portugal*'s Vice-Roy of the *Indies*.

PATAGONS, a People of *Magellanica*, in South *America*, near the Sea of *Braſil*, whoſe Country was firſt diſcovered by *Magellan*, but as there is no Town in it, it's little known to us. The Inhabitants are eſteemed Gyants.

PATALENA, a Goddeſs of the ancient *Gentiles* mention'd by S. *Auguſtin* in his Fourth Book *De Civitate Dei*, *Chap.* 8. which took care of the Corn in the time of its coming forth of the Blade. It's deriv'd from *Patere* to open. *Varro. Arnobius.*

PATANA, a Country near unto *Malacca*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, beyond the Gulf of *Bengale*, tributary to the King of *Siam*. The Town of *Patana* that gives it Name, ſtands upon the Sea-ſhore. The King's Palace, and that part of it where the Grandees of the Court live, is fortified with Palliſadoes. Its Air is very good, though they have a great deal of Heat there. Their Summer begins in *February*, and laſts till the end of *October*; and during the Months of *November*, *December*, and *January*, it rains continually, with the Wind at North-Eaſt. They have one ſort of Fruit or other every Month, and their Hens lay Eggs twice a Day; great plenty of Cattle and Fowl, and a vaſt number of Tigers, Monkeys, and Elephants in the Woods. The Inabitants are of the *Mahometan* Religion, and eat neither Pork nor Wild-Boar. They are ſtately and conceited in their Gate, but their Converſation is civil enough. The *Chineſes* and *Siameſe*, who have ſettled there, are very intelligent, and underſtand Sea-Affairs, but the *Malacceſe* apply themſelves only to Husbandry and Fiſhing. *Mandeſlo, Tom.* 2.

PATANS, a People of *Indoſtan*, or the Empire of the great *Mogul* in *India*, who retired into the Mountains about the *Ganges*, and are govern'd by *Raja's*. They formerly enlarg'd their Boundaries about *Bengala*, render'd themſelves powerful at *Dehli*, and brought ſeveral *Raja's* to be their Tributaries; but the *Moguls*, a People of *Great Tartary*, poſſeſſing themſelves of the *Indies* about 1401, they expell'd theſe *Patans*, who fled to the Mountains, and fortified themſelves there. They mortally hate the *Moguls*, and deſpiſe the *Indians*, and all the Idolaters, making profeſſion of *Mahometaniſm*, and always value themſelves upon the Power they had at *Dehli* before the Invaſion of the *Moguls*. *Bernier, Hiſtoire de Grand Mogul.*

PATARA, or **PATAREA**, now in *Scamandro*, a City of *Lycia*, a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan of *Mira*, was famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*, that gave Anſwers there for ſix Months in the Year. It is 80 Miles E. from *Rhodes*, and noted for the Birth of S. *Nicholas*, who was Biſhop of this Place. *Ovid. l.* 1. *Metam.*

PATAY, Lat. *Patavium*, a Town of *Beauce* in *France*; five Leagues N. of *Orleans*. Near this place, the *French*, under the Conduct of *John* Duke of *Alenzon*, obtain'd a great Victory over the *Engliſh*, commanded by *Talbot*, the Terror of the *French* Nation.

PATHMOS. See **PALMOSA.**

PATIN (*Guy*) a Doctor of Phyſick in the College of *Paris*, was in Eſteem for his Knowledge and Parts in 1640. He gain'd Reputation by his Reading, and writ with much Politeneſs. Several Authors ſpeak of him to his Praiſe. He was the Father of *Robert Patin*, a learned Phyſician, that died in 1671; and of *Charles Patin*, Doctor of Phyſick alſo, and Profeſſor at *Padua*, ſeveral of whoſe Works we have, as *Theſaurus Numiſmatum*, in Quarto; *Numiſmata Imperatorum Romanorum*, in Folio. *Familiæ Romanæ*, in Folio. *Introduction to Hiſtory by the knowledge of Medals*; *A Tratiſe of Combuſtible Turf*; *Hiſtorical Relations*, &c.

PATOUREAUX, a company of Vagabouds, which a certain *Hungarian* call'd *Jacob*, a White-Friar, got together in *Germany*, in 1250, under a pretence of making a *Croiſade* for the delivering of S. *Lovis* from his Captivity. *Vid.* **JACOB.**

PATRAS, or **PATRÆ**, a City of the Dutchy of *Clarence* in the *Morea*, near to the Mouth of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Cape Rio*, called by the *Turks Badra* and *Balabatra*, ſituated about ſeven hundred Paces from the Gulf of *Patras*, where is the Port of *Panorma*. It's Cittadel ſtands upon the top of a Mountain. The Emperor *Auguſtus* gave its Inhabitants the Privileges of Citizens of *Rome*, becauſe it was a Place of retreat for his Ships. The Pagans worſhipped *Diana* there, the Goddeſs of the Woods, and ſacrificed yearly, a young Man and a Maid to her. Here was beſides very famous Temples dedicated to *Minerva*, *Cybele*, *Atys*, *Jupiter Olympius*, and other falſe Deities. Thither they came alſo to conſult the Oracles of *Mercury* and *Veſta*, which ſtood in the great Market-Place. The Ceremony was to perfume their Statues, and hang Lamps round about them. They afterwards dedicated, at the Altar, a Medal made of the Copper of that Country, and then ask'd *Mercury*'s Statue what they had a mind to know, holding their Ear to it, and going out of the Place, ſtopping their Ears with their Hands, and look'd upon the firſt Voice which they heard after the removing of the Hands, as the Anſwer of the Oracle. The Apoſtle S. *Andrew* preached the Goſpel and ſuffered Martyrdom there. *Patras* is a City well peopled, eſpecially with *Jews*, who by their Commerce make it a Place of good Trade; and 'tis the only Place in theſe Parts, that the *Greeks* of the Neighbouring Iſlands, the *French* and *Engliſh* are wont to traffick unto. Its Air is not very healthy, becauſe of the adjacent Mountains and Waters that ſurrounded it. It was a Dutchy in the time of the *Deſpotes* of the *Morea*, and one of thoſe Princes finding himſelf unable to keep it, ſold it in 1408 to the *Venetians*, from whom the *Turks* took it in 1463. The famous *Andrew Doria* laid Siege to *Patras* in 1533, and made himſelf Maſter of it without much Reſiſtance, for that its Fortifications were out of order. A little while after he ſecur'd this Conqueſt, by reducing the Fort, which was forced to ſurrender, though formerly it held out a whole Year againſt the Emperor *Conſtantine Palæologus*, about 1450. The next Year after the *Turks* return'd with a numerous Army, and expell'd the *Venetians*, who took it again in 1687, thus: The *Venetian* Army parted from *Chino*, *July* 20. 1687, and next Day approach'd the Neighbourhood of *Patras*, on the 24th. was a Battle fought between them and the *Turks*, where the laſt were defeated, having almoſt two thouſand kill'd upon the Place, the reſt ſaving themſelves by flight. The Garriſon of *Patras* having ſeen this Rout, forſook the Town, carrying all the Artillery and Ammunition they had away with them. The Baſhaw *Mahomet*, who had ſix thouſand Men near the Caſtle of *Romelia* fled alſo, together with that Garriſon which is one of the *Dardanelles* of *Lepanto*. *Guiſulderem Mahomet*, who was encamp'd near the

Caſtle of the *Morea*, did the ſame; and what is yet ſtranger, the City of *Lepanto*, which is very ſtrong, ſurrender'd immediately without Reſiſtance. The *Greeks* have a Cathedral Church at *Patras*, which is one of the four Metropolitans of the *Morea*, the other three being thoſe of *Napoli di Romania*, *Carinthia* and *Miſitra*. It's ſaid the Metropolitan of *Patras* has near a Thouſand Churches within the Bounds of his Archbiſhoprick. The *Jews*, who make up a third part of the City, have conſtituted a Court of the Elders amongſt them, to determine their Differences, and have four Synagogues. The number of all the Inhabitants in general, amounts to four or five thouſand; there are four *Turkiſh* Moſques. Within half a League of the City are the Gardens of *Patras*, in a Place called *Glycada*, that is to ſay, *Sweetneſs*, for that they are full of Citrons, Oranges and Pomgranates of admirable Sweetneſs. Four or five of the Citrons are ſold for a Penny, though they be twice as big as one's Fiſt, having a ſweet Pulp, and eat like an Apple, but the juicy part in the middle is ſowre. The Oranges are alſo very large, as thoſe of *Portugal*, whoſe Pulp is bitter, but Juice very ſweet. In theſe Gardens, beſides a great many curious Cedars, is the famous Cypreſs Tree ſo much admir'd, which is perhaps the oldeſt and biggeſt in the World; its Stock being eighteen Foot round, and its Branches ſtretching forth twenty Foot in Length, being of that ſort of Cypreſs which ſpread themſelves abroad. *Spon Voyage d'Italy*, &c. *in* 1675, *P Coronelli Deſcription de la Morea.*

PATRIARCH, from the Greek Πατριάρχης, that is, the firſt chief Father. Thus they call'd at firſt all the Heads of their Generations, mentioned in the *Old Teſtament*, from *Adam* to *Jacob*, which Name has ſince been given to the Biſhops of the Churches of *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, *Jeruſalem*, *Conſtantinople* and *Rome* alſo. The five principal Churches at *Rome* are there called Patriarchal, which are thoſe of S. *John de Lateran*, S. *Peter* of the *Vatican*, S. *Paul*, without the City, S. *Mary Major*, S. *Etienne*, and S. *Laurence*.

PATRIARCHATE. or *Patriarchſhip*. a Patriarch's See, before that *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople* were erected into Patriarchal Sees. The 3 ancient Patriarchal Churches ſaid to be eſtabliſhed by *S. Peter* in the 3 parts of the World, at *Rome*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*, had every one the Limits of their Dioceſſes, and a certain extent of Provinces, wherein the Pope, in Quality of a Patriarch, and the two other Patriarchs, exerciſed their Juriſdiction, without having any thing to do within the Territories of each other. The Patriarch of *Antioch* had the Eaſt, that is, all *Aſia*, as far as the *Indies*. That of *Alexandria* had *Egypt*, *Pentapolis*, *Libya Marmarica* and all *Æthiopia*, under him. The Patriarchſhip of *Rome* took in all the Provinces of the Weſt, that is, all *Europe*, and all the Weſtern Provinces of *Africa*, from the Streight of *Gibraltar* as far as *Tripoli*. Beſides theſe there were three great Dioceſſes. to wit, that of *Pontus*; *Aſia Minor*, and *Thrace*. that were governed by their Synods; the Heads of which, who were called *Exarchs*, and Patriarchs alſo ſometimes, were, him of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, for the *Pontick* Dioceſs. which contained eleven Metropolitan Churches in the Provinces of *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*. That of *Epheſus*, for the *Aſiatick* Dioceſs, conſiſted of almoſt all the reſt of the Provinces in *Aſia Minor*, comprehending alſo the Iſlands. And that of *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, for the Dioceſs of *Thrace*, which had 6 Metropolitans But theſe *Exarchs* were ſubject to the Patriarchs, that is thoſe of *Pontus* and *Aſia*, to the Patriarch of the Eaſt or of *Antioch*; and that of *Thrace*, to the Patriarch of the Weſt, or *Rome*. When the two new Patriarchs of *Jeruſalem* and *Conſtantinople* were created, they were forced to diſmember ſome of the Provinces from the other Patriarchates. To the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* was aſſigned the three *Palæſtines*, and ſome other Churches taken from the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Alexandria*. To him of *Conſtantinople* were granted the *Pontick*, *Aſiatick* and *Thracian* Dioceſſes, with the barbarous Provinces, to wit, thoſe that were out of the Bounds of the Empire, as *Ruſſia* and *Muſcovia*. But this ſame, for whoſe Grandeur the Emperors concerned themſelves, extended its Juriſdiction a great way beyond its bounds both in *Aſia* and *Europe*; for it took in *Theſſaly*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Epirus*. *Illyrium*, and all that appertained to the Eaſtern Empire. Pope *Adrian* I. who ſent his Legates to the Second Council of *Nice*, held in 787 failed not to demand of the *Greeks* the Provinces which the Emperor *Leo Iſauricus* had diſmembred from the Patriarchate of *Rome*, and given to that of *Conſtantinople*. But there was no reſtitution made him. *Maimbourg, Hiſtoire du Schiſme des Greecs.* *Spanheim* ſays that Eccleſiaſtical Patriarchs had their Original in the Fifth Century and not from the Inſtitution of S. *Peter* nor S. *Mark*, ſuppoſititious Decrees of Popes. nor the ſixth Canon of the Council of *Nice*, to which *Launoy*, a Learned Roman Catholick doth aſſent. *Socrates* indeed aſcribes their Original to the eleventh Canon of the Second Oecumenical Council, under *Theodoſius* the Firſt, but that it was then uſed only for the *Exarch* of a whole Dioceſs. But *Patriarch*, according to the modern acceptation, begun in the Fifth and was more noted in the Sixth Age; but yet ſignifying no more (as he affirms) than Archbiſhop, until by Degrees the Name became reſtricted in the Eaſtern Church to the Five Patriarchal Thrones of *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem*, taking occaſion from the 28th Canon of the Council of *Chalcedon*, the Power of Patriarchs encreaſed in this Sixth Age by the favour of *Juſtinian* and other Emperors; hence came the ſubordinate Dignities of *Syncelli*, *Protoſyncelli*. *Chancellors*, &c. as may be ſeen in the Catalogue of Eccleſiaſtical Dignities of *Conſtantinople*. And in the ſame Age happened that famous Diſpute betwixt the Patriarchs of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople* about the Primacy, each of them pretending to it, becauſe of the Dignities of their Cities, old and new *Rome*. There being till that time an Equality of Juriſdiction among the Patriarchs. Whereupon both of them did aſſume the Title of univerſal Patriarch. And he of *Canſtantinople* was called ſo by the Emperors as appears by *Juſtinian*'s *Code*, and alſo by Councils and the Clergy. But this Title was oppoſed by *Pelagius* II. and *Gregory* I. of *Rome*, as proud, new, blaſphemous, profane, deviliſh, fooliſh, frivolous, anti-chriſtian, *&c. lib.* 4. *&c.* 6 But their Succeſſors by the diſtance of the Emperors who then lived at *Conſtantinople*, and the diſtracted Condition of their Affairs, did not only encroach upon the Patriarch of *Conſtantionple*, but the Emperors themſelves at laſt.

PATRICIANS, the Name of thoſe deſcended from the firſt Senators made by *Romulus*, or *Tarquin the Old*, fifth King of *Rome*. The firſt were called the *Grand Patricians*, and the ſecond the *Little Patricians*. They were ſo intituled. for that they could name a Senator among their Anceſtors. Hence *Patrem ciere*: For the firſt Senators were called *Patres* by *Romulus*. The firſt Kings of *France* having found in their Country ſeveral great Perſons who bore this Quality of *Patricians*, retained it to honour thoſe withall whom they raiſed to the higheſt imployments in the Kingdom. And as it was out of this Order that the Governors of Provinces were choſen; hence the Name of *Patrician* is very often uſed by the Authors of thoſe times to ſignifie a Governour. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Pontificate de Saint Gregorie le Grand. Roſin Antiq. Rom.*

PATRICIUS, *(Peter)* a Native of *Theſſalonica* in *Greece*, a famous Advocate of *Conſtantinople*, flouriſhed in the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. Who being ſatisfied as to his Eloquence and ſingular Wiſdom, ſent him in 534. Embaſſador to *Amalazuntha*, the Queen of the *Goths*, who after the death of her Son *Atalaricus*, deſigned to reſign the Kingdom of *Italy* into the hands of that Emperor. and prevent *Theodatus*'s coming to the Throne. *Patricius*, underſtanding the death of that Princeſs, as ſoon as he arrived in *Italy*, declared War againſt the Tyrant and all the *Gothiſh Nation*; after he had honourably acquitted himſelf in this Embaſſage, and divers others, the Emperor advanced him to the Dignity of Maſter of his Palace. He was again ſent on an Embaſſy in 550, to *Choſroes*, King of *Perſia*, in order to a Peace; and this great Man did not only diſcover an extraordinary Talent in the managment of thoſe weighty imployments, but alſo in his Hiſtory of Embaſſies, divided by him into two parts. The firſt whereof begins with the Embaſſy of the *Parthians*, to the Emperor *Tiberius*, to deſire a King of him, and concludes with the Embaſſy ſent by the *Barbarians* to *Julian* the Apoſtate, created Emperor in 361. The ſecond Part begins with the Embaſſy ſent by the Emperor *Valerian* to *Sapor*, King of *Perſia*, for a Peace, in 258, and ends with that ſent by *Diocleſian* and *Galerus* to *Narſes*, King of *Perſia*, to treat about a Peace, in 297. Theſe Fragments of the Hiſtories of *Patricius* have been tranſlated out of Greek into Latin by *Chanteclair*, with Notes, to which *Henry Valeſius* added his own, in 1648. *Hankius de Roman. Rerum Scriptor part.* 1 *cap.* 40.

S. **PATRICK**, Apoſtle of *Ireland*, and ſecond Biſhop of that Country, after *Palladius*, lived in the fifth Century. At 16 years of Age he was made Slave, and remained ſo for ſix years Then he became the Diſciple of S. *Martin* of *Tours*, who ordain'd him Prieſt, and ſent him into *Ireland*, where he laboured ſucceſsfully for ſixty years in the converſion of the Inhabitants. The *Roman* Martyrology makes mention of him the 17th. of *March*, and *Bede* wrote his Life in two Books. There are ſome Works attributed to him, but it's hard to determine any thing upon this Subject. The Fables related concerning his Purgatory, are not worth confuting. *Baronius, An Ch.* 431. *Balæus de Script. Brit.*

PATRIMONY of S. *Peter*, a Province of *Italy* belonging to the See of *Rome*, called there *la Provincia del Patrimonie*, ſituated between the *Tyber*, *Marta* and the *Tuſcan Sea*, the Capital whereof is *Viterbo*; the other Cities are *Nepi*, *Sutri*, *Toſcanella*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Corneto*, *Bagnarea*, *Bracciano*, *Bolſena*, and *Monte Fiaſcone*. This Province was given to the Church by *Mathildis*, Princeſs of *Hetruria*, in 1115.

1115. The Emperor *Henry* IVth. however raiſed Forces to recover it out of the Pope's hands, and had at firſt good Succeſs; but the Emperors, being then declining, the Popes at laſt carried it.

PATRINGTON, a Market-Town of *Holderneſs* Wapentake, in the E. Riding of *Yorkſhire*..

PATRIPASSIANS, Hereticks which ſaid that the *Father* and *Holy Ghoſt* ſuffered as well as the *Son*. *Vid. Sabellius*.

PATRITIUS, or *Patrigio*, *(Francis)* Biſhop of *Gaietta* in *Calabria*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Age. He was a Native of *Siena*, and very conſiderable for his Learning. We have divers Works of his, as *De Regno & Regis Inſtitutione, l.* 9. *De Inſtitutione Reipublicæ, lib.* 9. &c. Theſe two Pieces were printed at *Paris*, in 1519. and 1531. in *folio*. and have been ſince abridged, and printed at *Paris* in 1549. *Le Mire de Script. ſæc.* 16. *Ughel*, &c.

PATRITIUS, vulgarly, *Patrizio*, *(Francis)* an Excellent Philoſopher who lived about the end of the Sixteenth Age, and was one of the moſt learned Men of his time. He taught Philoſophy at *Rome* and *Padua* with much reputation; but not going in to the Peripatetick Philoſophy, cauſed a difference between him and a *Phyſician* called *Theodorus Angelucio* and *James Mazzoni*. Of his Writing we have, *Diſcuſſionum Peripateticorum Tom.* 4. *Philoſophia Paralleli militari. Nova Rhetorica. Nova Geometria. Della Poetica. Decade Hiſtoriale.* He publiſhed alſo the Works of *Mercurius Triſmegiſtus*, that were printed in the year 1591, at *Ferrara*, by the Title of *Oracula Zoroaſtris, Hermetis, Triſmegiſti & aliorum ex ſcriptis Platonicorum collecta Græcè & Latinè, præfixa Diſſertatione Hiſtorica. Le Mire de ſcript. ſæc.* 16. *Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog d'Huom. Letter. Lambecius Prodro. Hiſt. Letter.*

PATROCLUS, Son of *Menetius* and *Stelène*, was bred with *Achilles* under *Chiron*, and kill'd by *Hector* at the Siege of *Troy*. See *Achilles* and *Hector*.

PATRU (*Oliver*) a Councellor in Parliament, and Dean of the *French* Academy, born at *Paris* in 1604, who having in his youth taken a Journey to *Rome*, met M. *d'Urfe* at *Turin*, who came to publiſh the *Aſtrea*, and ſpoke to him of the Curioſity of that Work in ſo intelligent a manner, that that Lord who had the reputation of being the moſt polite and ſubtil *French* Author, engaged him to come to his Houſe at *Foreſt*, in his way home, that he might have ſome longer Converſe with him upon that Subject. But this young Traveller came to underſtand that M. *d'Urfe* was dead as he paſſed by *Lyons*. Being returned to *Paris*, he frequented the Bar and carefully improved the Excellent Faculty he had both of Speaking and Writing well. The Reputation he acquired made him quickly worthy to be admitted into the *French* Academy, where he was received in 1640. At his Reception he made an Oration of thanks, which ſo highly pleaſed the Academicks, that they ordered for the future, that all who were to be taken in, ſhould make a Speech, to teſtifie their thankful acknowledgement to the Society, which is ſtill put in practice. As M. *Patru* was the only Man in the Kingdom beſt acquainted with the *French* Language, M. *de Vaugelas* borrowed much of his Aſſiſtance, for the compoſing of his excellent Book of *Remarks* upon that Tongue. And that Illuſtrious Author confeſſes in ſeveral places that he learn'd divers things of him, wherewith he has enriched his Work. All thoſe who have ſince writ beſt in *French* conſulted M. *Patru* as their Oracle. And his *Pleadings*, whereof there are ſeveral Editions, have ſerved as a Model to write correctly by in the *French* Tongue. In ſhort, He was Judicious in all; and there was nothing more reaſonable, than the Obſervations made by him upon ſuch Works both in Proſe and Verſe, as were ſubmitted to his Cenſure. And the other qualities of his Soul came nothing ſhort of thoſe of his Parts. He had a Vertue proof againſt the Corruptions of the World. And never was a more faithful and officious Friend. The Misfortunes he met with, according to the Fate of the greateſt part of Learned Men of extraordinary Merit, never diſturbed him. He was viſited in his laſt Sickneſs by a great Miniſter of State, who brought Commendations to him from the King, and after his death was lamented by all good Men in the Kingdom. He departed this Life at *Paris*, the 16th. of *Jan.* 1681, aged 77. *Le P. Bouhours, Eloge de M. Patru.*

PATTI, a Town of *Sicily*, a Biſhops See, Suffragan of *Meſſina*. It's called in Latin *Pacta* and *Pacte*. Count *Roger*, having ſubdued the *Saracens*, built this City near the Ruins of *Tindaro*, and Pope *Boniface* XIIIth. raiſed it to a Biſhoprick. *Pyrrhus Roccus. Sic Sanct. Ferrari in Lex. Geogr.*

PAU, upon the River *Gave de Pau*, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Bearn*, called in Latin *Palum*, is very large and well built. *Henry d'Albret*, King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Bearn*, began a very fine and magnificent Palace, and eſtabliſhed a Parliament here in 1519, which was confirmed by *Lewis* XIIIth. King of *France*, and the Roman Catholick Religion introduced, which during the Civil Wars had been expelled by the Proteſtants; here is beſides a Chamber of Accounts, a College of Jeſuits, &c. *De Marca Hiſt. de Bearn.*

PAVENCE, a Pagan Goddeſs to which the Mothers and Nurſes recommended their Children to ſecure them from Fear, called by the Latins *Pavor*, from whence the word *Pavence*; but others ſay the quite contrary, *viz.* that ſhe was one which the Mothers and Nurſes invoked, and werewith they threatned their Children to make them afraid and be ſilent. *S. Auguſtin. Lib.* 4. *de Civitate Dei.*

PAVIA, Lat. *Papia, Papia Flavia, Ticinum.* A City of *Italy*, upon the River *Teſino*; the Capital of the Country called *Paveſe*, having an Univerſity and Biſhoprick immediately depending upon the See of *Rome*. It is ſituated upon the Brink of the River that ſupplies its Inhabitants with all Commodities and Neceſſaries deſirable. It's ſtrong both by Nature and Art, and a great Security, not only to that Country, but alſo to *Lombardy*. The Foundation of *Pavia* is ſo ancient, that the moſt Learned Hiſtorians ſay nothing but what is uncertain concerning it, yet there is ſome likelyhood that it was founded by the *Gauls*, a little after *Milan*; it was ſubjected by the *Romans*, and afterward ſacked in the Fifth Age by *Attila*, and ruined by *Odoacer*, who beſieged *Oreſtes*. Then the *Lombards* having made themſelves Maſters of it, after a long Seige under their King *Albinus*, made it the Capital of their Dominions. *Charlemaign* poſſeſs'd himſelf of it in 773, and took their King *Deſiderius* Priſoner, after which it became ſubject to the Kings of *Italy*, till the time of the Emperor *Otho* the Firſt, who took it in 951, and expelled *Beranger* and his Son. In 1004 it was almoſt all conſumed with Fire. And in 1059 its Inhabitants had a Cruel War with thoſe of *Milan*. It was ſince under divers Tyrants, until the Viſcounts of *Milan* united it to their Dominions. At the Seige of this Town, in 1525, was *Francis* I. of *France*, after he had taken *Milan*, made Priſoner. *Odet de Lautrec* won it for the *French* in 1527. And it was again taken and re-taken the next year: But at laſt it fell to the *Spaniards*, the *French*, being again defeated before it in 1625. Its Univerſity was founded by *Charlemaign* about 791. and re-eſtabliſhed by the Emperor *Charles* IVth. in 1361. It's the ſecond City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and has one of the faireſt and largeſt ſtone Bridges in *Italy*, with many pieces of Antiquity, among which is the Caſtle, formerly the Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*. *S. Auſtin*'s Body is ſaid to be depoſited here in a Monaſtery of his own Order. In 1076 a Council was held here by the Emperor *Henry* IVs party who condemned Pope *Gregory* VIIth. he having excommunicated them before at *Rome*. *Pliny, Tacitus, Ptolemy*, &c. make mention of this City.

S. **PAUL** the Apoſtle, was born at *Tharſus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, of *Jewiſh* Parents, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, whence *Tertullian* and others will have that Prophecy of *Jacob* concerning his Son *Benjamin*, That *he ſhall raven as a Wolf, in the morning he ſhall devour the Prey, and at night ſhall divide the Spoil*, to be fulfilled in our Apoſtle, who perſecuted the Church in the firſt part of his Life, and fed it during the latter. Concerning his two Names of *Saul* and *Paul*, the firſt is ſuppoſed to relate to his Jewiſh Original, the latter to the Roman Corporation where he was born. Hence he was called *Saul* by the *Jews*, and *Paul* by the *Gentiles*. And ſome think that he took the Name of *Paul* upon his Converſion. He was brought up at *Tharſus*, which as *Strabo* informs us excell'd *Alexandria, Athens*, and *Rome* it ſelf, for polite Learning; and therefore was honoured by the Emperors with Immunities of Roman Citizens. He was at the ſame time brought up to the Trade of Tent-making, according to the Maxim of the *Jews*, that, *He who teaches not his Son a Trade, learns him to be a Thief*. Having laid the foundation of humane Learning at *Tharſus*, he was ſent by his Parents to *Jeruſalem*, to ſtudy the Law under *Gamaliel* fam'd for his Knowledge therein. And at the ſame time he became a *Phariſee*, which was the ſtricteſt Sect of the *Jews*, and the greateſt Haters of Chriſtianity. Whence *Paul* became engaged in a violent Perſecution. But as proſecuting that Deſign, was converted in his way to *Damaſcus*, as it is related at large, *Acts* 22. 9. After his Converſion, he left *Damaſcus*, whence it's ſaid he withdrew into *Arabia*, where he preached for three years. After which he returned thither, and convinced the *Jews* that Chriſt was the *Meſſiah*. Whereupon the Civil Powers being incenſed againſt him, he made his Eſcape over the Wall in a Basket. After which he came for *Jeruſalem*, and eſſay'd to join himſelf to the Church, who were ſhie of him becauſe of his former Perſecution, until *Barnabas* acquainted them with the manner of his Converſion. Here he preach'd and confuted the *Helleniſt Jews*, until a new Perſecution aroſe againſt him. So that leaving that place, he went for *Cæſarea*, and thence to *Tharſus*, from whence he went not long after to *Antioch*, where he aſſiſted *Barnabas* in preaching the Goſpel. About this time *Judæa* being afflicted with Famine, he was ſent by the Church of *Antioch* with Contributions to the Chriſtians there, and returning thither, he was by the Direction of the Holy Ghoſt ſent with *Barnabas* to preach elſewhere; whereupon they ſailed for *Cyprus*, and preach'd to the *Jews* at *Salamis* in that Iſland; hence they removed to *Paphos*, where they converted the Proconſul *Sergius Paulus*, and miraculouſly ſtruck *Elymas*, the Sorcerer blind who oppos'd it. After this he went to *Perga* in *Pamphylia*, whence he took *Titus* with him to *Antioch*, where he taught in the *Jews* Synagogue. But the *Jews*, being moved with Envy, raiſed a Perſecution, and expelled him. They went next to *Iconium*, where he had good Succeſs, but was alſo forced thence by the *Jews*, and came to *Liſtra*, where he cured one who had been a Cripple from his Mother's Womb, by bidding him riſe up and walk. Upon this the ignorant People would have offered Sacrifice to him and *Barnabas*, as *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. But the *Jews* having incenſed the Rabble, they ſtoned *Paul*, until they thought him dead, then dragged him out of the City. But reviving on a ſudden, he went to *Derbe*; and confirming the Chriſtians in thoſe places where he had formerly been, he returned to *Antioch* in *Syria*, whence he was ſent by that Church, to Conſult with the Apoſtles and Elders of *Jeruſalem* about Circumciſion and the *Moſaick* Ceremonies, and brought back the Decree againſt them, and after many other Travellings and Sufferings to be found in *The Acts of the Apoſtles*, he was at laſt ſent to *Rome*, having appealed to the Emperor from the *Jews*. He is ſaid to have converted *Poppæa Sabina*, *Nero*'s Concubine, who was one of the moſt accompliſh'd Ladies in the World, according to *Tacitus*, if ſhe had been but chaſt. After two years Cuſtody at *Rome*, he was ſet at Liberty, and took a great Circuit, which ſome will have to be *Greece* and a part of *Aſia*, and others that he preached both in the Eaſt and Weſt. According to *Clemens*, his Fellow-labourer, he preached in the utmoſt bounds of the Weſt, and according to *Theodoret* he not only preach'd in *Spain*, but *Britain*, according to that of *Sophronius*, *De Nat. Apoſt.*

Tranſit & Oceanum, vel quæ facit inſula Portum,
Quiſque Britannus habet terras atque ultima Thule.

At his Return to *Rome*, in the eighth or ninth of *Nero*'s Reign, he was as ſome ſay, together with *Peter*, caſt into Priſon. S. *Chryſoſtom* ſays, That *Nero* was chiefly enraged againſt him, for the Converſion of his Concubine, who thenceforth declined his Company. His Execution being reſolved on according to *Baronius*, he was bound to a Pillar yet extant in the Church of S. *Mary*, and ſcourged, and as led to Execution converted three of his Guard, who in a few Days after became Martyrs. Being come to the place, which was the *Aquæ Salviæ*, three miles from *Rome*, he was beheaded, and according to ancient Tradition, a Liquor more like Milk than Blood flowed from his Veins, which daſh'd upon his Executioner, and was the means of his Converſion and of many more. He ſuffered in the 68th. Year of his Age, and was buried *in via Oſtienſi*, about two miles from *Rome*, where *Conſtantine the Great* raiſed a ſtately Church over his Grave. The account which is given of his Perſon, Temper, and Writings, is as follows: He was of little Stature, and ſomewhat ſtooping, had a fair Complexion, grave Countenance, and pleaſant Look; but was of an infirm Conſtitution, and frequently troubled with the Head-ach, which many think to be the *thorn in the fleſh* mentioned in his Epiſtles. As to his Parts, he was of a clear and ſolid Judgment, quick Invention, and ready Memory; all which were improved by his liberal Education; and was of ſo great Repute, that S. *Chryſoſtom* mentions a Diſpute betwixt the Chriſtians and Heathens, wherein the firſt endeavoured to prove that *Paul* was more Learned than *Plato*, and in his Epiſtles his Knowledge of the Heathen Writers does often diſcover it ſelf ſo, that he ſeemed to be fitted by Providence to be the Apoſtle of the Gentiles. As for his Temper, he was ſo humble that none did exceed him, and ſo Temperate that he abridg'd himſelf of lawful Accommodations. He was admirable for his Charity, and inferior to none in Zeal. Nor were his Patience and Induſtry diſproportionable. As to the Obſcurity and Intricacy of his Style, S. *Jerom*'s Cenſure, that he ſpoke right when he own'd himſelf rude in Speech, though not in Knowledge, ſeems very bold, to ſay no worſe. But that Father is univerſally noted for his Cenſoriouſneſs. That S. *Peter* ſays, There were in his Epiſtles *δυσνόητά τινα*, *ſome things hard to be underſtood*, is not altogether meant of the Profoundneſs of his Sence, nor Myſterìouſneſs of his Subject, but in ſome degree of his way of Expreſſion; frequent Hebraiſms, and often mentioning Jewiſh Opinions, together with thoſe frequent *Hyperbata* which he made uſe of through the fervour of his Spirit, and many of his native *Cilician* Phraſes which were foreign to the *Greek*. As for the Order of his Epiſtles, they are not plac'd according to the time wherein they were writ, but probably according to the Dignity of thoſe to whom they were ſent. Thoſe that would know the exact time of S. *Paul*'s Voyages, and the Chronological Order of his *Epiſtles*, may conſult Biſhop *Pearſon*'s *Annales Pauliniana*, printed at the Head of his Poſthumous Works at *London* in 1688. As for the Subſcriptions at the End of his Epiſtles, they are juſtly denied to be of any Authority, being wholly wanting in ſome ancient Copies, different in the *Syriack* and *Arabick* Verſions, and ſometimes diſagreeing with the Text. There was a Goſpel aſcribed to this Apoſtle, which S. *Jerom* thinks to be that of S. *Luke*, his conſtant Attendant. Beſides that, there is an Epiſtle to the *Laodiceans*, a Revelation, Book of Acts, and Epiſtles betwixt him and *Seneca*, fathered upon him. As to the firſt, *Tertullian* ſays, that it was that to the *Epheſians*, and *Martian* the Heretick changed the Title. However, ſuch an Epiſtle is ſtill exſtant, but S. *Jerom* tells us, was univerſally rejected. As for his Revelation, grounded on his Rapture into the third Heaven, it was forged by the *Caineans*, and approved by the *Gnoſticks*. Thoſe called the Acts are mentioned by *Origen* in *Euſebius*, but their Authority queſtioned. And his Epiſtles to *Seneca* are juſtly counted fabulous. *Cave*'s *Lives of the Apoſtles.*

PAUL, Biſhop of *Narbonne*, is according to ancient Tradition *Sergius Paulus*, the Proconſul converted by Saint *Paul* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, which is conteſted by ſeveral Learned Men of this Age; but their Objections, have receiv'd ſufficient Anſwers, and beſides moſt of the Martyrologies, and particularly the *Roman*, are poſitive for the Point. This *Paul* was of one of the beſt Families of *Rome*, and went through the moſt conſiderable Employments of the Commonwealth. Being ſent Proconſul into *Cyprus*, he had a deſire to hear S. *Paul*, who preached there at that time, but was diſſuaded by a *Jewiſh* Magician called *Elymas*, or *Bar-Jeſu*, who pretended to propheſie, yet was at laſt baptiz'd. It's ſaid the Apoſtle called himſelf *Paul*, from his Name; for it's obſerved he is always call'd *Saul* in the *Acts of the Apoſtles* till that very time. The ſame Tradition will have that *Sergius Paulus* came to viſit S. *Paul* when Priſoner at *Rome* in *Nero*'s Reign, and that he accompanied him in his Journey to *Gaul* and *Spain*, and that he was ordained Biſhop of the Country of *Narbonne* by this Apoſtle. But ſome ſay his firſt See was at *Beziers*, which he left upon an Invitation from the Inhabitants of *Narbonne*, and left S. *Aphrodiſius*, Biſhop of *Beziers*. The *Spaniards* will have him their Apoſtle too, which is not altogether improbable, there being but little diſtance between their Country and *Narbonne*. However, thus far is certain, *Sergius Paulus* was the firſt Biſhop of *Narbonne*, where he ended his Days. The *French* Martyrology mentions him as the firſt Martyr of that Country. But it is not certain that he died a violent Death. *Bollandus. S Marthe.*

PAUL, the firſt Hermit, flying into the Deſarts to avoid the Perſecution of the Emperor *Decius*, took from thence an Occaſion to embrace a ſolitary Life in 253, and continued in his Retirement for the ſpace of fourſcore and ten Years, having begun it at twenty three, and dying at an hundred and thirteen. S. *Anthony* paid him a Viſit towards the End of his Life. S. *Jerom*, *Sozomen*, &c. There is a Religious Order commonly called the *Hermits of Saint Paul*, becauſe they acknowledged S. *Paul*, the firſt Hermit, for their Patron. This Order was firſt inſtituted in *Hungary*, by *Euſebius* of *Gran*, about 1215, and reformed by *Paul*, Biſhop of *Veſprin*, about 1363. There was alſo another Congregation of the *Hermits of S. Paul* eſtabliſhed in *Spain* and *Italy*, in 1553. *Polydore lib.* 7.

PAUL, the firſt Pope of that Name, ſucceeded *Stephen* IId. his Brother, in 857. He implored the help of King *Pepin* againſt the *Greeks* and *Lombards*, and died the 29th. of *June*, 867; having held the See ten Years and one Month. *Anaſtaſius in his Liſe. Baronius in Annal.* &c.

PAUL IId. a *Venetian*, before called *Peter Barbo*, Cardinal of S. *Mark*, and Nephew to Pope *Eugenius* IVth. was choſen after *Pius* IId. about the end of *Aug.* 1464. His Uncle beſtowed upon him the Arch-deaconry of *Bolonia*, the Biſhoprick of *Cervia* in *Romagnia*, the Office of Prothonotary Apoſtolick of thoſe called *Participants*, and made him Cardinal in 1440. *Peter Barbo* was deſigned for Buſineſs, and to that purpoſe he reſolved firſt to travel. But the News he had of his Uncle's Promotion to the Papal Chair, made him alter his Reſolution. *Calixtus* IId. ſent him Legate to *Campagna di Roma*. Some Authors ſay, He could weep very eaſily, and that he never failed ſhedding of Tears when he wanted powerful Reaſons to effect what he deſired, and that therefore it was that *Pius* IId. called him *Our Lady of Pity*. He was a handſome Perſon, and Magnificent, always eager to make a Figure; increaſing the Pomp of the Court of *Rome*, and beſtowing Scarlet Houſſings on the Cardinal's Mules. He died ſuddenly, *July* 25th. 1471, after he had eaten two Melons to dinner, aged fifty three years, ten months and three days, and held the See ſix years, ten months, and twenty ſix days. *Ambroſius de Vignate. Orat. ad Paul.* 5. *Platina* adds, That he was naturally fair ſpoken, and could feign good Nature when occaſion ſerved, but he was ſo mean ſpirited that when he could not obtain what he deſired, he would mix Tears with his Petitions. He complains particularly of him for turning out the Clerks of the Briefs, whereof himſelf was one, tho' it had been ordered by Letters Apoſtolick, and the Judges of the Pontifical Treaſure, that none who had bought his Place ſhould be put out of it. Whereupon the Clerks addreſſed him for Reſtitution. But finding him deaf to their Entreaties, they threatned an Appeal to all Chriſtian Kings and Princes, and to move them to call a Council, and force him to give a Reaſon for his Proceedings. Upon which *Platina* was impriſoned, fettered, and cruelly uſed for four months together, but was at laſt ſet at Liberty by the Intreaty of Cardinal *Gonzague* of *Mantua*. He diſpleaſed the People of *Rome* by giving Benefices to Foreigners which their Fore fathers had deſigned for Citizens. The *Turks* at that time invading *Epirus*, he ſent Nuncio's to adviſe all Chriſtian Kings and Princes to compoſe their Diſcords, and make War upon them, but without effect. He alſo ſtirred up the King of *Hungary* againſt the King of *Bohemia*, who had withdrawn himſelf from the Church of *Rome*. He ſubdued Count *Averſa*'s Son, who denied Obedience to the Church, taking nine ſtrong and well fortified Caſtles in fourteen days time. *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, who lent him his Troops in this War, deſired to have the Tribute which he paid the Church remitted for the good Service they did. Alledging moreover, That his Uncle enjoyed the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' he paid for that and *Naples* too. *Paul* on the other hand recounted ſeveral good Services he received from the Church, and would not comply, which occaſioned Heats between them. He puniſhed ſome of the Inhabitants of *Tagliacozzo*, for holding, There was never any true Vicar of Chriſt ſince *Peter*, but ſuch as had imitated Chriſt's Poverty; then made a Promotion of ten Cardinals, and having brought the Princes of *Italy* to a Peace, he made noble Feaſts for the People after the ancient manner; propoſed eight Cloaks to be run for each day of the Carnaval by old Men, thoſe of middle Age, *Jews* and People of all ſorts, who pleaſed to take their Fortune; and appointed alſo Races for Horſes, Aſſes, Buffales, *&c.* to the great Satisfaction of the Spectators. But amidſt this Jollity *Paul* was ſeized with an unexpected Terror, upon News brought him, That there were two Conſpiracies againſt his Perſon, and immediately impriſoned all that he ſuſpected; and put ſeveral on the Rack, to diſcover the Sham-plots, and amongſt others, our Author, of whom he was very jealous; but ſent him his own Phyſician ſome days after, with a Promiſe of Liberty. And *Platina* asking the Phyſician in how long time it might be expected, had this Anſwer made him, That it could not be expected ſoon, leſt the Pope ſhould be charged with Levity and Cruelty, for having with ſuch Noiſe taken and tortured ſo many Men, and then letting them go immediately as innocent. And accordingly *Paul* began to accuſe them of Hereſie whom he had impriſoned and racked for the Conſpiracy. The great Crimes laid to their Charge were, That they inclined to *Plato*'s Opinion concerning the Immortality of the Soul, and were great Admirers of Pagan Antiquities. But theſe Points being diſcuſſed, they were ſet at Liberty, after a Year's Impriſonment. This Pope is ſaid to have uſed Paint when he appeared in publick, and to have out-done all his Predeceſſors in the Coſtlineſs of his Pontifical Veſtments, eſpecially his *Regno* or Mitre which he enriched with Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, Chryſoliths, Jaſpers, Pearls, and other precious Stones. He was at Charge of ſeveral magnificent Buildings near S. *Mark*'s, and in the *Vatican*. But was no Encourager of humane Learning, branding thoſe for Hereticks that gave their Minds to it, and diſſuaded the People of *Rome*, from putting their Children to be brought up Scholars, telling them it was enough if they could read and write. He rais'd a great deal of Money by Tranſlating of Biſhops, and allow'd the purchaſing of Sallaries: With this Wealth he would ſometimes be very liberal, giving Exhibitions to the poorer Cardinals and Biſhops, and to Princes and Noblemen who were driven out of their Countries, and relieving poor Maids, Widows, and ſick People: He took care alſo, that Corn and all manner of Victuals ſhould be afforded cheaper at *Rome* than formerly.

PAUL III. a *Roman*, called before *Alexander Farneſe*, Dean of the Sacred College, and Biſhop of *Oſtia*, was choſen unanimouſly by 34 Cardinals preſent in the Conclave, after the Death of *Clement* VIIth. as a Reward of his Vertues and great Knowledge, whereof he had given Teſtimonies in the moſt illuſtrious Imploys of the Church. He was Son to *Peter Lovis Farneſe* and *Janella Cajetan*, made a Cardinal by *Alexander* VIth. in 1493, had the Adminiſtration of the Biſhoprick of *Parma*, and at ſeveral times the Option of thoſe of *Freſcati*, *Paleſtrina*, *Sabina*, *Port*, and *Oſtia*. He was Legate at *Viterbo* in the *Marca Anconitana*, and was very ſerviceable to the Holy See, and to Pope *Clement* VIIth. during his Impriſonment; for which Purpoſe he went Legate into *Spain*, to the Court of the Emperor *Charles* Vth. He was choſen Pope on the 13th. of *October*, in the year 1534, and crowned the 3d. of *November*, aged 67. He made a League with the Emperor and *Venetians*, againſt the *Turks*, which had no Succeſs, and it was ſaid to be through the Fault of *Doria*, Admiral of the Fleet. He was alſo ſo active that he got together in 1538 in order to a Peace, *Francis* Iſt. and the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. at *Nice* in *Provence*, where he was preſent himſelf and cauſed them to ſwear a Truce for ten Years. After which the Duke of *Modena* having refuſed his City where the Pope had ſummoned a Council to meet, he reſolved to celebrate the ſame at *Vicenza*, in the Territories of *Venice*; but the Proteſtants not finding this Place proper for them, it was aſſembled at *Trent*, where the firſt Seſſion begun on the 13th. of *December*, being the third *Sunday* of *Advent*, in 1545. This Pope eſtabliſhed the Inquiſition, and approved of the Inſtitution of the Jeſuits Order, with divers other Congregations, but was againſt the *Interim* made by the Emperor with the Proteſtants in *Germany*. He had a Son called *Peter Lovis Farneſe*, who was Duke of *Parma*, and left a Son called *Octavio*, who coming to know that the Pope deſigned to reſtore *Parma* to the Church from which it had been alienated, writ to Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*, his Brother, that if the Dutchy was not confirmed to him, he would joyn with *Ferdinand Gonzague*, General of the Imperial Troops, who had already taken *Plaiſance*, for the Recovery of it. This Ingratitude ſo much afflicted the Pope, that he fell ſick of a Fever, and died at *Mont Quirinale*, the tenth of *November*, in the year 1549, aged 81 years, 8 months, and ten days. It's ſaid that at his Death he much abhorred the Ingratitude of his Kindred, and often repeated theſe words of the Prophet, *Si mei non fuiſſent dominati, tunc immaculatus eſſem, & emundarer à delicto maximo.* This Pope was Learned and Judicious, skilled in Aſtrology, writ very ingenious Verſes, ſeveral learned Epiſtles to *Eraſmus*, Cardinal *Sadolet*, and others, and Remarks upon ſome Epiſtles of *Cicero*, *Bembo*, *& Sadolet*. *In Epiſt. Fr. Beaucaire. In Comment. rerum Gall. l.* 23. *&* 25. *Coccius in Theſauro*, &c. *Platina* obſerves, that the Cardinals agreed the more eaſily in the choice of this Pope, that being 67 Years of Age, and of a weak and tender Conſtitution, they expected his Reign could not be long. Beſides, having always behaved himſelf with indifferency betwixt the Imperial and French Faction, neither made it their Buſineſs to oppoſe him. He was thought to have taken the Name of *Paul*, becauſe he was born in the Reign of *Paul* the Second. As he was bountiful in his Promotions, he was no leſs magnificent in his Structures, having in the firſt year laid the Foundations of that ſumptuous Building at *Rome* called the Palace of the *Farneſi*, which is not only one of the moſt noble and magnificent Edifices in that City, but in all *Europe*. The Maxim which this Pope obſerved of keeping himſelf in a diſcreet neutrality between the Emperor and *French* King, did marvellouſly contribute to his Eaſe and Proſperity; for by that means he was courted by both and lived without the Troubles and Expence of War, until he was neceſſitated thereunto by other Emergencies. But he did not carry himſelf with that Moderation towards King *Henry* VIIIth of *England*, againſt whom he iſſued out his Bull dated 30th. of *Auguſt*, 1535, whereby he cited him to appear perſonally before him and the College of Cardinals at *Rome*, to anſwer for all thoſe Sacrileges, Cruelties, Adulteries, and other Crimes whereof he ſtood accuſed. And in Caſe of refuſal, he declared him and his Subjects excommunicate, that he was actually deprived of his Crown and Kingdoms, and his Subjects abſolved from their Obedience; that all Actions of Religion were interdicted in his Dominions; and commanding all Eccleſiaſticks to depart his Kingdom, and the Nobility to riſe up in Arms againſt him. In 1540 he augmented and enlarged the Immunities and Privileges of the Chamber, and the Authority of the Referendaries, gave Liberty to Clergymen to diſpoſe of their Eſtates by Teſtament, without leave or interruption of the Apoſtolical Chamber; gave Liberty alſo to *Jews* which were converted to Chriſtianity to diſpoſe of their Eſtates according to their Will and Pleaſure. What ſhare he had in the Wars of *Europe*, and how he comported himſelf in the Tranſactions of the Council of *Trent*, and was affected with what paſſed at the Dyet in *Germany*, may be ſeen at large in the Hiſtory of that Council and thoſe Times.

PAUL IV. of *Naples*, Dean of the Cardinals, called before *John Peter Caraffa*, the Son of *John Anthony*, Son to the Count *de Matalone*, was choſen twenty two days after the Death of *Marcel* IId. *May* 25th on *Aſcenſion*-Day, in the Year 1555. He was then almoſt fourſcore years old, having been born in *July*, 1476. Was a great Scholar and good Linguiſt. Pope *Julius* IId. made him Biſhop of *Civita di Chieti* or *Theata*, and 'tis for this Reaſon that having afterwards together with *Gaetan de Thienne* founded a Congregation of regular Clerks, they gave them the Name of

Theatins, which was that of his Church. *Paul* III. made him Cardinal in 1536, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Naples*, but was kept out of Poſſeſſion by the *Spaniards*. It was in acknowledgement of the Favours of this Pope that he took the Name of *Paul*. He granted ſuch large Privileges to the *Romans*, that the People after having returned him their thanks, erected a Marble Statue for him in the *Capitol*. In the mean time he laboured as much as in him lay to reform Manners and Eccleſiaſtical Habits. He removed the Abuſe committed in Diſpatches through the Avarice of the Officers, condemned Impious Books and thoſe called Heretical, puniſhed Blaſphemers, forbid Stews, condemned Apoſtates, and expelled alſo his Nephews from *Rome*, for that they abuſed their Authorrity in acting againſt the Laws of Juſtice and Religion, which proved of fatal Conſequence to the *Caraffa's*. This Pope had formerly adviſed *Paul* III. to eſtabliſh the Inquiſition, and confirmed it again, by his Cares and Privileges obliged the Biſhops to reſide in their Dioceſſes, and the Monks to return to their Monaſteries; and in 1559 erected the Archbiſhoprick of *Goa* in the *Indies*, and thoſe of *Cambray*, *Malines*, and *Utrecht* in the *Low Countries*, with divers Biſhopricks under them; made an Allyance with *Henry* II. whom he ſollicited to undertake the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and laboured to re-eſtabliſhed the *Roman Catholick* Religion in *England* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. He died *Aug.* 18. 1559. aged 83 Years, one Month, and two and twenty Days. The fury of the people was ſo great after his death, that they broke down the Statue they had raiſed for him, pull'd down his Arms and burnt the Inquiſitors Priſon, inſomuch that his Body was placed in the *Vatican* in a little Tomb built only of Brick. Pope *Pius* V. hath ſince put his Body into a Marble Tomb, which he cauſed to be made for him in the Church of the *Dominicans de la Minerva*, with an Epitaph upon it. He writ divers Treatiſes, as, *De Symbolo*; *De Emendanda Eccleſia ad Paulum* III. *Regulæ Theatinorum*, &c. *Folieta in vit. Paul* IV. * *Platina*'s Continuator adds, That this Pope being of a Moroſe and Saturnine temper, ſhew'd great ſeverity and exactneſs of life, ſo that his Election ſtruck a great terror to all ſuch who were ill inclin'd to a Reformation, and not without reaſon; for tho' at firſt he palliated his Humor, and comported himſelf with an humble and affable Behaviour towards all, yet his fierce and ſupercilious Temper, returning to its natural courſe, all his Actions were influenced with a Spirit of Pride and haughty Severity, as appear'd in his Anſwer to the Steward of his Houſe, That he would be ſerved as became a Prince; and of his uſage of the Embaſſadors from *England*, ſent to *Rome* by Q. *Mary* and *Philip* her Husband, making 'em acknowledge the pretended faults and errors of that Kingdom, proſtrate themſelves at his Feet, and humbly beg Abſolution, and to be receiv'd into the Boſom of that Church, *&c.* The grudge he bore the *Spaniards* for ſequeſtring the Eſtates and Rents of his Family when they ſack'd *Rome*, and the ill treatment he receiv'd from the Vice King of *Naples*, made him joyn with the *French* and *Switzers*, and commence a War againſt *Philip* King of *Spain* which ended in the miſerable deſolation of *Italy*. By the vaſt expences of this War, the Pope's Treaſury being much exhauſted, many exhorbitant ways were contriv'd to recruit it; as doubling of Tithes upon Benefices, raiſing Gabels and Cuſtoms to an intolerable degree, *&c.* He farther ſeiz'd on all Horſes in *Rome* to ſerve in the War, and compell'd all the Friars to labour on the Works, and carry Earth to the Fortifications, converted many of the Churches into Granaries and Store-Houſes, which made all ſort of people conceive a deteſtable hatred againſt his perſon and actions, but nothing could incline his fierce and reſolute Spirit to Peace untill the *French* were defeated at St. *Quintin*; and then an agreement was made by the Mediation of the *Venetians* and Duke of *Florence*. Things being thus compos'd, he promoted the Court of Inquiſition, reducing ſeveral crimes, triable at other Bars of Judicature, to it. About this time the Emperor *Charles* V. renounced his Imperial Crown to his Brother *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, who was already elected King of the *Romans*, and his Kingdom of *Spain* and other Dominions to his Son *Philip* II. but the Pope would not allow this Abdication, alledging, that according to ancient Canons an Emperor could not make ſuch a Renunciation without the conſent of the Pope, and for that reaſon would never acknowledge *Ferdinand* for Emperor, nor under that Notion and Character receive Embaſſadors from him. This Pope falling into a Dropſie, ſummon'd all the Cardinals to his Chamber, and recommended to 'em the continuance of the Inquiſition, declaring, That he had experienc'd it to be the main ſupport of his Authority, and ſaid, that it would prove the chief Baſis and Pillar of the Papal Dignity. As ſoon as it was noiſed abroad, that he drew towards his end, the people roſe in a Tumult, and running through the City, curs'd his Name and Actions, and all the Family of *Caraffa*, and opening the Doors of the common Priſons, went to the Houſe of the Inquiſition, and having opened the Gates and releaſed the Priſoners, ſet fire to it, and burned all the Proceſſes, Papers and Records of that Court and had done the like to the *Minerva*, where the Judges of that Tribunal lodg'd, had not ſome taken care to divert their Fury. No ſooner was the Breath out of his Body, but the people made a publick Decree, That in whatever place the Arms of the *Caraffa's* were found, either painted or engraven, they ſhould be defac'd, ſo that in one days time, there were no Memorials of the *Caraffan* Family left in the whole City. *John Baptiſta Caſtaldi in vita Pauli* IV. *&c.*

PAUL V. ſucceeded *Leo* II. in the Chair, and had for Competitors the famous *Bellarmine* and *Baronius* amongſt others, who had very near carried it; his Name before the Election was *Camillo Borgheſe*, his Father being *Antonio Borgheſe* of *Sienna*, and his Mother a *Roman* Lady. His chief Studies were the Law, in which he became ſo famous, that he was advanc'd gradually till *Clement* VIII. made him Cardinal. He was choſen Pope unanimouſly, *May* 16. 1605. Being ſettled in the Chair, his chief Deſigns were levelled at ſcruing up the Eccleſiaſtical Dignity to the heighth, from which he ſaid, The remiſſneſs of his Predeceſſors had made it fall: and for this end he conſtituted a new Congregation at *Rome*, to contrive means how to Amplify and Enlarge the Authority and Dominion of the Church; and all his Nuncio's were prepared for that Deſign, and of thoſe Zealots, *Oratio Mathei* Biſhop of *Gierace*, his Nuncio at *Venice*, was the chief, as appears by that Extravagant ſaying of his in a Speech to the Doge and Senate of *Venice*; *That Almſdeeds and other Works of Charity and Piety, frequent Communion in the holy Sacrament, and the moſt ſublime Works of Chriſtian Devotion were nothing, unleſs attended with reſpect and favour to the Eccleſiaſtical Liberty and Authority*; adding, *That the Pope had commanded him to perſiſt in this Opinion to the death, and accordingly he was reſolv'd to endure Martyrdom rather than be remiſs in advancing the Papal Authority.* Nor was his Behaviour leſs Arrogant than his Words; however the Pope's Deſigns for ſeveral Months were not proſecuted with ſo much vigour as the matter requir'd. And finding that his Congregation for managment of the Affairs of *England* render'd King *James* I. more watchful, he delay'd the erecting of the Congregation abovementioned for fear of rendring other Princes Jealous alſo. His Deſighs were further retarded by Melancholy Apprehenſions of Death from a common Report about *Rome*, that the Images of the Virgin of *Subiaco* had ſweated, which is ſaid to be the common fore-runner of the Pope's Death. A *Dutch* Aſtrologer having alſo predicted, that his Reign ſhould be ſhort. His Friends, to cure this Melancholy, aſſembled all the Aſtrologers and Diviners of *Rome*, who ſaid, That there had been ſome unhappy influences which threated his Life, but now all things were auſpicious. Being thus reliev'd of his Melancholy, he reaſſum'd his Deſigns, and Endeavour'd to have the Council of *Trent* receiv'd in *France*, to have the Jeſuits in *Spain* freed from Tithes, and other things of that nature which uſher'd in Affairs of greater importance; as *Firſt*, He requir'd that the Republick of *Lucca* ſhould cancel the reſtraint which they had laid upon their Subjects as to trading with their fellow Citizens, who had retir'd from their Country becauſe Proteſtants; not that he diſlik'd but commended the thing, only he pretended that it ought to have been done by the Church, and therefore he would have it revok'd to make room for his Cenſure. The *Second* was the diſſolution of a Fraternity, ſet up for Devotion at the Jeſuits College in *Naples*, wherein they agreed to vote for none to be Magiſtrates but thoſe of that Fraternity, for which he was angry at the *Neapolitans*, alledging. That their diſſolving of it was an infringment on the Church Liberty, and therefore commanded thoſe Orders to be reverſed on pain of Excommunication. But he began to deal more roundly with the *Venetians*; being very urgent with them, and commanding them in a Magiſterial manner to contribute to the Emperor for carrying on his War againſt the *Turks*, at which they were highly offended, but gave a modeſt refuſal, which incenſed the Pope, who thought he might lay what Tax he would on Chriſtian States and Princes upon ſuch an Account; yet he thought it not a ſufficient Foundation for a Quarrel, but not long after laid hold on another occaſion. *Scipio Saraceno*, a Prebend of *Vicenza*, having affronted the Magiſtrates of that City, and given an intolerable abuſe to a Lady whom he could not debauch, by the advice of her Friends ſhe cited him before the Juſtice Court at *Venice*, where he readily appear'd, being ſupported by the Pope's Nuncio, who having ſignified the ſame to the Pope, he Storm'd and Rav'd at the *Venetian* Embaſſador, telling him, That he would not admit a Temporal Judge to take Cognizance of any Cauſe wherein a Churchman was concerned. He complained alſo, That the *Venetians* had made a Statute of *Mortmain* to hinder Laicks from bequeathing their Eſtates to the Church; and therefore they had incurr'd the Cenſures of the ſame: And he was yet farther enraged that the *Venetians* had prohibited the building of Churches without leave from the Senate. The Republick order'd their Embaſſador to repreſent to the Pope, That they could juſtifie from their Records, that they had been in poſſeſſion of the power to judge Eccleſiaſticks for Secular Cauſes above 1000 Years. That the Law of *Mortmain* was uſed by other Chriſtian Princes, and without the ſame they could not preſerve their force entire againſt the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom. The Pope was nettled with the Anſwer, but would not allow it, and threatned, That he would ſpill his Blood in the Cauſe, and make uſe of that power which God had given him over all things and over all Princes to depoſe them, that he could command Legions of Angels to his aid, and that he would never ſuffer the Clergy to be drawn before Secular Tribunals. The Senate finding their Liberty at Stake, ſignified by their Embaſſador, That they were unanimouſly agreed to defend the ſame, and that they would neither releaſe the Priſoners lawfully arreſted, nor repeal thoſe Laws ſo juſtly eſtabliſh'd. The Pope being inflexible, drew up two Briefs, one relating to the Laws, and the other to the Priſoners, the Prebend abovementioned, and the Abbot of *Nerveſa*, who was alſo under proceſs for Tyranny over his Tenants, Magick, Inceſt and Murther, and diſpatch'd the ſaid Briefs to his Nuncio; after which, calling a Conſiſtory, he explained himſelf with ſo much heat and vehemency, that he would neither admit Debate nor Advice, which highly incenſed the Cardinals, not accuſtomed to this way of proceeding. *Baronius* and *Perron* dealt with the Pope in private, and repreſented the danger of this Courſe, but all in vain. The Briefs being delivered on *Chriſtmas* day in the morning as the Counſellors were at Maſs, they were not opened becauſe the Doge *Grimani* lay on his Death-bed, and dying next Day, they declined opening them according to their uſual method, till a new Doge was choſen. The Pope hearing of the Princes death, ordered his Nuncio to proteſt againſt the Republick and their Election as null, while they remained under Excommunication; thinking by this means to throw a Bone of Contention among them, but that wiſe State kept firm to their ancient Principles, refuſing to give Audience to the Nuncio, or any other Foreign Miniſter, except it were to condole their Prince, and ſo compleated their Election *January* 10. 1606, and choſe *Leonard Donate*, a Senator of great Eminence, who by his Vertues and good Government recommended himſelf to all Mankind; and he was congratulated by all Foreign Miniſters but the Nuncio. The Doge, notwithſtanding, paſs'd the uſual Complement upon the Pope, who, contrary to his former Intentions, return'd a favourable Anſwer, and ordered his Nuncio to Congratulate the Doge. Hereupon the Pope's Briefs were conſidered, and the Senate conſulted with the moſt judicious and able Lawyers of their Age, as *Antonio Pellegrini*, *Eraſmus Gratiani*, and Father *Paul* of the Order of *Servi*, one profoundly learned in Theology and the Canons of the Church; conſulting alſo Men famous for Piety, and all the Law-Books and Writings of the moſt famous Men in *Spain* and *France*; and according to all, it was agreed, That the Papal Authority did not extend to Temporal Matters, and having receiv'd this as the general Opinion, they anſwer'd the Pope on *January* 28. 1606 to this effect; That their Laws were never queſtioned by any of his Predeceſſors; That the repealing of them would ſubvert their Government, and therefore they did not believe that they had juſtly incurr'd the Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, conſidering that Secular Princes have receiv'd that power from God of making Laws, which no other Humane Authority is able to take from them, and much leſs his Briefs, which have no prevalence in Matters purely Temporal: Which Anſwer being delivered, the Pope ſaid it was frivolous, and therefore he was reſolv'd to proceed unto Sentence, and that the Senate muſt reſolve to obey; and if he did not receive ſatisfaction in 15 days, that he would proceed to Sentence. However time was protracted till the end of *March*, that *Duodo*, Embaſſador extraordinary from *Venice*, arrived and acquainted the Pope, That the Senate could not yield to his demands without betraying that power which God had put into their hands; and the Pope, on the other ſide, would liſten to no Argument, but told him, That his was the Cauſe of God and muſt prevail. Hereupon the *Venetians* communicated thoſe differences to Foreign Miniſters. He of *Spain* declin'd medling in it, but thoſe of the Emperor and *France* declar'd for the *Venetians*. Some of the Cardinals dealt with the Pope to delay Sentence, which he granted for 24 days and then publiſh'd it with the conſent of the Cardinals, and diſpach'd Copies of it to the Dominions of *Venice*. The Foreign Miniſters at *Rome* being diſſatisfied with this way of procedure apply'd to the Pope to moderate and prorogue the Sentence till means of an Accommodation could be found out. The News being come to *Venice*, the State ordered that Prayers ſhould be made in all Churches and Chappels, imploring the Divine Aſſiſtance, and recall'd their Embaſſador Extraordinary from *Rome* leaving *Nani* to reſide there, leaſt they ſhould ſeem to ſtand in open defiance of the Pope; and at the ſame time they communicated the rigour of the Pope's Sentence to Sir *Henry Wotton*, Reſident for *England*; having never till then taken any notice of the Controverſie to him, and order'd their Embaſſador in *England* not to diſcourſe of it to the King nor his Councellors. Sir *Henry* complained, That they had been more free with other Embaſſadors than him, but anſwered, *That he could not underſtand that piece of* Romiſh *Divinity which was contrary to Juſtice and Moral Honeſty.* The Republick, to avoid the ill conſequences of this Excommunication, forbid the receiving or ſuffering of any thing in their Dominions printed againſt them at *Rome*, and ordered all Copies of the Briefs or Bulls to be deliver'd up to the Magiſtrates on the higheſt penalties, to which the People obey'd univerſally and cheerfully, and teſtified their willingneſs to defend the Common Cauſe with their Lives and Fortunes. After this the Nuncio at *Venice* went into the Jeſuits College, where many of that Fraternity had been receiv'd, who were eminent for diſturbing the World, particularly in raiſing Commotions in *Paris*, *Poland*, *Muſcovy*, &c. and having frequented this Society, he made a viſit to the Doge, pretending grief for the preſent poſture of Affairs, and promiſing his utmoſt endeavours for an Accommodation, often invoking the name of God, whom he called Our Lord; and ſpeaking of the Pope he called him Lord alſo, ſo that it was hard to know when he meant the one or when the other; only ſome obſerving perſons being by, alledged, that when he ſpoke of God he kept on his Cap, but when he ſpoke of the Pope he took it off. In the mean time the Pope recall'd his Nuncio from *Venice*, and commanded their Reſident to leave *Rome*. The *Venetians*, in the mean time, commanded the Clergy to officiate as before forbidding thoſe that departed, to take any thing with them belonging to the Church; but in a little time the Superiors of the Orders Commanded them to leave their Territories. Then the Senate called for the Jeſuits, to know whether they would continue in the City or not, they anſwer'd, That they were willing to ſtay, and perform all acts of Worſhip, Maſs excepted: Whereupon the Senate reſolved they ſhould go if they would not ſay Maſs, and accordingly ordered them to depart, and leave their Plate, Veſtments and Goods; and the like Orders were given through all their Dominions. Hereupon the Jeſuits aſſembled their Votaries, gathered great Contributions from them, and perſuaded the Capuchins to march away in Proceſſion two and two with Crufixes on their Breaſts, thinking thereby to raiſe a Commotion among the people, who they believ'd would think there were ſo many Chriſts going from 'em. The Jeſuits were forc'd to pack off in the Night, the people following them in great crouds to the Boats, crying out, *Let them go to the Devil.* They plundered their College, however, e're they went, and hid their Plate and Moveables, and at *Padua* left Copies of a certain Book containing Eighteen Rules; the Seventeenth being, That they ſhould not in their Sermons inſiſt too much on the Energy and Grace of God. The Third was, That they ſhould be enjoin'd to believe according as the Hierarchy of the Church believ'd; that is, if the Church determin'd any thing to be white they ſhould believe it, though the colour appear'd black to the ſight of their own Eyes. But ſuch of the Clergy as were not ſeduced by the Jeſuits, continued firm notwithſtanding all the Cenſures of Excommunication, *&c.* The Pope finding that the *Venetians* had ſtill Maſs, *&c.* That all the Clergy did not abandon them; That the people made no Inſurrection, and, That the Senate continued unanimous, threatned the remaining Clergy with Excommunication, and promis'd preferment to thoſe that would come over. The Mendicants they enjoin'd to leave all they had for Chriſt, and if they could not do that, to ſuffer Martyrdom; the Rich they adviſed not to leave their Monaſteries and Poſſeſſions, but commanded them to obſerve the Interdict; but the *Venetians* guarded their Frontiers ſo well that not a Friar could get in with the Orders. Then the Court of *Rome* reviled the *Venetians* at all Foreign Courts, and the Jeſuits affronted their Embaſſador in *Poland*, which the King of *Poland* reſented, and made them beg pardon for it, complaining to the Pope, That his Nuncio ſhould preſume to publiſh Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures againſt Foreign Princes in his Dominions and therefore exhorted him to ſurceaſe from any further proceedings againſt the *Venetians* who had deſerved ſo well of Chriſtendom. The Miniſter of the Republick at *Vienna* prevail'd to have their Cauſe juſtified in *Germany*, as they did at firſt in *Spain* and *France*; but the *Genoeſe* and *Tuſcans* were their Enemies on account of old Grudges. King *James* I. of *Great Britain* did much applaud them, ſignified his deſire of a free Council, and inveighed againſt the Uſurpations of the Popes as exalting themſelves above God. The *Dutch* wrote obligingly to the *Venetians*, offering them Arms and Proviſions in caſe of a Rupture with the Pope. The Dukes of *Mantua*, *Savoy*, *Tuſcany*, and King of *France*, did them alſo many good Offices. The *Venetians* made civil returns to the ſeveral Princes, but continued ſtill firm to the Church of *Rome*, tho' the Jeſuits, in the mean time, in their Schools and Auditories, and by their Scandalous Libels, defam'd them all over *Europe*, and charg'd them with *Lutheraniſm*; ſo that the Republick taking their practices into conſideration, and finding that they were the Contrivers and Actors of all their Troubles, and had incenſed the Pope againſt them; and not only ſo, but that they were the common Incendiaries of *Europe*, did by a ſolemn Act of State, for thoſe and other heinous Enormities exclude them eternally from their Dominions *June* 14. 1606. This perpetual Baniſhment of the Jeſuits made the breach wider and more difficult to be reconciled, ſo that the Pope betook himſelf to new meaſures, *viz.* publiſhing a Jubilee, granting abundance of Indulgences and Remiſſions to all, except ſuch as belong'd to *Venice*. And tho the Jeſuits with utmoſt application did on the Frontiers of that State magnifie the benefits of them that enjoyed it, and aggravate the loſs of them that wanted it, yet the people were not at all mov'd with it. So the Pope finding that his Spiritual Weapons had no effect, he applied himſelf to the Temporal Sword, and deſired aid from the *Spaniards* which they promiſed largely; but dealt with the *Venetians* to ſupplicate the Pope to take off his Cenſures. And the *French* Embaſſador preſs'd them alſo to make the firſt overtures of Peace, but theſe Negotiations took no effect. The Senate, in the mean time, gave notice of it to King *James* of *Great Britain*, who anſwered, That he was highly ſatisfied with the unanimous Reſolution of the Senate to defend their Liberty, aſſuring them on the word of a Prince, that if they engaged in a War on this account, he would aſſiſt them with all his Power, not out of expectation that they ſhould quit the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, but from a principle of Juſtice, eſteeming himſelf oblig'd to vindicate the Authority of the Secular Power. Mean while the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to ſtir up the *Turks* againſt the *Venetians*, that ſo they might force them to a compoſition with the Pope; and for that end ſent their *Armado* who burnt *Durazzo* in *Albania*, brought off 150 People and 30 Cannons, thinking to lay the blame upon the *Venetians*; but the Grand Seignior being rightly inform'd ordered the Admiral of his Gallies to joyn with the *Venetians* againſt the Pope and *Spaniard*, which was accordingly done, but the Republick thought not fit to make uſe of them. The Pope, at the ſame time, imployed Writers to maintain, That all Marriages during the Interdict were unlawful, and the Children Baſtards: In anſwer to which, a Treatiſe which had been publiſhed by *Gerſon* 100 Years before, was then reprinted, which had ſo much Authority, that *Bellarmine* and *Baronius* both thought it worth their while to write againſt it, and the *Venetians* ordered the Learned of their ſide to defend it, who inſiſted on it, *That the Pope's Power was only Spiritual; That he had no Authority to annul the Temporal Laws of Princes, which was contrary to the Scriptures and the Example of Chriſt and his Saints; That the Doctrine which teaches the lawfulneſs of proſecuting any Prince at difference with the Pope by open War or ſecret Treaſon is damnable and Sacrilegious; That by Divine Law the Clergy are not exempted from ſubjection to the Secular Power; either as to their Perſons or Eſtates; That the Pope is not Infallible but only in neceſſary points of Faith; that his power of binding and looſing is only* Clave non errante, &c. The moſt remarkable of what *Bellarmine* and the Popiſh Champions urg'd was; *That the Temporal Power of Princes is ſubject to the Eccleſiaſtical; That the Pope hath power to depoſe Princes for Errors in their Government, when he judges it may be beneficial to the Church; That he is the Supreme Temporal Monarch over all the World; and Appeals may be made to him from all Temporal Princes; That he can give Laws to all Princes and annul theirs; That the Clergy are not ſubject to the Temporal Law; That the Sentences of the Pope are to be obſerved whether they be juſt or unjuſt; That he is God upon Earth, and that his Sentence and Tribunal are the ſame with God's.* And *Bellarmine* particularly aſſerted *That to reſtrain Obedience due to the Pope only to Matters purely Spiritual, was to reduce it to nothing; That St.* Paul *appeal'd unto* Cæſar *and not to St.* Peter, *becauſe he would not make himſelf ridiculous in thoſe days, and that profeſſions of ſubjection made by the Ancient Popes to the Emperors, was to comply with the Humour and Affection of thoſe times.* The Pope perceiving his Authority weakned by the ſtiffneſs of the *Venetians*, imploy'd *France* and *Spain* in a Mediation, but during the Treaties the *Spaniards* took Arms, and the Republick put themſelves in a poſture of defence, and deſired the *French* King to declare for them; but he anſwered, That it was not as yet time, and that there remain'd ſtill hopes of an Accommodation, for which end he diſpatched Cardinal *Joyeuſe* to *Venice* and *Rome*, who effected the Agreement after much debate, on condition that the Cardinal ſhould take off the Cenſures of the Pope in the face of the whole Senate, who were at the ſame time to revoke their Proteſt. That the Priſoners ſhould be delivered, and all the Religious perſons reſtor'd, excepting only the Jeſuits and fourteen other Friars, who were fled for their Crimes: And that an Embaſſador ſhould be immediately choſen and ſent to the Pope, and the Articles being agreed on, the 21ſt of *April* 1607 was the day appointed for putting them in Execution: And thus the Controverſie ended to the honour of the *Venetians*, who made the Pope yield in every thing; and leſt they ſhould ſeem to acknowledge a fault, they would not ſo much as accept of the Cardinal's Bleſſing, leaſt it ſhould be taken for an Abſolution. It was in this Pope's time, and ſoon after his promotion, that the Gun-pouder-Treaſon was diſcovered, to blow up King *James* of *Great Britain* and his Parliament, *November* 5. 1605; upon which Proclamations were iſſued, and Laws enacted againſt the Papiſts, and the Oath of Allegiance univerſally tendered; the form whereof, being carried to *Rome*, and examin'd by the College of Cardinals, it was concluded, That no true Catholick cou'd take it with a ſafe Conſcience, and therefore the Pope forbad it to the Papiſts in *England*. In 1607 the King of *Congo* ſent an Embaſſador to this Pope for Preachers, being inſtigated thereto by the Jeſuits, but the Embaſſador dying at *Rome* there was an end of that matter. In 1609 another came from *Perſia*, but it appear'd afterwards, that he came not from the Court on any Religious account, but as is probable, by the procurement of ſome *Armenian* Chriſtians, to procure favour from the Church of *Rome*. In 1610 the Pope Canoniz'd *Ignatius Loyola* and *Charles Borromeo*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*. In 1610 *Henry* IV. of *France* was aſſaſſinated by *Ravaillac*, to the great regret of the Pope, who had receiv'd much kindneſs from him in the Affair of *Venice*, inſomuch, that he condemned ſome Frenchmen at *Rome* to the Gallies for rejoicing at it. None of this Pope's Predeceſſors exceeded him in publick and magnificent Structures, which are too tedious to enumerate here. He eſtabliſh'd a Revenue, out of which every Month, was rais'd a convenient Portion to beſtow on an Honeſt and Vertuous Maid in Marriage. During the Wars between the Emperor and the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* he tax'd the Clergy to ſupport the Catholick Cauſe, and a new Order of Knighthood was inſtituted for the Extirpation of Hereticks. In his time began the great Controverſie between the Dominicans and Jeſuits, concerning the immaculate Conception of the Bleſſed Virgin. He died *Jan.* 24. 1621, having, during his Reign, created 60 Cardinals. *Ricaut*'s continuation of *Platina*.

PAUL Patriarch of *Alexandria*, in the VIth. Age, lived a long time in the Deſarts of *Egypt*, where he was made Abbot of *Tabennes*. *Pelagius*, Pope *Agapet*'s Nuncio at *Conſtantinople*, put him into the See of *Alexandria* after he had got *Theodoſius* and *Gayan* expell'd. The Emperor *Juſtinian* empowered him. in 536, to depoſe the Hereticks that had any Paſtoral Charges, which power he uſed without either prudence or precaution, ſo that his Enemies accuſed him of having contributed to the Death of the Steward of the Church of *Alexandria*, and was baniſh'd after having firſt been depoſed at *Gaza* in the Year 537. *Liberatus in Brev. l.* 23. *Baronius A. C.* 536, 537.

PAUL I. of that Name, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, before his Promotion to that See, a Prieſt famous for his Learning and Piety, was preſent at the Council of *Nice*, and choſen by the Orthodox there in 340. *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, an *Arian*, cauſed him to be baniſh'd and uſurp'd his See. After the death of this *Arian* Prelate, in 342, the people of *Conſtantinople* choſe *Paul* again; but, the *Arians* having choſen *Macedonius*, the Emperor *Conſtance* expell'd the firſt from his Church. *Paul* came to *Rome*, where *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*, *Aſclepas* of *Gaza*, and ſeveral other Prelates, expell'd from their Sees, were alſo. Pope *Julius* receiv'd them in a Synod, by which they were declared Reſtor'd, but the Arians made a Jeſt of this Reſtitution, and condemned *Paul* in a little Council held at *Philippi* in *Thrace*, in the Year 347. Some time after *Paul* was re-eſtabliſhed in his See at the entreaty of the Emperor *Conſtance*, whom fear oblig'd to it; but when the danger was over, he reſolv'd to remove him again, and reſtore *Macedonius*; and this was put in execution by one who carried *Paul* firſt to *Theſſalonica*, then to *Singra* in *Meſopotamia*, then to *Emeſa* in *Syria*, and laſt of all to *Cucuſa*, where the Hereticks cauſed him to be ſtrangled about the Year 351. St. *Athanaſius Ep. ad ſolit. Socrates. Sozomen l.* 4. *Theodoret l.* 2. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAUL II. a *Monothelite* Heretick, choſen in the Year 646, by the care of the Emperor *Conſtans*, the Son of *Conſtantine*, and Grandſon of *Heraclius*. Pope *Theodorus* excommunicated and depoſed him. This Condemnation provoked *Paul* ſo highly that he cauſed the Pope's Agents to be whipp'd and baniſh'd from *Conſtantinople*, and demoliſhed a Chappel which the *Latins* had in that ſame City, perſwaded the Emperor to publiſh his Edict call'd *Typus*, and fix it on the Church Doors as a *Formula* of Faith. He died, according to *Morcri*, in his Hereſie, in 651; his Memory was condemned in the Sixth Synod, and his Name ſtruck out of the *Diptychs*. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAUL III. a Layman, was put into the See of *Conſtantinople* after *Theodorus*, in 685, and died in the Year 691, being ſucceeded by *Callinicus*. *Baronius in Annal.*

PAUL IV. born in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, was choſen againſt his Will after *Nicetas* of *Conſtantinople* in 780. *Theophanes* affirms, that the fear of the Emperor's Threats made him receive into Communion the *Iconomachi*, tho in his Heart he was for the Worſhip of Images. However, not being willing to do Violence to his Opinion any longer, he Reſigned his See, and retiring to a Monaſtery, put himſelf under Pennance, for being over complaiſant to the Court. *Theophanes Lib.* 23. *Baron. A. C.* 780. 784.

PAUL, a famous Lawyer in the Second Age, was Councellor of State with *Ulpian*, and *Papinian*, under the Emperor *Peſcennius Niger*; and afterwards *Paul* and *Ulpian* were aſſiſtant Judges to *Papinian* in the time of *Alexander Severus*, and had other conſiderable Imployments. *Spartian in Peſcen. Lampridius in Annal.*

PAUL of *Burgos*, *Carthagena*, or *St. Mary*, a *Spaniſh* Biſhop in the Fifteenth Age, was born in the City of *Burgos*, and a *Jew* by Religion; the moſt noble and moſt learned amongſt them. *Henry* III. ſurnamed the *Sickly*, made choice of him for Tutor to his Son *John* II. It's ſaid, he was after that Chancellor of the Kingdom, and that he died Patriarch of *Aquileia*, *Aug.* 29. in the Year 1435. He made conſiderable additions to the *Poſtils* of *Nicholas de Lyra* upon all the *Scripture*, and writ another Treatiſe, entituled, *Scrutinium Scripturarum in 2 lib. diviſum.* One of his Sons named *Alphonſo* was Biſhop of *Burgos* after his Father, and compoſed an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Spain*, entitled, *Anacephaleoſis Regum Hiſpaniæ. Mariana, lib.* 9. *Hiſt. ch.* 8. *Sixtus de Sienne lib.* 4. *Bibl. S. Trithem. & Bellarmine, de Script. Eccl. Aubert de Mire in Act. &c.*

PAUL of *Samoſata*, Lat. *Paulus Samoſatenus*, an *Hereſiarch*, ſucceeded *Demetrian* in the See of *Antioch* in 262. He denied, with *Sabellius* the diſtinction of the three perſons of the Trinity, and with *Artemon* taught, that the Holy Ghoſt had deſcended into Jeſus Chriſt, operated in him, and then retired to the Father. He alſo held, That there were two diſtinct perſons in our Saviour, the Son of God, the Word, and Chriſt, who he ſaid did not exiſt before *Mary*, but was call'd the Son of God as a Reward for his Holy Works. Pope *Dionyſius*, and *Dionyſius* of *Alexandria* oppoſed him, and ſeveral Prelates aſſembled at *Antioch*, condemn'd him; and thereupon, leaſt he ſhould be depos'd, he abjur'd his Hereſie, but beginning to teach his Errors anew, the Clergy met again at *Antioch*, where one called *Malchion* having refuted him, he was condemned and depos'd. About the Year 260 theſe Prelates wrote a Synodical Letter, wherein, among a great many other things, they accuſe him of finding fault with, and blaming all the Interpreters of Scripture before his time; That upon *Eaſter-day*, inſtead of the uſual Hymns, he cauſed ſome to be ſung that were made in his own praiſe; That he kept ſuſpected Woman in his Houſe, and allow'd the Clergy of his Party to do the like. Upon his being depos'd, *Domnus*, the Son of his Predeceſſor *Demetrian*, was put in his Place, but *Paul* refuſing to quit the Houſe belonging to the See, the Catholicks applied themſelves to the Emperor *Aurelian*, who notwithſtanding he was a Pagan, gave it againſt *Paul*. His Diſciples were called *Pauliamiſts. Euſebius. S. Epiphan. S. Auguſtin. Nicephorus. Prateolus.*

PAUL d'EGINE, ſo called, for that he was born in that Iſland, named now *Engia*, with a Gulf of the ſame name, was one of the moſt famous Phyſicians of his time; liv'd according to *Renatus Moreau*, about the Year 380, or according to others in 420, in the time of *Honorius* and *Theodoſius* the *Younger*. It's ſaid he travell'd into *Greece* and elſewhere, to ſee how they practis'd Phyſick: At his return he made a Compendium of the Works of *Galen*, and publiſh'd others, whereof we have ſeveral Editions.

PAUL of *Genoa*, a Monk of *Mount Caſſin*, liv'd in the XIth. and XIIth. Ages, under the Reigns of the Emperors *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV. It's ſaid he was blind from his Birth, but that hinder'd him not to comment upon the *Pſalms*, *Jeremy*, the *Evangeliſts*, the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and the *Revelations*. He writ alſo a Treatiſe of the Diſputes between the *Greeks* and *Latins*. *Poſſevin. Voſſius & Soprani, Scrip. della Ligur.*

PAUL *(Mark)* or *Marcus Paulus* of *Venice*, Son to *Nicholas Paul*, both of them famous for their Travels. *Marcus Paulus* ſurnamed of *Venice*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Age in 1272. He travelled into *Syria*, *Perſia*, and the *Indies*. His Book entituled, *De Regionibus Orientis*, was printed together with the Travels of Sir *John Mandeville* and *Ludolphus* of *Zuchen*.

PAUL of *Middleburgh*, Biſhop of *Foſſembrona* was in great eſteem in the XVIth. Century; the ſurname of *Middleburgh* being given him becauſe of his being born in that City, which is the Capital of *Zealand*. He ſtudied at *Louvain*, and acquir'd ſo vaſt a knowledge in Phyſick and the Mathematicks, that *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* confeſs'd, he was reputed the greateſt Mathematician of his time. The deſire of Travelling made him leave his Country. He ſtop'd in *Italy*, where he was firſt made Phyſician to the Duke of *Urbin*, and it was by the favour of this Lord, and that of the Emperor *Maximilian*, that the Biſhoprick of *Foſſembrona* in *Umbria* was beſtowed upon him. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Lateran*, under *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. and to the laſt of theſe two Popes, he dedicated fourteen Books, *De Paſchali Obſervatione*, nineteen to *Maximilian* I. *De die Paſſionis Dominicæ.* He writ ſeveral other things, and died at *Rome*, aged 89, in the Year 1535. *Bellarmin, de Script. Eccl. Ughel. Ital. Sacr. Julius Scaliger, Exerc.* 266. *in Cardan. Valerius Andreas. Bibl Belg. Voſſius, de ſcient. Math.*

PAUL (*Vincent de*) Inſtitutor and firſt Superior General of the Congregation of the Miſſion, and of the Daughters of Charity, was born in the Village of *Pouy* near *Acqs*, in 1576, and died *September* 27. in 1660.

PAUL de CASTRO, ſo call'd, becauſe born at *Caſtro*, or *Caſtrum Minervæ*, an Epiſcopal See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, liv'd in the XVth. Century, and was reckoned one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of that Age. He Practis'd above Fifty Years at *Florence*, *Bononia*, *Siena*, and *Padua*, and died at a great Age, in 1437. His Works are very Voluminous, and Printed at *Venice* and *Frankfort*. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Fiſcard. in Vit. Juriſc. &c.*

S. PAULA, the Diſciple of S. *Jerom*, very famous for her Piety and Knowledge, liv'd about the end of the IVth. Century, and was deſcended from the Families of the *Scipio's*, *Gracchi*, and from others, the nobleſt in *Rome*, and allied to another (by her Marriage with *Toxotius*,) no leſs conſiderable, by whom ſhe had four Daughters and one Son: Becoming a Widow, ſhe forſook all the Pomp and Delicacies of *Rome*, and confin'd her ſelf within the Grot of *Bethlehem*, there to ſpend her Life in Humility and Mortification. She learnt Hebrew, that ſhe might the more eaſily come to underſtand the *Holy Scriptures*, the ſtudy whereof was her Delight: She was beſides as a Mother to all the poor of the World that came to viſit the Holy Places, and a living Example of all Chriſtian Vertues. She died *January* 26, in the Year 404. S. *Jerom*, who hath writ her Life, ſays, ſhe lived five Years at *Rome*, according to her holy way of Retirement, twenty in *Bethlehem*, dying 56 Years old, 8 Months, and 21 Days. *S. Jerom, in ejus vita, in Epiſt &c.*

PAULET (Sir *William*) Grandſon to Sir *John Paulet* of an Ancient Family of that Name in *Com. Somerſ.* married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heireſs of *John Denibemd* of *Hinton S. George* in *Com. Somerſ.* from whom deſcended Sir *Amias Paulet*, Knight, Captain of the Iſle of *Guernſey*, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 29th. of her Reign, who with Sir *Drew Drurie* Knight, had the charge of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* ſome time before, and when ſhe ſuffer'd. He left Iſſue, Sir *Anthony Paulet*, who by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Norris*, had Iſſue, *John Paulet* of *Hinton S. George*, who by Letters-Patent, bearing date *July* 23. 3 *Car.* I. was advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton S. George*, and in the late Civil Wars had a Commiſſion from that King to raiſe a Regiment of 1500 Horſe. His eldeſt Son Sir *John* ſucceeded him, and departing this Life at his Mannor-houſe of *Court de Weeke* in *Com. Somerſ. An.* 1665, his Son *John* ſucceeding him, married two Wives, Firſt, *Eſſex*, eldeſt Daughter to *Alexander Popham* of *Littlecote* in *Com. Wilts*, Eſquire, by whom he had Iſſue, two Daughters, one married to Sir *William Farmer*, now Lord *Leimſter*, and the Second married to ——— *Munſon*, Eſquire. His ſecond Wife was *Suſan*, Daughter to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, by whom he had the preſent Lord *Paulet*. This and the following Family deſcend from the ſame Stock. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

PAULET (*William*) Son to Sir *John Paulet*, deſcended of an Ancient Family in *Com. Somerſ.* a perſon ſingularly accompliſh'd with Learning and other excellent Parts, was in 29 *Henry* VIII. at the Creation of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, made Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, and the next Year, by Letters Patents, bearing Date 9 *Martii*, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord S. *John*. He was the firſt Maſter of the Wards, created Knight of the Garter, and accompanied the King at the taking of *Bullogne*, conſtituted one of that King's Executors, and appointed of the Council to his Son and Succeſſor Prince *Edward*; and upon the Removal of the Earl of *Southampton* from his Office of Lord-Chancellor in 1 *Ed.* VI. being then Lord great Maſter of the Houſhold, had the Cuſtody of the Great Seal. In 3 *Ed.* VI. he was created Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and in the 4th. of *Ed.* VI. conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and the next Year honoured with the Title of Marquis of *Wincheſter*, ſoon after which, he ſat as High-Steward of *England* upon the Tryal of the Duke of *Somerſet*, being alſo Lord Preſident of the Council for ſome part of that Reign. He was in great favour with Queen *Mary*, becauſe he was one of the chief of thoſe who proclaimed her in oppoſition to the Lady *Jane Grey*. She confirm'd his Patent for the Office of Lord-Treaſurer, as did Queen *Elizabeth* in the Firſt of her Reign. This honourable Perſon died 14 *Eliz.* in the 97th Year of his Age, having liv'd to ſee 103 Perſons of his own Generation. It's reported.

That being aſk'd how he did to ſtand in thoſe perilous times, wherein ſuch great Alterations were made both in Church and State, he anſwered, By being a Willow, and not an Oak. *John* his Son ſucceeded, and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers who aſſiſted at the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Trial, and his Son *William*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brook*, ſucceeded him; and he was ſucceeded by *William* his eldeſt Son, by *Anne*, Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*. He married *Lucie*, Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who married thrice, and was ſucceded by *Charles* his eldeſt Son, by *Jane* Daughter to *Thomas* Viſcount *Savage* of *Rock-Savage*. He married *Chriſtian*, the eldeſt Daughter to *John Freſcheville* of *Stavely Com. Derby*, Eſquire, ſince created Lord *Freſcheville*, who died, leaving no Iſſue. He married afterwards *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *Emanuel* Earl of *Sunderland*, by whom he hath two Sons, *Charles* and *William*, and three Daughters, *Jane*, married to the Earl of *Bridgewater*, and *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. The ſaid *Charles*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*, was created Duke of *Bolton*, *An.* *William* and *Mary*. *Dugdale, &c.* His Son, who is now Duke of *Bolton* by his Father's Death, came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very inſtrumental in the Revolution, upon which he was made Lord-Chamberlain to the late Queen of happy Memory, and ſince one of the Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland*

PAULI (*James de*) *Ammanato*, or *Picolomini*, a Cardinal, known by the name of *Cardinalis Pavienſis*, was born at *Laques*. He writ ſeveral things, whereof we have a Volume of Letters, and the Hiſtory of his time. He died *September* 17. 1479, at S. *Laurence*, near the Lake of *Bolſena*, being one and fifty Years of Age. *Paulus Jovius, in Elog. c.* 20. *Leand. Alberti de Script. Ital.*

PAULI (*Simon*) chief Phyſician to the King of *Denmark*, died in 1682, aged 77. We have divers Works of his, amongſt others *Flora Danica*, wherein he treats of the ſingular Plants that grow in *Denmark* and *Norway*. *Quadripartitum Botanicum*, wherein are collected all the Simples uſeful for the curing of Diſeaſes; and a Treatiſe of the Abuſe of Tobacco and Tea, which is ſo much the more conſiderable, for that ſeveral great Men, perſuaded by his Reaſons, have entirely given over uſing of both the one and the other. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

PAULINA, a *Roman* Lady, the Wife of *Saturninus*, no leſs Illuſtrious for her Vertue than Birth, and no leſs beautiful than rich; a young Gentleman, named *Mundus* fell moſt paſſionately in love with her; and not being able to win her either by preſents or intreaties having in vain made her an offer of two hundred thouſand *Drachma*'s, he reſolved to famiſh himſelf to death, but was comforted by one of his Father's Libertines called *Idus*, who corrupted ſome of the Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Iſis*, to perſuade *Paulina* that the God *Anubis* would ſee her in private. This Lady, thinking her ſelf much honour'd herewith, boaſted of it to her Friends and Husband, and lay in the pretended Chamber of *Anubis*, where *Mundus* was concealed, who ſometime after meeting her, informed her of what had paſſed. *Paulina*, raging with deſpair, prayed her Husband to be revenged for this Injury; who immediately went to complain of it to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and informing him of the truth of the whole matter, he cauſed thoſe abominable Prieſts to be crucified together with *Idus* that corrupted them, ruined the Temple of *Iſis*, and caſt her Statue into the River *Tyber*; contenting himſelf to ſend *Mundus* into baniſhment. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *c.* 4. *Bocace de Clar. Mulier.*

PAULINA, *Seneca* the Philoſopher's Wife, would have died with that great Man whom *Nero* had condemned to death; and for that purpoſe cauſed her Veins together with her Husband's to be cut; but *Nero* who had no particular hatred to her, prevented the Deſign. She lived ſome years after, bearing in her Body and Face the glorious Marks of her conjugal affection, and witneſſing by her Paleneſs the great quantity of Blood ſhe had loſt. *Tacitus, lib.* 15. *Annal.*

PAULINUS of *Aquileia*, Patriarch of that City, or according to others, of *Friuli*, was a Grammarian, whoſe Vertue brought him into the favour of *Charlemaign*, and by whoſe means he attained that Dignity in 774, or 776, as others would have it. He appeared very eminent in ſeveral Councils aſſembled againſt *Elipantus* of *Toledo*, and *Fœlix* of *Urgel*, againſt whom he writ that Book we have of his in the Fathers Library, called, *Libellus de Sanctiſſima Trinitate adverſus Elipantum Toletanum & Fœlicem Urgelitanum Antiſtites, dictus Sacroſyllabus.* He died *January* 2. in the Year 802 or 803. *Alcuin. in Epiſt.* 81. *& in Poem.* 114 & 213. *Ughel. in Ital. Sacr. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.*

PAULINUS, Biſhop of *Antioch* in the Fourth Century *Euſtatius* made him a Prieſt. He was never tainted with the Converſation of Hereticks. The Church of *Antioch* was divided by a Schiſm, and acknowledged two Prelates, *Meletius* and *Euſtathius*, but upon the death of the laſt *Lucifer de Cagliari* or *Calaritanus* put *Paulinus* in his place. He was accuſed for following the Sentiments of *Sabellius*, but he manifeſted the contrary to *Athanaſius*, who conferr'd with him. He was afterwards reconciled to *Meletius*, and came to *Rome* to demand the protection of Pope *Damaſus* againſt *Flavian* put in the place of *Meletius*. *Paulinus* died in 389. It was he that ordain'd St. *Jerom* his Friend and Defender. This Prelate is not the ſame with *Paulinus* Biſhop of *Antioch* who ſucceeded *Philogonus* in 319 and died in 324. *Socrates, lib.* 3. *Theodoret, l.* 3. *Sozomen lib.* 6. *Ruſfin. lib.* 1. *Baron. in Annal. A.* C. 362, *& ſeq.*

PAULINUS, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was ſent with *Juſtus* into *Great-Britain*, in the Year 601, and was Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *York*, in 625; but being driven from his See, by *Cadwalla*, a Britiſh King in 633, he return'd to *Canterbury*, and the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, having been then vacant for Six Years, he undertook the Government of that Dioceſs, being plac'd there by *Honorius* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at the Inſtance of *Eadbald* King of *Kent*. He died on the 10th. of *October*, in the Year 644, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Rocheſter*, after he had been Biſhop there Eleven Years, Two Months, and Twenty one Days. *Bede, Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 29. *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 20. *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 14. *Anglia Sacra pars prima. pag.* 329.

PAULINUS, Biſhop of *Nola*, was born at *Bourdeaux*, or in the Neighbourhood of that Town, in the IVth. Century. He was a Perſon of the firſt Quality, and had the Poet *Auſonius* for his Maſter, with whom he afterwards kept a great Correſpondence. *Auſonius*, in his 24th. Epiſtle, ſpeaks to him thus:

—— —— Ego Sum tuus Altor, & ille
Præceptor Primus Veterum largitor Honorum,
Primus in Aonidum qui te Collegia Duxi, &c.

Paulinus immediately made him the following Reply in Iambick Verſe:

Tibi diſciplinas, dignitatem, literas,
Linguæ, & Famæ Decus,
Provectus, Altus, Inſtitutus, debeo, &c.

It is ſaid, that *Paulinus* was afterwards made Conſul at *Rome*, in 375. After his Conſulſhip, he travel'd, and made an Acquaintance with S. *Martin*, S. *Ambroſe*, and other great Men of the Church; and having ſpent Fifteen Years in Foreign Countries, he was Baptiz'd by *Delphinus*, Biſhop of *Bourdeaux*, in 391: Upon which, ſelling his Eſtate, and diſtributing it to the Poor, he made a ſecond Journey into *Spain*, fixing, for the moſt part, at *Barcelona*, and practiſing greater Degrees of Strictneſs and Severity than formerly, notwithſtanding the Solicitation of *Auſonius*, and ſome other Friends, to bring him back to a Secular way of living. In the Year 393, upon *Chriſtmas*-Day, he was ordain'd by *Eulampius*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, being almoſt forc'd into Prieſts Orders by the Importunity of the People: Afterwards he was made Biſhop of *Nola* in *Campagnia*, but the Year when, is uncertain: In which Town he continued, till the Sacking of it by the *Goths*, which happen'd in 410. *Paulinus* died in *May* 431, being the 78th. Year of his Age. He was married to *Theraſia*, a Perſon of great Vertue, and who continu'd to live with him all along. Thoſe that have a mind to know more of this great Man, may conſult his Life, written by *Sacchinus*, and plac'd before the laſt Edition of *Paulinus*'s Works. In ſhort, this Biſhop was a Perſon of great Piety, and particularly obliging to all People, in his Converſation: His Charity to the Poor, and good Nature was extraordinary, of which, beſides what we have ſaid already, *Gregory the Great* relates a very remarkable Inſtance, *viz.* When *Campagnia* was over-run and plunder'd by the *Goths*, *Paulinus* parted with all his Fortune for the Redemption of Captives; and underſtanding by a Widow, that her Son was made a Slave by the Enemy, having nothing to give her for his Ranſome, he offer'd his own Perſon in exchange for the other; which Overture being accepted, he went into *Barbary*, and having the King of the *Vandals* Son-in-Law for his Maſter, he made him a ſort of a Head Gardiner; but being afterwards known, he was honourably ſent back into *Italy*, had his Ship well freighted with Corn, and all his Fellow-Citizens ſet free, and permitted to return with him. *Paulinus* had a great Genius for Poetry, as appears, to ſay nothing more, from the Character of his Maſter *Anſonius*, who makes him this Complement.

Cedimus Ingenio, quantum præcedimus Ævo:
Aſſurget Muſæ noſtra Camæna tuæ.

As for his Elocution in Proſe, it was highly commended by S. *Jerom*, *Si Sacras, inquit, Literas, te docere contingeret, & quaſi per Manus Myſteria tradere Scripturarum, naſceretur nobis aliquid quod docta Græcia non haberet.* And afterwards, *Si quaſi extrema Manus Operi tuo induceretur; nihil pulchrius,* *nihil doctius, nihil dulcius, nihil quæ Latinius tuis haberemus Voluminibus. Auguſtin de Civit. Dei lib.* 1. *cap.* 10. *Gregor. lib.* 3. *Dial. cap.* 1. *Sulpit. de Vit. Martin. cap.* 26. *Auſon. Epiſt.* 20. *ad Paulin. Hierom Epiſt.* 13. *ad Paulin. Cave Hiſtor. Liter. pars prima.*

PAULINUS, a Man of Learning, in eſteem in the Court of *Theodoſius, the Younger*, was reſpected by the Empreſs *Eudoxia* for his Wit and Knowledge, ſhe her ſelf being alſo Learned. One day that Princeſs having received a Large Apple from *Theodoſius*, gave it to *Paulinus*, who (not knowing whence ſhe had it) gave it again to the Emperor; whereupon that Prince asked *Eudoxia*, what ſhe had done with the Fruit? ſhe made anſwer, ſhe had eaten it. But *Theodoſius*, ſhewing it to her, reproached her, with being unjuſt to him; and his Jealouſie broke forth againſt *Paulinus*, whom he put to death in the year 440. and put away *Eudoxia*, who betook her ſelf to a religious Life. *Du Pin in Vit. Eudox. ex Oroſ.*

PAULUS (*Diaconus*) a Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*, who according to *Martinus Polonus*, wrote the Lives of the Popes, but the Age he liv'd in is uncertain. See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* There was another of this Name, of *Merida* in *Spain*, who was much eſteem'd in the beginning of the VIIth. Century. There was likewiſe one *Paulus Diaconus* of *Naples*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Charlemaign*, and publiſh'd ſeveral Tracts. *Sigebert in Catal. cap.* 69. *Gandavens. cap.* 8*th.*

PAULUS VENETUS, was born at *Udina* in *Frioli*, was a Monk of the Order of S. *Auſtin*, and liv'd in the XVth. Century. He was counted one of the beſt Philoſophers and Divines of his Time, and wrote a Book againſt the Jews, Sermons, and ſeveral Philoſophical Tracts. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Spondan. A. C.* 1439. *Poſſevin. in Apparat. Sacr. &c.*

PAULUTIUS (*Anafeſtus*) firſt Doge of *Venice*. That Republick was governed firſt of all by Tribunes that were yearly choſen, and which continued for two hundred years. But about 697 the *Venetians* choſe a Duke which was *Paulutius*, and who was ſucceeded by two other, after whom the Government of the Republick was given to the Generals of the Army, whoſe Power laſted but for one year. But about ſix years after they choſe Dukes as before, and it ſtill ſo continues. *Hornius Orb Imp.*

PAUSALIPPE, a vaſt Rock in the Road between *Naples* and *Puzzoli*, thro' which there is a Paſſage cut 20 foot broad and 20 high, where it is loweſt, and 440 paces long, as Dr. *Burnet* aſſures us. The Stone was imployed for building, which perhaps was the firſt Cauſe of making this Cave, though it was afterwards imployed as a Paſſage. It's mentioned alſo by Mr. *Sands.*

PAUSANIAS, King of *Lacedæmonia*, with *Lyſander*, were both ſent againſt thoſe of *Athens*, *Corinth*, and *Argos*, leagued againſt the *Spartans*; but the laſt having been killed in the Battle, in the 339th. year of *Rome*, *Pauſanias*, fearing the Reſentment of his Subjects, retired to *Tegæa*, where he quickly died, having ruled fourteen years.

PAUSANIAS, King of *Macedonia*, ſucceeded *Amyntas* II. in the 3663 year of the World, and reigned one year. *Vide* MACEDONIA.

PAUSANIAS, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, a great Man, but his Life ſtrangely mixed. For if his Vertues acquired him much glory, his Vices did as much obſcure it. His Valour at *Platea*, where he was General with *Ariſtides*, did very eminently appear, defeating *Mardonius* in the 275 year of *Rome*; but this Succeſs made him ſo inſolent that he became unſupportable, eſpecially after he had overcome the *Perſians* by Sea, and taken *Byzantium* from them; he ſet at Liberty the principal Priſoners without ranſom, and ſent word to *Xerxes*, that if he would give him his Daughter in Marriage, he would make him Maſter of all *Greece*. The King promiſed him his Deſire; but the *Ephori* began to miſtruſt *Pauſanias*, who continued theſe Practices though not long; for one of his Letters coming to be intercepted, and he fearing to be ſeized, withdrew into *Minerva*'s Temple, where he was put to death 277 years after the Building of *Rome*. *Cornelius Nepos in his Life. Thucydides. Diodorus. Plutarch*, &c.

PAUSANIAS, a Grammarian of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, lived in the ſecond Century, in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, was the Diſciple of *Herod* of *Athens*, and lived a long time in *Greece*, and afterwards at *Rome*, where he died very old. He writ a Deſcription of *Greece* in ten Books which are ſtill extant. *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* treats him as an Impoſtor. But unjuſtly, as *Voſſius* obſerves. *Sylburgius in Not. ad Pauſ. Voſſius lib.* 2. *de Hiſt. Græc. Suidas. Scaliger. in Not. Ariſt. de Anima.*

PAUSANIAS or PAUSIAS of *Sicyone*, an ancient Painter, the Diſciple of *Pamphilus*, lived about the 170 *Olympiad*, in the 404 year of *Rome*, and three hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian Calculation; he was the firſt that began to paint Ceilings and the Roofs of Palaces. He had ſo great a Love for *Glycerium*, the Noſegay-maker, that he drew her in his Paſſion making up a Garland of Flowers. That Picture was ſo much valued, that *Lucullus* gave two Talents for a Copy of it, in *Athens*. *Horace. Pliny. l* 21. *c.* 2. *Varro, l.* 3. *de R. R.* &c.

PAUSON, an able Painter of old, whoſe Poverty made way for the Proverb, *Pauſone Mendicior*. He had ſo little Fortune, that he was reduced to work for the Comedians and make Decorations for their Theatre. Having had Orders from a certain Perſon to paint him an Horſe tumbling, *Pauſon* prepared him one a running, which not preſently pleaſing this *Curioſo*, he turn'd the Picture upſide down, to let him ſee what he had required of him.

PAZ, a City of South *America*, in *Peru*, ſtands upon the River *Cagana*, between the Mountains of *Braſil*, which lie to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Titiaca* to the Weſt.

PAZZI (*Angelo*) of *Rimini*, a Lawyer and Hiſtorian in the Sixteenth Age, employed by the *Venetians* to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral of their Cities, as *Fadua*, *Verona*, *Bergamo*, and *Breſcia*. He publiſhed a Volume of Conſultations, an Hiſtory of the War maintained by the *Venetians* againſt *Philip Viſconti*, and *Francis Sforza*, Dukes of *Milan*, until the Truce in 1441; and died aged 81 Years. Of this Family came that famous *Magdalene Pazzi*, a religious Carmelite, who died at *Florence*, in 1607, and was beatified by Pope *Urban* VIIIth. and canonized by Pope *Clement* IXth, in the Year 1669. Her Life has been writ in *Italian*, and tranſlated into *French*, and printed by *Cramoiſi* in 1670. Doctor *Smith* hath rendred it into *Engliſh* in 1687: and endeavoured to demonſtrate, that there was nothing but what was natural in her Miracles. *Machiavel Hiſt. Florent. lib.* 8. *Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſtr. lib* 91. *Ammirato. Fami. Florent.*

PEAK, the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire* is ſeated amongſt the Mountains in the North-weſt parts of this County, and noted for three things; firſt, its Quarries; ſecondly, its Lead; and, thirdly, its wonderful Caves. As to its Lead, See DERBYSHIRE. The Caves are known by the Names of *Devils-arſe*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pools-hole*, all three of a vaſt height, length, and depth. From the firſt iſſues out a Water ſaid to ebb and flow four times in an hour, and to keep its juſt Tides; noted beſides for the ſtrange Irregularities of the Rocks within. *Elden-hole* is ſpacious, but has a low and narrow Entrance. The Waters which trickle down from the Top of it do preſently congeal into Icicles. We may add to theſe, *Buxton* Wells, where, out of the ſame Rock, in the compaſs of eight or nine Yards, riſe nine ſeveral medicinal Springs, eight of which are warm, the ninth very cold.

PEBLES, a conſiderable Market-Town, and chief of the Country of *Twedale* in *Scotland*, ſeated on the River *Twede*. *Cambd. Brit.*

PECAJOS, Prieſts of the Idolaters of *Guiana* in South *America*. *Vid.* GUIANA.

PECK, or *Peckius* (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer in the *Low-Countries*, living to the latter end of the XVIth. Century. He was a Member of the Great Council at *Malines*, and died in 1589. His Works are Paraphraſes in *Univerſam Legatorum Materiam. De Teſtamentis Conjugum. De Amortizatione Bonorum à Principe impetranda. De Eccleſiis Catholicis Edificandis & Reparandis. Comment. ad Regulas Juris Canonici, &c Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus in Elog. Belg. &c.*

PECUNIA, a God of the ancient *Romans*, who took care of their Money, and whom they invoked in order to become rich. They adored alſo a Deity called by them *Argentinus*, which they ſaid was his Son. *Spelman. Gloſſ. S. Auguſtin.*

PEDENA, near the River of *Arſa*, a Town of *Italy* in *Iſtria*, a Biſhop's-See under *Aquileia*, belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is called by Latin Authors *Petina.*

PEDER, Lat. *Pedira*, a City in the North of the Iſland *Sumatra*, which has a Haven, and is ſubject to the King of *Acem*. 50 miles diſtant from the Town of *Acem*.

PEDIANUS. See ASCONIUS PEDIANUS.

PEEL, a Market-Town on the Weſt Shore of the Iſle of *Man*, near which ſtands a ſtrong Caſtle by the Sea-ſide called *Peel-Caſtle.*

PEERS of *France*, Officers of that Crown, and chief Councellors of the Parliament of *Paris*, which is therefore called the *Court of Peers*. Anciently there were but twelve, ſix Eccleſiaſticks, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, Biſhops of *Langres* and *Laon*, Dukes and Peers, and the Biſhops of *Beauvais*, *Noyons*, and *Chalons ſur Marne*, Counts and Peers. Then the ſix Laicks, *viz.* the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, and *Guienne*, the Counts of *Flanders*, *Tholouſe*, and *Champagne*. Some aſcribe their Inſtitution to *Charlemagne*, ſome to *Hugh Capet*, and others to *Louis* the younger, or rather to *Robert the Sage*, as *Favin*. And it's probable that the ſaid Prince deſigned to engage his Grandees to him by that Magnificent Title, as if they were his Equals. They were inſtituted to aſſiſt the King at his coming to the Crown, in judging of Fiefs and Differences among Vaſſals, to adviſe him in important Affairs and ſerve him in the War. They were all preſent at the Coronation of *Philip Auguſtus*, 1179, the greateſt Solemnity mentioned in the *French* Hiſtory; and according to their Dignity carried the ſeveral *Regalia*, as Crown, Sword, Spurrs, *&c.* The firſt Judgment of Note given by the Peers was *An.* 1202, againſt *John without Land* (as the *French* call him) King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and one of their own Number; which is ſince increaſed to about 137, ſome of which are again re-united to the Crown. *Lewis* the XIVth. has created above 30. *Favin.*

PEGASUS, a winged Horſe, which the Poets have repreſented to us as the Son of *Neptune*, from the print of whoſe Hoof ſprung the Fountain *Hippocrene*. *Bellerophon* mounted on him in order to fight with *Chimæra*, and was afterwards placed among the Stars. But in reality this *Pegaſus* was the Name of *Bellerophon*'s Ship, which has been the Ground of all the Fable. Others ſay *Pegaſus* ſprung from *Meduſa*'s Blood that ran from her Body when *Perſeus* cut off her Head. *Bochart. 1. P. de Anima, l. 2. c. 6.* hath very ingeniouſly conjectured that *Pegaſus* was a *Phœnician* word, which ſignified a *bridled Horſe*, for that *Paſgus* in that Language was as much as to ſay, *An Horſe with a Bit in his Mouth.* And what yet farther clearly confirms this Conjecture is, that in the ſame Tongue *Paras* ſignifies a *Knight*, and from thence ſprung the Name and Fable of *Perſeus*, to whom was attributed winged Feet, as to *Mercury*, becauſe of the Swiftneſs of his Horſes.

PEGU, a Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, beyond the *Ganges*, was formerly very conſiderable, comprehending two Empires and 26 Kingdoms. But for ſome time paſt has only conſiſted of one or two, as having often been ruined by the Kings of *Aracan*, *Brama*, and *Tangu*, and particularly by that of *Siam*; a white Elephant having been the Occaſion of the War. It's ſaid that in 1661, the *Tartars* having conquered *China*, puſhed on their Conqueſts as far as *Pegu*, which belongs now to the King of *Ava*. It's a fertile Country, and much frequented by the Merchants of *Europe*. The capital City is *Pegu*, ſtanding upon a River of the ſame Name, which denominates alſo the whole Kingdom, and falls into the Gulf of *Bengale*. This City is divided into the new and old. The King keeps his Court in the new City, and the Citizens dwell in the old. The Houſes of this City are built of Wood, and covered with Tiles. The Streets ſtraight as a Line, and generally ſo broad that ten or twelve Men may ride a-breaſt through them, and are planted on both Sides with *Indian* Nuts. The Suburbs are very large. The Houſes built with Reeds, and covered with Leaves, which renders them very ſubject to Fire. The Ditch round its Wall is full of Water, wherein *Crocodiles* are bred, in order to hinder the Enemies from paſſing over it to ſurprize the Town. The King's Palace ſtands in the midſt of *Pegu*, and is fortified like a Caſtle. All things there are very rich and magnificent. The King's Apartment is painted of an azure Colour, has Foliages of Gold, and enriched with a vaſt number of precious Stones, that glitter moſt gloriouſly on all Sides. In this ſame Palace is a *Varelle* or *Moſque* full of *Pagods*, that is, of Idols, made of maſſy Gold and Silver, crowned with precious Stones, and adorned with Chains of Diamonds of an ineſtimable Value. All theſe Statues were put there by the King of *Pegu*, after the famous Victory obtained in 1568 over the King of *Siam*, in the War that was occaſioned by a white Elephant. For he underſtanding that the King of *Siam* had two white Elephants, he ſent to deſire him, by his Embaſſadors, to ſell him one, offering to pay him what Price he pleaſed. But he could not obtain his Deſire. To be revenged, he entered into the Kingdom of *Siam* with a potent Army, and took the capital City; which put the King into ſuch a Conſternation leſt he ſhould fall into the hands of his Enemy, that he poiſoned himſelf; ſince which time the Kings of *Siam* acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Kings of *Pegu*. But *Raja Hapi*, endeavouring to free himſelf from this Subjection about the year 1620, died at the Siege of *Aracan*. *Pegu* belongs now to the King of *Ava*, and the Frontiers of *Pegu* and *Siam* have been ſo much ruined by continual Wars, that theſe two Kings have been conſtrained to make a Peace, which they violate not, but by ſome ſhort Inroads they make with a flying Camp of twenty or thirty thouſand Men in the beſt Seaſon of the year. The People of *Pegu* are Pagans, excepting ſome who having made Alliance with the *Portugueſe*, have alſo embraced their Religion. Theſe Pagans believe that God is Author of all the Good that befals Men; but that he leaves the Diſpoſal of all Evil to a wicked Angel. Wherefore they have a greater Veneration for the Devil than they have for God. Their Prieſts are called *Talapoi*, who live only upon Alms; they highly exclaim againſt the Offerings made by the *Peguians* to the Devil; but they cannot aboliſh that Impiety. In 1567 the King of *Pegu* beſieged *Siam* with 1400000 Men, and took it after one and twenty Months. He had at that time twenty ſix crowned Kings his Vaſſals, and vaſt Treaſures of Gold, Silver and precious Stones. The Commodities of this Country are Benjamin, Long-pepper, Lacca, Rice, Wine, Sugar, *&c.* *Hoffman* ſays, that the Natives of *Pegu* have this particular Cuſtom: When any Strangers come to Traffick there, they ask what Stay they intend to make, and bring them ſeveral marriageable young Women, to chuſe which they pleaſe. If they like any, they agree for a certain Sum of Money with their Friend, that they may lie with and ſerve them whilſt they ſtay in the Country. At their Departure they pay down the Money, and the Women return to their Parents never the worſe look'd upon. And if they happen afterwards to marry, let their Husbands be of what Quality ſoever, if the Stranger returns into the Country, they come and live with him again, and when he departs into his Country, go back to their Husbands. Theſe Inhabitants of *Pegu* are ſaid to be deſcended from the baniſhed *Jews* condemned by *Solomon* to the Mines of *Ophir*. *Mandeſlo. Tom. 2. d'Olearius.*

PEIN, Lat. *Peina*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, famous for a Fight between *Albert*, Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, *July* 9. 1553. The latter got the Victory, but died of his Wounds two days after. *Albert*, being expelled *Germany*, died in *France*, *Anno* 1557.

PEIRESC, or *Nicholas Claude Fabri*, Lord of *Peireſc*, Councellor in the Parliament of *Provence*, one of the fineſt Wits of that Age, was the Son of *Renaud Fabri*, *Sieur* of *Bongencier*, &c. and of *Margaret de Bompar*, born in 1510. He ſtudied at *Aix*, *Avignon*, *Tournon*, and afterwards in *Italy*, and became well skilled in all ſorts of Sciences, eſpecially in the Knowledge of Antiquity, ſo that there was nothing curious he knew not. No one more affected to Learning, and none cultivated it with better Succeſs and greater Care than he. He died at *Aix*, *June* 24. 1637. The *Roman* Academy did him extraordinary Honours, and made his Funeral Sermon, whereat were ſeveral Cardinals, and all the Learned of *Rome*. His Elegy was made in above forty Languages, which we have in a Volume entitled, *Pandegloſſia, ſive Generis humani leſſus in funere delicii ſui.* *Gaſſendus* writ his Life, which the Curious may conſult. Divers Authors make mention of it alſo; as *Bouche, Hiſt. de Provence. Pitton, Hiſt. de la Ville d'Aix*, &c.

PEKAH, King of *Iſrael*, was the Son of *Remaliah*, who, in order to get upon the Throne, killed the King *Pekahiah* in his own Palace, was made King, and reigned twenty years. He was killed in the year of the World 3296. *2 Kings* 15. *Joſ. l.* 9.

PEKAHIAH, King of *Iſrael*, ſucceeded his Father *Mahanem*, in the year of the World, 3274.

PEKIN: *See* **PEQUIN**.

PELAGIUS I. Pope of that Name, a Roman, ſucceeded *Vigilius*, whoſe Archdeacon he had been, and Nuncio in the Eaſt, was elected *April* 16. in the year 555. and the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who loved him, and would have raiſed him to the Popedom even in the Life-time of his Predeceſſor, had a great ſhare therein. This Pope was accuſed of having contributed to the Death of *Vigilius*; but he cleared himſelf before all the World by Oath upon the Goſpel. He laboured much to have the Fifth Council received, and the Oppoſition made by the Biſhop of *Aquileia* cauſed a very long Schiſm in the Church. This Pope beſtowed the *Pallium* upon *Sapundus* of *Arls*. He died *March* 2. 559. *Anaſtaſius, in Pelag. Baronius, in Annal.*

PELAGIUS II. a Roman, was choſen after *Bennet* I. the 10th. of *November*, in the year 577. He was the Son of *Wingil*, the *Goth*. His Popedom happened in a very miſerable time; for the *Lombards* on the one hand ravaged *Italy*; and the Schiſm on the other ſide ſeparated from that Church the Biſhop of *Iſtria* and ſeveral other Prelates. *Pelagius* oppoſed *John*, Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, who in a Council had taken upon him the Title of Oecumenical Biſhop. He died of the Plague, *February* 7th. 590, after he had reigned Pope Twelve Years, two Months and twenty ſeven Days. He had made his Houſe an Hoſpital for the Entertainment of the Poor, and built alſo a very magnificent Church, which he called S. *Laurence*. *Gregory the Great* ſucceeded him. We have ten of his Epiſtles yet left us. *Anaſtaſius, Du Cheſne, &c. in his Life. Baronius, An. Chr.* 577. It's convenient to take notice here, that there was one *Pelagius* a Deacon of the Church of *Rome* under *Agapet*, *Vigilius*, and *Sylveſter*, and *John*, Sub-deacon of the ſame Church, who have tranſlated out of Greek into Latin the Lives of the Fathers of the Deſart. The Learned think that this *Pelagius* was the firſt Pope of that Name, for that he was well skilled in the Greek Tongue; and that having been a Legate in the Eaſt, he might have met with that Manuſcript in Greek whereof *Photius* ſpeaks, and afterwards turned it into Latin. This *John*, the Deacon, is alſo believed to be *John* III. that ſucceeded *Pelagius* I. *Photius Bibl.* 138. *Sigebert, in Cat. l.* 117, *&* 118. *Voſſius, de Hiſt. Lat. lib. 2. cap.* 10. *Poſſevin. in Appar. &c.*

PELAGIUS, firſt King of *Leon*, which ſome have ſurnamed *The Saint*, and others will have to be deſcended from the ancient *Wiſigoths*, lived in the VIIIth. Age. He for ſome time ſubmitted himſelf to the Dominion of the *Saracens*; but being ill uſed, he reſolved to ſhake off the Yoke of ſo barbarous a Tyranny. To which purpoſe he put himſelf at the head of the Chriſtians that had taken refuge in the Mountains of *Aſturia*; and having been declared King, he put his Troops in ſo good a poſture, that he overcame the *Moors* in one Battle, and laid the Firſt Foundations of the Kingdom of the *Aſturii*, *Leon*, and *Oviedo*, about the year 717, and reigned with the ſame good Fortune till 736 or 737. *Mariana, Hiſt. Hiſp. Vaſee, in Chron.*

PELAGIUS, Biſhop of *Oviedo* in *Spain*, lived in the XIIth. Age, compoſed a Hiſtory from *Weremond* II. till *Alphonſo* VIII. which *Sandovall* got printed in 1634. *Vaſee, cap.* 4. *Le Mire, &c.*

PELAGIUS, an *Hereſiarch*. *Moreri* gives this account of him. He was, ſays he, a Native of *Great Britain*, and according to ſome a *Scotchman*. S. *Proſper* calls him, *The Britiſh Serpent*. He embraced a Monaſtick Life in his Youth, and for ſome Years lived devoutly, if we believe S. *Auguſtin* and S. *John Chryſoſtom*, who wept betterly when he heard of his Apoſtaſie. But *Iſidorus* of *Peluſium*, and S. *Jerom* do not ſpeak ſo advantageouſly of him. So far is certain, He had a ſubtil and quick Wit, but Vanity and an ill uſe of Philoſophy engaged him in Errors. He maintained, That it was not only poſſible that Men could become impeccable in this Life; but affirmed, That ſeveral had actually attained that degree of Perfection, which is much the ſame with the Apathy or Exemption from Paſſion, which the Stoicks attributed to their Wiſe Men. He alſo denied the Grace of Jeſus Chriſt; and held, That by the natural Force of our Free-will we can work out our Salvation and acquire Bliſs. He was taken notice of for theſe Opinions in the Eaſt about 405, and afterwards at *Rome*, whence he parted in 410, when that City was plundred by the *Goths*; and went into *Africa* accompanied by his Diſciple, *Cœleſtius*; afterwards into *Palæſtina*, where his Letter to *Demetrias*, and his Book upon Nature, ſhewed clearly what he was. Whereupon being cited before an Aſſembly of Biſhops at *Dioſpolis* in *Palæſtina*, he manag'd his Buſineſs ſo well, that he deceiv'd them by his equivocal Anſwers and affected Submiſſions. And to be revenged, raiſed a Perſecution againſt S. *Jerom*, who was the firſt that wrote againſt him; and having publiſhed four Books of Free-will, thought to ſurprize S. *Auguſtin*. The Councils of *Africa* condemned his Tenets; the Popes, *Innocent*, *Zoſimus*, and *Cœleſtine*, anathematiz'd him, and the Emperor *Honorius*, by a Solemn Edict, baniſh'd him and his Adherents, out of *Rome*; whereupon he retired into his own Country, where S. *Germain* of *Auxerre* and S. *Loup* of *Troy* refuted his Errors. Beſides the above mentioned Errors, he denied Original-Sin, and held, That it deſcended to the Poſterity of *Adam* not by Propagation, but only by Imitation; whence he concluded, That the Children which died unbaptized, would be ſaved. He alſo maintained, That Grace is given to our Merits, and that they deſerve it. The Diſciples of this *Hereſiarch*, called *Pelagians*, were condemned in divers Synods, and at laſt in the Council of *Epheſus*. Their Error, which was flattering to Nature, took much with a great many; and the Pride of Man, who eaſily believes what ſuits his Vanity, renewed it ſeveral times. S. *Auguſtin* was choſen by the Councils of *Africa* to write againſt theſe Errors, which he did in his Books *Of Remiſſion of Sins*, *Of the Grace of Jeſus Chriſt*, *Original Sin*, and, *His Treatiſes againſt Julian*, *S. Proſper*, *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Sandere*, *Godeau*. M. *Le Clerc* adds, That there is reaſon to doubt whether the *Pelagius* mentioned by S. *Chryſoſtom* and *Iſidorus*, be the ſame with him ſpoken of here, and adviſes the Curious to conſult the Hiſtory of the *Pelagians* and *Semipelagians*, in the IIId. Tome of *P. Petau*, *Theological Dogms*, or *Voſſius* and *P. Noris* on *Auguſtine*, who wrote a ſmall Volume *in folio* upon the Hiſtory of *Pelagius*, printed at *Padua* and *Lyons*. *Spanheim* adds, That ſcarce any but Latin Authors make mention of this Hereſie; That *Pelagius*, alias *Morgan*, was a *Scotch* or *Welſhman*. He agrees with *Auguſtin*, That he was a Man of a moſt accute Wit, great Eloquence, and well eſteem'd of for his Piety by many; That this Hereſie ſprung up in the beginning of the Vth. Century, and that he patronized his Errors with the Authority of *Origen*, *Rufinus* and his own Philoſophy. His principal Opinions, beſides the above-mentioned, were, That *Adam* was mortal by Nature and Condition before his Fall; That Sin was not the Cauſe of Death; That our Being, as Men, is from God; but our being Juſt, is from our Selves; That there were three ways of Salvation, *viz.* By the Law of Nature, Law of *Moſes*, and Law of *Chriſt*; That the Works of the Heathen were truly good and acceptable to God, though performed without the Aſſiſtance of Grace. He confounded Grace with the Power of Nature, and extended it to the revealed Will of God, with a certain inward Illumination of the Mind, which was given for a Help; but he was altogether ignorant of the Neceſſity of preventing, efficacious, and co-operating Grace, for the moving our Heart and Will. He held that Peace and Juſtification proceeded from our own Merits, according as we made good uſe of our Free-will, and endeavoured to keep the Commandments of God; and that it was not given through mere Grace, or by Faith in Chriſt; That the Cauſe of Predeſtination to Grace, and Glory, was the Fore-ſight of Good-works and Perſeverance in them from a right uſe of Free-will, the Grace of Apoſtleſhip excepted; That there was no Predeſtination to Death, but that God had only the Foreknowledge of Sins. His other Opinions of leſs note were; That Oaths were unlawful, and that rich Men cou'd not be ſav'd. Dr. *Cave*, in his *Hiſt. Litt.* ſays poſitively that he was a *Welſh* Man, but denies that he was ever Abbot of *Bangor*, or that he had two thouſand Monks under his Government, that he was baniſhed, or that he was Scholar of *Cambridge*, as *Balæus* and others write. A great many Authors have writ the Hiſtory of *Pelagianiſm*, both Proteſtants and Papiſts, among the former are the famous Archbiſhop *Uſher* and *Ger. J. Voſſius*, amongſt the latter are the famous *Janſenius*, of *Ypres*, an Enemy to his Doctrine, and *Natalis Alexander*, an Enemy to *Janſenius*. The moſt remarkable of *Pelagius*'s Writings are fourteen Books of Expoſitions on the Epiſtles of Saint *Paul*, which are by ſome aſcribed to S. *Jerom*; but Archbiſhop *Uſher* thinks they are a Mixture of divers Authors. Yet *Gardiner* ſays, that they are wholly owing to *Pelagius*, but purged from his heretical Opinions by *Caſſiodorus*. His other Writings are *Epiſtola ad Demetriadem*, *de Virginitate*, *in* 413, and *Libellus Fidei*, *ad Innocentium Papam*, *in* 417. The *Semipelagians*, or *Maſſilienſes*, were thoſe who endeavoured to find a *medium* betwixt the *Pelagians* and the Orthodox; they had their firſt Riſe in *France*, about 430. Their principal Favourers were *Caſſianus*, a Diſciple of *Chryſoſtom*, *Fauſtus*, Abbot of *Lyre*, *Vincentius*, Biſhop of the ſame, *Gennadius*, Presbyter of *Marſeilles*, *Honoratus*, Biſhop of the ſame, and *Hilarius* of *Arles*. Their Agreement with the *Pelagians* was in the Power of Free-will, at leaſt as to the beginning of Faith and Converſion, and to the Co-operation of God and Man, Grace and Nature, as to Predeſtination, from Foreknowledge and univerſal Grace and the poſſibility of the Apoſtaſie of the Saints. Some of them did alſo mollifie thoſe Opinions, and maintained only the Predeſtination of Infants from a Foreknowledge of the Life they would lead. The great Oppoſers of this Doctrine were *Auguſtin*, Pope *Cœleſtine*, *Proſper Aquitanicus*, *Fulgentius*, *Primaſius*, *Lupus Tricaſinus*, *Cæſarius Arelatenſis*, &c. Beſides ſeveral Synods and Biſhops of *Rome*, *Hormiſda*, *Fælix* the IVth. *&c.* The original of the Predeſtinarian Hereſie in this Age is denied by *Janſenius* and others as well as Proteſtants, and looked upon as a Fiction of the *Semipelagians*.

PELAGIUS, a Cardinal, was, in 1221, ſent by Pope *Honorius* the IIId. as Legate in the Chriſtian Army commanded by *John de Brienne*, King of *Jeruſalem*; but he was ſo opinionative, that, contrary to the King's Sentiments, he engaged him to undertake the Siege of *Grand Cairo* with an Army of ſeventy thouſand Men. The *Souldan* of *Egypt* made himſelf Maſter of all the Paſſes, and cut off their Proviſions, inſomuch, that being ſurprized with an extraordinary overflowing of the *Nile*, which incommoded them very much, the Chriſtians were conſtrained to ſubmit to what Conditions the *Sultan* was pleaſed to grant them, which was, That they ſhould deliver him *Damieta*, *Acre* and *Tyre*, he giving them that part of our Saviour's Croſs which he had taken away from *Jeruſalem*. The Peace being ſigned and concluded, he freely ſent them all ſorts of Proviſions, and Ships to tranſport them wherever they pleaſed, with his Son in Hoſtage for the Performance of his word. In this Condition it was that the greateſt part of them took their way to *Italy* under the Conduct of King *John*, accompanied by *Pelagius*, who repented at leaſure that he had not followed the Sentiments of that Prince. *Paul. Æmylius*, *Nauclere*, *Boſius upon the Year* 1221.

PELASGI, This was the Name of the ancient Inhabitants of *Greece*, who were the *Nomades*, that is to ſay, Shepherds, changing their Habitations, from the *Phœnician* word *Palout-Goi*, a fugitive Nation, of which there remained ſome Knowledge among the *Greeks*.

PELASGUS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, according to *Acuſilaus*; ſaid by *Heſiod* to be born of the Earth, *Autocthon*, to intimate he was of the ancient Inhabitants of *Greece*. *Apollodorus, lib.* 2.

PELEGRINI, or *le Pelerin*, known by the Name of *Camillus Pelegrinus*, born at *Capua*, *September* 29th. 1598, was the Nephew of another *Camillus Pelegrini*, a Man of Learning, who acquired great Reputation by his Knowledge. He took *Taſſo*'s part againſt the Academy of *la Cruſca* in *Florence*, and maintained that in *Epicks* this Poet excelled *Arioſto*. This *Camillus Pelegrini* the younger following the Example of his Family, made himſelf exquiſite in the Sciences, and at the Age of Twenty writ a Treatiſe of Poetry; and afterwards publiſhed other Works, as, *Apparato all' Antichita di Capua*. *Hiſtoria Principum Longobardorum*

rum, &c. He died in the year 1664, aged 66. *Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. de Huom. Le Hen.*

PELEUS, married *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Neris*, and had *Achilles* by her. He is not the ſame as *Peleus*, or *Pelias*, King of *Theſſaly*; for this was the Brother of *Æſon*, the Father of *Jaſon*, but unlawfully begot. He ſeized upon the Kingdom, in prejudice of his Nephew *Jaſon*. And that he might rid himſelf of this young Prince, who was very courageous, he adviſed him to undertake the Conqueſt of the *Golden-fleece*. *Pelias* ſuffered himſelf to be deluded by *Medea*, who promiſed to make him young again (as ſhe had done by *Æſon*, the Father of *Jaſon*) by drawing all the old Blood out of his Veins, and filling of them up with new. But *Medea* ſuffered him to die. *Hygin. Fab.* 24.

PELION, a Mountain of *Theſſaly* near unto *Oſſa* and *Olympus*, called now *Petras*, according to *John Tzetzes. Dicearchus* of *Sicily*, the Diſciple of *Ariſtotle*, found it to be higher than the other Mountains of *Theſſaly* 125 paces, as we are informed by *Pliny*, *l.* 2. *c.* 65.

PELLA, an ancient City of *Cæloſyria*, was a Biſhop's-See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, who did alſo reſide there for ſome years. This was the Place where the Chriſtians ſheltred themſelves during the Seige of *Jeruſalem*. It ſtands in the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, Eaſt of *Jabeſh-Gilead*; it was built by *Seleucus*, King of *Syria*, in honour of *Alexander the Great*, and therefore called by the Name of the Town where he was born. *Euſeb. lib* 3.

PELLA, a City of *Macedonia*, now called *Zuchria*, according to *Le Noire*, and named *Janizza* by *Sophian*. But this is not the ſame, for it was built by the *Turks*, this word in their Language ſignifying a *New Town*. *Pella* is yet in being, and they dig up Marble there. The Ancients affirm it to be the Place where *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Alexander the Great* were born; the laſt of which is called the *Pellean* by *Juvenal*, *Sat.* 10.

PALLETIER (*James*) a Doctor of Phyſick, and an Eminent Mathematician, was born at *Mans*, in *Main*, of a good Family, in 1517. *La Croix du Maine* ſays, he was a very excellent Latin and French Poet, a good Orator, Phyſician, and Grammarian, to which our Author agrees, affirming, That he had a great Stock of Sence, which he ſet off with a great deal of Spirit and Advantage. He wrote *l'Art Poetique*, *La Savoye*, a Poem. *Oeuvres Poetiques. Dialogue d' l'Orthographe. L'Arithmetique. L'Algebra. Les Commentairs Latins ſur Euclide*, &c. *Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. Sainte Marthe in Elog. Doct. Gall. Lib.* 3. &c.

PELLEVE, or *Pelve*, (*Nicholas*) a Cardinal, Biſhop of *Amiens*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Sens* and *Rheims*, was the Son of *Charles de Pelleve*, *Sieur* of *Juoy*, *Rebets*, &c. of an ancient and conſiderable Family, and of *Helene du Fay*, born in the Caſtle of *Jouy*, on *Monday Octob.* 18. 1518. and bred up with much Care. He ſtudied the Law at *Bourges* where he afterward read in that Faculty, and was at laſt made Councellor in Parliament, and Maſter of Requeſts. He was in favour with the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, who contributed much to his riſing, and procured him the Biſhoprick of *Amiens*. *Henry* IId named him to that Dignity, and he poſſeſſed himſelf of it in 1553. He was ſent in 1559 to *Scotland*, and ſome Doctors of the *Sorbonne* joined with him, to endeavour to ſuppreſs the Reformation either by fair or foul means. *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, ſent Succours to the *Scots*; who beſieged the Fort of *Leith*, famous for the noble, warlike Exploits done there. *Pelleve* came into *France* to demand Succours; but a Peace was almoſt concluded at the ſame time. This was in the Reign of *Francis* IId. who died a little after. He followed the Cardinal of *Lorrain* to the Council of *Trent*, and finally, Pope *Paul* Vth. made him a Cardinal in 1560. This Prelate was then in *France*, and went not till two years after to *Rome*, where *Gregory* XIIIth gave him the Cardinal's-cap, and the Title of St. *John* and St. *Paul*. He lived twenty years after in *Rome*, and there ſerved the *French* Kings with a great deal of Ardency, as may be ſeen in the Letters of *Paul de Foix*, but he became after this one of the greateſt Sticklers in the League: wherefore *Henry* IIId. cauſed his Revenues to be ſeized in *France*, and by way of Rallery called him *Cardinal le Pele*. Then it was that he wanted the Relief of thoſe in the League, and the Bounty of the Popes who put him among the number of the poor Cardinals. However, after the death of the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, in 1588, he was made Archbiſhop of *Rheims*. He came to take Poſſeſſion of it in 1592, and in that City held an Aſſembly, together with the Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, from thence returned to *Paris*; was made Preſident of the Council of the League, and of the Clergy in the States held there by that Party, where he died in 1594, a little after he had made his Submiſſion to *Henry the Great*, aged 76 years. The Writings of thoſe times give no very good Account of him. And the truth is, he was the moſt bigotted of any to that Party and to the Houſe of the *Guiſes*. *Frizon. Gall. Purp. Sainte Marthe Gall. Chriſt. Auberi Hiſt. des Card.*

PELLICAN (*Conrade*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Ruſfach* a Town in *Alſatia*, born *January* 8. 1478. The Name of his Family was *Kurſiner*, which he changed to that of *Pellican*. He was bred to Learning, and became a *Franciſcan* Friar in 1592. Preſently after his admiſſion he fell to hard ſtudy, and attained to great perfection in the Sciences. For, beſides *Greek* and *Hebrew* which he learn'd as it were of himſelf, he was well skilled in *Philoſophy* and *Divinity*, and taught with great Reputation. He held great Places and important Commiſſions in his Province, was ſent into *France* and *Italy*, to aſſiſt at the general Chapters held at *Rhoan*, afterwards at *Rome* and *Lyons*, and was made *Guardian* of the Convent of *Bale* in 1522. A little after he embraced the Opinions of *Luther*; and although at firſt he forbore to publiſh them for fear of trouble, he yet taught them in private, and favoured as much as in him lay all the Monks that had an Inclination that way. At laſt, in 1516, he quitted his religious Habit which he had wore thirty three years, and went to teach *Hebrew* at *Zurick*, where he married ſoon after, and lived till *April* 5 in the year 1556, the ſeventy eighth of his Age. He writ ſeveral things which have been printed in ſeven Volumes.

PELOPIDAS, a *Theban* Captain, was baniſhed his Country by a Faction of the *Lacedæmonians* who feared his Courage. In the mean time *Phebidas*, their General, took *Cadmea*, a Cittadel of the *Thebans*, in the 99th, *Olympiad*, and 373d. year of *Rome*. *Pelopidas* retook it four years after from them by a Stratagem; and put the Enemy to flight; and was preſent afterwards with *Epaminondas*, at the moſt noble Exploits during the *Bæotick* War, and eſpecially at the Battle of *Leuctra* in *Bæotia* in the year 383, and at the Seige of *Sparta*, in 385 of *Rome*. The *Thebans* ſent *Pelopidas* Embaſſador to *Artaxerxes* K. of *Perſia*, who honoured him very much. Having after this received ſome Affront from *Alexander*, Tyrant of *Pheræ*, he perſuaded the *Thebans* to make War upon him, wherein he was made General, and won the Battle; but was found ſlain among the Dead, in the three hundred and ninetieth year of *Rome* and the 104th. *Olympiad*. *Xenophon, lib.* 6. *Diodor. lib.* 15. *Polybius, lib.* 1. *Cornelius Nepos*, and *Plutarch in his Life*.

PELOPONNESUS, a Province and *Peninſula* of *Greece*, ſo called from *Pelops*, the Son of *Tantalus*; but is now called the *Morea*. It was anciently divided into eight parts, to wit, into *Achaia*, *Arcadia*, the Country of *Argos*, *Corinth*, *Elis*, *Laconia*, *Meſſenia*, and *Sicyone*; but now into the Dutchy of *Clarence*, which comprehends *Achaia*, *Sicyonia* and *Corinth*. The *Belvedere*, that was formerly *Elis* and *Meſſenia*. The *Saccania*, anciently the Country of *Argos*. And the *Tzaconia*, where were *Laconia* and *Arcadia*. This laſt part is alſo named, *le Bras de Maino*. The principal Cities are *Coron*, *Clarence*, *Argos*, *Belvedere*, formerly *Elis*; *Maina*, Lat. *Leuctrum*, *Leontari*, *Megalopolis*, *Coranto*, or *Carto*, Lat. *Corinthus*, *Miſitra*, Lat. *Sparta*, *Patras* and *Napoli di Romania*, &c. The Name of the War of *Peloponneſus* was formerly given to that waged by the People of this *Peninſula*, againſt the *Athenians*, which laſted from the 323d. year of *Rome*, in the 87th. *Olympiad*, till three hundred and fifty, when the City of *Athens* was taken. The *Turks* poſſeſſed themſelves of *Peloponneſus* in the Reign of *Mahomet* IId. but it has been re-conquered by the *Venetians* during the late War. *Strabo, l.* 3. *Pliny, l.* 4. *Pauſanias, in Attic. Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus*, &c. *Vide* LACEDÆMONIA.

PELOPS, The Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, paſſed to *Elis*, and marryed *Hippodamia* the Daughter of *Oenomaus*. He became ſo potent that all the Country that lies beyond the *Iſthmus*, and makes a conſiderable part of *Greece*, was called from his Name, and νῆσος which ſignifies an *Iſland*; *Peloponneſus*, that is, the *Iſle* of *Pelops*. The Poets feign that *Tantalus* ſerved-in his Son *Pelops* to the Table of the Gods. *Ovid. l.* 6. *Metam.*

PELORUM, a Promontory of *Sicily*, called *Capo di Faro*, or the *Fare* of *Meſſina*. It's thought this Name came to it from a *Pilot* which *Hannibal* killed there, thinking he had betrayed him. But afterwards, coming to know his Innocence, he erected a Statue for him there. *Valerius Maximus, lib.* 9. *c.* 8. *ex.* 4.

PELTAN (*Theodorus Anthony*) a Jeſuit, ſo call'd, becauſe he was born at *Pelte*, in the Dioceſs of *Leige*, was one of the firſt Religious of that Order. He was firſt Greek, then Hebrew, and afterwards, Divinity Profeſſor at *Ingolſtadt*, where he liv'd in Reputation, and died in 1584. His Works are *De Peccato Originali Tract XVIII. De Satiſfactione Chriſti & Noſtra, & De Purgatorio, Lib. III. De Chriſtianorum Sepulturis, Exequiis & Anniverſariis. De Tribus Bonorum Operum generibus. Theologia Naturalis & Myſtica. De Sanctorum Origine, Cultu, & Invocatione, Reliquiis & Imaginibus. De Matrimonio. Paraphraſis ac Scholia in Proverbia Solomonis. Catena Græcorum Patrum in Proverbia*, &c. He likewiſe tranſlated ſeveral of the Fathers into Latin. *Valentin. Rotmar. de Profeſs. Acad. Ingolſt. Ribadeneira & Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ.* &c.

PELU (*Julius*) Biſhop of *Naumburg* in *Miſnia*, died in 1554. He wrote *Inſtitutio Hominis Chriſtiani. De Re-*

Publica Germaniæ ſeu Imperio Conſtituendo, &c. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. Miræus, &c.

PELUSIA, anciently *Peluſium*, now *Belbeis*, according to *Gulielmus Tyrius* and *le Noire* A City of *Egypt*, formerly an Archbiſhop's-See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. *Damiata* is built near the Ruins of this ancient City, and hath increaſed to its diſadvantage, whence it comes to paſs that it is often taken for *Peluſium*. *Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy*, &c. The *Hebrew* Writers called it *Sin* or *Sain*. It was once 20 *Stadia* in Circuit, and *The ſtrength of Egypt*. It was ſeated on the Eaſtern-ſhore of the moſt Eaſterly Branch of the *Nile*, next to *Judea* and *Syria*. *Sennacherib*, King of *Aſſyria*, beſieging this Place, and hearing that the King of *Æthiopia* was coming with an Army to relieve it, retired about *An. Mun.* 3235. It was taken ſoon after by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and ran the ſame Fate with the Kingdom of *Egypt* in after times, till *Antipater*, Father of *Herod the Great*, took it, about 3895, fifty three years before Chriſt. It is probable that the old City was ruined by the *Saracens*, *Anno Chriſti* 640. And that *Damiata*, which afterward ſprang out of its Ruines, was built by them. The Writers of the Holy War called it alſo, *Belbeis*; for the Fate of which Place ſee DAMIATA, *Ptol.* Long. 63. 20. Lat. 31. 10. This City was finally laid in Aſhes by *Amarick*, King of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Chriſti*, 1167, or 68, and never after rebuilt.

PELYS, a Town of Lower *Hungary*, Capital of a County of the ſame Name. It lies 15 m. S. W. from *Vaccia*, 26 from *Alba Regalis*, and 20 N. E. from *Buda*.

PEMBRIDGE, a Market Town of *Stretford* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Herefordſhire*, ſeated on the River *Wye*. It's a Place of good Antiquity, noted for its Horſe-fair, and ſtands 100 miles from *London*.

PEMBROKE, Lat. *Pembrochium*, the chief Place of *Pembrokeſhire*, in South *Wales*, ſtands upon a forked Arm of *Milford*-Haven, and in the beſt part of all the County. The Town conſiſts principally of one long Street, on a long narrow point of a Rock, and that but thinly inhabited. Yet here are two Churches within the Walls. The Earls hereof in former times were Count Palatines, and paſſed all things that concerned the County under the Seal of the Earldom. Thus it continued till the Reign of *Henry* VIIIth. when *Wales*, being incorporated into the Realm of *England*, the Authority of the great Lords there was diſſolved by Parliament, ſince which the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely Titular; which Title is now enjoy'd by the Right Honourable *Tho. Herbert*, being devolved to him from his Anceſtor *William Herbert*, Lord Steward, created Earl of *Pembroke*, by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1551. It ſends one Burgeſs to Parliament, and is diſtant from *London* 107 miles.

PEMBROKESHIRE, Lat. *Pembrochienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of South *Wales*, and that which runs furtheſt Weſtward of all the Country; it's called *Pembrokeſhire* from *Pembroke*, the chief place thereof, and is for the moſt part ſurrounded with the Sea, which incircles it Weſt and South and part of the Eaſt, where it alſo confines upon *Carmarthenſhire*, as it does Northward upon *Cardiganſhire*. From North to South it extends its ſelf about 26 miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 20; the whole divided into ſeven Hundreds wherein are 145 Pariſhes and 8 Market-Towns, 16 Caſtles and 2 Block-houſes, anciently inhabited by the *Dimetæ*, and now in the Dioceſs of St. *David*'s. Of all Counties of *Wales* this is counted the beſt, becauſe the leaſt Mountainous. About *Tenby* the Sea does ſo ſwarm with Fiſh, that the *Welſh* commonly call it *Tenby y piſcoid*, that is, *Tenby* plentiful of Fiſh. Weſtward is a Tract called *Rowſe*, peopled by *Flemings* in the Reign of *Henry* I. who being driven out of their Country by an Irruption of the Sea, were placed here to defend the Land given 'em againſt the troubleſome *Welſh*, wherein they did not fruſtrate that King's Expectation; for they ſo carried themſelves in his quarrel, and communicated ſo little with their Neighbours, that to this day their Poſterity do not ſpeak the *Welſh* Language. This part of the Country is otherwiſe called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here are a great many Coal-pits, and good Faulcons called *Peregrines*. In the South parts is *Milford Haven*, one of the fineſt Harbours in *Europe*. The County is noted, beſides, for being the birth-place of *Henry* the VII. St. *Juſtinian*, *Girald. Cambrenſis*. The Market-Towns are *Pembroke*, the Shire Town, St *Davids*, *Fiſhgard*, *Haverford-weſt*, *Kilgarren*, *Narbarth*, *Newport* and *Tenby*; beſides *Pembroke* there is only *Haverford* that ſends Members to Parliament beſides Knights of the Shire. *Camb. Brit.*

PENA (*Francis*) a Spaniard, born at *Villaroya de Pinare*, in the Dioceſs of *Saragoſſa*, was nominated by King *Philip* II. of *Spain*, for Auditor of the *Rota*; he was well enough skill'd in the Law, and acquir'd ſome Share of Reputation at *Rome*, where he died in 1612. This Man was, as *Moreri* obſerves, furiouſly fond of the Inquiſition, inſomuch that the Partiality of his Paſſion carry'd him ſometimes too far, as appears by two of his Tracts; the one written againſt the Abſolution, given by the French Clergy to *Henry* IV. and the ſecond againſt the famous Decree of the Parliament of *Paris*, againſt that lewd Aſſaſſin *John Chaſtel*. *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, *Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt cap.* 80. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PENANCE, a puniſhment impoſed for ſins after Confeſſion. It was either ſecret or publick, as the Biſhop, or Prieſts with his leave judged proper for the Edification of Chriſtians. Several did publick penance without any bodies knowing for what ſins they did it; and others did penance privately for great offences, when the doing of it publickly might cauſe too much ſcandal. The time of Penance was longer or ſhorter, according to the different cuſtoms of the Churches, and we may yet ſee a vaſt difference among the *Penitential Canons* we have remaining; but the ancienteſt are uſually the ſevereſt. St *Baſil* Sets down two years for Theft, ſeven for Fornication, eleven for Perjury, fifteen for Adultery, twenty for Murther, and all the life for Apoſtacy. Thoſe who were ordered to publick penance addreſſed themſelves to the Arch-prieſt, or Prieſt-Penitentiary, who took their name in writing; afterwards, the firſt day of Lent, they preſented themſelves at the Door of the Church in poor and torn Apparel, for ſuch were the Mourning Habits of the Ancients; being entred into the Church, they receiv'd Aſhes upon their Heads by the Hands of the Prelate, and Hair-cloth upon their Bodies and then went out of the Church, the Doors being preſently ſhut after them. They uſually remain'd ſhut up weeping and groaning, unleſs on Feaſt-days that they preſented themſelves in the Church porch. Some time after they were admitted in to hear the Leſſons and Sermons with command to go out before Prayers. At the end of a certain term of time, they were allowed to pray with the Faithful, but lay all alone upon the Earth, and at length were ſuffered to pray ſtanding until the Offertory, when they went out; ſo that you ſee there were four ſorts of Penitents, The *Weeping*, the *Hearers*, *thoſe that lay along*, and *thoſe that pray'd as the reſt did*; but yet they were diſtinguiſh'd in another manner from the reſt of the Faithful, by placing of them on the left ſide of the Church. The time of Penance was divided into four parts, agreeable to the four conditions I have mentioned; for Example, he that committed wilful Murther was to be four years among the *Weepers* or *Flentes*; that is, to remain at the Church-door at the hours of Prayer, clad in Hair-cloth, with Aſhes upon his Head and unſhaven, and in that condition recommended himſelf to the prayers of the Faithful within; for the five following years he was to be among the number of Auditors, and came into the Church to hear the Sermons; he was afterwards placed among thoſe that lay all along the Earth at prayers for ſeven years; and at laſt paſs'd into the rank of Conſiſtants, or thoſe that pray'd ſtanding, till the term of twenty years was accompliſh'd, at which time he was admitted to partake of the Holy Sacrament; but this ſpace was often abridged by the Prelates, if they perceiv'd the Penitents deſerv'd ſome indulgence; but if they chanc'd to die before the courſe of their Penance was accompliſh'd they conceiv'd a good opinion of their Salvation, and ſaid Maſs for them. When they were re-admitted into Communion, they preſented themſelves at the Church-door, where the Prelate cauſed them to come in, and gave them ſolemn Abſolution, then allowed them to cut their Hair, lay aſide their Penitential Habit, and to live as the reſt of the Faithful did. Abbot of *Fleury*, *Mæurs des Chriſtiens*.

PENATES or **LARES**, were thoſe the Ancients conſider'd as their Houſhold-Gods, the name being given to the little Statues they had in their Houſes, to which they very often offered Sacrifices conſiſting of Wine and Incenſe. *Dion d'Halicarnaſſ. lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Cicero, pro domo ſua. Cartari, in Imag. Deor.* Vid. LARES.

PENDA, the third King of *Mercia* ſucceeded to *Kearl An.* 626, who had long withheld the Kingdom from him, being the Son of *Wilba*. His Reign prov'd fatal to no leſs than four Kings whom he ſlew in Battel; *viz. Edwin* and *Oſwald* two Kings of the *Northumbers*, and *Sigebert* and *Acma*, two Kings of the *Eaſt Angles*. At laſt, after a Reign of 30 Years he was ſlain himſelf in a Battle againſt *Oſwy* King of the *Northumbers*.

PENDA, the Fourth King of *Mercia*, and the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Mercians*, ſucceeded his Father *Penda An.* 656. His marrying *Alfleda* Daughter of *Oſwy* King of the *Northumbers*, occaſioned his Converſion, for *Oſwy* being a Chriſtian Prince refuſed to give him his Daughter, but upon condition he ſhould, with all his people, imbrace the Chriſtian Faith. *Alfrid* Son of *Oſwy*, who had *Kyniburg*, *Penda*'s Siſter to Wife, did alſo incline him very much to his Converſion; ſo that, hearing willingly what was preached unto him concerning Reſurrection and Eternal Life, he was ſoon convinc'd of the truth of Chriſtianity, and upon his Conviction baptiz'd with all his Followers, whether he ſhould obtain the Virgin or no. All this while his Father *Penda* was alive, who for his princely Vertues had made him Prince of South *Mercia*; and 'tis obſervable, that tho a Heathen, he did not hinder any of his Kingdom to hear or believe the Goſpel, but rather reprov'd and diſcountenanc'd thoſe Profeſſors thereof whoſe Works did not anſwer to their Faith, condemning all Men that obey'd not that God in whom they choſe to believe. His Son *Penda* reign'd but three years, being ſlain on *Eaſter-day* by the Treachery of his Wife, whom he had married for a good Chriſtian; ſo that one would think they had exchang'd Religion, and that his Queen turn'd a Heathen when he turn'd Chriſtian.

PENDENNIS-CASTLE, ſtands upon a Hill of the ſame name in *Cornwall*, at the entrance of *Falmouth* Haven. It is one of the largeſt Caſtles now ſtanding in *England*.

PENDLE-HILL, in *Lancaſhire*, is very high, and on the top of it grows a Plant called Cloud'sberry, as if not very far from the Clouds; whenever its top is cover'd with a miſt, then it is a certain ſign of Rain.

PENELOPE, the Daughter of *Icarus* and Wife of *Ulyſſes*, to whom ſhe bore *Telemachus*. Her Husband being oblig'd to go to the *Trojan* War, was abſent for the ſpace of twenty years; in the mean time ſeveral great perſons, charmed with the Beauty of *Penelope*, would have made her believe, that *Ulyſſes* was dead, and entreated her to declare in their favour; which ſhe promiſed upon condition ſhe might have time allowed her to finiſh a piece of Work which ſhe had begun, and had it granted her; but ſhe, to delude them, was wont in the night time to undoe all ſhe had done by day, and by this ingenious Artifice wav'd the Importunity of her Lovers till her Husband returned. *Homer in Odyſſes Ovid. Ep.* 1. *Bocace de Clar. Mulier.*

PENEUS, now called *Salampria*, the moſt beautiful River of *Theſſaly*, which being encreaſed by the *Ion*, *Pattiſus*, and the *Apidanus*, runs between the Mountains of *Oſſa* and *Olympus*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Gulf of *Theſſalonica*. This River waters alſo the Valley of *Tempe* in *Theſſaly*, and is ſo famous in the Writings of the Poets, that they feign *Daphne* the Daughter of this River was transformed into a Lawrel-Tree. Doctor *Brown*, who ſaw it in 1669, ſays, The Stream is very clear, and that abundance of Bay-Trees grow on its Banks. *Pliny* ſaith, That it made the Sheep which drunk of its Waters Coal-black. *Pliny. Strabo, &c.* ſpeak of it, and *Ovid l.* 1. *Met.*

PENGAB or **LAHOR**, a Kingdom in *India* belonging to the *Great Mogul*. Its name imports *five Waters*, for that the Country is watered with five Rivers. Its Capital City is *Lahor*. Vid. LAHOR.

PENGICK, Lat. *Penica*, a City of *Miſnia* upon the River *Muldaw*, ſeven *German* miles Eaſt of *Chemnitz*, and ſeven South of *Leipſick* in *Saxony*.

PENIEL or **PENUEL**, an ancient City in the Tribe of *Reuben*, beyond the Brook of *Jabbok*, at the foot of Mount *Lebanon*, on the Frontiers of the *Amorites*. It took its name from *Jacob*'s Viſion of an Angel who wreſtled with him, and that according to his own Interpretation, he had ſeen God face to face, *Gen.* 32. 30. *Gideon* broke down the Tower, and ſlew the Inhabitants of this City, becauſe they refuſed to give refreſhment to his Army, *Judg.* 8. 8. 17. but *Jeroboam* rebuilt it.

PENITENTIAL, a Collection of Canons that appointed the time and manner of Penance to be regularly impoſed for every ſin, and Forms of Prayer that ought to be uſed for the receiving of thoſe who entred into Penance, and reconciling Penitents by ſolemn Abſolution. The principal Works of this kind are the *Penitentials* of *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that of *Bede*, which ſome attribute to *Egbert* Archbiſhop of *York*, who lived at the ſame time; that of *Rabanus Maurus* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, and the *Roman Penitential*. *Doujat. Hiſtoire du droit Canon.*

PENITENTS, the name of ſome devout perſons who formed ſeveral Fraternities, eſpecially in *Italy*, and make profeſſion of doing publick Penance at certain times in the Year. It's ſaid, This cuſtom was eſtabliſh'd in 1260 by an Hermit, who begun to preach in the City of *Perugia* in *Italy*, that the Inhabitants ſhould be buried under the ruines of their Houſes, which ſhould fall down upon them, if they appeaſed not the wrath of God by a ſudden Repentance. His Auditors, according to the Example of the *Ninevites*, cloathed themſelves in Sack cloth, and with Whips in their Hands went in proceſſion along the Streets, ſlaſhing their Shoulders in order to expiate their Sins. This kind of Penance was afterwards practis'd in ſome other Countries, and particularly in *Hungary*, during a raging peſtilence all over the Kingdom; but a little while after it gave place to a dangerous Sect called the *Flagellans*, who ran together in great companies, naked down to the Waſt, and laſh'd themſelves with Whips till the Blood guſh'd out, and declar'd, That this new Baptiſm of Blood (for ſo they called it) blotted out all their Sins, even thoſe that ſhould be committed afterwards. This Superſtition was aboliſhed, but at the ſame timeanother was approved, to wit the Fraternities of Penitents of different colours that are ſtill to be ſeen in *Italy*, in the Pope's Dominions, the Country of *Avignon*, *Languedoc*, and elſewhere, who make their proceſſions, but more eſpecially on *Holy Thurſday*, clad in Sackcloth with a Whip tied about their Waſt, which yet they make no uſe of, but for the Ceremonies ſake. *Maimburg, Hiſtorie de la Ligue.*

PENKRIDGE, a Market-Town of *Cudleſton* Hundred, about the middle of *Staffordſhire*, called *Penkridge* from the River *Penk*, upon which it is ſeated, with a Bridge over it, from whence it runs Northward into the *Saw*.

PENNA or **CITTA DI PENNA**, Lat. *Penna S. Johannis*, or *Pinna in Veſtinis*, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples* a Biſhop's See under *Chieti* or *Theato*; the Biſhoprick whereof hath been united to that of *Atti*. We have the Synodical Ordinances of *Penna* publiſh'd in 1585. *Pliny* ſpeaks of this City, and *Silius Italicus*, *lib.* 8.

PENNAFIEL or **PENAFIEL**, Lat. *Penna fidelis*, a City of *Spain* in *Old-Caſtile*, which ſtands near to the *Duero* within ſix Leagues of *Valadolid*, where a Council was held in 1302.

PENON DE VELEZ, a Fortreſs belonging to the King of *Spain* on the Coaſt of *Barbary* bewixt, *Tetuan* and *Alcudia*, 62 *Engliſh* miles from either. It ſtands between two Mountains on the edge of a fair Plain. The Inhabitants live by fiſhing and piracy, the Caſtle is built upon a Rock in the Sea.

PENRISE, a Market-Town of *Swanſey* Hundred in the S. W. of *Glamorganſhire*, 155 miles from *London*.

PENRITH, a Market-Town of note in *Cumberland* ſtands near the River *Eden*, which parts it from *Weſtmorland*. 'Tis large and well built, inhabited by a great many Tanners. This Town is 214 miles from *London*.

PENRYN, a Market and Borough Town of *Kirrier* Hundred in *Cornwall*. It lies upon a ſmall River which falls three miles off into the mouth of the *Falc*, and with it into the Channel. It's 219 miles from *London*.

PENSFORD, a Market Town of *Chewe* Hundred in the North of *Somerſetſhire*, 94 miles from *London*.

PENSYLVANIA, a Country lying upon the Continent of Northern *America*, from the 43d. to the 40th. Degree of the Northern Lat. The Propriety and Government of this Country was given by King *Charles* II. to *William Pen*, Eſq; in Conſideration of the Merit and Services of Sir *William Pen* his Father, as appears by his Majeſty's Grant, dated *April* the 2d. 1681. As to the Soil of the Country, though different, 'tis generally good: The Air is ſweet and clear, and the Waters wholeſome. The former part of the Winter is generally milder than in *England*; but from *December* to *March*, there are ſometimes ſharp Froſts, though for the moſt part accompany'd with a clear Sky. The Product of the Country in Vegetables, is the black Walnut, Cedar, Cypreſs, Cheſnut, Poplar, Gum-wood, Hickery, Saſſafras, Aſh, Beech, and Oak of divers ſorts. The Fruits growing in the Woods, are, the white and black Mulberry, Cheſnut, Wallnut, Plums, Strawberries, Cranberries, Hurtleberries, and Grapes of ſeveral Kinds, ſome of 'em little inferiour to the Frontiniack. The Artificial Product of the Country, is Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peaſe, and Beans, and almoſt all ſorts of Herbs and Roots that our Gardens in *England* uſually bring forth. The Living Creatures are, the Elk, as big as a ſmall Ox, Deer bigger than ours, Bever, Racoon, Rabbits, Squirrels, *&c.* The Land-Fowl, are Turkeys, of a very large ſize, Pheſants, Heath-Birds, Pidgeons, and Partridges in abundance. The Wild-Fowl is much of the ſame kind with ours, and as good. There is likewiſe ſtore of Fiſh in the Sea and Rivers. The Country affords ſeveral Plants conſiderable for Medicine, Beauty, and Scent. The Natives are generally Tall, and well Proportion'd, but of a ſwarthy Complexion. Their Temper is very Hoſpitable and Civil. They believe a God, and the Immortality of the Soul, affirming, that *a Great King made 'em, who dwells in a Glorious Country to the Southward, and that the Souls of the Good ſhall go thither and live happily after Death.* Their Government is Monarchical, and Hereditary, but the Succeſſion is govern'd by the Pedigree on the Mother's ſide; for Inſtance, The Children of the preſent Kings will not ſucceed, but their Brothers by the Mother, or the Male Children of their Siſters, for no Woman Inherits. The Engliſh, upon their ſettling there under Mr. *Pen*, purchas'd their Lands of the Indian Princes, who made a League with them. Thoſe that have a mind to be further inform'd concerning the Product and Cuſtoms of this Country, and the Improvement of the Plantation, may conſult the Account publiſh'd by Mr. *Pen*, in 1683. and inſerted in a Book, call'd, *The Preſent State of his Majeſty's Iſles and Territories in* America, Printed in the Year 1687. All that I ſhall add is, That the Planted Part of the Province is caſt into Six Counties, *viz. Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Cheſter*, *Newcaſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, containing, in 1683, about 4000 People. *Philadelphia* is the Metropolis of the Country.

PENTAPOLIS, that is to ſay, the Country of five Cities. This name was given to the *Pentapolis* of *Syria*, where were thoſe five infamous Cities *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Adma*, *Zeboim* and *Segor*, burnt by fire from Heaven, for the Sins of the Inhabitants. Beſides this, there was alſo a *Pentapolis* in *Libya*, which comprehended *Berenice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Cyrene* and *Apollonia* ; and one in *Italy*, that took in *Arimini*. *Piſauro*, *Ancona*, *Oſmo* and *Vocona*.

PENTATEUCH, that is, five Volumes, being the name given by the *Greeks* to the five Books of *Moſes*.

PENTATHLON, an Exerciſe among the *Greeks*, which took in five ſorts of Plays or Combats, to wit, Running, Leaping, throwing of the Quoit, hurling of the Javelin, Boxing and Wreſtling. The Latins call it *Quinquertium*. There was a Reward propos'd for the Conquerors in each play, but he that won the Victory in the *Pentathlon*, receiv'd chiefly a Palm put into his Hand, and then the Herald publiſh'd his Name and Praiſes with a loud voice, and afterwards had a Crown beſtowed upon him of great value. *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 5. *Pollux*, *l.* 3. *c.* 30.

PENTECOST, a Feaſt celebrated by the *Jews* fifty days after the Paſſover, purſuant to God's command, as ſet down in the 23d Chapter of *Leviticus* ; this word comes from the Greek πεντεκοςὴ which ſignifies Fifty ; which day, among the Chriſtians, is that of the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Apoſtles. It's believed the Houſe where the Holy Spirit deſcended upon them, was that of *Mary*, the Mother of *Mark* the Diſciple, and Companion of *Paul* and *Barnabas*. It was the place where Chriſt kept his laſt Paſſover, and inſtituted the Lord's Supper ; where he appear'd to his Diſciples on the day of his Reſurrection; and again eight days after, and where St. *Peter* came to find the Faithful aſſembled together after his going out of the Priſon, from which the Angel brought him. The Empreſs *Helena* built there the Church of S. *Sion*, which was the faireſt in *Jeruſalem*. And St. *Jerom* ſaith, The Pillar was ſet there to which our Lord was ty'd during his being ſcourg'd. The *Moors* ruin'd it in the Year 1460, and having been repair'd by the liberalities of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, it was deſtroy'd a ſecond time by the ſame Infidels a few years after, inſomuch that there is nothing to be ſeen but ſome few Ruines of that ſtately Structure. *Le Pere Giry*, *des Myſteres de l' Egliſe*. The *Jews* call the Pentecoſt alſo the Feaſt of Weeks, becauſe it is kept at the ſeven Weeks end after Eaſter ; which, beſides in Scripture is called *The day of Firſt-fruits*, for that on that day they offered their Firſt-Fruits in the Temple. It's moreover term'd, The day of the Harveſt, for that they began then to cut down their Corn. The *Jews* celebrate this Feaſt for two days, as that of the Paſſover ; that is, they do no manner of Work or Buſineſs for that time. *R. Leo de Modena* reports, That it is a Tradition among the *Jews*, that the Law was given them on that day upon *Mount Sinai*, wherefore they uſe to adorn their Synagogues and Bedchambers, and alſo their Houſes with Roſes and Flowers made up into Crowns and Bundles. *R. Leo de Modena. Cerem. Jud. p.* 3. *c.* 4. Father *Simon*, in his *Supplement to the Jewiſh Ceremonies*, compares the Chriſtian Pentecoſt with the Jewiſh, and obſerves, that as God gave the Iſraelites the Law upon *Mount Sinai*, which appear'd all on Fire upon this Day ; ſo the Apoſtles receiv'd the New or Evangelical Law upon the ſame Day, being fill'd with the Holy Ghoſt, whoſe Deſcent upon 'em was accompany'd with a great Noiſe. He obſerves likewiſe, that the Solemnity of the Chriſtian Pentecoſt is kept in Honour of the Goſpel, as the Jewiſh was out of regard to the Law.

PENTECOSTARION, the *Greeks* give this name to one of their Eccleſiaſtical Books that contains the Office for the Church from *Eaſter-Day* till the eighth day after *Pentecoſt*, which is by them called the *Sunday of all the Saints*: And this Book has been thus called becauſe of the *Pentecoſt*. *Leo Allat*. *Dans ſa*. 1. *diſſert. ſur les livres Eccleſiaſtiques des Grecs*.

PENTHEUS, was a Prince of *Thebes*, who laugh'd at the Ceremonies uſed at the Feaſts conſecrated to *Bacchus*. This Deity willing to be reveng'd on him, tranſported *Agave* the Daughter of King *Cadmus*, and the Mother of this *Pentheus* with ſuch a fury, that being in company with the *Menades*, and taking him to be a Wild-Boar, ſhe ſlew him. *Ovid.l.* 3. *Met.*

PENTHESILEA, a Queen of the *Amazons*, ſucceeded *Orithyia*. She carried ſuccors to the *Trojans*, and after having given noble proofs of her Bravery, was kill'd by *Achilles*. *Pliny* ſaith, It was ſhe that invented the Battle-ax *Pliny l.* 7. *c* 56.

PENTLAND FIRTH, Lat. *Mare pictícum*, that part of the North-Sea which runs betwixt the County of *Cathneſs* in the North of *Scotland*, and the Iſlands of *Orkney*, being about 24 miles broad. The Tide here runs ſo ſtrong, that it carries over Skiffs or ſmall Ships in two hours time, tho there be no Wind. It's ſaid to take its name from the total Shipwrack of a *Pictiſh* Fleet, after they had been repulſed by the Inhabitants of *Cathneſs* on one ſide, and thoſe of *Orkney* on the other, the Veſſels being ſwallowed in Whirl-pools occaſioned here by the meeting of contrary Tides from the *Deucalidon* and *German* Sea, and the Rocks of the Iſlands which lie here thick, and repell this continually raging Sea with great force, whence the *Orkney* Men have a ſaying, That every Crag-Lugg makes a new Tide, which meet together with ſo much violence, even in the calmeſt Weather, as that the Water ſeems to reach the Clouds, and the whole Ocean looks as cover'd with Froth ; but in a ſtorm there is nothing ſo dreadful to behold, the very Fiſh and Sea-Calves being often daſh'd to pieces againſt the Rocks ; but there are two certain times when this tempeſtuous Firth may be ſafely paſs'd, *viz* at Ebb or high Tide, tho then alſo there are ſome ſmall Whirls dangerous for little Veſſels, but the Mariners are ſo well acquainted with them, that they either avoid them, or provide ſomething to throw into them, and while that is ſinking they paſs them without any hazard. *Buch. Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.*

PENZANCE, a Market-Town and Haven of *Penwith* Hundred in the N. E. parts of *Cornwall*. It ſtands on the Weſt ſide of *Mounts Bay* over againſt *Market Jew*, on the other ſide, and near unto it you will find the *Main Amber* of which in its proper place It's 201 miles from *London*.

PEPIN, ſurnamed the *Short* or *Little*, King of *France*, the firſt of the ſecond Race of the *French Monarchs*, was the Son of *Charles Martell*, and Brother of *Carloman*. The two Brothers divided the Government between them after the death of their Father, but *Carloman* retiring afterwards into *Italy*, *Pepin* remain'd ſole manager, and carried his deſign farther ; and in ſhort, ſeeing that all people concurr'd to ſet the Crown upon his Head, and to dethrone *Childerick* III. who was a Prince without Wit or Courage, he called a Parliament that he might have their conſent, which was unanimouſly granted him, and in the mean time deputed *Bouchard* Biſhop of *Virtzburg*, and *Fulrad* Abbot of St. *Denys*, and Chaplain to the Prince, to go to *Rome*, in order to be inform'd of Pope *Zachary*, Who was the worthieſt to be on the Throne, he who took no care of the Affairs of the Kingdom, or he who by his Prudence and Valour govern'd it wiſely, and kept it from the Oppreſſions of the Enemy. *Zachary*, who ſtood in need of *Pepin*'s Forces, fail'd not to declare in his favour. This anſwer being related in *France*, the Biſhops who where aſſembled at *Soiſſons* with *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, having the ſuffrage and univerſal conſent of the Grandees and People, Crown'd King *Pepin* on the firſt of *May* in 752. At the ſame time *Childerick* was depos'd, and afterwards put into a Monaſtery. After the performance of this Ceremony, the new King put a ſtop to the revolt of his Brother *Griphon*, and took *Vannes*, and ſubdued all that Country. Pope *Stephen* II. who ſucceeded *Zachary*, finding himſelf extreamly incommoded by the *Lombards*, had recourſe to *Pepin*, whom he came into *France* to ſee. The King receiv'd him at the Caſtle of *Poictiers* near *Vitri* in *Parthois*, and ſent him to the Abby of St. *Denys* ; and ſometime after this Pope anointed and crown'd him, with his two Sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, at *Ferrieres*, *July* 28. 754. Next year *Pepin* went into *Italy*, and having forc'd *Aiſtulphus* King of the *Lombards*, to give up all that he had taken from the Church of *Rome*, he returned into *France*, and ſent back Pope *Stephen* into *Italy* ; but the *Lombards* failing to keep their words, the King repaſs'd the *Alps* in 756, and conſtrained them to give all manner of ſatisfaction to the Pope of *Rome* ; being come back into *France*, he ſpent the reſt of his life in making War upon the *Saxons*, and upon *Gaifre*, or *Waifer* Duke of *Aquitain*; whom he defeated ſix or ſeven times, till the year 768, that this Prince being kill'd by his own Subjects, the King remain'd Maſter of all his Dominions. Some time after, having been aſſaulted with a Fever at *Saintes*, he was carried to *Poictiers*, to *Tours* and St. *Denys*, where he died of a kind of a Dropſie, the 24th of *September*, in the ſame Year, aged 54 ; having reigned after his Coronation by the Pope ſixteen Years, four Months, and twenty four days. *Du Bouchet*, *orig. de la Maiſ. de France*. *S. Martha*. *l.* 7. *Hiſt. Geneal. de la Maiſon de Franc.* &c.

PEPIN I. of that name King of *Aquitain*, was the ſecond Son of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and of *Ermengarda*, made King of. *Aquitain* in 817, was afterwards head of the Conſpiracies againſt his Father in 830 and 33. He died *December* 13. or *January*, as ſome would have it, in the Year 838, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of St *Radegonda* in *Poictiers*.

PEPIN II. King of *Aquitain*, ſucceeded his Father in his Dominions ; he conducted ſome Troops to *Lotharius* I. his Uncle, and ſerv'd him at the Battle of *Fontenay* in *Auxerrois June* 25. in the Year 841, and was afterwards taken by *Sanchus* Count of *Gaſcony*, who ſent him to *Charles the Bald* his Uncle, who put him into a Monaſtery ; two years after which he found a way to eſcape, and join'd himſelf to the *Normans*, living according to their Faſhion, for he plunder'd *Poictiers* and ſeveral other places in 857, but the *Aquitains* fell upon him, and having made him Priſoner, deliver'd him to the French ; who condemn'd him as a Traytor to his Country, and to Chriſtianity, and ſo was put to death in 864. *Les Annales de S. Bertin & de Fulde*, *Nitard. Reginon*, &c.

PEPIN, King of *Italy.* was the Son of *Charlemaign* and *Hildegarda* his ſecond Wife, born in the Year 777. The King his Father carried him to *Rome*, where he was baptiz'd, and receiv'd the name of *Carloman* ; which Pope *Adrian* I. changed into that of *Pepin*, when crowning him King of the *Lombards*, *April* 15. on *Eaſter-day*, in the Year 781. He afterwards, on divers occaſions,gave proof of his Courage and Bravery. In 799 he beat the *Huns* or *Avarois*, and ſubdued *Grimoald* Duke of *Beneventum*, and died at *Milan* the 8th. of *July*, in the Year 810. *Les Annales des S. Bertin, de Metz & de Fuldes.*

PEPIN, ſurnamed *the Fat*, Mayor of the *Palace* in *France*, was the Son of *Anchiſes*, and Grandſon of S. *Arnold*, afterwards Biſhop of *Metz.* He began to govern in *Auſtraſia*, and was vanquiſh'd in the Year 681, by *Ebroin* ; but in 687 he defeated King *Thierri*, and acted his part ſo well, that he had all the Authority in the two Kingdoms, under *Clovis* III. *Childebert* and *Dagobert* III. and it muſt be confeſs'd, he was worthy of the Empire of the *Franks.* He gained ſeveral Battles againſt *Berthairus* in 691, *Radbord* Duke of *Freezland* in 707 ; *Wiler* Duke of *Suabia*, whom he defeated in 709, and in 712. He died *December* 16, in 714, in the Caſtle of *Jopil* upon the *Meuſe*, near unto *Liege.* He had had two Wives, *Plectruda*, by whom he had *Drogon* or *Dreux* of *Champagne*, *Grimoald* Mayor of the *Palace*, and *Sylvinus* a Monk ; and *Alpaida* the Mother of *Charles Martell*, and *Childebrand* the Head of the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France. Aimon. cap.* 48. *du Boucher. St. Marthe Adrian Valois, &c.*

PEPIN, ſurnamed *De Landen*, the place of his Birth, was the Son of Duke *Carloman*, and Grandſon of *Charles* Count of *Hesbay*, in the Country of *Leige.* He ſhared in the Sovereign Power with S. *Arnold*, Duke of *Auſtraſia*, under the Reign of *Dagobert*, and was afterwards Mayor of the *Palace* to King *Sigebert.* He married *Itta*, called in the Annals of *Metz*, *Juberta*, Daughter to *Modoal*, Biſhop of *Metz*, by whom he had *Grimoald*, who ſucceeded him in the Dignity of Mayor of the *Palace*, and who alſo would have his Son *Childebert* crowned, after the death of *Sigebert* King of *Auſtraſia* ; but *Clovis* II. put *Grimoald* and his Son to death. This ſame *Pepin* had alſo two Daughters, to wit, *Begga*, the Wife of *Auſigiſus*, the Father of *Pepin the Fat*, or *de Herſtall*, and *Gertruda*, Abbeſs and Foundreſs, together with her Mother *Itta*, of the Monaſtery of *Nivelle.* He died in the Year 647. *Annales de Metz.*

PEPUZIANS, Hereticks that came from the *Montaniſts*, whoſe Errors they followed, taking their name from a Town in *Phrygia*, called *Pepuza*, which they named *Jeruſalem*, whither they invited all Men to preſent themſelves. The Women were Biſhops and Prieſts among them. They appear'd in the Second Age. *S. Epiphanius Hær.* 49. *S. Auguſtin de Hær. c.* 27. *Euſebius, lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Baronius, A. C.* 173.

PEQUIN, PEKIN, or **PECHELI**, a Province of *China*, and one of the principal of that Kingdom, with a City of the ſame name, the Capital of the Kingdom. This Province hath that of *Leaotum*, and the Gulf of *Nanquin* to the E. *Xenſi* to the W. *Homoan* and *Xantung* to the S. and to the N. the Mountains and Wall that ſeparates it from *Tartary.* The City of *Pequin* is the Capital of all *China*, ſince the Year 1404; ſtands thirty Leagues from the great Wall, in a Country ill manur'd, very famous for the Palace of its Kings, its Grandeur, Buildings and number of Inhabitants; the *Tartars* waſted it very much during their Conqueſt of *China*, but is daily repair'd. The other Towns of this Province are *Paoting*, *Hokien*, *Chinting*, *Xunta*, *Quanping*, *Taming*, *Junping*, with 135 leſſer Cities, which contain 418989 Families. *Martin Martini Athl. Sinac.*

PERA, a Town ſituate upon an Hill near unto the City of *Galata*, and is ſeparated from it only by ſome Church-Yards, wherein live ſeveral *Roman Catholicks* and *Greeks* of Quality, and where the Chriſtian Embaſſadors lodge, except thoſe of the Emperor, King of *Poland*, and the Republick of *Raguſa*, who live at *Conſtantinople.* The French Embaſſador has here a great Palace, which is called *the King's Houſe*, and overlooks the Port, and the Grand Signior's Seraglio, that ſtands over againſt it on the other ſide of the Canal. Below *Pera* ſtands a little Town, called *Tophana*, which is the place where the Cannon and Artillery is caſt. *Galata*, *Pera*, and *Tophana*, form as it were an *Amphiteatre*, from whence may be ſeen all the Ships in the Road, and the ſtatelieſt Buildings of *Conſtantinople.* M. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PERALDUS (*William*) Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, or, as ſome ſay, Suffragan to that Archbiſhoprick, was much eſteem'd in the XIIIth. Century. He was a Monk of the Order of S. *Dominick*, and wrote that extraordinary fine Book, called *Summa Virtutum & Vitiorum*, which has been often reprinted, and is Abridg'd by *Jacobus de Voragine.* He is ſaid likewiſe to write the following Tracts, *viz. De Religioſorum Eruditione. Sermones de Tempore. De Sanctis, &c. Severt. de Epiſcopis Lugdunenſibus. p.* 266, 267. *S. Marthe Gal. Chriſti. T.* 1. *P.* 321. *Poſſevin Appar. Sacr.*

PERCHE, *le* **PERCHE**, Lat. *Perticus*, a Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, lying between *Chartrain*, which is to the Eaſt of it; *Vendomois* and *Dunois* to the South ; *Maine* to the Weſt, and *Normandy* to the North. It's Inhabitants were called *Aulerci Diablintes* by *Cæſar*, and are not the ſame as thoſe named *Unelli* or *Venelli*, as ſome have believed, theſe laſt being in the Dioceſs of *Coutance*, which *F. Briel* and ſeveral other Geographers have very well obſerv'd. It's divided into the *Lower* and *Higher Perche* ; the *Higher* is properly the Earldom, the *Lower* called *le Perche Gouet*, from the name of the ancient Lords of it. Others divide again the Country into *Terre Francoiſe*, *Grand Perche*, *Perche Gouet*, and *Terres Demembrees.* The *Grand Perche* contains *Nogent* , *le Retrou* , *Mortagne*, *Belleſme*, *la Pierriere* ; the Baronies of *la Loup*, *Illiers*, *Courviller* and *Pontgoin*, which belongs to the Biſhop of *Chartres*, who, together with the Biſhop of *Sees*, have almoſt all this Country in their Dioceſſes. *Le Perche Gouet* hath five ancient Baronies, *Autun*, *Monmirail*, *Alluye*, *Bazoche* and *Brou. La Terre Francoiſe* takes in the Juriſdiction of *la Tour Griſe* upon the River of *Aure*, overagainſt *Verneuil* in *Normandy. Les Terres Demembrees* contain *Timerais*, with the City of *Chaſteau-Neuf*, and the Principality of *Senonches. Le Perche* is about eighteen or twenty Leagues in length, and almoſt as many broad. The *Eure*, the *Loire*, the *Haiſne*, and the *Aure*, have their riſe in it. The Land is fruitful for Corn, Meadow, and Paſturage, has divers Manufacturies, as Serges, Cloth, Leather, eſpecially at *Nogent* ; belongs to the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Paris* ; and as to the *Finances* depends upon the Generality of *Orleans* and *Alenzon. La Perche* had formerly Earls of its own, the moſt ancient that we know of being *Angombert*, or *Albert*, who lived in the Ninth Age, in the time of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* ; but its Lands were afterwards reunited to the Crown in the Reign of *Lewis* VIII. and S. *Lovis.* They were beſtowed upon *Charles* of *France*, the Son of *Philip the Hardy*, and Father to King *Philip de Valois*, and *Charles de Valois* II. of that name, Count of *Alenzon*, *du Perche, &c.* He left *Peter* behind him, who had *John* I. the Father of *John* II. the Father of *Renatus*, whoſe Son was *Charles* Duke of *Alenzon*, Count of *Perche, &c.* This laſt died at *Lyons*, *April* 11, in the Year 1525, at his return from the Battle of *Pavia*, and ſo *le Perche* was again reunited to the Crown. *Giles Bry, Sieur de la Clergerie Hiſt. du Perche. Sanſon. Rem. ſur l'Ant. Gaul. & aux verites Geog. &c.*

PERCIVALE (Sir *John*,) Baronet, of *Burton*, in the County of *Corke*, in *Ireland.* This Family is ſaid to come in with the Conqueror, and to derive from a Place in *Normandy*, call'd *Perchivale.* It has ſpread into ſeveral Counties of *England*; and one Branch of it, for ſome Hundreds of Years, ſettled at *North Weſton*, in the County of *Sommerſet*, where it continued, till in the Year 1692, *Thomas Percivale*, Eſq; died, leaving only *Anne*, his Daughter and Heir. *Thomas Percivale*, Second Brother of *Edmond*, Lord of the Mannor of *North Weſton*, was, in the time of King *Edward* VI. ſeated at *Sydenham*, near *Bridgewater*, in the ſame County. This Eſtate coming to him by his Intermarriage with *Alice*, Daughter of *William*, and Siſter and Heir to *John Cave*, of *Sydenham*, Eſq; *Richard Percivale*, the Son of *George*, was this *Thomas*'s Great Grandſon and Heir, and in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was Secretary to Sir *Robert Cecil*, then Secretary of State. Afterwards, Sir *Robert* being made Earl of *Salisbury*, and Maſter of the Court of Wards, *Richard Percivale* was made a principal Officer under him, and for his Skill in the Affairs of that Court, was Recommended by King *James* I's Privy-Council, for the ſame Imployment in *Ireland*, when the Court of Wards was ſet up there. Upon this Occaſion, the Family was tranſplanted into *Ireland*, where they have ſince flouriſhed, *Philip* the Son of the ſaid *Richard* being Knighted, and *John* the Son of Sir *Philip*, made a Baronet of *Ireland*, in the 14th. of *Charles* II. As for their Abilities and Fortunes, they were both conſiderable: Sir *John* left Sir *John*, who died young, leaving the preſent Sir *John* his Heir, in his Minority ; who by the Progreſſes he has already made, gives a fair Expectation of coming up to the Credit of his Anceſtors. He bears (with the Arms of *Ulſter*) Argent, on a Chief, indented Gules, Three Croſſes Form of the Field.

PERCOP, or **PERECOPS.** Vid. the *Tartars* of *Perecops*, on the *Crimea.*

PERCUNUS, a Deity of the ancient Inhabitants of *Pruſſia*, in honour of whom they always kept a Fire of Oak, which, if the Prieſt, whom in their Language they called *Waidelotte*, who had the care of that Fire, ſuffered through his negligence to go out, he was to be puniſhed with death. Theſe Idolatrous People believed, That when it thunder'd, it was their Grand Prieſt called *Krive*, entertaining himſelf with their God *Percunus* ; and in this Opinion they fell down to the Earth to adore that Deity, asking of him ſeaſonable Weather to make their Grounds fruitful. *Hartſnoch. Diſſert.* 10. *de cultu deorum Pruſſ.*

PERCY, an Ancient and Noble Family which deriv'd its deſcent from *Mainfred de Percie*, who came out of *Denmark* into *Normandy* before the Adventure of the famous *Rollo* thither. *William* and *Serlo de Percy*, accompained the Conqueror into *England*; and *William* being one of his Barons, and much belov'd by him, obtain'd vaſt Poſſeſſions in this Realm, eſpecially in *Lincolnſhire* and *Yorkſhire*, in the firſt whereof he had 32, and in the other 86 Lordſhips. *William* his Grandſon dying without Iſſue Male, *Agnes* his Daughter married *Joſceline de Lovaine*, upon condition that he and his Poſterity would either aſſume the Sirname of *Percy*, or bear the *Percy*'s Arms, relinquiſhing his own, and he aſſented to the former. This Family render'd it ſelf very famous for the great Services it did upon ſeveral occaſions againſt the *Scots* and French, in conſideration of which, *Henry Percy* was at the Coronation of *Richard* the IId. advanc'd to the dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, with a ſpecial Grant, that the Lands of which he then ſtood ſeiz'd, or did afterward purchaſe, ſhould be held *Sub honore comitiali*, and as parcel of his Earldom. In 2 *R*. II. he entr'd *Scotland* with the Earl of *Nottingham*, and won the Town of *Berwick*. In 7 *R*. II. to be reveng'd of the frequent incurſions the *Scots* made into *Northumberland*, he enter'd and waſted their Borders, but had this misfortune, that they by corrupting the Deputy Governour made 'emſelves Maſters of *Berwick*, which the Duke of *Lancaſter*, upon a former grudge to the Earl, made ſuch advantage of, that he prevail'd with the Parliament to pronounce Sentence of death, and loſs of Eſtate againſt him; but the King remitted the Execution of this ſevere Sentence; whereupon the Earl laying Siege to *Berwick*, had it ſurrender'd to him in conſideration of 2000 Marks He was join'd in Commiſſion with the Biſhop of *Durham*, *&c.* to treat of Peace, and require ſatisfaction of the *Scots* for Injuries done to the *Engliſh*, and ſoon after made Commiſſioner for receiving twenty four thouſand Marks in full conſideration of a hundred thouſand Marks due for the Ranſome of their King *David*. But in 21 *Richard* II. upon information, that he and his Son *Henry*, commonly called *Hot Spur*, had ſpoke ſome Seditious Words, he was ſent for out of the North, and neglecting to appear, was baniſh'd; whereupon he fled into *Scotland*, where he ſtay'd till the Duke of *Lancaſter* landed at *Ravenſpur* in *Yorkſhire*, whither he came to join him. The Duke being declar'd King by the name of *Henry* the IVth. in conſideration of the Earl's Merits he made him Conſtable of *England* for life, gave him the Iſle of *Man*, and made him General Warden of the Weſt Marches towards *Scotland*, and the next Year conſtituted him one of the Commiſſioners to treat of a Marriage for *Blanch*, his eldeſt Daughter, with *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, eldeſt Son to *Rupert* King of the *Romans*. In 3. *H*. IV. the *Scots* invading *England*, this Earl and his Valiant Son, having then the Earl of *Dunbar* with 'em, who had deſerted his Countrymen, fought 'em at *Halidown Hill*, and obtain'd a ſignal Victory, and took the Earl of *Douglas*, General of the *Scotch* Army Priſoner. But the next year, demanding money that was due to him for the Wardenſhip of the Marches, and being diſſatisfied at the Anſwer made him, his ſtout Son *Henry* took up Arms and was kill'd in *Shrewsbury* Battle ſoon after. The Earl hearing of his Death, diſavowed his Rebellion, and ſubmitted to the King, whereupon he was pardoned for Life, but committed to ſafe Cuſtody until reſtor'd, in the Sixth of *Henry* the IVth. to all his Poſſeſſions. But the Death of his Son, notwithſtanding this Favour, ſtuck ſo upon his ſtomach, that taking advantage of the Diſcontents of *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl Marſhal, and *Richard Scrope*, Archbiſhop of *York*, he joined with them in their Riſing; who failing in their Attempts, the King march'd againſt him, and forced him to flee into *Scotland*; whence he came into *Wales*; and returning thence into *Yorkſhire*, cauſed Proclamations to be iſſued out, That whoſoever deſired Liberty ſhould take up Arms, and follow him. Sir *Thomas Rokesby*, then Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, met and fought him and his Adherents, at *Bramham* Moor, near *Haſlwood*, and the Earl being ſlain in the Battle, they cut off his Head, and ſent it to *London*, to be ſet on the Bridge, and quartered his Body, ſending one part to *London*, one to *Lincoln*, the third to be hung up at *Berwick* upon *Twede*, and the fourth at *New-caſtle* upon *Tine*; but were all afterwards taken down, and by the King's ſpecial Order delivered to his Friends, to be ſolemnly buried. This great Earl had by his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Nevil*, Siſter to *Ralph*, firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*, three Sons, *Henry*, *Thomas*, and *Ralph*; *Henry*, ſpoken of before, received the Order of Knighthood when his Father was made Earl, and in 8 *Rich.* IId. was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners for guarding the Marches towards *Scotland*, wherein he was ſo active that he was call'd in deriſion *Hot-ſpur*. In 11 *Rich.* IId. he was ſent to Sea againſt the *French*, and returned with much Honour, and the ſame year encountred the *Scots* near *Zalſtone*, toward *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, ſlew the Earl *Douglas* with his own hand, and mortally wounded the Earl of *Murray*; but preſſing too forward, was at length taken Priſoner by the Earl of *Dunbar*, together with his Brother *Ralph*, and carried into *Scotland*, but was ſoon ſet at Liberty, and imploy'd in Places of great Truſt by *Richard* II. until the Duke of *Lancaſter* obtained the Town. In the third of this King's Reign, he was with his Father in that memorable Battle againſt the *Scots* at *Halidown Hill*, where the *Engliſh* obtain'd a ſignal Victory; but being *Henry*'s implacable Enemy, for the Reaſons above-mention'd, and at the Sollicitation of his Uncle, *Thomas Percy*, Earl of *Worceſter*, he made uſe of ſeveral ſpecious Pretences to draw People to him, and raiſed Men in the Marches of *Scotland*, under colour of advancing into that Kingdom. The King having judiciouſly made anſwer by circular Letters to all the pretended Grievances, marched againſt him; when near *Shrewsbury*, *Hot-ſpur* hearing of his Approach, made a Stand, and encouraged his Soldiers thus; *Stand to it valiantly, for this Day will either advance us all, if we conquer; or free us from the King's power, if we be overcome; it being more honourable to fall in Battle for the publick good, than after the Fight to die by the Sentence of an Enemy.* Having thus heartned his Army, which conſiſted of 14000 choice Men, and taken the Advantage of the Ground, the King ſent him the Abbot of *Shrewsbury*, with an Offer of Pardon in caſe he would lay down his Arms. Whereupon he ſent his Uncle *Percy*, Earl of *Worceſter*, to acquaint him with the Cauſe of their hoſtile Appearance, and to require effectual Satisfaction. It's ſaid the King did aſſent to whatſoever was reaſonable, and ſtooped farther than became his royal Dignity; but that the Earl, when he returned, miſrepreſented his Expreſſions, and exaſperated his Nephew to fight. The Battle began upon the Eve of S. *Mary Magdalen*, *An.* 1403. and was fought with extraordinary Courage on both Sides; inſomuch that many of the Royaliſts forſook the Field, ſuppoſing the King had been ſlain. For *Hot-ſpur* and the Earl of *Douglas*, both whoſe Valours were beyond Expreſſion, bent all their Aim againſt the King's Perſon, and with their Swords and Lances made furiouſly towards him, which the Earl of *Dunbar* perceiving, withdrew him from his Station, and ſo ſaved his Life. For they ſlew his Standard-bearer, with all that were with him. And, enraged that they miſſed himſelf, deſperately charged into the midſt of the Enemy, where *Hot-ſpur* fell, and *Dowglas* with the Earl of *Worceſter*, were taken Priſoners, which occaſioned the total Rout of their Party. *Henry*, his Son, was reſtored to his Honour and Inheritance by King *Henry* V. and he and the ſucceeding Earls continued in great Favour with their Princes until the twelfth of Queen *Elizabeth*, that *Thomas*, the then Earl, accuſed of being privy to the intended Marriage of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* with the Duke of *Norfolk*, and exaſperated, that a Mine of Copper found in his Land, was adjudged Mine-royal, he joined the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and publiſhed Proclamations, in the Queen's name, commanding the People to put themſelves in Arms, for the defence of her Majeſty's Perſon, pretending ſometimes that what they did was with the advice and conſent of the Nobility of the Realm, and ſometimes that they did it for Conſcience ſake, to reform Religion, leſt otherwiſe foreign Princes ſhould undertake it, to the great danger of the Kingdom. Having got a good Number together, they marched to *Durham* with Banners diſplayed, wherein were Croſſes with the five Wounds of Chriſt. After ſeveral Marches from Place to Place, they came to *Clifford-moor*, near *Wetherby* in *Yorkſhire*, and ſoon after beſieged *Bernard-Caſtle* with Two Thouſand Horſe and Five Thouſand Foot, and took it in eleven days time. But the Earl of *Suſſex*, Preſident of the North, with divers other Lords, having raiſed great Forces, and advancing towards them, they fled into *Scotland*; whereupon being proceeded againſt according to Law, they were convicted of Treaſon, and the Conviction confirmed in the following Parliament 13 *Eliz.* The Vice-roy of *Scotland* having found out the unfortunate Earl of *Northumberland*, lurking amongſt the Border-robbers, ſent him Priſoner to *Lochlevin*, after which, *viz.* 14 *Eliz.* he was by the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent of *Scotland*, delivered up to the Lord *Hunſdon*, Governour of *Berwick*, and on the 22d. of *Auguſt*, beheaded at *York*, leaving no Iſſue male. Sir *Henry Percy*, his younger Brother, was, by virtue of an Entail made by Queen *Mary*, ſummoned to Parliament as Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 18 *Eliz.* but being impriſoned in the Tower of *London*, upon Suſpicion of conſpiring with the Lords *Paget*, *Throgmorton* and the *Guiſian* Party, for an Invaſion of *England*, to reſcue the Queen of *Scots*, he was found dead in his Bed, being ſhot with Bullets into his left-ſide with a Piſtol, which Fact the Coroner's Inqueſt did lay upon himſelf, as deſparing of his Condition, having endeavoured to corrupt his Keeper, but without Succeſs. *Henry*, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, in 31 *Eliz.* when the *Spaniſh* Armado threatned an Invaſion, put himſelf in the Queen's Fleet, and was by her made Knight of the Garter, and afterwards became one of the Lords of the Privy-council to King *James*, and Captain of the Penſioners, until 1606, 3 *Jacobi*, being brought into the Star-chamber, and there convicted of Miſpriſon of Treaſon, for admitting *Thomas Percy*, his Kinſman, who afterwards became one of the Powder-Traitors, to be a Gentleman-penſioner, knowing him to be a Recuſant, and not adminiſtring to him the Oath of Supremacy, he was fined in the Sum of 30000 *li.* removed from the Truſt of a Privy-councellor, and ſent Priſoner to the Tower, there to remain during Life; but was ſet at Liberty in 1621, 19 *Jac.* After which, in 4 *Car.* I. he obtained a Confirmation to himſelf and heirs male of his Body, of the Title and Dignity of Baron of *Percy*, &c. His Son *Algernon* ſucceeding him, was made Knight of the Garter by King *Charles* I Lord high Admiral of *England*, and in the Fifteenth of that Reign, made Captain General of the Army then raiſed by the King, upon his Expedition into *Scotland*; but declined that Service for want of Health as it was ſaid. His Son *Joſcelin* ſucceeded him in his Lands and Honours, and took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Third Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*; his ſecond Wife, was Daughter and Coheir to *Francis* Earl of *Chicheſter*, by whom he had a Son and two Daughters. He died at *Turin*, in *Piedmont*, 21 *Maii*, *Anno* 1670. None of his Children ſurviving him but *Elizabeth*. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

PERDICCAS, the firſt of that Name, King of *Macedonia*, was an enterprizing, and conſiderable Prince; ſucceeded in the year of the World 3341, to *Thurmas*, or *Thurimas*, and reigned 48 years. It's ſaid, that at his Death, he ordered his Son *Argeus* to cauſe him to be buried in a Tomb he had made choice of; adding, that as long as the Bones of his Succeſſors ſhould be laid there, the Crown ſhould continue in their Family, which was in the 3389 year of the World. *Juſtin* ſaith, They were perſuaded the Line of this Prince ended in *Alexander the Great*, becauſe that he would not be buried in the ſame place. *Juſtin. lib.* 7.

PFRDIGCAS II. the Son of *Alexander* I. ſucceeded him in the year of the World 3618. He had a great hand in the Affairs of *Greece* during the War of *Peloponneſus*, wherein he often took and forſook the part of the *Athenians*. His Reign was for twenty three years, and he was ſucceeded by *Archelas*, in the year of the World 3641, the 341 of *Rome*, and the 91 *Olympiad*. *Thucydides*, *l.* 3, 4, 6, &c. *Diodorus*, *l.* 12.

PERDICCAS III. the third Son of *Amyntas*, reigned ſix years after his Brothers *Alexander* and *Ptolemy*, in the year of the World 3668, and was ſlain in a Battle he fought againſt the *Illyrians*, and ſucceeded by his Brother *Philip*.

PERDICCAS, one of the Generals of *Alexander the Great*'s Army, had a great Share in the Conqueſts of that Prince, and after his death married *Cleopatra*, his Siſter, and would have uſurped the Empire. *Alexander* at his death left him his Ring, and he for ſome time managed all his Affairs, being alſo choſen Tutor to young *Arideus*, whom *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander*, had by one of his Miſtreſſes named *Philinna*, a Native of *Theſſaly*; or of the Poſthumous Son of *Alexander*, in caſe that *Roxana*, who was with Child, ſhould have a Son. In the mean time the Deſigns he had formed to ſatiate his Ambition, did not ſucceed. For entring into *Egypt*, to attack *Ptolemy Lagus*, ere he was killed by a ſeditious part of his Horſe, in paſſing over the *Nile*, in the 432 of *Rome*, 3732 of the World, two years after *Alexander*'s Death. *Diodorus*, *l.* 18. *Quintus Curtius*, &c.

PERDOITE, a falſe God of the ancient Inhabitants of *Pruſſia*, for whom the Mariners and Fiſhermen had a particular Veneration, becauſe they believed that he preſided over the Sea. He was repreſented by them as an *Angel* of a vaſt bigneſs, ſtanding upon the Waters, and turning the Winds which way he pleaſed. Before they went a Fiſhing they were wont to offer Sacrifices of Fiſh to him, covering their Tables with the ſame, and eating the Remains of what they had offered, drinking withal very freely; after which the Prieſt, whom they called *Sigonotta*, took Obſervation of the Winds, and predicted to them the day and place where they ſhould have good Fiſhing. *Waiſſel in Chron.* *Hartſnoch*, 10 *Diſſert. de Cultu Deor. Pruſ.*

PEREASLAW, Lat. *Pereaſlavia*, a populous, ſtrong and well-fortified Town of *Poland*, beyond the *Boriſthenes*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, ſeated on the River *Truhicz*, about two miles from its Fall into the *Boriſthenes*. It ſtands 10 *German* m. N. E. of *Kiovia*.

PERECZAZ, or **PERETZAZ**, an Earldom in Upper *Hungary*, with a Town of the ſame Name, the Capital of the Country, called in Latin *Perugia*. It has been always under the Emperor and never conquered by the *Turk*.

PEREGRINI (*Mark-Antony*) a Lawyer, and Secretary to the Republick of *Venice*, was born at *Vicenza*, in the year 1530. It was he that bravely maintained the Cauſe of the Republick againſt Pope *Paul* Vth. for which he was rewarded with many Honours and noble Gifts. He died *December* 5th. 1616. aged eighty ſix years, three months, and four days. We have divers pieces of his Writing; as, *De Jure Fiſci*, *l.* 8. *De Fidei Commiſſis*, &c. *Thomaſini*, *in Elog. illuſtr. vir. Patar. Laur. Craſſo*, *Elog. d' Huomini litterati* *T.* 2. *p.* 105. &c.

PEREGRINUS, ſurnamed *Proteus*, a Cynick Philoſopher, burnt himſelf alive at *Olympia*, as the *Brachmans* were wont to do, in the time of *Mark-Antony*. He had been a Chriſtian, or at leaſt feigned himſelf ſo; though otherwiſe he had led before a ſcandalous Life, if what *Lucian* reports of him be true. *Aulus Gellius*, *Athenagoras*, *Tertullian*, and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, make mention of him. Some praiſe him. Others again condemn him. *Lucian* will have him to be an Impoſtor, who vainly promiſed that he would burn himſelf alive, and afterwards would willingly have recanted. See his Tract of the Death of *Peregrinus*, *in the ſecond Tomb of his Works*.

PERERIUS (*Iſaac*) a Native of *Bourdeaux*, a Man of much Wit and Learning, was the Author of a Book concerning the *Pre-adamites*. A ſingular Work, but very pernicious, where he endeavours to prove, There were Men in the World before *Adam*. He forſook the Proteſtant Religion for fear of Puniſhment, by a publick Recantation, printed at *Rome* in the year 1655.

PEREZ, *de Saavedra (John)* was born at *Cordova*, or *Jaen*, in *Spain*, who having got together above 30000 Ducats by counterfeiting the Apoſtolick Letters, made uſe of them to introduce the Inquiſition into *Portugal*, feigning himſelf for this purpoſe to be Cardinal Legate of the Holy See. And getting about an hundred and fifty Servants for his Retinue, was received in that Quality at *Seville*, and lodged with a great deal of Reſpect in the Archbiſhop's Palace. But going forwards after this as far as *Badajos*, upon the Frontiers of *Portugal*, he diſpatched a Secretary to the King, to inform him of his Arrival, and to deliver him the counterfeit Letters of the Pope, Emperor, King of *Spain*, and ſome other Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Princes, which earneſtly deſired that his Majeſty would favour the pious Deſign of this pretended Cardinal Legate. The King, who rejoiced at this Embaſſy, made him Anſwer as a Legate, and ſent to him a Lord of his Court, to Complement and Accompany him to his Palace, where he continued about three months, and in that time eſtabliſhed the Inquiſition in that Kingdom; whereupon he took his Leave of his Majeſty, and left *Portugal*, very glad that he had ſo well ſucceeded in his Deſign. But he was diſcovered upon the Frontiers of *Caſtile*, and known to have been an old Servant to the Marqueſs *De Ville Neuf*. Being put into Priſon, he was condemned for ten Years to the Gallies, and forbidden to write any more, upon pain of Death; which Judgment was executed upon him, and he remained ſeveral years in the Gallies, until that at laſt he was taken out, in the year 1556 by a Brief of Pope *Paul* IVth. who deſired to ſee him, to give him thanks without doubt for the Good Service he had done the *Romiſh* See, in introducing the Inquiſition into *Portugal*, where it has continued ever ſince. *Chron. del Card. Taver. Auberi, Hiſt. des Card.*

PEREZ, or *Perezius (Anthony)* a Spaniard and Law Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Louvain*. In the year 1620, he had a conſiderable Poſt in the Army which was ſent into the *Lower Palatinate*, but this Army proving unmanageable, *Perez* left it, and return'd to his Law Profeſſorſhip again at *Louvain*, where he held the Chair thirty years with Reputation. His Learning appears ſufficiently in his Works, *viz. Inſtitutiones Imperiales. Prælectiones, ſeu Commentarij in Libros Novem Codicis Juſtinianei. Prælectiones in Tres poſteriores Libros Codicis. Jus Publicum. In Quinque & Viginti Digeſtorum Libros, &c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

PEREZ, (*Anthony*) a Spaniard, Archbiſhop of *Taragon*, and afterwards of *Avila*, died at *Madrid* in 1637. He Commented upon the *Rule* of S. *Bennet*, and wrote *Pentateuchum Fidei, d'Eccleſia, de Conſilijs, de Scriptura Sacra, de Traditionibus Sacris, de Romano Pontifice. Authentica Fides Pauli, Matthæi, Act. Apoſtolorum, &c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

PERGAMUS, a City of *Troas*, in *Aſia*, and according to others of *Myſia*, or *Phrygia*, upon the River *Caicus*, formerly a Biſhoprick under *Epheſus*, but afterwards became a Metropolitan See, being alſo the Capital of a little State, called the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, which began about the 470 year of *Rome*, under *Phileterus*, Lord Treaſurer to *Lyſimachus*, King of *Thrace*. But yet it is affirmed, that neither he nor his Nephew and Succeſſor, *Eumenes*, took the Title of King upon them; but that it was *Attalus* I. who reigned forty four Years. *Eumenes* II. reigned after him forty years. And then *Attalus* II. his Brother govern'd for one and twenty, as Guardian to *Attalus* III. his Nephew; who dying without Children in the 621 year of *Rome*, appointed the *Romans* to be his Heirs, an hundred and fifty two years after that *Phileterus* had laid the firſt Foundations of this State. *Auguſtus* treated this City *Pergamus* ſo kindly, That he gave it leave to dedicate a Temple to him and to the City of *Rome*. This is the

Birth-place of *Galen*, and the Place were Parchment was firſt invented, whence it had its Latin Name *Pergamena.* It's alſo one of the ſeven Churches mentioned by S. *John* in the *Revelations.* Here are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of the Palace of the *Atalick* Kings, with an Aqueduct and Theatre. It is inhabited by three thouſand *Turks*, and about fifteen Families of Greek Chriſtians, who have a ſmall Church allowed them. Lon. 55. 30. Lat. 41. 51. *Strabo, lib.* 13. *Pliny, l.* 5. *c.* 30. *& l.* 3. *c.* 11. *Juſtin. lib.* 27. *Polybius, l.* 5. &c.

PERGUBRIOS, the Name of a falſe God among the ancient Inhabitants of *Pruſſia* and *Lithuania*, who, as they believed, took Care of the Fruits of the Earth. Theſe Idolaters made a Feaſt in honour of him, on the 22th. of *March*, and met together in a Houſe, where they had prepared a Tun or two of Beer; there the Sacrificer having ſung Hymns in the praiſe of that God, and filled a Bowl full of this Liquor, took it in his Teeth, drunk it, and threw the Cup over his Head without touching it with his Hands, which he repeated ſeveral times in honour of other Deities whom he called upon by their Names, praying for a good Harveſt, and Fruit in abundance. All the Company did the ſame, ſigning the praiſes of their God *Pergubrios*, and ſpending the reſt of the day in Feaſting and Mirth. *Hartſnoch. Diſſert.* 11. *de Feſtis vet. Pruſſ.*

PERIANDER, one of the ſeven wiſe Men of *Greece*, was a King of *Corinth*, and ſucceeded his Father *Cypſelus* in the 38 *Olympiad*, and the hundred and twenty ſixth year of *Rome*. He uſually ſaid, that *Pleaſures were tranſitory, but that Glory was immortal*; that *Kings ſhould get themſelves protected with the Affections of their Subjects, inſtead of Guards*; and anſwered thoſe that asked him, why he kept the Power in his hand, that *It was as dangerous to quit it voluntarily as to have it wreſted from him.* Ariſt. *l.* 5. *Polit. c.* 12. Soſicrates *cited by* Diogenes Laertius, *l.* 1. *vitæ Philoſ. in Periandro.* Euſeb. *in Chron.*

PERICLES, an *Athenian*, a great General, and a good Orator, was the Son of *Xantipus* and *Agariſta*, who, to ſatisfie the Inclination he had for Learning, was put into the Care of *Zeno* and *Anaxagoras*, under whom he made a great Proficiency. He uſed all endeavours to gain the Affection of the *Athenians*; and becauſe that *Cimon* did not favour him, he got him baniſhed by way of the *Oſtraciſm*; but ſome time after cauſed him to be recalled. Having afterwards the Command of the Army in *Peloponneſus*, he committed great Ravages in the neighbouring Provinces, and won a famous Victory from the *Sicyonians*, near *Nemæa*. From thence he marched into *Acarnania*, which he plundered. At the Entreaty of *Aſpatia*, the famous Courtezan, he made War upon the *Samians*, in favour of the *Mileſians*, in the 313 year of *Rome*. He laid Siege to *Samos*, and took it after nine months; where *Artemon*, a Native of *Clazomenium*, invented firſt the Battering-ram and ſome other Warlike Engines. He perſuaded alſo the *Athenians* to continue the War againſt the *Lacedæmonians*; fearing leſt, if a Peace ſhould be made, he ſhould be oblig'd to give an Account of the Money he had expended during the time of his Command. He was afterwards blamed for giving this Advice, and the *Athenians* deprived him of his Imploy, but were very quickly forc'd to reſtore it to him again. He died of the Plague in the 88th. *Olympiad*, about 325 years after the building of *Rome*. It's ſaid that, as often as he took the Command upon him, he made this Reflection, That he commanded over a free People, who were both *Greecians* and *Athenians*. The Poet *Sophocles* his Collegue, diverting himſelf on a time with the Sight of a beautiful Woman, ſaid he, *Sophocles*, a Magiſtrate ſhould keep his Eyes and his Tongue in order as well as his Hands, *&c.* He was the firſt that wrote down his Harangues before he ſpoke 'em in the Senate; which care, made his Style very correct, and gave force and beauty to his Expreſſion. He join'd the *Pireus* to the Town with a good Wall, and did ſo many brave Actions, that he left nine Trophies for Monuments of his Victories. It was he that firſt uſed this Sentence, *Uſque ad aras Amicus*, intimating that Friendſhip ought not to proceed ſo far as to violate Religion and Sacred Things. *Plutarch, Herodotus*, &c.

PERICLES, the natural Son of the Great *Pericles*, ſurvived his two Legitimate Brothers. He was choſen by the *Athenians* in the room of *Alcibiades*, and fought againſt *Callicratidas*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*; did great things in this Expedition, and burnt the Enemies Fleet; however, becauſe he did not bury thoſe that had been ſlain in the Battle, he was condemned, together with ſeven Captains more of the Army, to loſe his Head, becauſe that Neglect was looked upon to be a heinous Crime. *Plutarch.*

PERICLYMENUS, the Son *Neleus*, King of *Theſſaly*, afterwards Founder of the City of *Pylos* in *Peloponneſus*, received of *Neptune*, his Grandfather, power to transform himſelf into all ſorts of Shapes. But he made uſe of that power in vain againſt *Hercules*, who killed *Neleus* and him, with all his Brethren, except *Neſtor*. *Ovid* ſaith, *Periclymenus* changed himſelf into an Eagle, and that *Hercules* ſhot him with an Arrow. *Apollodorus, lib.* 1.

PERICOPIA, a Town on the Frontiers of *Boſnia*, taken by General *Picolomini*, who was ſent with a Detachment by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, in 1689, after the two Battles of *Niſſa*, to reduce the reſt of *Servia* under the *Germans*, as he effectually did.

PERIEGETUS *(Denys)* a Poet and Geographer, lived in the time of *Auguſtus*, according to the moſt common Opinion. *Plin. lib.* 6. *c.* 17. affirms he was a Native of *Alexandria*, in *Suſiana*; and that he writ a Deſcription of all the Country round about, for which purpoſe he was ſent into the Eaſt, by *Auguſtus*, in order to finiſh his Work. *Euſtathius* puts him under the Reign of *Nero*. But *Suetonius* ſeems to agree with *Pliny*. The ſame *Euſtathius* ſaith, other Works were attributed to him; as, the *Lithiacæ*, the *Ornithiacæ*, and the *Baſſaricæ*; but perhaps they may be the Labours of *Denys* of *Samos*, or *Denys* of *Philadelphia*.

PERIER *(Aimardu)* Lord of *Chameloc*, *&c.* was a Member of the Parliament of *Grenoble*. He liv'd to the year 1600, and was a good Lawyer and Antiquary. In 1610 his Book was publiſh'd at *Lyons*, Intitled, *Diſcours Hiſtorique touchant l'Etat general des Gauſes & Principalement des Provinces de Dauphiné & de Provence, tant ſous la Republique & l'Empire des Romains que ſous les François & Bourguignions. Enſemble quelques recherches particulieres de certaines Villes.* M. *Chorier*, in his Hiſtory of *Dauphine*, gives a good Character of this Performance of *Perier*.

PERIGORD, a Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, between *Limoſin, Angoumois, Santonge, Quercy*, and *Agenois*, being the Country of the ancient People called *Petrocorii*. *Perigueux* is its capital City; the other Towns are *Sarlat, Bergerac, Marſac, Chaſtillon, Limeil, Montignac, Miremont, la Force, Duche, Hautefort, la Douze, Bourdeilles, Eidueil*, which are Marquiſates; *Riberac*, an Earldom; *Marevill, Bainac*, and *Biron*, ancient Baronies. *Perigord* is watered with divers Rivers, mountainous, rough, and ſtony, but yet fertil, having a great many phyſical Springs, and Mines of Iron and Steel. *Cæſar* ſpeaks of the People of this Country, who had their own Counts to govern them. Some Authors divide it into the higher and lower *Perigord*, the laſt lying towards the Rivers of *Dordogne* and *Verzere*; and the other all along the River of *Iſle*, which ſometimes alſo is diſtinguiſhed by the Name of white or higher *Perigord*, becauſe it's full of Mountains, and the Name of Black aſcribed to the Lower, for that it is more Woody. The Inhabitants gather great quantity of Small-nuts and Cheſtnuts, have ſeveral ſorts of Simples, and ſome Wine; but, above all, they take care of their Forges, for the ordering of their Iron and Steel. *Perigord*, which is part of *Aquitain*, was ſubject to the Kings of *France*, till the Decay of that Monarchy, and then it had its own Counts. King *Henry the Great* united it to the Crown tho' the Deſcendents of *Charles* of *Bretaigne* pretended to it. It was the ſubject of a long Proceſs, determined at laſt in favour of *John d'Albret*, King of *Navarre*. The Princes of *Orange* laid alſo a Claim to it, and a third part thereof was adjudged to them by a Decree bearing Date the 14th. of *Auguſt*, 1498, but King *Lewis* XIIth. gave them other Lands in exchange for it, in favour of the Houſe of *Albret*. *Du Puy Droits du Roy. Chopin, l.* 1. *&* 3. *du Domaine. Beſly, Hiſt. des Comt du Poit.* &c.

PERIGUEUX, upon the Iſle, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Perigord*, a Biſhop's-See under *Bourdeaux*, called by the Ancients variouſly; as, *Petrocorium, Petrigorium, Veſuna Petrocoriorum*, and *Veſuna*. It's very ancient, and it's likely the Name of *Veſuna* has been deduced from that of *Venus* worſhipped there. The Ruins of a Temple of that Goddeſs being yet to be ſeen. The Inſcriptions, Ruins of the Amphitheatre, and ſeveral other magnificent Remains, are illuſtrious Teſtimonies of the Antiquity of this City, which has been often waſted by the *Barbarians*, that made Inroads into *Gaul*. It was near unto this Place that *Pepin*, ſurnamed *The Short*, won a famous Victory over *Gaifer*, Duke of *Aquitaine*, in 768. *Front* was the ancienteſt Biſhop of it that we know of. *Cæſar lib.* 7. *Comment. Pliny, lib.* 4. *cap.* 19. *La Boirie Antique de Perig.*

PERILLUS of *Athens*, a famous Artificer, who being willing to flatter the Cruelty of *Phalaris*. Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, made a brazen Bull for to broil Criminals therein; but he was the firſt that ſuffered that Puniſhment by order of the ſame Tyrant. *Pliny, l.* 34. *c.* 8.

PERIOECIANS, are thoſe who dwell under the Parts of the ſame Meridian, and under the oppoſite points of the ſame parallel of Latitude; inſomuch that the difference of their Longitude is always 180 degrees, though they be in the ſame Zone, ſame Climate, and ſame Elevation of the Pole; they have the ſame Seaſons, and an equal length of Days; but when it is Noon with the one, it is Midnight with the other.

PERIPATETICKS, the Name given to *Ariſtotles*'s Followers, who diſputed walking in the *Lycæum*; *Ammonius* affirms, That *Plato* was the firſt who bethought of teaching walking, and that his Diſciples were called *Peripateticks*, but they took upon them that of *Academicks*, becauſe they ſtudied in a Grove called the *Academy*. *Diogenes Laertius in Ariſt. Ammonius in Categ. Cicero, l.* 1. *Quæſt. Acad.*

PERISCIANS, are the People of the frozen Zones, who in the Seaſon that the Sun ſhines upon them, ſee it turn round about them in the ſpace of four and twenty hours; inſomuch that they have their ſhadow ſometimes on the one ſide, and ſometimes on the other. This word is Greek, compounded of *περὶ*, *about*, and *σκιὰ*, a *ſhadow*.

PERKIN. See **WARBECK.**

PERMAWELIKI, Lat. *Parmia magna*, a City of *Moſcovy*, in the Province of *Permki*, or *Permski*; this Province lies between the River *Duna*, or *Dzuvina*, and that of *Oby* and *Candora*.

PERMESSA, a River of *Bœotia* that riſes in *Mount-Helicon*. The Poets feigned that its Water's inſpired with a Poetical Fancy, and for that reaſon it was conſecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*. *Strabo, l.* 8. *Pauſanias in Bœot.*

PERMIA or **PERMSKI**, a Principality in the Empire of *Moſcovy*, whoſe capital City is *Perm*, or *Prems*, that gives Title to an Archbiſhop, who reſides in the City of *Vologda*, of which he is Archbiſhop alſo. The People of *Permia* are almoſt all Savages and Idolaters, the greateſt part of them worſhipping the Sun, Moon, and Stars. But yet becauſe there was a ſmall number of Chriſtians amongſt them, they had a Biſhop aſſigned them in the Reign of Duke *John Baſilovitz*, about the year 1550; but he no ſooner began to exerciſe his Function, than the Idolaters flea'd him alive. *Permia* is ſo full of Marſhes that you cannot travel in it in Summer-time, but in the Winter only, when 'tis all frozen. There is no Corn grows there, for the Inhabitants do not apply themſelves to Tillage, but live upon the Fleſh of wild Beaſts which they hunt and kill; they uſe no other Drink than Water, and have no Money. Inſtead of Horſes they make uſe of Dogs to draw their Chariots. *Dom Juan de Perſe*, *Olearius*, *Relation de Moſcovy.*

PERNAMBUT, a Province of *Braſil*, in South *America* all along the Sea, above ſixty *German* miles in length, 'tis a Government called *Capitania di Pernambuto*, named by thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, *Farnambone*. The *Hollanders* made themſelves Maſters of it; but the *Portugueſe* expelled them, and are the preſent Poſſeſſors. There are in it eleven Cities, whereof the Capital is *Olinda*, Lon. 346. 00. Lat. 9 15. It was made a Biſhop's-See in 1676. after it was recovered from the *Hollanders*, who took it from the *Portugueſe*.

PERNAW, a City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Eſten*, near unto the Gulf of *Riga*, part of the *Baltick-ſea*, reckoned among the Numbet of the *Hanſ-towns*, though it has almoſt no other Commerce, than that of Corn. *Ericus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Poles* in the year 1562; but they re-took it by a Stratagem in 1565. The *Moſcovites* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1575, but it was re-united to the Crown of *Poland*, with the reſt of *Livonia*, by a Treaty of Peace made between the King of *Poland* and the Grand Duke of *Moſcovy*. The *Swedes* took it in 1617, and are in Poſſeſſion of it to this very day. *Olearius*, *Voyage de Moſcovy*.

PERONNE, a City of *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, in the Territory of *Sansterre*. It is very well fortified, and almoſt impregnable, becauſe of the Moraſs, with which it is environed. It has often been attempted by the *Spaniards*; but in vain. It's noted for the Sepulchre of *Charles* II. King of *France*, who was buried there in 826. It's reckoned one of the Keys of the Kingdom, and ſtands ſeven Leagues South from *Cambray*, and 25 N. from *Paris*.

PEROSES, or **PEROZAS** King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Iſdigerdes* II. in the year 478. He made War upon the White *Hunns*, and marching raſhly into their Country, His Army was incloſ'd between the Mountains, and ſo lay at the Mercy of the Enemy. The King of the White *Hunns* or *Euthalites* ſent a Trumpet to him to reproach him with his Miſconduct, offering him his Life, and leave to march back his Troops, provided he would adore him, and promiſe not to diſturb him in the Field any more: *Peroſes* accepted the Conditions, and by the Advice of the *Magi*, turn'd himſelf towards the Riſing Sun, and under pretence of worſhipipng his Enemy, did in reality only adore that Planet; upon this, having given Hoſtages for Security, he return'd into his Country, but ſoon after broke his Oath and enter'd the *Hunns* Country with a formidable Army, where falling into an Ambuſcade, his Forces were defeated in the Year 482. He is ſuppos'd to reign about 24 Years, tho', according to *Calviſius* but 16. This Prince was one of the Allies of the Emperor *Zeno*. *Procop. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Perſ. Agathias*, &c.

PERPENNA (*Hoſtilius Licimanus*) was ſaluted Emperor in the time of *Decius*, but died of the Plague a little while after his Election, about the year 250. His Courage had advanced him to the higheſt Commands in the Army.

PERPENNA (*Mark*) a Roman, Conſul with *Appius Claudius Lentulus*, died in the 624 year of *Rome*, at *Pergamus*, after having defeated *Ariſtonicus*, the Baſtard Son of *Eumenes*, who uſurped the Kingdom that *Attalus* had given by his laſt Will to the *Romans*. *Titus Livius, lib.* 59. *Velleius Paterculus, lib.* 3. *Strabo, lib.* 13. &c.

PERPENNA, or **PERPERNA**, a *Roman*, who kill'd *Sertorius*, at an Entertainment, at *Hueſca* in *Spain*, in the 601 year of *Rome*. *Paterculus* ſays, he was one of thoſe that were Outlaw'd, and had more Quality than Courage in him.

PERPIGNAN, Lat. *Perpinianum*, & *Paperianum*, a City of *France*, the Capital of the Country of *Rouſillon*, with a very ſtrong Cittadel, ſtands upon the River *Pet*, three Leagues from the Sea, and is the See of the Biſhop of *Elne* ſince the year 1684. It's ſaid to have been built out of the Ruins of *Rouſillon*, that was a Roman Colony. The *Arragoneſe* took this City from the *French* about 1473; but they re-took it in 1642. The Antipope, *Peter de la Lune*, called *Bennet* XIIth. celebrated a Council at *Perpignan*, in 1408. *William de Niem. l.* 3. *De Schiſm. l.* 37. *Surita*, *Ind. l.* 3. *Sponde*, *An. Chron.* 1408 *N.* 18.

PERRENOT (*Antony*) Cardinal of *Granville*, Biſhop of *Arras*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Malines* and *Beſançon*, was born in the laſt of theſe Cities, being Son to *Nicholas Perrenot*, Lord of *Granville*, a Man of mean Extract, and, according to ſome Authors, the Son of a Lock-Smith; but his Parts rais'd him; for he was Chancellor to the Emperor *Charles* Vth. preſided at *Worms* in the Name of that Prince, who ſent him afterwards to *Trent*, and by a continued Courſe of good Fortune, uncommon to great Favourites, preſerv'd himſelf in the good Opinion of his Prince as long as he liv'd. The Cardinal, his Son, ſerved *Charles* Vth. firſt, who recommended him to *Philip* IId. into whoſe Favour *Granville* inſinuated himſelf ſo much, that that Prince did nothing without acquainting him with it. He made him firſt Chancellor to *Margaret* of *Parma*, Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*. Where as he did nothing but by the order of *Philip*, that Prince going to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Portugal*, left the Adminiſtration of that of *Spain* to *Granville*, who died at *Madrid*, *Sept.* 21. in the year 1586, aged 70. *Paul. Jovius, l.* 45. *Hiſt. de Thou. Hiſt. l.* 84. &c. This Cardinal had ſome time before been Vice-Roy of *Naples* for *Philip* the IId. His Miniſtry, in the *Low-Countries*, is blam'd by ſeveral Authors for being over Rigorous, upon which account, they lay part of the Diſorders which happen'd in the ſeventeen Provinces, at his Door.

PERRIN (*Amy*) Captain General of the City of *Geneva*, dealt harſhly with the Roman Catholicks upon the change of Religion there, in 1535, and did himſelf cauſe the Stone of the great Altar of the Cathedral Church to be carried to the place where they were wont to puniſh Malefactors; to the end it might for the future ſerve for a Scaffold to execute Juſtice thereon. But it happened that in 1542 *Perrin* was the firſt that bloodied this Stone, having there his Head chopped off by *Calvin*'s order, he having been accuſed of deſigning to maſſacre all the *French* Refugees in *Geneva*. *Maimburg. Hiſt. de Calviniſm.*

PERRION, or **PERION**, (*Joachim*) Doctor of *Paris* and a *Benedictine* Monk, was born at *Cormery*, in *Tourain*. He tranſlated into Latin ſome of the Works of *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*, wherein he made appear the Beauty of his Style. But as he took more care in that Work to ſhew himſelf Eloquent than a faithful Tranſlator, he drew upon him the ſharp Cenſures of *Gruchy* and ſome other Learned Men. He afterwards compoſed the Lives of the ancient Fathers, and rendred out of *Greek* into *Latin* ſeveral Treatiſes of theirs. The Univerſity of *Paris* ordered him, by an expreſs Decree, to write againſt *Peter Ramus*, in favour of *Ariſtotle* and *Cicero*. He writ alſo ſome *Latin Dialogues* concerning the Original of the *French* Tongue, and of the Affinity it hath with the *Greek*; and died very old, in his Monaſtery, a little before the unhappy death of *Henry* IId. about the year 1558, or 59. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. S. Martha in Elog. Doct. Gall. D. Thou* &c.

PERRON, (*James Davy du*) Cardinal of S. *Agnes*, Great Almoner of *France*, Biſhop of *Evreux*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Sens*, was deſcended of the Noble Houſe of *Perron*, *Creteville*, and of *Languerville*, in *Lower Normandy*, and born *November* 25, in 1556, of Proteſtant Parents, who, that they might not be diſturbed in their Religion, retired to *Geneva*, and after that ſettled in the Canton of *Bearn* upon the Confines of *Savoy*. His Father, *Julian Davy*, was Lord of *Perron*, and a Proteſtant Miniſter: He was likewiſe a Gentleman of a great deal of Senſe and Learning, and taught his Son Latin and Mathematicks; but after he was Ten years old, his Father had him inſtructed by other Maſters in Greek and Philoſophy: As for Hebrew, the Cardinal learn'd it without teaching, and now *France* being made eaſie for the Proteſtants, *James Perron* return'd thither with his Relations; and falling into an acquaintance with *Philip Deſportes* Abbot of *Tyron.* This Gentleman, who admir'd him extreamly, made him known to King *Henry* IIId. who very much valued him. *Perron*, as *Moreri* goes on, having ſtudied *Thomas Aquinas*, the Fathers, and particularly S. *Auguſtin*, quitted the *Hugonots*, and turn'd *Roman Catholick*: Some time after, he went into Holy Orders, and both in private Conferences, publick Diſputes, and printed Works, gave ſuch extraordinary Proof of his Abilities, that all People admir'd his Rhetorick, his Learning, and the Force of his Genius, which as our Author continues, found nothing too hard for it. The King made choice of him to make the Queen of *Scots* Funeral Sermon, as he did that alſo of *Ronſard*; and after the Death of the Duke of *Joyeuſe*, his good Friend, in 1587, he compoſed that Poem which we have yet among his Works. He held a Diſpute touching the Sentiments of the Fathers upon the *Euchariſt*; and each Party pretended to the Victory, as it uſually happens in ſuch Rencounters. Pope *Clement* VIIth. made him a Cardinal in the year 1604. After his Return into *France* he undertook, at the Sollicitations of King *Henry the Great*, to anſwer the King of *Great Britain*, and he nominated him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Sens*. In the mean time, the ſame Monarch ſent him to *Rome*, to accommodate the Differences between Pope *Paul* Vth. and the *Venetians*. Cardinal *de Joyeuſe* went along with him upon the ſame account. They accompliſhed what they went about; and the Pope had ſo great a Reſpect for the Sentiments of the Cardinal *du Perron*, that he uſually ſaid to thoſe that had acceſs to him, *Let us pray God, that he inſpire the Cardinal* du Perron, *for he perſuades us to what he pleaſes.* After the Death of *Henry* IVth. he aſſembled the Suffragan Biſhops at *Paris*, and there condemned the Book of *Edmund Richer*, touching the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power. After which he retired into the Country, and finiſhed the Works he has publiſhed, to wit, *A Reply to the King of* Great Britain. *A Treatiſe of the Euchariſt againſt* du Pleſſis Morney. *Letters*, *Harangues*, &c. He died at *Paris*, Wedneſday, the 5th. of *September*, 1618, aged 63 years. *John Davy du Perron*, Brother to this Cardinal, was Archbiſhop of *Sens* after him, and died in 1621. *D'Oſſat. l. 1. Ep. 26. & 28. l. 2. Ep. 41. & 43. Fuligat. in the Life of Cardinal Bellarmin, ch. 11. D. Thou. Hiſt. Spond. Annal.*

PERROT (*Nicholas*) *Sieur* of *Ablancourt*, acquired much Reputation in the XVIIth. Century for his Wit, and the Faculty he had of tranſlating ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors into *French*. He was born in *Campagne*, *April* 5th. 1606. At the Age of eighteen he was admitted to plead in the Parliament of *Paris*; and frequented the Bar till he was five and twenty, when he went into *Holland*; he ſtaid near a year a *Leyden*, where he learn'd the *Hebrew* Tongue, and contracted Friendſhip with *Salmaſius*. From *Holland* he went into *England*; then he returned to *Paris*, where he had the opportunity to ſee Men of Learning. In 1637 he was admitted into the *French* Academy with general Applauſe; and afterwards he retired to his Eſtate at *Ablancourt* in *Campagne*; where he died of the Stone, the 17th. of *November*, 1664, aged near fifty nine years. We have nothing that is purely his, and of his own Invention, but the *Preface* to the Book entituled, *Le Honnetê femme* of F. *du Boſe*, the *Prefaces* and *Epiſtles Dedicatory* before his *Tranſlations*, and a little *Treatiſe of the Fighting of the* Romans, which is in the end of the *Tranſlation of Frontin*. But his *Verſions* are many; as that of *Minutius Fœlix*, *Four Orations* of *Cicero*, *Tacitus*, *Lucian*, *The Hiſtory of Africa* by *Marmol*. He likewiſe tranſlated *Zenophon*'s Retreat out of *Aſia*, *Arrian*'s Hiſtory of the Wars of *Alexander the Great*, *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, *Thucidydes*, *&c.* which laſt was a-doing when he died, but not thoroughly compleated, M. *Patru* and *Richelet*, having reviſed it before it was publiſhed, and ſeveral others. All his *Tranſlations* were approved of; and M. *de Vaugelas* found them ſo fine, that he has given this Teſtimony under his hand upon his Manuſcript of his *Verſion* of *Quintus Curtius*. *That he had amended and corrected his Work according to the Arrian of M.* de Ablancourt, *who, for his Hiſtorical Style, in his opinion, was exceeded by none; it being ſo eaſie, elegant, and ſhort*, &c. It's true, this Illuſtrious Tranſlator often takes ſome liberty, but it is in Places where he ought to do it, to the end the Sence of his Original may be underſtood without taking away of its Force and Elegancy. At firſt he had no other Advice, but that of M. *Patru*, but afterwards, coming to be acquainted with M. *Courart* and M. *Chapelain*, he took alſo their Opinions upon his Works. He underſtood Philoſophy, Theology, Hiſtory, and Philology; was skilled in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh* Tongues; and had a great deal of Vivacity and Penetration; was naturally ready and warm; and when diſputing upon any point of Learning he did it always with Heat, but without any exceſs of Paſſion; at other times he was obliging and affable. M. *Patru*, *vie de M. d'Ablancourt*.

PERSECUTIONS *of the Church*, a Name given to Troubleſome Times, during which the Chriſtians have been haraſs'd and tormented by the Heathen Emperors, or Hereticks ſupported by the Civil Power. They uſually reckon up twenty four of them; but *Riccioli* adds two more, and thoſe added by him are the Firſt and the Sixteenth, in the following order; but ſome of them we ſhall omit.

The 1ſt. Perſecution was made at *Jeruſalem* againſt S. *Stephen*, and other young Chriſtians, at the Inſtigation of *Saul*, named afterwards *Paul*; and was continued by *Herod Agrippa* againſt S. *James* and S. *Peter*, and the reſt mentioned in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, ch. 12.

2d. Under *Nero*, began the tenth year of his Reign, and the ſixty fourth after the Nativity of Chriſt, occaſioned by the burning of the City of *Rome*, which laſted for ſix days, from the nineteenth of *July*, till the twenty fourth, and whereof the Chriſtians were falſly accuſed. This Perſecution, which *Nero* ordered by an Edict, laſted till the Death of that Emperor, which happened in the Year 68.

3d. Under *Domitian*, began the ninth year of his Reign, and the ninetieth of our Lord, and was appointed by a very rigorous Edict in 95. It laſted till the Death of that Emperor, who was killed in *September*, 96.

4th. Under *Trajan*, began the firſt year of his Reign, and the ninty ſeventh of the Chriſtian Calculation. That Emperor put forth no Edict againſt the Chriſtians, but a general Ordinance, by which he forbad all ſorts of Aſſemblies and Societies, whence the Governours of the Provinces took occaſion to perſecute the Chriſtians who aſſembled in their Oratories. And at laſt *Tiberius*, Governour of *Palæſtine*, having writ to that Emperor, that he had not Executioners enough to put to Death all the Chriſtians that were there, *Trajan*, according to the Teſtimony of *Suidas*, ſtopped the Perſecution in the Year 116.

5th. Perſecution was under *Adrian*, and began in 118. This Emperor publiſhed no Edict againſt the Chriſtians; but he gave Orders, that all the Governours of the Provinces ſhould put the Laws in Execution, which prohibited New Religions. Eight years after, that is, in the Year 126, *Quadratus*, Biſhop of *Athens*, and *Ariſtides*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, having preſented an Apology to the Emperor *Adrian*, he commanded them to ceaſe tormenting the Chriſtians; but the Perſecution was not effectually ſtop'd till 129; and when that Emperor was return'd to *Rome*, in 136, he cauſed ſome Martyrs to be put to Death there.

6th. Under *Anthony the Debonnaire*, began in the Year 138, although that Emperor made no Edict againſt the Chriſtian, yet his Officers put many to Death, eſpecially after that *Antoninus* forbad them to read the *Sibylls* Verſes and the Books of the Prophets, for that the Reading of them turned a great many Pagans from worſhipping of Falſe Gods. In the Year 153 the Emperor ſeeing all the Roman Empire afflicted with Famine, Fire, Inundations and Earthquakes, was deſirous to appeaſe the Gods, and amongſt the reſt the God of the Chriſtians, which obliged him to ceaſe the Perſecution. However in 156 Pope *Hyginus* was martyred.

7th. Under *Marcus Aurelius*, began in the Year 161, and ended in 174, after the Victory that Emperor gained over the *Quadi* and *Marcomani*, by the Valour and Prayers of the Chriſtian Legion, called afterwards the Thundering Legion; then he forbad by an Edict the puniſhing of any Chriſtians, for what concerned Religion, and ordered, That all their Accuſers ſhould be burnt. However Pope *Soter* was martyred in the Year 177, three years before the Death of *Marcus Aurelius*.

The Chriſtian Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Commodus*, *Pertinax*, and *Didius Julianus*, that is, from 180 till 193, for *Commodus* had a Reſpect for *Martia*, who favoured the Chriſtians, and the other two Emperors would not revoke *Marcus Aurelius*'s Edict.

8th. Perſecution began under the Emperor *Severus*, in the Year 199. He let the Chriſtians live in Peace during the firſt ſix years of his Reign; but the Crimes of the *Jews* and *Gnoſticks*, which were imputed to all the Chriſtians, cauſed a New Perſecution, which laſted till 211, at which time the Emperor died.

The Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Caracalla* and *Geta*. *Macrinus* ſucceeded them in 217. And in his Reign, *Aſclepiades*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, was put to Death. *Heliogabalus* got the Empire next, in the year 218; and in his time ſome Infidels cauſed Pope *Zephyrinus* to be put to Death. *Alexander Severus*, who aſcended the Throne in 222, favoured the Chriſtians; but ſome, without his knowledge, were tormented, and patiently ſuffered Martyrdom.

9th. Under *Maximinus*, began in the Year 235. That Emperor ordered only by Edict, That the Prelates of the Church ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed as the Authors of the New Doctrine; but the Governours of the Provinces extended their Cruelty to others as well as to them.

The Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Gordian* and *Philip*, that is, from the Year 238, till 249.

10th. Perſecution was appointed in 249, by the Emperor *Decius*; and ceaſed at his Death, in 251.

The Emperors *Gallus* and *Voluſian* did not perſecute the Chriſtians in the beginning of their Reigns; but in 253 they condemned them to ſuffer cruel Puniſhments, purſuant to the Edict of *Decius* their Predeceſſor.

11th. Under *Valerian* and *Galienus*, began but in 257; for theſe Emperors having ſucceeded *Gallus* and *Voluſianus* in the Year 254, immediately let the Chriſtians alone; and it was unknown to them that *Lucius* was martyred for the Faith in 255; but in the Year 257 they publiſhed an Edict for the taking off all ſuch as profeſſed Chriſtianity, or rather renewed that of *Decius*. This Perſecution laſted three years and a half, that is, till 260.

During the laſt eight Years of the Reign of the Emperor *Galienus*, under the Emperors *Claudius* and *Quintilius*, and for the three firſt Years of *Aurelian*, the Church was freed from Perſecution, which was for the ſpace of thirteen Years.

12th. Perſecution was under *Aurelian*, and began in the third Year of the Reign of that Emperor, which was in 273, and was continued till 275.

The Church had ſome reſt under the Emperors *Tacitus*, *Probus* and *Carus*, that is, from the Year 275, till 282. when *Numerianus* being taken into the Participation of the Government, made ſome Ordinances againſt the Chriſtians.

13th. Perſecution was ſet a foot by *Diocleſian* and *Maximinian* in the Year 303, which was the nineteenth of their Reign; having abdicated the Empire in 304, in favour of *Galerius* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*, that Perſecution continued under the name of *Diocleſian*, till 310, when *Galerius* put a ſtop to it; after his death *Maximinus* revived it in 312, and *Licinius* continued it with much cruelty from 316 till 325, that the Emperor *Conſtantine* reſtored Peace to the Church.

The Emperor *Conſtance*, Son to *Conſtantine the Great* favoured the *Arians* very much from the Year 337, that he ſucceeded his Father, in which was a kind of a *Perſecution*, which laſted till 361.

14th was ordered by *Sapor* II. King of *Perſia*, in the Year 343, which was the thirty fourth of his Reign. This Prince ſuffering himſelf to be impos'd upon by the *Magi* and *Jews*, who accuſed the Chriſtians of being diſaffected to his Government in favour of the Romans, commanded his Officers to put to death all the Chriſtians that were in his Kingdom, which *Sozomen* relates were about 16000 Men.

15th. Perſecution laſted one Year, in the Reign of *Julian the Apoſtate*. He publiſhed no Edict againſt the Chriſtians, but did what he could to ſupport the Hereſies, and forbad the Children of Chriſtians to be taught in Heathen Schools, expos'd Chriſtianity in his Letters to his Governours, caſhier'd the Chriſtians out of Poſts of Profit and Truſt; degraded them in their Quality, and publiſh'd ſeveral ſevere Edicts againſt them.

16th. was authoriz'd by the Emperor *Valens*, an *Arian*, from the Year 366, till 378.

17th. Perſecution was rais'd by *Iſdegerdus* King of *Perſia* in 420. That Prince had ſuffered the exerciſe of Chriſtianity in his Kingdom; but the Biſhop of *Marutha* having pull'd down a Temple dedicated to Fire, which the *Perſians* ador'd as a God, and refuſing to rebuild it, was condemn'd to death by the King's order, who endeavoured afterwards to root out all the Chriſtians. This Perſecution laſted from 420 till 450, which was the ninth Year of the Reign of *Varanes* V.

18th. Perſecution was rais'd againſt the Orthodox in the Reign of *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals* an *Arian*, and laſted from 437 till 476.

19th. in the Reign of *Huneric*, King of the *Vandals*, *Genſeric*'s Succeſſor, began in 483, and laſted till the death of that King in 484.

20th. was under *Gundabond*, who ſucceeded *Huneric* in 484, and left them at Peace for ten Years, but in 494 he exerciſed great Cruelties upon them.

21ſt. under *Thraſamond* the Brother and Succeſſor of *Gundabond*, did not begin till the Year 504, for till then the King endeavoured only to ſeduce the Orthodox by Preſents, and was content to forbid the chuſing of new Biſhops in the room of thoſe deceaſed.

Hilderick, Son of *Hunerick*, and Grandſon by the Mother's ſide, to the Emperor *Valentinian*, recall'd the Biſhops, and ſet the Churches open in the Year 622. And thus end the Four Vandalick Perſecutions.

22. Perſecution was ſtirr'd up by the *Arians* in *Spain*, beginning under *Leovigildus* King of the *Goths* in 584, and ended under *Rocaredus* in 586.

23th. under *Coſroes* II. King of *Perſia*, began in 607, and loſted twenty Years; that is, till 627, when having been defeated by *Heraclius*, he was kill'd by his own Son *Syroes*.

The 24th. Perſecution began in *Japan*, in 1587, in the Reign of *Taicoſama*, at the Inſtigation of the *Bonzi*, and after ſome Intermiſſion, was reviv'd by King *Xonguſama*, in 1616, and carry'd on with greater Rigour and Cruelty, by *Toxonguno*, who ſucceeded him in 1631. *Riccioli Chronol. Reform. Tom. III. Varenius, &c.*

As for the Perſecutions before *Conſtantine*, the Reader may conſult Mr. *Dodwell's* Diſcourſe, *De Paucitate Martyrum*, where he'll find the Number of the Martyrs conſiderably leſſen'd. *Dodwell Diſſert. Cyprian.*

PERSEPOLIS, an ancient City of *Perſia*, which was the Capital of the King, ſituated on a River, called by *Strabo* and *Quintus Curtius Araxes*, and by *Ptolemy*, *Rhogomanis*, which made it difficult of acceſs. *Alexander the Great* took it, and at firſt ſpar'd it, but afterwards being drunk, and perſwaded thereto by *Thais*, he burnt it. This *Thais*, an infamous Strumpet, ſollicited him to revenge the *Greeks*, by deſtroying of this Place which he had before ſpared with his Arms in his Hand; and that Prince was the firſt that threw a burning Flambeau into the Palace, almoſt all built of Cedar; and ſo was this famous City ruin'd in the 3624 Year of the World, according to *Salian*. It's generally believ'd, That the Ruins of *Perſepolis* are at *Chebil Minara*, between *Iſpahan* and *Shiras*, but there is a great deal of diſtance between the one and the other, as I have learnt from a learned Man, who has been in thoſe very places. The Geographers that follow *Ptolemy* place *Perſepolis* in the 91ſt degree of Longitude, and *Chebil Minara* in the 96th. This name ſignifies as much as *Forty Pillars*, becauſe of the ruines of a Building, where may be ſeen ſome Marble Columns, the Inſcriptions of which cannot be underſtood by the modern Inhabitants, (the Letters are broad below, and form'd like an Obeliſk at top) and the magnificent remains of a Palace. Authors are put hard to it to know what this Edifice was: Some thinking it to be that deſcrib'd by *Diodorus Siculus*; others that ſpoken of by *Ælian*. *Strabo lib.* 15. *Pliny lib.* 6. *chap.* 26. *Quintus Curtius, lib.* 5. *Diod. Sicul. l.* 17. *Ælian. lib.* 1. *c.* 19. *Herbert*'s Journey into *Perſia*.

PERSES, an Illuſtrious Lord in the Country of *Elam*, who for his merit obtain'd the Government of the People, and gave them the name of *Perſiaus*. He had a Son whoſe name was *Achemenes*, from whom *Perſia* was called *Achemenia*. *Ælean. Hiſt. Animal. Lib.* 12.

PERSEUS, the Son of the *Sun* and the Nymph *Perſeis*, and Brother of *Eetes*, *Alceus* and *Circe*, reigned in that Country that extends it ſelf all along Mount *Taurus* towards *Colchos*. He married the famous *Hecate*, and after the flight of *Medea*, cut the young *Abſyrtus* in pieces. He dethron'd his Brother *Eetes*, and made himſelf King of *Colchos*; but *Medea* returning to *Colchos*, reveng'd the death of her Father by that of his Uncle, whom ſhe deſtroy'd by her Poiſons. *Apollodorus. Valerius Maximus, lib.* 6.

PERSEUS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, made his name famous by his Exploits; for even in his Cradle he bore the violence of the Waves of the Sea, to which, together with his Mother, he was expoſed by *Acriſius* her Father, whom the predictions of the Oracle had alarm'd. He was caſt upon the Iſle of *Seriphus* where he was very carefully brought up by *Dictys* the Brother of *Polydecte* Princeſs of that Iſland; and as he prov'd a prudent and generous perſon, the Poets feign'd *Minerva* had lent him her Buckler. He overcame *Meduſa*, and ſubdued the Inhabitants of Mount *Atlas*, and deliver'd *Andromeda* from a Sea Monſter and from the Perſecution of *Phineus*. After his return he killed his Grandfather *Acriſius* unawares: being griev'd at that fatal accident, he forſook *Argos*, and contented himſelf with *Tirinthn*, in whoſe Territories he built *Myſſene*, where his Poſterity Reign'd for near an hundred Years. *Perſeus* was a Lover of Learning, and erected a School for the promotion of it, and upon that account it was that the Poets have placed him among the Stars, having been one of the moſt Illuſtrious Heroes of the fabulous times. *Perſeus* was thought to be the Son of *Jupiter* becauſe he was wondrous ſucceſsful. He made War againſt the *Gorgons*, whoſe Queen was called *Meduſa*, then turned his Arms againſt *Mauritania*, afterwards againſt the *Æthiopians*, where he married *Andromeda*, Daughter of King *Cepheius*. Returning into *Greece* he overcame his Uncle *Prætus* and *Polydectes* King of the Iſland *Seriphus*. He compaſs'd all this in ſo ſhort a time, and with ſo much cunning, that he was ſaid to have *Mercury*'s Wings and Sword, *Orcus*'s Head-piece, with the Helmet of *Pallas*; the Wings denoting Celerity, the Sword *Mercury*'s Craft, the Head-piece *Orcus*'s cloſe and reſerv'd Council, *Pallas*'s Target the ſtupendious ſucceſs of his undertaking. By *Meduſa*'s Head wherewith he turned People into Stones is meant the great Wealth of the *Gorgonides*, by which, corrupting part of his Enemy, he did the more eaſily overcome the reſt. *Ovid l.* 4. *&* 5. *Met. Plutarch. Euſ.* &c. Vid. ACRISIUS, DANAE, ANDROMEDA.

PERSEUS, the laſt King of *Macedonia* ſucceded his Father *Philip* in the 575 Year of *Rome*, who not ſatisfy'd with his Conduct, had a deſign to diſinherit him, and beſtow the Kingdom upon *Antigonus*, Brothers Son to his Guardian, but *Perſeus* diverted this deſign, and cauſed his Competitor to be put to death. He made War upon the *Romans* but with ill ſucceſs, having been often beaten, and entirely defeated at the Battle of *Pydna* in 586. Upon this general overthrow of his Army he fled, and retir'd to the Iſle of *Samothracia*; but he was diſcovered by the *Romans* and led to *Rome* in triumph before *Paulus Æmilius*'s Chariot. His Reign was for eleven Years. *Titus Livius, lib.* 40. *Juſtin. lib.* 33. *Plutarch* on the Life of *Paulus Æmilius. Velleius Paterculus. Eutropius. Florus,* &c.

PERSHORE, a Market Town of *Perſhore* Hundred in the South parts of *Worceſterſhire*, on the Weſt of the *Avon*, being a great through-fare betwixt *London* and *Worceſter*, but ſomewhat decay'd ſince the diſſolution of its ancient Abby.

PERSIA, a famous Kingdom in *Aſia*, called otherwiſe the Empire of the *Sophy*, but by the Inhabitants named *Farſi* and *Farſiſtan*, and by *Greek* and *Latin* Authors *Perſis*. This great Dominion extends it ſelf from Eaſt to Weſt, from the River *Indus* to the *Tigris* or *Tigel*; its former limits to the Eaſt were the *Indus* above-mention'd, the Kingdoms of *Cambaya* and *Mogul*; to the Weſt *Dierbec* and *Armenia*, Turkiſh Provinces, with the River *Tigris*; to the South the *Perſian* Gulf, *Indian* Sea, and Kingdom of *Ormus*; and to the North the *Caſpian* Sea, with the *Tartars* of *Usbec* or *Zagatai*. *Perſia* formerly comprehended *Media, Hircania, Margiana*, part of *Aſſyria, Suſiana, Parthia, Aria, Paropaniſus, Chaldæa, Perſia* it ſelf peculiarly ſo called, *Caramania, Drangiana, Arachoſia* and *Gedroſia*, which had been almoſt all potent Kingdoms. The Provinces of this Empire are about 15 or 16; others ſay, 18, to wit, *Servan, Kilan, Dilemon, Ayrach, Agemi*, which was the Ancient *Media*; *Khoeme*, which comprehends the ancient *Margiana*, and part of *Parthia*; *Curdiſtan*, part of the ancient *Aſſyria, Choraſan, Yerack, Chuſiſtan* formerly *Suſiana, Perſis* called *Farſi, Kherman* and *Siſiſtan*, the ancient *Caramania, Macheran, Candahar* and *Sableſtan*, which very near take in *Gedroſia, Arachoſia* and *Drangiana*, with *Tabaroſtan* and *Gordian*, where was the ancient *Hyrcania*. *Hiſpahan* is now the Capital City of *Perſia*, whereas *Casbin* was formerly; the others are *Cherman, Com, Caſſian, Souſter, Tauris, Schamachia, Ormus, Ardeuil, Derbeut, Sciras, Siſiſtan, Gaudel, Lar, Herat, Darabegord, Mexat*, &c. *Perſia* is ſituate in the temperate Zone. A ridge of Mountains divide it almoſt in the middle, as the *Appennines* do *Italy*. The Provinces to the North of theſe Mountains are very hot, but the others that lie Southward are of a temperate Air. The Kings of *Perſia* made formerly uſe of this conveniency, changing their abode according to the Seaſons, ſpending the Summer at *Ecbatana*, the Winter at *Suſa*, and the Spring and Autumn either at *Perſepolis* or *Babylon*. The late Kings have alſo made uſe of the ſame advantage, altering their Habitations almoſt in all the ſeaſons of the Year. And this different Situation is the cauſe that the Provinces of *Perſia* are not equally healthful. The Ground in the Plains is dry and ſandy, ſtrewed with ſmall red Stones, and with great Thiſtles which they burn in ſome places where there is no Wood. The Mountainous parts, and the Province of *Kilan* are very fruitful, where are to be ſeen a great many Villages, whoſe Inhabitants are very skilful and induſtrious to convey the Rivulets that run from the Mountains by Channels, to water their Lands and Gardens in thoſe places where it ſeldom rains. They uſually ſow their Rice, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Lentil, Peaſe and Beans, Oats being unknown to them, and Rye abhorr'd by them. There is almoſt no Province in *Perſia* that does not produce Cotton, which grows upon Buſhes two or three Foot high: Tame Beaſts among them are Sheep, Goats, Buffles, Oxen, Camels, Horſes, Mules and Aſſes. They value their Horſes very much, which they feed with Barley or Rice mix'd with chopp'd Straw. They have ſeveral ſorts of Camels. The Fruits of *Perſia* are excellent good, and eſpecially Melons, whereof there are divers ſorts, and ſome that weigh twenty or thirty pounds. The Climate of the Country is very agreeable for Vines and all ſorts of Fruit-trees; but the *Perſians*, in obedience to *Mahomet*'s Command, drink no Wine, yet they love it dearly, and would almoſt never ſuffer the *Armenians* to live amongſt them, unleſs it was that they might buy Wine of them. They are ſuffered to make Syrup of ſweet Wine, which they boil off till they reduce it to the ſixth part, and which grows as thick as Oyl; and is called by them *Duſchab*; and when they would take thereof, they ſteep it in Water, and put a little Vinegar to it which makes very pleaſant Drink. Sometimes they reduce the *Duſchab* into Paſte, for the conveniency of Travellers. The *Perſians* have a great number of Mulberry-trees for Silk-Worms to feed upon, Silk being the principal Manufactury, not only of this Country but of all the Eaſt. They have ſeveral Springs of *Naphta*, and Salt and Iron Mines whereat they work, but meddle not with thoſe of Gold and Silver, for that the Profit will not anſwer the Expence of Wood and Timber to be uſed for the ſame, which is very ſcarce in this Country. *Tavern. p.* 65. ſaith, Whilſt he was at *Balſara* there flew ſuch a multitude of Locuſts by, that afar off they appear'd like a great Cloud and darkened the Air, the Wind carrying them into the Deſarts, where they light and certainly die; and ſhould they not be thus driven away by the Wind, nothing could live upon the Earth in *Chaldæa*, and about the *Perſian* Gulf where they ſwarm. The *Nubian* Geographer *p.* 121, ſaith, the Sea is 210 miles broad at *Bahairan*, a City of *Arabia*, 11 Stations or 70 *German* miles South of *Balſara*. As to the Stature, Cuſtoms and Manners of the *Perſians*, they are uſually of a middle ſize, well ſet and thick, and a Tawny or Olive-colour, ſhaving their Hair and Beards excepting the Muſtachio's, which are very large. Red Hair is abominated by them, and they uſe to paint their Hands, and Nails eſpecially; their Coats and Veſts are large, and like unto Womens. The Men wear on their Heads a thing called *Mendil* made of a Cotton Cloth, or ſome ſilken Stuff ſtreak'd with various colours, and turned ſeveral times about, eight or nine Ells long, having their Pleats or Folds lightly edg'd with a thread of Gold. Some *Perſians*, and they the greateſt in the Kingdom, wear furr'd Bonnets. The *Mendils* of their Monks are white, and thoſe of *Mahomet*'s Kindred green. Several wear red Bonnets, which is the reaſon that the *Turks* call them, in deriſion, *Red Heads*. The Womens Cloaths are made of finer ſtuff than thoſe of the Men, being uſually of Red or Green Velvet, their Hair made up into Treſſes, hangs down careleſſly over their Shoulders; and all the Ornament of their Heads conſiſts only in two or three rows of Pearls, and are always veil'd going along the Streets. The *Perſians* are uſual neat, ingenious, of a good Judgment, civil to Strangers, tender-hearted, kind, agreeable, complaiſant and very free of their Complements; thus a *Perſian* that deſires his Friend to come to his Houſe or makes offers of his ſervice to him uſually ſpeaks; *I intreat you to honour my Houſe with your Preſence; I ſo devote my ſelf to your deſires that the Apple of my Eye ſhall be a path to your Feet*, &c. They had always the reputation of being not over-careful to ſay the truth, and even to this day, thoſe who do not lye at all are not eſteem'd to be very wiſe, but otherwiſe they are true friends, and ſo faithful in the particular friendſhips they contract together, as to preferr them before Birth and Conſanguinity. It's alſo ſaid of them in general, that they never prove ungrateful for kindneſſes done them, but that they are irreconcilable in their hatred. The People are Courageous and good Soldiers, going chearfully to engage, and even upon the moſt dangerous occaſions. Their Houſes are neat, eſpecially their Kitchins in very good order. They uſually eat Rice, Mutton, ſome Fowl, and have ſeveral ſorts of Bread. Their Drink is Water mixt ſometimes with *Duſchab*, but the leſs ſcrupulous drink Wine. The uſe of *Opium* is very common amongſt them, and that of *Tabaco* yet much more, which, that it may ſmoke pleaſantly, they uſe a Baſon of Water, which is ſometimes perfum'd, and into which they put an hollow Reed, at whoſe end is the Pipe's head; and with another of an Ell long which they hold in their Mouths, they ſuck the Smoke of the Tabaco, which leaves behind it in the Water all the thick and fulſome part. They drink Coffee when they ſmoke, and uſe Tea alſo. There is good Commerce, eſtabliſh'd in *Perſia*, where there is a great Manufactury for Silk and Tapeſtry, and their Merchants grow very rich, and it is obſerv'd, that this Country produces yearly no leſs than twenty thouſand Bales of Silk, each of two hundred and ſixteen pound weight. The *Perſians* take many Wives, or rather buy them, for that the Husbands give a Portion to the Maids Fathers, who are only oblig'd to deliver 'em their Daughters Virgins. Their Marriages are Solemniz'd with Ceremonies very Particular, but as they are a very Jealous People, Divorces are much in uſe with them. They waſh the Dead and never put the Corps in the Grave where another hath been buried before. As to the Language of this Country it is peculiar to it, has much of *Arabick* in it, but nothing at all of the *Turkiſh* Dialect; yet there is reaſon to believe, that it is very different from that of its ancient Inhabitants, if what *Herodotus* ſays be true, That all their words ended in S. The greateſt part of them underſtand the *Turkiſh* Language, eſpecially thoſe Provinces which have for a long time been ſubject to the *Grand Signior*. The *Arabick* is the Language of the Learned there, and their Characters are *Arabick*. They have Colleges and Univerſities, and among all the Sciences they have a more particular Fancy for Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Aſtrology, Ethicks, Phyſick, Law, Eloquence and Poetry. *Olearius* affirms, They have all *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy in *Arabick*, and call it *Danja piala*, that is, *The Goblet of the World*. The greateſt part of their pieces of Eloquence, which they imbelliſh with a great deal of Hiſtory and Moral Sayings, are in Verſe; ſo that they paſſionately love Poetry, and among 'em all ſorts of Poets are to be found, ſome of which are very good ones. Their Poetry is always Rhime, tho' they are not over exact in obſerving the number of Syllables, and make no ſcruple to uſe the ſame words to make it rhime, as appears by theſe Perſick Lines related by *Olearius*;

Tziri, Tziri Triagh Ianitzæ?
Adamira demagh Ianitzæ?
Tziri, Tziri Tziragh es Eeri bud,
Adamira demag cheri bud.

The *Perſians* had their *Magi* formerly, who were the Learned amongſt them. Their Year conſiſts of 365 Days. In the Year 1079 the Sultan of *Coraſan* or *Meſopotamia*, named *Gelal Edin Melixa* cauſed the *Vernal Equinox* to be obſerved on *Thurſday March* 14th. nine Minutes after two in the Afternoon. And from this time begins the *Gelalean Æra* compoſed of Solar Years which the *Perſians* make uſe of. The ſame Sultan appointed an Intercalation of one Day every four Years, and ſometimes five, called by them *Neurus Elſultan*, that is, *The Year of his Majeſty*, or *Year Royal.* They follow a Period of 1460 Years, call'd *Sal Chodai*; that is, the Year of God, or of the Sun; and have beſides the *Æra* called *Jezdegirdan*, which commences from *Tueſday* 16th. of *June* in the Year 632, the 11th. of the *Hegira*, or *Mahomet*'s *Æra*, for that in this Year *Omar* Prince of the *Saracens*, defeated and kill'd *Hormiſdas* IV. or *Jezdegerdes* King of *Perſia*. The *Perſians* had ſeveral Princes before *Cyrus*, and ſometimes more than one at a time, *Media* and *Perſia*; but *Cyrus* about the end of the firſt Year of the 55th. *Olympiad* which anſwers to the 195 of *Rome*, dethron'd his Grandfather by the Mother's ſide, *Aſtyages*, King of the *Medes*, and began the Kingdom of *Perſia* in the 19th. or 20th. Year of *Servius Hoſtilius* King of the *Romans*, and 559 or 60 before the Birth of our Saviour, which anſwers to the 3495 Year of the World, 4155 of the *Julian* Period, and the 217 of *Iphitus*: About two and twenty years after he took *Babylon*, and began the firſt Monarchy of the *Perſians*, which laſted 229 years under thirteen Kings, of whom *Darius Codomanus* was the laſt; after which the *Perſians* became ſubject to *Alexander the Great*, to his Succeſſors and to the *Parthians* untill the 227 or 228 Year of our Redemption, when *Artaxerxes* the *Perſian* revolted againſt *Artaban* King of the *Parthians*, and eſtabliſh'd the ſecond Monarchy of the *Perſians*, which continued till 632; at which time King *Jezdegerdes*, or *Hormiſdas* IV. was kill'd by *Omar* King of the *Saracens*, who remain'd Maſters of this Country for the ſpace of 4:8 years, till the time of Sultan *Gelal Edin*, who took it from them in 1051. His Succeſſors were Sovereigns of *Perſia*, from whence they were expell'd by the *Tartars* under the Conduct of *Tamerlain* in 1398. Four Princes of the Faction called the *Black Ram*, ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Perſia* after *Tamerlain*. *Uſſum-Caſſan* or *Ozun Aſembec*, the Son of *Alibec*, of the Family of *Aſembejes*, and of the Faction of the *White Ram*, being Governour of *Armenia*, rebell'd againſt *Jooncha* King of *Perſia*, and put him, together with his Son *Acen-Ali*, to death; and reign'd from the Year 1469 till 1478, or 1485 as others would have it. After him *Perſia* became ſtrangely divided, but *Iſmael*, deſcended from a Daughter of *Uſſum-Caſſan*, ſettled it, aſcending the Throne by his Prudence and Bravery; and enlarg'd his Dominions, by recov.ring all the Country his Predeceſſors had poſſeſs'd. He reign'd in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, and from him is computed the Empire of the *Sophi's*. *Shaa Abas* has much increaſed it in this Age. The Kingdom is Hereditary not only to Sons lawfully begot, but alſo to natural Sons, who are preferr'd before the other Relations; and the Government is ſo Monarchical, and Deſpotick, that the Prince rules there with an abſolute Power, making his Will a Law, and diſpoſing as he pleaſes both of the Lives and Eſtates of his Subjects, who are very obedient, and never ſpeak of their Sovereigns but with extraordinary Reſpect. They uſe to wipe the Places carefully where their Kings have ſat to adminiſter Juſtice, and alſo to go out of the City when the Prince comes to walk in the Streets with his Women. The Revenues of the Kings of *Perſia* conſiſts in their being poſſeſs'd of a good part of the Land of the Country, in Cuſtoms, the Trade they make of Silks, Tribute paid by the *Armenians*, and in farming out Fiſheries, Tolls, *&c.* but this Revenue is not ſo conſiderable as 'tis believ'd. He has ſeveral Officers whoſe places are not Hereditary; the Governours of the Provinces are oblig'd to entertain a certain number of Soldiers to be ready upon any occaſion, and their Militia conſiſts moſtly in Cavalry. As to their Religion, the ancient *Perſians* ador'd the Sun, Moon, Fire, and other falſe Heathen Gods, but the preſent Inhabitants follow the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, as the *Turks* do, but they vary ſomewhat in their Opinions; and herein is principally founded the Enmity that lies between them. They do not expound the *Alcoran* in the ſame manner, and have neither the ſame Saints nor the ſame Ceremonies. They ſay, that *Mahomet* having ordered that *Ali* ſhould ſucceed him, *Abubeker*, *Omar*, and *Oſman* uſurp'd the Sovereign Power, but that the firſt coming to it changed nothing in the *Alcoran*, which is the Book of the Law, altho' both the one and the other made different Explications upon it. About the end of the XIVth. Century, a certain religious *Mahometan*, who ſaid he was of the Family of *Ali*, preach'd a new Doctrine, teaching both by Speaking and Writing, That God ſent him to renew the Glory of the ſame *Ali*, who had been buried ſo many Ages before: This new Doctor, whoſe Name was *Sofi*, led an auſtere Life; and by the Inoffenſiveneſs and Regularity of his Carriage and Converſation acquir'd much Reputation, and the Quality of *Schich*, which is to ſay, *The Son of a Prophet*. He ſet forth a great many Miracles wrought by *Ali*, and did at laſt, by his Artifice, make the *Perſians* forſake the Doctrine of the *Turks* and comply with his, adding alſo to their Creed, That *Ali* was the Coadjutor or Lieutenant of God. The *Perſians* not content to have confirmed the Holineſs of the ſame *Ali*, have canoniz'd a douzen of his Succeſſors; viſiting the Tombs of theſe Saints, and celebrating their Feaſts. Their Purifications, Prayers, and Ceremonies are different from thoſe of the *Turks*: *Friday* is their Feaſt or Holy-day. They have a *Lent* obliging them to faſt in the Day-time, but they eat plentifully at Night. Circumciſion is in uſe among them, and that both by Men and Women. They have ſeveral Religious Orders, and ſo many ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, that it is very ſtrange how rational Creatures can be miſlead with ſuch Fopperies. The *Perſian* Sea or Gulf (*Sinus Perſicus*) commonly called *Mer di Elcatif*, or *de Baſſora*, is a Branch of the *Indian* or *Æthiopick* Ocean, which begins at Cape *Raz*, the moſt Eaſtern Cape of *Arabia*, Lon. 96. 45. and runs as far into the Lands as 81. It has *Perſia* to the N. and E. and *Arabia* and *Perſia* to the S. and W. In the moſt N. W. Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* fall into it with a great Current.

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Ancient Kings of Perſia.

In the 195th. of *Rome*, 3495 of the *World*,

			Ye.	*Mo.*
	Cyrus	*Reign'd*	30	
225	*Cambyſes*		7	5
232	*Smerdes*, one of the *Magi*			7
233	*Darius Hyſtaſpes*		37	
269	*Xerxes*		20	
289	*Artaxerxes Longimanus*		40	
329	*Xerxes*, the younger			2
329	*Sogdianus*, Brother to *Xerxes*			7
330	*Darius Ochus*, or *Nothus*		19	
349	*Artaxerxes Mnemon*		40	
388	*Artaxerxes Ochus*		26	
414	*Arces*		4	
419	*Darius Codomanus*		6	

Kings of Perſia *of the Middle Age.*

In the Year of our Lord,

		Ye.	*Mo.*
227	or 28 *Artaxerxes*	15	
242	*Sapores* Iſt.	31	
273	*Hormiſdas* Iſt.	1	
274	*Varanes* Iſt.	3	
277	*Varanes* IId.	17	
294	*Varanes* IIId. call'd *Seganſaa*		4
295	*Narſes*	7	
301	*Hormiſdas* IId.	7	
309	*Sapores* IId.	70	
380	*Artaxerxes* IId.	4	
384	*Sapores* IIId.	5	
389	*Varanes* IVth. call'd *Kermanſaa*	11	
400	*Iſdegerdes* Iſt.	20	
420	*Varanes* Vth.	21	
441	*Iſdegerdes* IId.	17	
458	*Perozes*	14	
482	*Obalas*	4	
486	*Cabades*, Depos'd	11	
497	*Zamaſpes*	4	
501	*Cabades*, Reſtor'd	30	
531	*Coſroes the Great*	48	
580	*Hormiſdas* IIId.	12	
591	*Coſroes* IId.	37	
628	*Syroes*	1	
629	*Adezer*, or *Adheſer*		7
629	*Sarbaras*, or *Barazas*		6
630	*Borane*, Daughter of *Coſroes*		7
630	*Hormiſdas* IVth. or *Jezdegirdo*	2	

This Prince was conquer'd by the *Saracens*, near the Town *Merga*, in 632, which Year begins a New *Perſian Æra*, as I have already obſerv'd.

Kings of Perſia *who were Succeſſors to* Tamerlan, *and of the Faction of the* Black Ram.

			Ye.	*Mo.*
In	1409	*Caraiſſuf*	16	
	1423	*Amiſcandar*	12	
	1435	*Jooncha*	33	
	1468	*Acen-Haly*	1	

Kings of Perſia *of the Race of* Uſſum-Caſſan, *and of the Faction of the* White Ram.

		Ye.	Mo.
1469	*Uſſum-Caſſan*	9	
1478	*Caliph*		6
1479	*Jacup Chiorzeival*, or *Patiſca*	13	
1492	*Byaſangor*, or *Bayſinger*	1	
1493	*Roſtan*, or *Ruſtan*	5	
1498	*Hagmecbec*	1	
1499	*Alwambec*	1	
1500	*Morat*	15	
1515	*Sophi-Iſmael*	13	
1528	*Scha-Thama*, or *Tamaſes*	51	
1576	*Scha-Iſmael* Iſt.	2	
1578	*Scha-Mehemed*, call'd *Codabenda*	7	
1585	*Emir Hempſe*		7
1585	*Scha-Abbas* Iſt.	44	
1629	*Scha-Sophi*	13	
1642	*Scha-Abbas* IId.	26	
1668	*Scha-Iſhmael* IId.		

PERSIUS (*Aulus Flaccus*) a Poet, and Satyriſt, living in the Reign of *Nero*. He was born at *Volterra*, in *Tuſcany*, of a Gentleman's Family, and Related to Perſons of the firſt Quality. He was Educated under the Grammarian *Palemon*, *Verginius* the Rhetorician, and *Cornutus* a Stoick Philoſpher, between whom and *Perſius* there was a very intimate and laſting Correſpondence. This Satyriſt had a great regard for *Cornutus*, and makes his Acknowledgments for his Learning very handſomely to him, in his Fifth Satyr: He likewiſe paid his Reſpects further to this Maſter of his, in his *Will* in which he left him a large Summ of Money, and all his Library; but *Cornutus* was ſo generous, as to receive nothing but the Books. After *Perſius*'s Death, this Philoſopher adviſ'd his Mother to ſuppreſs ſeveral Poems which her Son had made in the greener Part of his Youth; amongſt thoſe that were Suppreſs'd, we may reckon thoſe made upon *Arria*, a Noble Roman Lady, who kill'd her ſelf to ſhow her Husband the way, and give him an Example of Fortitude. *Perſius* was Contemporary with *Lucan*, and ſtudy'd with him under *Cornutus*. His Acquaintance with *Seneca* was but a little before his Death, ſo that he ſcarce had any time to underſtand his Excellency, and Reliſh his Genius. *Perſius* was very Regular in his Life, and of a very mild, ſweet Diſpoſition. So that to judge of a Man's Temper by his Writings, will not always hold; for it muſt be ſaid, his Satyrs are very keen and bitter; 'tis believ'd he did not ſpare even *Nero* himſelf, but laſh'd him, in a Stroak or two ſo intelligibly, that *Cornutus* thought it convenient to make ſome Alteration; *Perſius*, in his firſt Satyr, having put it thus,

> *Auriculas Aſini Mida Rex habet.*

which *Cornutus* imagining would be conſtru'd a Reflection upon *Nero*, altered it thus;

> *Auriculas Aſini Quis non habet?*

Perſius died at the Age of Twenty eight Years. His Way of Writing is very obſcure, for which he is much blam'd by *Julius Scaliger*. *Iſaac Cauſabon* appears in his Defence, and endeavours to take off the Imputation. M. *Dryden*, in his Preface to the Tranſlation of *Juvenal*, makes a Compariſon between the Satyr of *Horace*, *Juvenal*, and *Perſius*, and after a large and learned Enquiry, gives the Preference againſt him, to the Two former. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. Jul. Scalig. Poetic. Lib. 6. cap. 6, &c.*

PERSONNE (*Giles*) *Sieur* of *Roberval*, Geometrician and Kings Profeſſor in the Mathematicks, was born *Auguſt* the 8th. in the Year 1602. He had a great ſhare in the Friendſhip of Learned Men, and particularly in that of M. *Gaſſendi* and *John Morin*, which laſt was King's Profeſſor, and who at his Death deſired the Chair for the Sieur *de Roberval*, who kept it to his Death, without quitting that of *Ramus*. He was of the Royal Academy of Sciences; publiſh'd in 1636 a Treatiſe of Mechanicks, and in 1647 and 48 made his Experiments about a *Vacuum*. Afterwards in 1670 he found out a New way of weighing, which is obſerved in the Journal of the Learned of the 10th. of *February* in the ſame Year. The *Ariſtarchus Samius* is of his writing, and another ſort of Weight fit to weigh Air, which is in the King's Library, together with the Inſtruments and Memoirs of the Sieur *de Roberval*, who died *Sunday October* 27th. in the Year 1675 in the College of *Meſtre Gervais*, and was buried at S. *Severin* his Pariſh Church. *Baillet vie de Des Cartes*

PERSONS (*Robert*) born in *Nether Stoway*, near to *Bridgewater*, in *Somerſetſhire*, in 1546, was bred a Roman Catholick, and turn'd Jeſuit in 1575. He was made Rector of the *Engliſh* College at *Rome* in 1587. He is ſaid to be a Man of a hot Temper, and rugged Behaviour, and extreamly Zealous for promoting the Intereſt of the Jeſuits. He wrote *A Chriſtian Directory, or Exercise, guiding Men to Eternal Salvation*, commonly call'd *His Reſolutions*. *A Conference about the next Succeſſion of the Crown of* England, In two Parts, Printed *Anno* 1593 and 94, in *Octavo*, under the Name of *N. Doleman*. The firſt Part is for Chaſtiſing of Kings, *&c.* The ſecond Part was to prove, That the *Infanta* of *Spain* was the Right Heir to the Crown of *England*; which Performance made him much in Favour with the King of Spain. This latter Conference was anſwer'd by Sir *John Hayward*, Kt. and Dr. in Laws, in 1603, in a Book, call'd, *The Right of Succeſſion Aſſerted*, &c. *A Treatiſe of the three Converſions of the Engliſh from Paganiſm to Chriſtian Religion*, publiſh'd under the Name of *N. D.* i. e. *Nic. Doleman*: In three Volumes, in *Octavo*, Printed at S. *Omers*, in 1603 and 1604. The ſecond Volume contains the third Part of the Treatiſe, wherein there is an Examen of the Kalendar or Catalogue of Proteſtant Saints, Martyrs, and Confeſſors, deviſ'd by *John Fox*, for the firſt ſix Months. And the third Volume, which contains alſo the third Part of the Treatiſe, and an Examen of the ſaid Kalendar of *John Fox* for the laſt ſix Months, was printed at the ſame Place, in the ſame Year, under the Initial Letters of *N. D.* *A Relation of a Trial or Conference made before the King of* France, *in the Year* 1600, *between the Biſhop* Eureux *and the Lord* Pleſſis Mornay, *about certain Points of corrupting, and falſifying Authors, whereof the ſaid* Pleſſis *was openly convicted*: Printed in *Octavo*, at S. *Omers*, in 1604. *A Defence of the Precedent Relation of a Conference about Religion*: Printed with *The Relation of the Trial*, &c. *An Anſwer to the Fifth Part of Reports, lately ſet forth by Sir* Edward Coke, *Kt.* Printed in *Quarto*, at S. *Omers*, in 1606. under the Name of a Catholick Divine. *Perſons* wrote ſeveral other Controverſial Tracts, of which the Reader may inform himſelf in *Anthony Wood*'s *Athenæ Oxonien.* He died in the *Engliſh* College at *Rome*, in 1610. *Athen. Oxon.*

PERTAUH, Admiral of the *Turkiſh* Fleet together with *Hali*, in the Year 1571, who having taken the Town of *Dulcigno* in *Dalmatia* upon Articles, treacherouſly violated 'em, putting the Soldiers to the Gallies, ſelling the Citizens for Slaves, and cruelly cutting the Throat of *John Buni*, Archbiſhop of this City. He after this plunder'd the Iſle of *Corfu*; but ſeeing the Overthrow of the *Turks* at the Battle of *Lepanto*, he eſcap'd in a Skiff through the Chriſtian Gallies without being diſcovered, and arriving at *Conſtantinople*, was deprived of all his Goods and Imployments by the Grand Signior, who baniſhed him from the City, believing alſo he might ſave the Honour of his Army by caſting the Diſgrace of its Overthrow upon the ill Conduct of his Generals. *Gratiani Hiſtoire de Cypre.*

PERTH, a County in *Scotland*, ſo called from *Perth* or S. *Johnſton* the chief Town, which ſtands pleaſantly upon the River *Tay*. It has a pretty good Trade, and is one of the principal Cities in the North. It was totally ruin'd by an Inundation in 1029, and was rebuilt where it now ſtands by *William* King of *Scotland*; Lon. 16. 08. Lat. 58. 00. The County is bounded by *Angus* to the N. *Strathern* to the W. *Fife* to the S. and the *German* Ocean to the E. and divided into two Parts by the River *Tay*, the greateſt of all *Scotland*. This Country is very fruitful, and ornamented with the Seats of ſeveral Perſons of Quality, and gives the Title of Earl to the chief of the *Drummonds*; that part called *Gowry* which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Ruthwen*, is very famous for its fruitful Corn Fields.

PERTH (*James Drummond*, Earl of) chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Drummonds* in *Scotland*. The firſt of this Family that took the Name of *Drummond*, was one *Maurice*, an Hungarian Gentleman, who quitted *England* with *Edgar Atheline*, the Right Heir to that Crown, being prevented in the Succeſſion by *Harold* firſt, and afterwards by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who ſeiz'd the Kingdom in 1066. *Maurice* commanded the Ship, in which *Edgar Atheline*, his Mother *Agatha*, and his Siſters, *Margaret* and *Chriſtina*, were embark'd; they met with a violent Storm at Sea, which forc'd them to make for *Scotland*, where they put into the River *Forthe*, and landed at a Place ſtill call'd S. *Margaret*'s *Houp*, from *Margaret*, *Edgar*'s Siſter. This princeſs marry'd *Malcolme* III. King of *Scotland*, who Rewarded *Maurice Drummond* with a conſiderable Share of Wealth and Honour, and particularly with a large Eſtate, in the Sheriff-dom of *Dunbarton*, together with the Stewartry of *Lenox*, neither was the Queen forgetful in acknowledging his Services; for by her Recommendation he marry'd one of her Maids of Honour, by whom he had Iſſue, *Malcolme*, Father to *Maurice* II. who had Iſſue, *John*, Father of *Malcolme* II. whoſe Son, *Malcolme* III. call'd *Begg*, marry'd *Ada*, Daughter of *Malduine*, Earl of *Lenox*, which Lady had but one Brother, who marry'd the Siſter of *John Monteith*, who betray'd the Famous Sir *William Wallace*, Viceroy of *Scotland*, to the Engliſh. But the Earl of *Lenox*, having no Iſſue by this Siſter of *Monteith*, this *Monteith* foreſeeing that his Brother-in-Law the Earl of *Lenox*, would leave the Earldom to *Malcolme*, his Siſter's Husband, adviſ'd the King to demand it, hoping, that the King having gain'd it, would have given it to him; but herein he was miſtaken, for the King made a Grant of it to *Robert Stewart*, whoſe Poſterity continu'd afterwards Earls of *Lenox*. *Malcolme Begg* had, by his Wife *Ada*, Four Sons, *John*, *Maurice*, *Thomas*, and *Walter*, this laſt was the King's Secretary; *Maurice* marry'd the Daughter of the Steward of *Strathern*, and ſucceeded him in his Poſt and Eſtate; *Thomas* was Baron of *Balfrou*; the eldeſt, *John Drummond*, was the 7th. Steward of *Lenox*, and begun a Feud with *John Monteith*, there having been an old Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Two Families: This Animoſity came to an open Rupture, and was diſputed in the Field, where *John Monteith* loſt Three Sons. The King oblig'd both Parties to go no further in the Quarrel; and to compleat the Pacification, there was a Meeting of the great Men of the Kingdom. The Earl of *Douglaſs*, *Angus*, *Arran*, and the Lord *Robert*, Nephew to King *Robert Bruce*, being Guardians for the Performance of Articles, their Subſcriptions and Seals, are ſtill to be ſeen in the Inſtrument of the Treaty, in which the Lord *Robert*, the King's Nephew, owns himſelf Related to both the Families. *Drummond* having, by an Article of the Treaty, loſt the Lands which he held in the Sheriffdom of *Lenox*, retir'd into *Perthſhire*, where he poſſeſs'd the Lands of *Stobhal* and *Cargil*. He marry'd the eldeſt Daughter of *William de Montefex*, Lord Treaſurer of *Scotland*. His eldeſt Son, *Malcolme* IV. marry'd *Iſabella Douglas*, Hereditary Counteſs of *Mar*, and had a very intimate and friendly Correſpondence with the Earl of *Douglas* his Brother-in-Law, with whom he join'd his own Troops, to fight the Engliſh, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf handſomely at the Skirmiſh at *Otterbourn* or *Chevychace*, where he took *Ralph Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, a General of great Reputation, Priſoner, and for this Service he had the Honour of a Penſion during Life. His Brother *William* married a Daughter of the Baron of *Airth*, who brought him the Barony of *Carnock*; from this Marriage, the Branch of *Athornden* is deſcended. And here it may not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Four Daughters of *John Drummond*; *Annabella*, the eldeſt, marry'd *Robert* III. King of *Scotland*. This Queen is very much commended, by the Scotiſh Hiſtorians, for her Probity and Prudence; ſhe was Mother to *James* I. King of *Scotland*. She had one Siſter marry'd to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, another to *Alexander Mac Donald*, Lord of the Iſles, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Roſs*, and a third to *Stewart* of *Dually*. *Malcolme* IV. dying without Iſſue, *John Drummond* his Brother ſucceeded to the Eſtate. He marry'd *Elizabeth Sinclair*, Daughter of the Earl of *Orkney*, *Cathneſs*, &c. a Perſon of great Eminency and Reputation, both in *Denmark* and *Scotland*; by this Earl's Daughter, *Drummond* had Three Sons and a Daughter, the laſt was marry'd to Lord *Thomas*, Baron of *Kinnaird*; *Robert* the 2d. Brother, marry'd the Heireſs of *Barnbugal*. *John*, the youngeſt, ſettled in the *Madera* Iſlands, where at preſent his Poſterity make a conſiderable Figure. *Walter Drummond*, the eldeſt Brother, marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter to the Lord *Patrick Ruthven*, chief of a Noble Family; by this Lady he had Iſſue *Malcolme*, *John* Biſhop of *Dunblane*, *Walter*, Baron of *Leidcrief*, from whom are deſcended the Family of *Blair Drummond*, which produc'd the Two other Branches of *Newton* and *Gararum*. To return to *Malcolme* V. who was eldeſt Brother, and marry'd *Margaret Murray*, Daughter of the Lord of *Tullibardin*, by whom he had Iſſue *John* Lord *Drummond*, made a Peer of the Realm, *Walter*, Laird of *Deanſtone*, *James*, Laird of *Corrivecter*, *Thomas*, Laird of *Drumminerinock*, from whom the Branches of *Invermay*, *Cultmalindri*, *Comrie* and *Pitcairns* are deſcended. *John Drummond*, eldeſt Son of *Malcolme* V. marry'd *Elizabeth Lindſey*, Daughter of the famous Earl of *Crawford*. This *John* was a Perſon of a great Genius and Capacity. He was made Juſtice-General of *Scotland*, which in thoſe Days was the beſt Poſt in the Kingdom. He purchas'd all the Eſtate which his Kinſman the Baron of *Gencraig* was poſſeſs'd of in the Sheriffdom of *Strathern*, and likewiſe with the King's Permiſſion, the Hereditary Stewartry of this Shire. He did great Service to *James* IV. King of *Scotland*, for he Routed the Earl of *Lenox*, and the Lord *Liſle*, as they were upon their March to join the Earl-Marſhal, and the Lord *Gordon*, in order to execute their Plot of ſeizing the Perſon of the King, and the Adminiſtration, under Pretence of revenging the Death of *James* III. After this *John Drummond* was ſent Embaſſador into *England* to conclude a Peace with *Richard* III. After the Death of the King of *Scotland*, he was outed of his Offices and Eſtate, for giving a Box o'th' Ear to *Lion* King at Arms, who was ſent to Summon him before the Parliament, to give an Account of the Queen's Marriage with the Earl of *Lenox*; but by the Queen's Intereſt, and the Interceſſion of the great Men of the Kingdom, and in Conſideration of his Quality and Merit, he was Two Days after reſtor'd to his Honour and Eſtate. This *John* had Four Daughters, of which One, call'd *Margaret*, was ſo well lik'd by King *James* IV. that he reſolv'd to marry her, but the Relation between 'em making the Pope's Diſpenſation neceſſary, the King being not willing to wait till it could be procur'd, was marry'd to her privately, and ſoon after had a Daughter, who was marry'd to the Earl of *Huntley*. When the Diſpenſation was come, the King intended to marry her publickly; but a Pique which ſome of the Great ones had againſt the Houſe of *Drummond*, put 'em upon Poiſoning this *Margaret*, to hinder her Family from having the Honour of giving Two Queens to *Scotland*. Her Siſter *Elizabeth*, was Counteſs of *Angus*. *Euphemia*, another Siſter of hers, was marry'd to the Lord *Fleming*, and *Annabella*, the youngeſt, was Counteſs of *Montroſs*. *William Drummond*, Son of *John*, marry'd the Lady *Iſabella Campbel*, Daughter to the Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had Iſſue Two Sons, *Walter* and *Andrew*. He and his Family were in open Defiance with that of *Murray*, and amongſt other Rencounters between 'em, there was one time ſeveral Gentlemen of the Houſe of *Murray* barbarouſly burnt in a Church by ſome of *Drummond*'s Party, of which Crime, notwithſtanding himſelf was very Innocent, yet being out of favour with the King, he was condemn'd to loſe his Head, and the Sentence executed accordingly. His Son *Andrew* was made Baron of *Bellichlon*, and made a diſtinct Branch, the laſt Heir Male of which was *Maurice Drummond*, who left Four Daughters, which were match'd to conſiderable Families in *England*. One of 'em being Wife to *Caril*, Secretary to King *James*. *Walter Drummond*, eldeſt Son of *William*, had Iſſue by *Elizabeth Graham*, Daughter of the Earl of *Montroſs*, only one Son, *viz.* *David Drummond*, who marry'd the Lady *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter of the Duke of *Albani*, Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, by whom he had only one Daughter, marry'd to the Laird of *Poury-Ogilby*. After the Death of *Margaret*, he marry'd *Lilia Ruthven*, by whom he had Five Daughters; Firſt, *Jane*, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Montroſs*, Chancellor and Commiſſioner of *Scotland*. Secondly, *Anne*, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Marr*, Lord-High-Treaſurer. Thirdly, *Lilia*, Counteſs of *Crawford*. Fourthly, *Catharine*, Lady *Tullibardin*. Fifthly, *Margaret*, Lady *Keir*; and Two Sons, *Patrick*, of whom more by and by, and *James*, Laird of *Maderly*, from whom the Viſcounts of *Strathallan*, and the Barons of *Marchani* are deſcended. The firſt of this Line, that were made Viſcounts of *Strathallan*, was *William Drummond*, he was Lieutenant-General of King *James*'s Forces, and a Man of great Abilities both for the Camp and Council-Board. *Patrick Drummond*, above-mention'd, marry'd the Lady *Margaret Lindſey*, Daughter to the Earl of *Crawford*, and by her had Five Daughters: Firſt, *Catharine*, Counteſs of *Rotheſs*. Secondly, *Lilia*, Counteſs of *Dunfermling*, Mother of the Counteſſes of *Lautherdale*, *Kelly*, *Belcarres*, and *Cathneſs*. Thirdly, *Jane*, Counteſs of *Roxborough*, Governeſs to King *Charles* I's Children. Fourthly, *Anne*, Lady *Tonay-Barclay*; and Fifthly, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to the Lord *Elphinſton*; beſides theſe Five Daughters, *Patrick Drummond* had Two Sons, *James* and *John*. *James Drummond*, created Earl of *Perth*, marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Seaton*, Daughter of the Earl of *Winton*. He died young, leaving Iſſue only One Daughter, who was afterwards Counteſs of *Sunderland*. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate, by *John*, his Brother, who marry'd the Lady *Jane Ker*, Daughter of the Earl of *Roxborough*, by whom he had Four Sons and Two Daughters, One of which was Counteſs of *Wigton*, and the other Counteſs of *Tullibardin*. Of the Four Sons, the eldeſt was *James*, of whom preſently; *Robert*, who died in *France*; *John*, head of the Branch of *Logy Almond*, and *William* Earl of *Roxborough*, from whom the Houſes of *Roxborough* and *Balantine* are deſcended. *James Drummond*, ſecond Earl of *Perth*, marry'd *Anne Gordon*, Daughter of the Marquis of *Huntley*, by whom he had Two Sons and One Daughter, (*viz.*) *James*, of whom afterwards *John* and *Anne*. This laſt was a very worthy Lady, and marry'd the Earl of *Errolle*, Hereditary Conſtable of *Scotland*. *John Drummond*, Earl of *Melford*, and Secretary of State to *James* II. King of *Great-Britain*. His Lordſhip has been twice marry'd, firſt to the Heireſs of *Lundie*, by whom he had Iſſue, Three Sons, and Three Daughters; theſe laſt are the Lady *Anne*, marry'd to the Baron of *Houſton*; the Lady *Elizabeth*, to the Viſcount of *Strathallan*; and the Lady *Mary*. The Three Sons are, *James*, Baron of *Lundie*, *Robert*, and *Charles*. His Lordſhip's ſecond Lady, is *Euphemia Wallace*, Daughter of *Thomas Wallace*, Baron of *Craig*, the chief of a very Ancient Family. By this ſecond Venter, he has Six Sons, and Three Daughters, *John*, Laird of *Torth*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Andrew*, *Reynald*, and *Philip*; *Catharine*, *Thereſa*, and *Mary*. *James Drummond*, third Earl of *Perth*, was made Privy-Councellor in 1678. Lord-Juſtice-General in the Year 1682. and Lord-Chancellor of *Scotland* in 1684. His Lordſhip has been Thrice marry'd; firſt to the Lady *Jane*, Daughter to *William*, Marquis of *Douglas*; ſecondly, To the Lady *Lilia*, Counteſs of *Tullibardin*; thirdly, To the Lady *Mary Gordon*, Daughter of *Lewis*, Marquis of *Huntley*, and Siſter to the Duke of *Gordon*. By his firſt Lady he had Iſſue the Lady *Mary*, marry'd to *William*, Earl-Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of *Scotland*. The Lady *Anne*, unmarry'd, and *James*, Lord *Drummond*. His Lordſhip, by each of his other Two Ladies, he has Iſſue Two Sons. This above-mention'd Account is ſufficiently ſupported by the Records of the Family, preſerv'd for ſeveral Ages in the Abby of *Inchaſry*, and by the Scotch Hiſtorians. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

PERTINAX *(Ælius* or *Publius Helvicus)* Emperor, was of a mean Extract, but from ſmall Commands in the Army was at laſt advanced to be Conſul, Prefect of *Rome*, and Governour of the moſt conſiderable Provinces. He was choſen Emperor in the Year 192, after the Death of *Commodus*, by the favour of the *Pretorian* Guard. The Senate gave their Conſent thereto, hoping, that by his Vertue and Prudence he would regulate all Things. He was then Sixty Years old: He had great Experience in things, made many good Laws, and ſhewed himſelf averſe to the Violence of his Predeceſſors; but *Lætus*, who had rais'd him to the Empire, together with his *Pretorian* Soldiers, and could not endure the Re-eſtabliſhment of Martial Diſcipline, and the laudable Carriage of *Pertinax*; murther'd him on the 27th. of *March*, in the Year 193, two Months and twenty five Days after his Election: *Dion. in Pert. Aurelius Victor in Epit.Cæſ.Jul.Capitolin in Pert.Euſebius in Chron.*

PERTOIS, Lat. *Pertenſis Ager*, a Tract of *Champagne* in *France*, having *Champagne*, properly ſo called, on the W. and the Dutchy of *Bar* on the E.

PERU, a Country of South *America*; formerly belonging to the *Yncas*, but now to the *Spaniards*, about ſix hundred Leagues in length, running all along the *Pacifick Sea*, and gives the Name of *Peruvian* to all South *America*, which comprehends *Caſtille d'Or*, *Popajan*, *Peru*, *Chica*, *Chily*, and *Braſil*. It lies almoſt all between the *Equator* and *Tropick* of *Capricorn*. The Kingdom of *Chily*, *Paraguai* and *Tucuman* are to the South, the *Pacifick* Sea to the Weſt, *Popajan* to the North; and Eaſtward ſtands the Mountains called *Las Cordilleras* and *Terra Incognita*. Some divide *Peru* into the Higher and Lower, or into the Mountainous and Maritime; but others confine themſelves to the Diviſion made by the *Spaniards* into three Prefectures or Governments, which are *Audienca de los Reyes*, *Audienca de Quito*, and *Audienca de los Charchas*, or *de la Plata*. Its Cities are *Cuſco* formerly the Capital, *los Reyes*, or *Lima*, that is now ſo, *la Plata*, *Arequipa*, *Arica*, *Baez a Quito*, *Potoſi*, *Puerta Viejo*, *la Pax*, S. *Frances de Quito*, S. *Michael*, *Guamanga*, S. *Crux de la Sierra*, *Guancabilica*, S. *James de Guayaquil* &c. This famous Country did belong to Kings called *Yncas*, who were the lawful Poſſeſſors of it for above ſix hundred Years. *Frances Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*, made a diſcovery of it in the Year 1525, and by the Diſagrement of the two Brothers made himſelf Maſter of it, cauſing the King *Atabalipa* to be ſtrangl'd contrary to his Faith given him. The unſatiable Deſire of Gold mov'd the *Spaniards*, tho' they pretended Religion, to murther the *Indians* in a moſt barbarous manner, but *Pizarro* was puniſhed for it. They were a civiliz'd People, and ador'd the *Sun*, believing there was another God above it, whom they called *Pachacamac*. The *Spaniards* are now Maſters of this rich Country, where they have a Vice-Roy, and ſeveral Epiſcopal Cities. In ſhort, *Peru* is very fertile in Fruits and Gold Mines, ſo that it was obſerv'd, that at the Arrival of *Pizarro* there, their very Pottage Pots and Utenſils were made of Gold, and their Houſes covered with the ſame Metal; which may be eaſily believ'd, if we conſider the ſingle Mine of *Potoſi*, from whence the King of *Spain* in leſs than Fifty Years, for his fifth Part, has got above an Hundred and eleven Millions in full Weight, each conſiſting of Thirteen Reals and a quarter. As to the Original and Succeſſions of the Kings of *Peru*, they have many fabulous Stories, that they were deſcended from the Sun, which may be ſeen in **Garcilaſſ. de la Vega*. All Authors agree in the following Particulars.

1. That the firſt King of *Peru* was *Ynca Manco Capac*, who built the City of *Cuſco*, about Four hundred Years before the *Spaniards* came into *Peru*, that is, about the Year of the World 1125; for their Country was diſcover'd in 1525. Theſe People called their Kings *Yncas*, that is, Kings or Emperors, and for Excellencies ſake nam'd them *Capac-Yncas*, that is, the *Only* or *Magnificent Kings*: They went alſo by the name of *Yntip-Chutim*, which ſignifies the Son of the Sun, for they affected much to deduce their Original from the Sun, which they worſhipped as God. The Male Children of the Kings alſo, were called *Yncas*, and the Grandees of the Kingdom *Curacas*.

2. The ſecond King was *Sinchi-Rocha*, the Son of *Manco-Capac*, but how long he reigned is uncertain; but he enlarg'd his Dominions, poſſeſſing himſelf of *Collao*, as far as *Chuncara*.

3. *Leoque-Ynpanqui* ſucceeded his Father, made new Conqueſts, and built the City of *Pucara*.

4. *Mayta-Capac*, the Son of *Koque-Ynpanqui* conquer'd new Provinces.

5. *Capac-Ynpanqui* ſucceeded his Father, whoſe eldeſt Son he was, and extended alſo the bounds of his Empire, and left for Succeſſor his eldeſt Son,

6. *Ynca-Rocha*, who alſo got ſeveral Victories over his Neighbours whom he ſubdued.

7. *Jahuac-Huacac* reigned after his Father, but did no great Matters; and having been frighted by ſome evil Augury, made his Brother *Mayta* General of his Army, who ſubdued ſeveral People.

8. *Vira-Cocha* conſtrain'd his Father to quit his Crown, and aſcended his Throne. He ſubdued thoſe that roſe againſt him, and cauſed ſeveral ſtately Structures to be built.

9. *Pachacutec-Ynca* ſucceeded his Father, and enlarged the Conqueſts of his Predeceſſors.

10. *Ynca-Ynpanqui* reigned after his Father, united to his Empire ſome new Provinces, and was ſucceeded by his Son.

11. *Ynpac-ynca-ynpanqui* did brave Actions, and left his Crown to his Son.

12. *Huayna-Capac* ſubdued the People of *Quito*, and after having conquered other Provinces, divided his Empire, giving the Kingdom of *Quito* to his Son *Atahualpa*, otherwiſe *Atabalipa*, and the reſt to *Huaſcar* who was his eldeſt.

13. *Atahualpa* and *Huaſcar* reigned each in their Kingdom for four or five years very peaceably, but Envy raiſed a difference between theſe two Brothers; *Huaſcar* proving diſſatisfied that he had ſo eaſily yielded up to his Brother a great part of his Kingdom, ſent him an Embaſſador, to require him to acknowledge himſelf to be his Vaſſal; *Atahualpa* pretended to conſent to the motion, and declar'd, that when he went to do homage to his Brother he deſired alſo to perform the Funeral Obſequies of his Father at *Cuſco*, and to go thither in great pomp, which *Huaſcar* very readily granted him; but that diſſembling Prince gathered together all the beſt Soldiers of his Provinces and advanced towards *Cuſco*, where having ſurpriz'd *Huaſcar*, he eaſily won the Battle fought between them near unto that City: He uſed this Victory very cruelly, for he put to death, by ſeveral ſorts of Executions all the Princes of the Royal Family, and afterwards his Brother *Huaſcar* himſelf. This happened at the time that the *Spaniards* had enter'd into his Kingdom, who quickly puniſh'd his barbarous cruelty, depriving him both of his Kingdom and Life in *Caxamalca*. The other *Yncas* after him reigned for ſome years, but with little Authority. Behold a few particulars that happened about the end of the Empire of the *Yncas*. *Huaſcar*, having been taken by *Atahualpa*'s Officers in the City of *Cuſco* was drown'd in the River of *Andamarca*. A little while after, that is, in *May* 1533 the *Spaniards* put *Atahualpa* to death; hereupon *Pizarro*, Governour of theſe conquer'd Countries, crown'd, whether in ſcorn or for ſome other Reaſon, *Toparpa* the Son of *Atahualpa* King of *Peru*, and had him proclaim'd by the Grandees of the Kingdom with the uſual Ceremonies, but the Year following he put into his place *Mango* the Son of *Guaynacapa* or *Huaynay-Capac*, as right Heir of the Kingdom. But *Pizarro* and *Almagro*, having afterwards formed two Parties, *Mango* favoured that of *Almagro*, but afterwards forſook him and retir'd into a Province twenty Leagues from *Cuſco*. The *Spaniards* had War amongſt themſelves for ſome years, *Almagro* was put publickly to death, and *Francis Pizarro* was kill'd by thoſe of the Party of *Almagro* in the City of *Lima*. *Vaca de Caſtro* was ſent thither by the King of *Spain* in the Year 1542, and having taken the Government upon him gave Battle to young *Almagro*, and put him to death in the year 1543. After him the King ſent *Blaſco Nunez Vela*, for Vice-Roy, but he was defeated by the Army of *Gonſalo Pizarro*, and kill'd by a *Negro* in 1546. *Pedro de la Gaſca* came to ſucceed *Blaſco Nunez*, and had the good fortune to vanquiſh *Pizarro*, who was put to death by him as a Criminal in *Guaynanima*. Thus the *Pizarro*'s loſt, together with their Lives, the Government of all thoſe Countries they had gain'd for the King of *Spain*, and *Pedro de la Gaſca* remain'd Vice-Roy of them. As to the Royal Edifices of this Country, the ancient Kings of *Peru* cauſed very ſumptuous Structures to be built in ſeveral places of their Empire. The chief Temple of the Sun, and the Palace of the *Yncas* of *Cuſco* were admirable Structures; the Walls of the Palace being overlaid with Plates of Gold imbelliſhed with divers Figures of Men and other Animals. The Royal Throne which they call'd *Tiana*, was all of Maſſy Gold ſtanding in an Alcove of Gold. The Princes Eat and Drank in Gold, there being no other Metals made uſe of either in the Dining Room or Kitchen, or in any part of the Palace but Gold or Silver, and of theſe Metals did the Kings cauſe ſeveral ſorts of Animals, Plants, and Trees with their Branches, Flowers and Fruits, to be made. Hiſtorians affirm all this Treaſure or the greateſt part of it was hid by the *Indians* after their King *Atahualpa* or *Atabalipa* had been taken by *Pizarro*, and cannot be found to this day notwithſtanding all the ſearch made for it, or but a very little of it diſcovered. The walls of the Temple of the Sun at *Cuſco* were alſo overlaid with plates of Gold from the top to the bottom, and the Figure of the Sun, as it's uſually painted, was all of Gold with its Beams alſo. It's ſaid, That a *Spaniard* having found it, play'd at Dice for it and loſt it in one Night. This Temple is ſtanding to this day, and is part of the Monaſtery of S. *Dominick*. Near

unto this principal Temple were four others, the firſt whereof was dedicated to the Moon as Siſter and Wife of the Sun, and call'ed by them *Quilla*, the Walls and Doors of which were covered with Silver. The ſecond was conſecrated to the Planet *Venus*, which they called *Chaſca*, and its Walls were alſo overlaid with Silver. The third was dedicated to Thunder and Lightning. which they called by a common name *Yillapa*. The fourth Temple was built in honour of *Iris*, or the Rainbow, which was named by them *Cuychu*, all the inſide overlaid with Gold. Near unto theſe Temples was the Houſe of the Prieſts that were all to be of the Royal Family. There were in divers Provinces ſeveral other Temples built almoſt in the ſame manner, and dedicated to the Sun, but ſuch as were not ſo magnificent as that of *Cuſco*, except a certain Temple built in an Iſle of the Lake of *Titicaca*, which was finer than any of 'em, and where the *Yncas* had hid an infinite deal of Treaſure: It was the ancienteſt of *Peru*, and for which the *Indians* had a particular eſteem, for that they believed their firſt Kings were born in this Iſland. As to the Religion of the *Peruvians*, they adored nothing but the Sun as God, the other Divinities abovemention'd, excepting *Pachacamac*, were inferior to it: They ſacrificed all ſorts of Animals, and eſpecially Sheep to it, as alſo all manner of Grain and Liquors. They conſecrated Virgins to the Sun, at eight years of age, whom they ſhut up in places appointed for their abode, and from whence they did not go abroad, no not ſo much as to the Temple: They preſerved a perpetual Virginity, imploying themſelves in their retirement to make Stuffs for the King and Queen's Cloaths, and to prepare Bread and Drink for their Solemn Sacrifices; they were almoſt all of the Blood Royal. There were alſo Monaſteries in the other Cities of the Kingdom, wherein were kept the faireſt Daughters of the *Curacas* or great Lords and other perſons of Quality; but theſe Maids were not conſecrated to the Sun, and preſerved not their Virginity; on the contrary, they uſually ſerv'd for the King's Concubines, who cauſed them to come out of the Cloiſter when he pleaſed, and then returned not thither again, but ſerved the Queen or were ſent back to their Relations. If any one of the Virgins appointed for the King ſuffered her ſelf to be debauch'd the Law commanded her to be buried alive, and him to be ſtrangled who had debauch'd her. As to what regards the Feaſt of the Sun; ſee **RAYMI**. As for the Philoſophy of the *Peruvians*, the principal Sciences cultivated amongſt them, were Aſtrology, Geography, Geometry and Phyſick. The Aſtrologers or Aſtronomers obſerved but three Planets, to wit, the Sun, Moon and *Venus*, called by them *Ynti*, *Quilla* and *Chaſca*. Inſtead of Dials, they uſed ſmall Turrets or Columns, whereon they drew lines to mark out the *Solſtices* and *Equinoxes*. They took notice alſo of the Eclipſes both of Sun and Moon, but knew not the true cauſe of them, and related very ridiculous things concerning the ſame; to wit, that the Sun hid its Face, for that it was angry with them: That the Moon was ſick, and that when it ſuffered an entire Eclipſe, they fear'd leaſt it ſhould fall and cruſh all Men to pieces. Their Months were *Lunar*, and divided into four parts: They began, at firſt, their Year in *January*, but their ninth King *Pachacutec* made it begin in *December*. Their way of practiſing Phyſick was eaſie, uſing almoſt nothing but letting of Blood, and purging by Herbs, whoſe Virtues were ſufficiently known to them. Before the coming of the *Spaniards* they uſed no Writing, but had ſome courſe Painting, ſuch as the *Mexicans* or *Quipes*. Theſe *Quipes* were a ſort of Regiſter-Books made of ſmall Cords, whoſe colours and knots produced almoſt the ſame effect as the four and twenty Letters of the Alphabet put in a different manner; the yellow noted Gold; the white, Silver; the red, Soldiers; and ſo of other things, and the knots or inter-lacements of the ſmall Cords repreſented as it were the Words and Expreſſions of the Language. There were Officers appointed for the keeping of theſe Memoirs, and to give the meaning of them when there was occaſion. As to Arithmetick, they made and ſtill make Rules with the grains of *Maiz*, which they adjuſt and tranſpoſe much the ſame as we do our Counters; And 'tis a ſurprizing thing, ſays *Acoſta*, to ſee them make a Diviſion in ſo little a time and ſo exact a manner, that they never miſtake. This Kingdom lies between the Line and the Tropick of *Capricorn* in the *Torrid Zone*, yet is of the ſtrangeſt Temperature of any in *America*. The Sea-Coaſt never has any Rain, nor any Wind but from the South, which is pleaſant, healthful and grateful to the Inhabitants. It has no Thunder, Hail, nor Snow. Next to it is the Mountainous Country, which is cooler than this, and is ſubject to various Weather. The *Andes* which is the third part are extream cold, ſubject to perpetual Rains and much Snow, yet they are all fruitful; and tho' they have very different Fruits, Grains and Cattle, yet they have plenty of what is needful for the life of Man. Before the *Spaniards* ſuddued it this Kingdom had been civiliz'd by the *Yncas*, who had brought them from their Barbarous Rites and Cuſtoms to a more regular form of Government. They had no Humane Sacrifices like the *Mexicans*, and they deteſted their Cuſtom of eating Man's Fleſh. They were all cloathed with Garments made of Cotton or Hair, and had the Art of Spinning or Weaving, which was manag'd for the moſt part by the Men within Doors, whilſt the Women took care of their Agriculture, and all their buſineſs abroad. The People on the Sea-coaſt lived moſtly in the open Air, under ſhady Trees or Houſes covered with a Mat and a little Earth, becauſe it never Rains. The Mountaineers lived in Houſes covered with Turfs, and were more Induſtrious, Ingenious, Valiant and Active; their Women were white, of better Education, and very uſeful to the Men in aſſiſting them in the tillage of the Earth. Their Worſhip was moſtly paid to the Sun, as to the Miniſter of the great God, and they thought the Moon was his Wife, but they did not Worſhip her. They had one Temple, dedicated to God, but many very magnificent Piles to the Sun; and they had an imperfect notion of Heaven and Hell, and the immortality of the Soul, and of the Rewards and Puniſhments in another Life. *De Laet Hiſt. de Nov. Mond.*

PERUGIA, PERUGE, Lat. *Peruſia*, a City of *Italy* in the Eccleſiaſtical State, a Biſhop's See, which has communicated its name to the Province, and to the famous Lake of *Traſimenus*, near unto which, *Hannibal* in the 537th year of *Rome* defeated the *Romans* conducted by the Conſul *Flaminius*. It's a very ancient place, built upon a Hill, paved with ſquare Brick, fortified with ſeveral Baſtions, and a Cittadel which was made by the order of Pope *Paul* III. It was burnt in the Wars between *Auguſtus* and *Mark Anthony*. It maintained a Siege of about ſeven years againſt *Totila* King of the *Goths*, who having at laſt ruin'd it, *Narſes* retook and repair'd it, and it was ſubject to the *Lombards* untill the Kings of *France* gave it in the ninth Age to the Holy See; ſince which time it has not changed its Maſter, though it has been often taken, but it ſuffered very much, and eſpecially during the Wars between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. It's 40 miles S. from *Urbino*, and 61 N. E. from *Rome*. *Strabo*, *Pliny Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c. ſpeak of this City, whoſe Univerſity and Colleges are very famous in *Italy*, and which is the Reſidence of one of the Pope's Legates. It's alſo fam'd for the Siege which it maintained under *Lucius Antonius* againſt *Auguſtus*, until hunger conſtrain'd them to ſurrender, ſo that *fames Peruſiana* became a Proverb. Pope *Paul* III. built a Caſtle here, which added to the natural ſtrength of the place, ſo that for its pleaſant Situation, magnificent Buildings, and great plenty, it's one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the Pope's Dominions. *Felice Ciatti. Parad. & Mem. Hiſt. di Perug. Caeſ. Criſpoli. Peruſia Auguſta*, &c.

PERUZZI (*Balthazar*) a Painter and Architect born at *Sienna*. He wrought much at *Rome* in the time of Pope *Leo* X. and *Clement* VII. It's ſaid he was very well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and that he throughly underſtood Architecture and Fortification. *Leo* X. imploy'd him to draw a model of the Church of S. *Peter*; which he would have finiſhed. He renewed the ancient Decorations of the Theatre, the uſe whereof had been as it were loſt for a long time, when the Cardinal *Bernard de Bibienne* cauſed his Comedy entituled, *Calandra*, to be acted before Pope *Leo* X. which is indeed one of the beſt *Italian* Comedies that has appear'd on the Stage. *Balthazar* made the Scenes for it, and adorned them with ſo many Places, Streets, and various ſorts of Buildings, that the thing was admir'd by all people. He opened a way to Engineers and Machine-makers to imitate his Decorations It was he that ordered the Magnificent preparations made for Solemnizing the Coronation of Pope *Clement*. the VIIth. and afterwards did ſeveral curious things in S. *Peter*'s Church and elſewhere; but he was at *Rome* when that City was taken in 1527, by the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. where the Soldiers Robb'd him of all he had: He delivered himſelf out of their Hands by drawing the Picture of *Charles de Bourbon*, and immediately embarked for *Porto Hercole*, in order to go to *Sienna*, where he arriv'd in his Shirt, having been Robb'd of all to that: His Friends entertain'd him, and the People of *Sienna* entruſted him with the care of the Fortifications of their City. He wrought again after this at *Rome*, made a Draught of the Houſe of *Maſſomi*, and of the two Palaces built by the *Urſins* near unto *Viterbo*: He begun alſo his Book of the Antiquities of *Rome*; and a Commentary upon *Vitruvius*; but died before he had finiſhed this Work in the year 1536, being but 36 or 37 years of age; and it's thought was poiſoned by his Enemies. *Sebaſtian Serlio* inherited his Writings and Deſigns, which were very ſerviceable to him in the Books of Architecture he has publiſhed. *Vaſari, vit. de Pit. Felibien, Entr. des Peint.* &c.

PESARO, Lat. *Piſaurum*, a City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, formerly in *Umbria*, with a Biſhoprick under *Urbin*. It's very ancient, and we find by the Teſtimony of Hiſtorians, that it was a *Roman* Colony. *Totila* deſtroyed it, and it was repaired by *Beliſarius*: Since that it belonged to the Houſe of *Malateſta*, *Sforza* and *Rovere*, and afterwards was united to the Holy See It ſtands near the Sea in a Plain watered with the River *Foglia*, which comes up to this City, and makes it a Sea-port. It's ſtrongly fortified, and has a Caſtle which was the Duke's Reſidence, but it is now a Fortreſs. To the Weſt of this City may be ſeen a ſtately Palace, called *Poggio Imperiale*, built by *Conſtance* Lord of *Peſaro*, and adorned by others *Titus Livius lib.* 33 and 41. *Procop. lib.* 3. *Pliny. Agathias. Sabellic.* &c. cited by *Leander Alberti, deſcr. Ital.*

PESCARA, Lat. *Aternum*, a City of the *Hither Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſeated at the mouth of a River of the ſame Name it ſtands 45 miles N. W. from *Termoli*, and 100 S. from *Ancona*. The River hath its ſource in the *Appennine*, watereth ſeveral Cities, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

C. PESCENNIUS *Juſtus* (*Niger*) a *Roman* Captain who had gained great Reputation by Arms, and was ſaluted Emperor by the Legions of *Syria*, in the time of *Didius Julianus*, but after having enjoy'd the Command for about one year, he was killed in endeavouring to make his eſcape to *Antioch* by the River *Euphrates*, and his Head was carried to *Rome* in 194. *Aurelius Victor, in Epit. Cæſar.*

PESCHERIE, part of the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, over againſt the Iſle of *Ceylon*, between Cape *Comorin* and *Negapatan*, famous for the Pearl Fiſhing there in the Months of *April* and *September*, for which there is a Fair kept at *Tuticorin*, from which Fiſhery this place has taken its name. The Country is dry and very hot, and has about thirty ſmall Towns belonging to the *Naique* of *Madura*.

PESCIA, a great and populous Town upon a River of the ſame Name in *Hetruria*, twelve miles E. of *Luccæ*.

PESE-COLA, a Name given about the end of the Fifteenth Age to a famous Diver of *Sicily*, who was called *Nicholas*. He was accuſtomed from his Youth to Fiſh for Oyſters and Coral in the bottom of the Sea; and it's ſaid, he would continue ſometimes four or five days under Water and live upon raw Fiſh. He could ſwim admirably well, and often paſs'd to the Iſle of *Lipari*, carrying Letters with him put up in a Leathern Purſe. *Frederick* King of *Sicily*, being made acquainted with the ſtrength and skill of *Peſe-cola*, commanded him to throw himſelf into the Gulf of *Carybdis*, near unto the Promontory called *Il Capo di faro*, in order to know the nature of that place; and as he obſerved *Nicholas* ſcrupled to make ſo dangerous an adventure, he threw in a great Golden Cup, promiſing to give it him if he could bring it up; this skilful Diver, egg'd on with ſuch a reward, threw himſelf into the bottom of the Gulf, where he ſtay'd almoſt three quarters of an Hour, and afterwards came up holding the Cup in his Hand, and gave the King an Account of the Rocks, Caverns, and Sea-Monſters he had ſeen, and proteſted it would be impoſſible for him to return thither a ſecond time; but *Frederick* preſented him with a Purſe full of Gold, and threw another Golden Cup beſides into the Sea, which put courage into *Peſe-cola*, ſo that he went down again but never appear'd more. *F. Kercher. Mundi Subterranei Tom.* 1.

PESSINUS an ancient City of *Galatia*, or according to others, of *Phrygia*, near unto Mount *Ida*, famous for the Statue and Temple of *Cybele*, which Statue *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* gave to the *Romans* in 649 who receiv'd it by the hands of *Publius Scipio Naſica*, and inſtituted in honour of the Goddeſs the *Megaleſian* Plays. *Ptolemy*, *Livy*, &c. ſpeak of *Peſſinus*, which is now but a little Town in the Region called *Chiangara*, according to *Caſtalde*.

PEST, Lat *Peſtum*, a Town of Upper *Hungary*, ſituate upon the *Danube*, over againſt Lower *Buda*, from whence it yields a delightful proſpect by reaſon of its Walls, Towers and Moſques. There was a fine Bridge of Boats of half a mile long betwixt 'em. In 1541, it was taken without reſiſtance by *Solyman the Magnificent*, and next year after the Marquis of *Brandenburg* with a potent Army attempted to reduce it, but the *Germans* deſerted the Siege in a cowardly manner after there was a breach made and an aſſault given by *Vitellius* an *Italian* In 1602 whilſt the *Turks* beſieged *Alba Regalis* the *Germans* took this Town and Lower *Buda*, after which, many Rencounters happen'd betwixt the Garriſons. When the River was Frozen in 1604, the cowardly Governour *Jagen Ruiter* deſerted it on a bare report that the *Turks* were marching to beſiege it; after which it continued in their Hands till 1684 that it was taken by the Duke of *Lorrain*, but deſerted again when he withdrew from *Buda*. In 1686 it was retaken by the ſame Duke and aſſur'd to the Imperialiſts by the Conqueſt of *Buda*.

PESTO, a City and Colony of *Lucania* in the hither Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*. It ſtands upon a Bay of the ſame name 22 miles S. of *Salerno*, and three from *Capaſchio*. In 930 it was taken and entirely ruin'd by the *Saracens*, who ſlew and carried away all its Inhabitants, upon which the Biſhop's-See was removed to *Capaſchio* aforeſaid.

PETA, a Name given by the ancient Pagans to a Goddeſs which they believed took care of Petitions and Requeſts, ſeeming to be derived from the word *Petere* to ask.

PETAU, or **PETAVIUS** (*Paul*) a great Antiquary, and an Eminent Lawyer, was Councellor or Member of the Parliament of *Paris*. He had a fine Library of Manuſcripts, and wrote ſeveral curious Tracts, the moſt conſiderable of which are, *Veterum Numiſmatum* γνώρισμα. *Antiquariæ Supellectilis Portiuncula. Syntagma de Nithardo Comite. Diſſertatio de Epocha Annorum Incarnationis Chriſti.* This *Petavius* died in 1614, and is mention'd by ſeveral Authors with Advantage.

PETAU or **PETAVIUS** (*Denys*) a Jeſuit, was one of the learnedſt Men of his time, born in *Orleans*, who, beſides his great knowledge in the Languages which he writ and ſpoke with great fluency, was a great Divine, Hiſtorian, Orator, Critick and Poet, and admitted among the Jeſuits in the year 1605, being the two and twentieth of his age; firſt made Profeſſor of Rhetorick, and afterwards of Divinity. He died in the College of *Clermont* at *Paris*, *December* 11. 1652, aged ſixty nine. See his Life written by *Henry de Valois* or *Valeſius* his particular Friend. He tranſlated out of Greek into Latin the Works of *Syneſius*, which he publiſhed with Notes in 1612 and 1631. Sixteen Orations of *Themiſtius* he cauſed to be printed in Greek and Latin in 1613, with his Notes and Obſervations upon them; and in 1618, in thoſe two Languages the *Breviarium Hiſtoricum* of *Nicephorus* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* with Chronological Notes. In 1622 he put out both in Greek and Latin the Works of S. *Epiphanius* with Notes alſo; and after that, in 1630. and in 1634 he publiſhed the Emperor *Julian*'s Works, added an Appendix, *ad Epiphanianas animadverſiones*. The other chief Works of *Petavius*, are, *Miſcellaneæ Exercitationes adverſus Claudium Salmaſium*; *Opus de Doctrina temporum*; *Uranologium, ſive Syſtema variorum Auctorum qui de Sphæra ac Syderibus, eorumque influentiis Græcè commentati ſunt, cum notis: Rationarium Temporum*; *Paraphraſis Pſalmorum omnium & canticorum quæ in Bibliis ſparſim occurrunt Græcis verſibus expreſſa cum latina interpretatione: Diatriba de poteſtate conſecrandi*; *Paraphraſis in Eccleſiaſten. De Theologicis Dogmatibus. Orationes & Opera Poetica, Latina, Græca, Hebraica. Tria Poemata Latina de Tribus Feſtis B. Virginis, &c.*

S. **PETER**, was of *Bethſaida*, a City of *Galilee*. His Hiſtory, as far as 'tis related in the Scriptures, is ſufficiently known, but the latter part of his Life is involved with Uncertainties. Doctor *Pearſon*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, in his firſt Diſſertation of the Succeſſion of the firſt Biſhops of *Rome*, proves from Antiquity, that S. *Peter* was at *Rome*, againſt Doctor *Barrow*, *Salmaſius*, &c. and others who are of the contrary opinion, *&c.* As to the time of S. *Peter*'s Birth Authors vary. Some think him but ten years elder than Chriſt. *Stengal* ſays ſeventeen, which is confuted by Dr. *Cave*. It's alſo controverted whether he or his Brother S. *Andrew*, was eldeſt. The Authorities brought by ſome, to prove that he was immediately baptized by Chriſt, are inſufficient. *Baronius* and other Popiſh Writers ſay, That S. *Peter* preached at *Byzantium*, and the adjacent Country. And *Oroſius* ſays, That he came to *Rome* about the ſecond year of the Emperor *Claudius*, and brought Proſperity to the City along with; and beſides other extraordinary Advantages, takes notice of this, That *Camillus Scribonianus*, Governour of *Dalmatia*, ſolliciting the Army to rebell againſt the Emperor, the Eagles, their Military Standard, ſtuck ſo faſt in the Ground that no Strength was able to pull it up. At which the Soldiers being ſurpriz'd, turned their Swords againſt the Rebel, and continued firm in their Allegiance. That at his firſt coming to *Rome* he diſpoſed of himſelf amongſt the *Jews*, on the other ſide the *Tyber*; but when he began to preach to the *Gentiles*, he lodged with *Pudens*, a Senator, lately converted. Here it was he met with *Philo* the *Jew*, come on an Embaſſie in behalf of his Countrymen in *Alexandria*, and contracted an intimate Acquaintance with him. And here it was, ſays the ſame Author, that he wrote his firſt Epiſtle, and afterwards ſent his Diſciples into the Weſtern parts. Several Years after this, the Emperor *Claudius* baniſhed the *Jews* from *Rome*, upon the account of ſome Seditions; and at that time, they ſay, S. *Peter* returned to *Jeruſalem*, but it's uncertain how he diſpoſed of himſelf for many Years after. Some will have it that he travelled into *Africa*. And others, as *Metaphraſtes*, &c. that he preached in *Britain*. And they will have it, That towards the latter end of *Nero*'s Reign he returned to *Rome*, where he found the People extreamly harden'd againſt Chriſtianity, by the Magical Arts of *Simon Magus*, who had obtain'd ſo great Veneration, not only from the Vulgar, but the Emperors themſelves, that *Juſtin Martyr* aſſures us, he was honoured as a Deity, and had a Statue erected to him in the *Inſula Tiberina*, with this Inſcription, *Simoni deo ſancto*; but this Inſcription is controverted by Dr. *Hammond*, and ſome other late Antiquaries. Yet it's probable this Author, being a Perſon of Gravity and Learning, and being at *Rome*, would be careful to inform himſelf of the Truth of the thing, and not to preſent ſuch a notorious Fable in his Apology to the Emperor and Senate. However that is, they aſſert that S. *Peter*, being fam'd for Raiſing the Dead, a Kinſman of the Emperor's being lately deceas'd, his Friends ſent for *Peter*, to raiſe him to Life; and *Simon Magus* his Friends did alſo prevail, that he ſhould be ſent for on the ſame account, who being come propounded to *Peter*, That if he raiſed the Gentleman to Life, then *Peter*, who had injuriouſly provoked the great Power of God, as he called himſelf, ſhould loſe his Life; and that if *Peter* prevailed, he himſelf ſhould ſubmit to the ſame Fate; which Terms they ſay *Peter* accepted; and *Simon* beginning his Charms, the Gentleman ſeemed to move his Hand, at which the People begun to fall upon *Peter*, who begging their Patience, told them it was but a Cheat; and if *Simon* was taken from the Bed-ſide, it would quickly appear to be ſo. Then calling upon God, commanded the Gentleman in the Name of *Jeſus* to ariſe, which he accordingly did; whereupon the People fell upon the Magician with an Intention to ſtone him, but *Peter* begg'd his Life. The Magician being vex'd at this Defeat, muſtered up his Confidence, ſummoned the People, and told them, he was offended at the *Galileans*, whoſe Protector he had been, and therefore ſet them a day when he promiſed they ſhould ſee him fly up into Heaven. At the time appointed he went up to the Mount of the Capitol, and throwing himſelf from the Rock, begun his Flight, which filled the People with Wonder and Veneration, affirming, that this muſt be the Power of God, and not of Man. S. *Peter* in the mean time prayed to God that the People might be undeceived, and immediately *Simon Magus* his Wings, which he had made himſelf, begun to fail; ſo that he fell to the Ground, and being miſerably bruiſed and wounded, was carried into a neighbouring Village, and died ſoon after. This is the Subſtance of the Story as related by *Hegeſippus*. But Authors vary as to the time of this Conteſt, ſome placing it in the Reign of *Claudius*, but moſt in that of *Nero*. The wretched End of this Magician, it's ſaid, haſtened the Apoſtle's Fate. For *Nero*, much troubled for the Loſs of his Favourite, reſolved his ruin. In the mean time, the Chriſtians at *Rome* are ſaid to have prevailed with S. *Peter* to attempt his Eſcape, which he effected; but, as Eccleſiaſtical Writers ſay, being reprehended by a Viſion of our Saviour, he returned and delivered himſelf into the Hands of his Keepers. They add alſo, that an Impreſſion of our Lord's Feet being left upon a Stone, on which he ſtood whilſt he talked with *Peter*, The ſaid Stone is kept to this day in S. *Sebaſtian*'s Church. The day of Execution being come, S. *Peter*, as they ſay, having taken his leave of S *Paul*, and being led to the Top of the Vatican Mount, was crucified with his Head downwards, according to his own deſire, as thinking himſelf unworthy to be crucified in the ſame poſture wherein his Lord had ſuffered. His Body was embalmed after the *Jewiſh* manner, and was buried in the *Vatican*; a ſmall Church being ſoon after erected over his Grave, which being deſtroyed by *Heliogabalus*, his Corps are ſaid to have been removed to the *Appian*-way till the time of Pope *Cornelius*, who brought it back to the *Vatican*. *Conſtantine the Great* rebuilt and inlarged the *Vatican* in Honour of Saint *Peter*, and infinitely enrich'd the Church with Gifts and Ornaments, wherein ſucceeding Princes having followed his Example, it is become at this day one of the Wonders of the World. As to S. *Peter*'s Perſon, Temper, and Writings, Authors give the following Account: That he was ſlender and of a middle Size, his Complexion very pale, and his Hair curled and thick, but ſhort; his Eyes black, but ſpeck'd with red; which *Baronius* ſays, Proceeded from his frequent Weeping. For his Temper, he was naturally fervent and eager, which was common to the *Galileans*; his Humility and Lowlineſs of mind was ſingular, and his Love and Zeal for his Maſter admirable, his Courage was undaunted, and his Diligence in his Apoſtleſhip very wonderful. As for his Writings, his firſt Epiſtle is ſaid to have been writ in the 44th. Year of Chriſt, but Dr. *Cave* is of a contrary Mind. Authors alſo differ as to the Place where Some will have it to be at *Rome*, and others at *Babylon*; but whether *Babylon* in *Egypt*, *Babylon* the Metropolis of *Aſſyria*, *Jeruſalem*, or *Rome* figuratively ſo called, is controverted. The Second Epiſtle, according to *Euſebius*, was not for ſome Ages received as Canonical, and at this day not accounted ſuch by the *Syriack* Church The great Objection is, the Difference of its Style from the firſt; but it is eaſily anſwered, That this might be occaſioned by the Difference of his Circumſtances or Temper at the Time of the Writing, as there is a vaſt Difference betwixt the *Prophecy* and *Lamentations* of *Jeremy*. There are others who will have it to be writ by *Simeon*, and that the word *Peter* was inſerted in the Title by another hand: To which is anſwered, That it bears both his Names in the Front, and that Paſſage, chap. 1. ver. 16, 17, 18. cannot well relate to any but himſelf. And *Jude*, verſe 17 and 18, does plainly quote the Words of the ſecond and third verſes of the third Chapter of this Epiſtle There were other ſuppoſititious Writings aſcribed to him; as the Book called *His Acts*, mentioned and rejected by *Origen* and *Euſebius*. *His Goſpel*, and the Book ſtyled, *His Preaching, and Judgment, and Revelation*, were alſo rejected as ſpurious. That he had a Wife is clear from Scripture, and that they cohabited after his being called to the Apoſtleſhip is evident from 1 *Cor.* 9. 5. though S. *Jerom* be of a contrary mind. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſays, that his Wife was martyred, and encouraged by himſelf to ſuffer patiently, he being exceedingly rejoiced that ſhe was called to ſo great a Honour. That ſame Author ſays, He had a Son; and *Baronius* alledges, He had a Daughter called *Petronilla*. *Cave's Lives of the Apoſtles*; and his *Hiſtoria Literaria pars prima*.

PETER I. of that Name, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded *Theonas*, about the Year 300. He was conſidered as the moſt illuſtrious Prelate of his time, both for his Learning, Piety, and Conſtancy, which rendred him proof againſt the Perſecutions of *Diocleſian* and *Maximian*. He compoſed *Penitential Canons* for the regulating of Penances, and in a Synod depoſed *Meletius*, Biſhop of *Nicopolis*, that had been convicted of ſeveral Crimes. But this latter got ſo much in Favour with the Idolatrous Princes, that *Peter* was forced to fly; yet he encouraged by his Letters thoſe who were in Priſon. After his Return he was taken and beheaded about 310. He writ, beſide the aforeſaid Pieces, *A Treatiſe of Divinity*, ſome Fragments whereof are related in the Council of *Chalcedon*. *Euſeb. lib.* 8. & 7. *Hiſt. Baronius in Annal.*

PETER II. Prieſt of the Church of *Alexandria*, had been Companion to *Athanaſius* in his Travels, and ſucceeded him in the Government of the Church of *Alexandria*, in 372. He was choſen by the Orthodox; but ſome time after, the *Pagans* and *Arians*, who had made *Lucius* their Biſhop, drove him from the Church. *Socrates* and *Sozomen* ſay, he made his Eſcape out of Priſon, and came to *Rome*, where he ſtayed till 377; at which time, returning to *Alexandria*, he was re-ſettled in his See. Some time after this he teſtified by his Letters the Joy which he conceived at the Election which thoſe of *Conſtantinople* had made of *Gregory Nazianzen* for their Biſhop; but afterwards growing inconſtant changed his Sentiments in favour of *Maximus*; inſomuch, that tho' *Peter* was Orthodox in his Belief, he tarniſh'd the Honour he had gain'd by being a Confeſſor; not only by the Injury done to that Holy Biſhop, *Gregory Nazianzen*, but likewiſe by ſhowing himſelf too eaſie in receiving Hereticks to Communion, which unwarrantable Forwardneſs, made ſome ſuſpect that he took Bribes. He died in 380. *Gregory de Nazianzen, Orat.* 24. & *de vita ſua. Socrates, lib.* 4. *Sozomen, lib.* 6. *Theodoret. lib.* 4. *Rufin. l.* 2.

PETER IV. a *Monothelite* Heretick, intruded into the See of *Alexandria*, from whence Pope *Martin* I. cauſed him to be expelled, about 649. *Baronius.*

PETER, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* ſucceeded *John* in 525. He was very zealous for the Good of the Church, and ſent Deputies to the Council which *Menas* aſſembled at *Conſtantinople* in 536; and at their Return celebrated one in *Palæſtine*, where all that had been done in the other was confirmed. He afterwards ſubſcribed, rather by Force than Good-will, the Edict which *Juſtinian* publiſhed againſt the three Chapters, and died in 546. *Nicephorus, in Chron. Facundus, lib.* 1. *Evagrius, lib.* 4. *Vide, Peter Caſe, & La Palu.*

PETER, Arch-prieſt of *Rome*, made a Schiſm in the Romiſh-Church after the Death of *John* Vth. *Theodorus*, a Prieſt, was his Competitor. The one having been choſen by the Clergy, and the other by the Soldiery. But this Diſorder was terminated by the Creating of *Conon*, which was done with the Conſent of both Parties. *Anaſtaſius in Vit. Pontiff.*

Emperors, Kings, and Princes of the Name of Peter.

PETER, Lord of *Courtenay* and *Montargis*, IId. of that Name, Count of *Nevers*, *Auxerre*, and *Tonnerre*, Marquis of *Namur*, and Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was the eldeſt Son of *Peter* of *France*, Lord of *Courtenay*. He had great Quarrels with *Hugh de Noyers*, and *William de Segnelay*, Biſhops of *Auxerre*, who excommunicated him. But he afterwards gave them publick Satisfaction, in 1204. He expelled the *Jews* from his City of *Auxerre*; and afterwards fought againſt the *Albigenſes*. He was preſent at the Siege of the Caſtle of *Lavaur*, in 1211. And after that at the Battle of *Bovines*, in 1214. He ſignalized himſelf ſo much that the Fame of his Valour and Merit coming to be known in the Eaſt, he was choſen Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, after the Death of *Henry* of *Hainault*, his Brother-in-law. This Prince arriving at *Rome*, in the beginning of *April*, *Anno* 1217, was ſolemnly crowned there, together with his Wife, by Pope *Honorius* IIId. The Ceremony being performed in the Church of S. *Laurence*, on the ninth Day of the ſame Month, he afterwards ſent his Wife and Children to *Conſtantinople*, and march'd himſelf by the way of *Theſſaly* and *Epirus*, where he beſieged the City of *Duras*, in purſuance of a Treaty which he had concluded with the *Venetians*.

But that Siege proved unhappy to him, being forced to raiſe it, and himſelf with the principal Lords of his Court were made Priſoners by *Theodorus Comnenus*, Prince of *Epirus*, his Enemy, who put him to Death in *January*, 1218.

PETER I. of that Name, King of *Arragon*, ſucceeded his Father *Sancho*, in 1094, who was killed at the Siege of *Hueſca*. He immediately gathered the Remains of his Army, raiſed new Troops, and having encountred the *Moors*, defeated fourty thouſand of them, *Novemb.* 18. that ſame Year. At this Loſs the Infidels were ſurpriz'd, ſo that four of their Kings entred into a League againſt *Peter*, who defeated them at *Alcoraz*, in 1096, and took *Hueſca* a little time after. *Peter* was alſo King of *Navarre* after his Father *Sancho*, who had uſurped that Kingdom from his Couſin *Sancho* IVth. Son of *Garcias* IVth. He died in 1104, *Sept.* 28th. after he had reigned ten Years. He had one Son of his own Name, who died in his Infancy, and was ſucceeded by *Alphonſo* his Brother. *Roderic, Mariana & Majerne Turquet Hiſt. d' Eſp.*

PETER II. ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* IId. in 1196. He made War upon the King of *Navarre*, in favour of him of *Caſtile*, and was always ſucceſsful in his Undertakings. He made a Journey to *Rome* in 1204, where he was anointed King, *November* 21ſt. by *Peter*, Cardinal-Biſhop of *Porto*, and crowned by Pope *Innocent* IIId. He afterwards entred into a League with the Princes of *Spain*, againſt the *Moors*, and was preſent at the Battle the Chriſtians won from *Mahomet*, the *Green King* of *Morocco*, near unto *Sierra Morena*, *July* 16th. 1212. But he was not ſo ſucceſsful in the Succors he gave to the *Albigenſes*, whereof R*aymond*, Earl of *Toulouſe*, his Brother-in-law, was Head; he being killed in the Battle *September* 12th, 1213. after he had reigned ſeventeen Years. He had by *Mary* of *Montpelier*, his Wife, *James* I. who ſucceeded him. *Surita, Ind. Reg. Arag. l.* 1. *Mariana, lib.* 11.

PETER III. was King after *James* I. his Father, in 1276. He immediately carried his Arms into *Navarre*, to which he had ſome Pretenſions, but it was without effect. So that he ſaw himſelf quickly obliged to return to his own Dominions, where his fanciful and ſevere Humour drew upon him the Diſcontents of the great Lords, whereof his Brethren were the chief. *Peter* had married *Conſtance*, Daughter to the Baſtard *Mainfroy*, who ſtiled himſelf King of *Sicily*. He was deſirous to make himſelf Maſter of that Kingdom in Complaiſance to his Wife, and for the ſatisfying of his own Ambition; but it was not eaſie for him to take it away from *Charles* of *Anjou*, the firſt of that Name. He caballed therefore with ſome ſeditious Perſons, and in purſuance to his Advice, they killed all the *French* in *Sicily*, in the time of *Veſpers*, on *Eaſter-day*, in 1282; which Fact has ſince been called the *Sicilian Veſpers*. After which he arrived in the Country, and eaſily became Maſter of it. But an Action ſo barbarous was abhorred by all good Men. Pope *Martin* IVth. teſtified an extream Diſpleaſure at it, excommunicated *Peter* and the *Sicilians*, and ſuſpended him from his Dominions in *Spain*. This Affair was like to have had dangerous Conſequences, to avoid which the King of *Arragon* offered to decide this Controverſie by a Duel between *Charles* and himſelf, aſſiſted each of them with an hundred Knights; this laſt who was free and courageous, tho' ſixty years of Age, accepted of the Challenge againſt *Peter*, who was not above forty. The day appointed being come, *Charles* entred the Liſts, which had been pitched upon at *Bourdeaux* by the King of *England*; but the *Arragoneſe* appeared not till the day was over So that *Charles* had the better upon the Terms of Honour and Bravery; and *Peter* came off by Craft and Subtilty. In the mean time *Charles de Valois* took upon him to be King of *Arragon*, in purſuance of the Forfeiture made by the Pope. *Philip the Hardy*, his Father, conducted thither a potent Army to put him in Poſſeſſion of it. He took all *Rouſillon*, won *Girone*, and made himſelf Maſter of a great many Places. *Peter* died of a Wound he received in a Battle, *Nov* 8. 1285. His Children were *Alfonſo* IIId. ſurnamed the *Bountiful*, and *James* IId. called the *Juſt*. *Rigord, Villani, Fazel, Paul. Æmilius, Surita, Mariana*, &c.

PETER IVth. ſurnamed the *Ceremonious*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* IVth. in 1336. He had this Name given him, becauſe of his being very forward in the Obſervation of *Ceremonies*. He uſurped *Majorca* and *Rouſillon* from King *James*; put his own Brother *Ferdinand* to death; and afterwards waged ſeveral Wars, but they proved not to his Advantage. He was extreamly ambitious and bloody; yet loved Learned Men, and eſpecially *Aſtrologers*. It's ſaid alſo, that he laboured to find out the *Philoſophers-ſtone*. He died at *Barcelona*, *January* 5th. 1387, aged 75 years whereof he reigned above 50. He left by *Eleonor* of *Sicily*, his Wife, *John* I. and *Martin*, who ſucceeded him, and two Daughters, *Conſtance* and *Eleonor*. *Surita, l.* 3. *Ind. Mariana, lib.* 15, 16, 17, *&* 18.

PETER, ſurnamed *The Cruel*, King of *Caſtile*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* XIth. in 1350. He was then but ſixteen Years of Age, and yet manifeſted his bloody Inclination by the Death of ſeveral Gentlemen in his Kingdom, whom he cauſed to be beheaded preſently. Sometime after this, being crowned, he married *Blanch*, Daughter to *Peter* I Count of *Bourbon*. But three Days after his Marriage he forſook her for *Mary* of *Padilla*, whom he kept, and put the Queen into Priſon. He married alſo *Jane de Caſtro*, whom he forſook a little while after; which unreaſonable Procedure, and his extraordinary Cruelties, did ſo provoke the Grandees, that they entered into an Aſſociation againſt him. *Henry* and *Frederick*, his Brethren, were the chief of the Party. *Peter* finding himſelf in a deſperate Condition upon this account, and miſtruſting ſome of his Lords, put them to Death in cold Blood, ſparing neither his Brother *Frederick*, who was returned to his Duty, nor the two Infants of *Arragon*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Perſons. The Solicitations of the Pope, and the Intreaties of the Prelates of his Kingdom, could never make him relent, his furious Mind delighted ſo much in Blood. He poiſoned Queen *Blanch* in Priſon, and oppreſs'd his Subjects to that degree, that they broke out into Diſorder, and took up Arms againſt him. *Henry*, Count of *Triſtemare*, his natural Brother, put himſelf at the Head of the Malecontents; and with the help of *Bertrand du Gueſclin* took *Toledo*, and made himſelf Maſter almoſt of all *Caſtile*. *Peter* being driven to deſpair, reſolved to turn *Mahometan*, that he might procure the Aſſiſtance of the *Moors*; but he paſſed into *Guienne*, and the *Engliſh* taking his Part, re-ſettled him upon his Throne in 1367. He continued not long ſo, for *Henry*, aſſiſted by the *French*, won the Battle on the 14th. of *March*, in 1369; and another the 22d. of the ſame Month, and killed this bloody Prince. *Marian. Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 16, *&* 17. *Surita, Ind. lib.* 12. *&c.*

PETER I. King of *Cyprus*, of the Houſe of *Luſignan*, ſucceeded his Father *Hugh*, in 1360. He begun to make himſelf known by the taking of *Salatia*, and ſeveral other Places, from the Infidels, in 1362. After which he came into *France*, and having engaged the Kings of *France* and *Denmark* to come to *Avignon*, they undertook the *Croiſade*, in the preſence of Pope *Urban* Vth. Some time after, being aſſiſted with a conſiderable Relief both of Men and Money, he ſailed, and took, and plundered *Alexandria*, in 1365. Great things were expected from this Prince when he was aſſaſſinated by his own Brother's Servants in 1369. He left a Son called *Peter* II. who becauſe of his Youth, was called *Petrin*, or *Pierrot*, and died in 1382. *Stephen. Hiſt. de Cypr. vid.* LUSIGNAN.

PETER, ſurnamed the *German*, King of *Hungary*, was Siſter's Son to S. *Stephen*, whom he ſucceeded in 1038. His great proneneſs to favour the *Germans* and his own unhappy Temper, provok'd the *Hungarians* to expel him in 1042. But he was reſettled by the Emperor *Henry* IIId. two years after, yet he had not the art to make himſelf beloved by his Subjects. They ſurprized him a Hunting, and put out his Eyes in 1044. *Bertius, l.* 2. *Rer. Ger. Bonfin. Hiſt. Hung.* &c.

PETER, ſurnamed the *Juſticiary*, or the *Cruel*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſo* IVth. ſurnamed the *Fierce* in 1357. Authors obſerve with ſome ſort of Aſtoniſhment, that at the ſame time *Spain* had three Princes named *Peter*, who had very bloody Inclinations, *viz. Peter* IVth. King of *Arragon*, *Peter*, King of *Caſtile*, and this now ſpoken of. Yet it is certain that this *Peter* loved Juſtice, and that rendred him ſevere. He governed his Subjects peaceably, and expreſſed not his Hatred againſt any but thoſe who had cauſed *Agnes de Caſtro*, his Miſtreſs, to be put to death by his Father's Orders. He died in 1367. He married the firſt time *Blanch* of *Caſtile*, whom he put away, and took to Wife, *Conſtance Manuel*, Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Penafiel*. This Princeſs died in 1344. *Mariana, Hiſt. l.* 17. *c.* 9. *Duart, in Geneal. Reg. Port. Coneſtagio*, &c.

PETER, King of *Portugal*, Son to *John* IVth. was declared Regent of the Kingdom *Nov.* 22. 1667. *Alphonſo-Henry*, his Brother, being uncapable to govern. During his Regency he married *Mary-Elizabeth-Frances* of *Savoy*, Daughter to *Charles Amadeus* of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*, and of *Elizabeth de Vendôme*, by whom he had a Daughter, now *Infanta* of *Portugal*. This Prince made Peace during his Regency with the King of *Spain*, *Feb.* 12. 1668. He is the King now reigning.

PETER of *Arragon*, King of Part of *Sicily*, ſucceeded, in 1337, his Father *Frederick*, Son of *Peter* IIId. King of *Arragon*, and Succeſſor of his Brother *James* Iſt. Some Authors ſay, that this Prince was ſhort in his Underſtanding and Conduct, and ſo died in the Year 1342, without doing any thing conſiderable. *Villani, lib.* 11. &c.

PETER of *France*, the firſt of that Name, Lord of *Courtenay, Montargis, Chateau-renard, Champinelles, Tanlay*, &c. was the ſeventh and youngeſt Son of King *Lewis* the *Fat*, by *Adelais* of *Savoy*. At the Age of two and twenty he accompanied King *Lewis* the *Young*, his Brother, into the *Holy-land*, in 1147. He was afterwards one of the three Lords given by that ſame King, in 1178, to the *Engliſh* for Hoſtages upon the Treaty of Peace. The year following he made a ſecond Voyage into the *Holy-land*, with *Henry* I. of that Name, Count of *Champagne*, was preſent at the Siege of *Acre*, and died in 1182, aged 63. *Alberic. in Chron. St. Martha, Hiſt. Geneal. de la Maiſ. de France. Du Bouchet, Hiſt. Geneal. de la Maiſ. de Courtenay.*

PETER IId. of that Name, Count of *Alenzon*, *La Perch*, &c. ſurnamed the *Noble*, was Son to *Charles de Valois* IId. of that Name, called the *Magnificent*, and of *Mary* of *Spain* his ſecond Wife. King *John* gave him for an Hoſtage to the *Engliſh* in 1360. After his return he made War in *Bretaigne*, and was wounded at the Siege of *Hannebon*. He ſerved alſo in the Wars which the Dukes of *Berry* and *Bourbon* made in *Guienne* againſt the *Engliſh*, and was one of the Grandees of the Kingdom that aſſiſted at the Publication of the Ordinance made by King *Charles* V. for the full Age of the Kings. He followed alſo King *Charles* VI. in his Expedition into *Flanders* in 1388, and died at *Argentan, Sept.* 20. in 1404. *Froiſſard, Monſtrelet, S. Martha*, &c.

PETER, the firſt of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, Count of *Clermont* and *Marche*, was Son to *Lewis* I. and Grandſon to *Robert*, a Deſcendant of S. *Lowis*. He was Chamberlain of *France*, Governour of *Languedoc* and *Gaſcony*, and had ſeveral important Places in the Kingdom. He gave alſo Proofs of his Courage and Bravery on many Occaſions to King *Philip de Valois*, who made choice of him to aſſiſt and ſerve *John* of *France*, Duke of *Normandy*, in the War in *Bretaigne* and *Guienne*. He was alſo at the Battle of *Creſſey*, and afterwards at the Siege of *Calais*. He was deputed to go to *Edward* III. King of *England*, to ſolicit for a Treaty of Peace; and killed at the Battel of *Poictiers, Sept.* 19. 1356. *Froiſſard*, &c.

PETER, the Second of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, *Auvergne*, Earl of *Clermont*, *Forez*, and *la Marche*, &c. Peer and Chamberlain of *France*, and Governour of *Languedoc*, was youngeſt Son to *Charles* I. Duke of *Bourbon* and *Agdes* of *Burgundy*. He was born in *November*, 1439, bore the Title of *Sieur de Beaujeu*, in the time of his elder Brother, and acquired the favour of King *Lewis* XI. who married him to *Anne* of *France*, his eldeſt Daughter, and made him Preſident of his Council. And after the death of this King, he was Governour of the Kingdom conjunctly with the Princeſs his Wife, during the Minority of King *Charles* VIII. who made him Lieutenant General of his Dominions during his Expedition into *Italy*. He died at *Moulins*, the tenth of *October*, 1503. *Philip de Commines, Peter Matthieu, Robert Gauin*, &c.

PETER *de Dreux*, ſurnamed *Mauclerk*, Duke of *Bretaigne*, Earl of *Richmond*, &c. was ſecond Son to *Robert* II. of that Name, Count of *Dreux*, and of *Joland de Coucie*, his ſecond Wife. King *Philip* the *Auguſt* made him a Knight in 1209. He married in 1213. *Alice*, the eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs of *Guy de Thouars*, Count of *Bretaigne*, and the ſame Year valiantly defended the City of *Nantes*, beſieged by *John* King of *England*. He afterwards fought againſt the *Albigenſes*, and upon the death of the Dutcheſs his Wife, in 1221, had a great difference with the Nobles of *Bretaigne*, whom he entirely defeated in a Battle fought near to *Chateau-briant*. He was one of thoſe Lords that entred into a League, after the death of King *Lewis* VIII. againſt Queen *Blanch*, Regent of the Kingdom. He made an Alliance alſo with the *Engliſh*; but afterwards, through the Care of the Count *de Dreux* his Brother, matters were accommodated between him and the King S. *Lovis*, in 1234, which was made good uſe of againſt the *Engliſh*. He after this, in 1239, accompanied *Thibaud*, King of *Navarre*, on a Voyage beyond Sea, againſt the Infidels, and followed alſo the King S. *Lovis* in his Expedition againſt the *Saracens*. He fought valiantly at the Battle of *Maſſovia*; and died upon the Sea, on his return into *France*, the 22d. of *June*, 1250. *Nicholas Vignier*, and *Argentre*, *Hiſt. de Bret.*

PETER II. ſurnamed the *Simple*, Duke of *Bretaigne*, firſt bore the Title of Count of *Guingamp*. He ſucceeded his Brother, *Francis* I. in 1450, and died of a Palſie at *Nantes, Sept.* 22d. in 1457.

PETER, Prince of *Portugal*, Duke of *Conimbria*, was third Son to King *John* I. and the Brother of *Edward*. This laſt left *Alphonſo* V. his Son, under the Guardianſhip of his Mother, *Eleonor* of *Arragon*; but the *Portugueſe* diſapproving of this Choice, named the Duke of *Conimbria* Regent of the Kingdom. *Peter* found the Government ſweet, began to ſettle his Creatures, and to puſh his Fortune further. But King *Alphonſo*, who had married the Daughter of this Duke, killed him in Battle, *May* 20th. 1449.

PETER, ſurnamed the *Little Charlemaign*, Earl of *Savoy*, was the ſeventh Son of *Thomas* I. Earl of *Savoy*, born in 1203. He was deſigned for a Churchman, and ſo made Canon of the Church of *Valence* in *Dauphinè*, and afterwards Provoſt in that of *Aoſt*: But this Profeſſion was altogether contrary to his Inclination. In the Year 1234, he deſir'd of *Amadeus* IV. his eldeſt Brother, Earl of *Savoy*, to aſſign him a Fortune ſuitable to his Birth. He gave proof of his Courage and Religion, by Protecting the Churches and Prelates from ill Uſage and Oppreſſion. In 1241 he took a Journey into *England*, where King *Henry* III. received him very kindly, gave him ſeveral Lands, made him a Knight and Preſident of his Council, and imployed him to negotiate ſome Affairs in *France* and elſewhere. In the mean time, *Boniface*, Son to his Brother *Amadeus*, dying without Children, in 1263 he was called to ſucceed him, in Prejudice to his Nephews, the Sons of *Thomas*, third Son of *Thomas* I. He was courageous, prudent, and a Man of Parts, who united ſeveral Lands and Seigniories to *Savoy*. He died at *Chilon*, in the Country of *Vaux*, *June* 7th. 1268, aged 64, *Guichenon, Hiſt. de Savoy.*

Other great Men of this *Name*.

PETER *d'Apamea*, an *Eutychian Heretick*, in the Sixth Age he intruded himſelf into the Epiſcopal See of that City, and made uſe of his Authority for the receiving of his Errors. He ſtruck out of the Church Regiſter the Names of the Orthodox Prelates, to put in thoſe of the Hereticks; and joining himſelf with *Severus* of *Antioch*, they tormented the Catholick Monks of *Syria* in ſo cruel a manner, that ſeveral of them were killed, and others driven out of their Monaſteries. He was condemned in a Synod at *Conſtantinople* by *Menas* Biſhop of that City, in 536. *Baronius, An. Ch.* 18. *n.* 46, 47, 48, *&c.*

PETER *Apon* of *Padua*, ſurnamed alſo *de Apono*, or *Abano*, and *Conciliator*, was a Philoſopher and Phyſician, lived in the Thirteenth Age, and about the beginning of the Fourteenth. In theſe times of Ignorance he had the Fortune of other great Men to be charged with Magick, and that he had gain'd the Underſtanding of the Seven creditable Sciences, by the Aſſiſtance of Seven Spirits, which he kept up in a Cryſtal, and was put into the Inquiſition at the Age of Twenty four Years; but he died in 1316, before Judgment given againſt him, and was buried in the Church of S. *Anthony*; but the zealous Party were not ſatisfy'd, and determined to take up his Bones and have them burnt; but his Friends having hid them, they contented themſelves only to have him burnt in Effigie, and to prohibit the reading of three of his Books; *viz. Heptameron*, which we have in the end of the firſt Tome of the Works of *Agrippa*; the ſecond called by *Trithemius*, *Elucidarium Necromanticum Petri de Abano*; and the third entituled, *Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de annulis ſecundum* 28 *Manſiones Lunæ*. He tranſlated alſo the Books of *Rabbi Abraham*, *Aben-Ezra*, and compos'd a Treatiſe of *Critical Days*; *An Explanation of the Art of Aſtronomy*; *Conciliator differentiarum Philoſophicarum*, *&c.* *Frederick* Duke of *Urbin* erected a Statue for this great Man amongſt thoſe of the Illuſtrious, and the Senate of the City of *Padua*, placed it at the Gate of their Palace, between that of *Titus Livius*, *Albert* and *Julius Paulus* *Bernard in Scard. Hiſt. Pat. l.* 2. *c.* 9. *Jac. Philip Thomaſin. in Elog. Illuſt. Pater. p.* 21.

PETER (*Aretine*) born at *Arezzo*, in the Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Dominions, in the Sixteenth Century. He had great Natural Parts to make amends for his mean Extraction. He made it his Buſineſs to write Satyr, to Critick the Books of the Learned, and Cenſure the Actions of the greateſt Men. There was a great deal of Spirit and Delicacy in his Poetry, which made it much ſought after. *Aretine* having thus rais'd a Reputation, retir'd to *Venice*, and play'd his Satyr upon Crown'd Heads, inſomuch, that he was ſtil'd, *The Scourge of Princes*, upon which Account King *Francis* I. and the Emperor *Charles* V. the Princes of *Italy*, ſeveral Cardinals, and other great Lords, offer'd to buy his Friendſhip at conſiderable Rates; either for fear of his Invectives, or becauſe they had a real Value for his way of Writing. Theſe Applications made *Aretine* ſo Inſolent, that he got a Medal coin'd, with this Motto on one ſide, *Il Divino Aretino*; and on the Reverſe, he was repreſented ſitting on a Throne, and receiving Preſents from the Envoys of Kings and Princes, with theſe words, *I Principi Tributati dâ Popoli, Tributano ill Servidor loro*; but ſoon after, ſome Perſons of Quality in *Italy*, beſtowing a *Beating upon him*, together with the Reputation of his Adverſary, *Nicholas Franco*, took down his Conceit a little. His Works were cenſur'd by the Church, and forbidden to be read, on the Score of their Smut and Prophaneneſs. A little before he died, he wrote Paraphraſes upon the Penitential Pſalms, *The Life of the Bleſſed Virgin*, *of* Catharine *of* Siena, *and* Thomas Aquinas: Theſe laſt Pieces were wrote by him, under the Name of *Partenio Etiro*, which is an Anagram of his own. *Aretin* died at *Venice*, and lies buried in S. *Luke*'s Church, where he had this Epitaph made him, by an unknown Hand.

The Italian thus,

Qui Giace l'Aretin Poeta Toſco,
Che d'ognun diſſe malo che di Dio
Scuſandoſi col dir io no'l conoſco.

The Latin thus:

Condit Aretini Cineres Lapis iſte Sepultos,
Mortales Atro qui ſale perfricuit.
Intactus Deus eſt illi, cauſamque rogatus
Hanc dedit, Ille inquit, non mihi notus erat.

PETER, of *Blois*, or *Petrus Bleſenſis*, Archdeacon of *Bath*, was one of the moſt Learned Men of the Twelfth Century, inſomuch that he was highly eſteem'd by the greateſt Princes and Prelates of his Time, and was made Preceptor to *William* II. King of *Sicily*. Afterwards *Henry* II. King of *England*, kept him almoſt always at his Court. The Biſhop of *London*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* made him their Chancellor, and Pope *Alexander* III. though a Learned Perſon himſelf, made uſe of his Pen, when he wrote to the Souldan of *Egypt*. *Petrus Bleſenſis* died about the Year 1200. His Epiſtles are Remarkable for the Strain of Piety there is in them. We have ſeveral other Tracts of his Writing, which were firſt Printed by *James Merlin*, in 1519; but the laſt Edition of *Peter Gouſſainville*, printed in 1677, is the moſt valuable, upon the Account of the Learned Notes together with the Life of the Author. *Math. Paris. Hiſt. Angl. Baronius in Annal. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

PETER *de Bruniquel*, an Auguſtine Monk, and afterwards Biſhop of *Newſtadt*, liv'd in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, and was one of the beſt Scripturiſts in his time. He wrote *A Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament. Comments upon the Proverbs of* Solomon, Eccleſiaſtes, Canticles, &c. *Trithem. Script. Eccl.*

PETER *de Celles*, a Frenchman, was an Eminent Benedictin, in the Twelfth Century. He was afterwards Abbot of S. *Remigius* of *Rheims*, and laſtly, Biſhop of *Chartres*, having *Johannes Sariſburienſis* for his Predeceſſor. Pope *Alexander* III. S. *Bernard*, and ſeveral other Eminent Men, who were his Contemporaries, give him a great Character. In the Year 1613. *Sirmondus* publiſh'd Nine Books of his Epiſtles, in Octavo, with curious Notes upon them, and Three other Treatiſes, which commonly go under his Name; *viz. Liber de Panibus. Moſaici Tabernaculi Myſticæ Expoſitionis Lib. II. Liber de Conſcientia.*

PETER *Comeſtor* was born at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, lived in the Twelfth Century, and was much eſteem'd for his great Skill in the Learning of the Scriptures. He was Dean of *Troyes*, and afterwards Chancellor of *Paris*, but quitted theſe Preferments, to enter himſelf Canon Regular of S. *Victor* at *Paris*, where he died in the Year 1198. *Comeſtor* wrote a Scholaſtical Hiſtory, which he Dedicated to the Cardinal-Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, which Work has ſince been Epitomiz'd by *Walter Hunter*, an Engliſhman. The Story of *Peter Comeſtor*, *Peter Lombard*, and *Gratian*, being Brothers, is ſo Romantick, and without Colour, that it does not deſerve to be refuted. *Trithem. & Bellarmin. De Script. Eccl. Sirmond. in Not. ad Peter. Callenſ. Lib. 7. Ep. 19. &c.*

PETER, *Corneille de*, in Lat. *Cornelius a Lapide*, a Learned Jeſuit, born in the Dioceſs of *Leige*. He was a good Linguiſt, and particularly well skill'd in Greek and Hebrew. He was alſo a conſiderable Philologer and Divine, and apply'd himſelf chiefly to the Study of the Scriptures, upon which he has written Ten Volumes, in Folio. He died Seventy one Years old, in 1637. *Alegamb. de Script. Soc. Jeſu. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

PETER *Chryſologus*, Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, lived in the Fifth Age, He was famous for his Learning and Eloquence, inſomuch, that he had the name of *Chryſologus* beſtowed upon him; that is, *Golden Words*. There are One hundred ſeventy ſix Homilies of his. The Monk *Eutyches* having writ to him in 449, and to ſeveral other Biſhops of the Eaſt, to complain of *Flavian* of *Conſtantinople*, he writ back to him a very grave Letter, which is extant in his Work, and begins thus, *Triſtis legi triſtes literas tuas, &c.* He died the ſecond of *December*, 450. *Henry d'Auxerre, Lib. 6. Trithemius & Bellarmin de ſcript. Eccl.*

PETER *de Cluni*, ſurnamed the *Venerable*, was of a noble Family of *Auvergne*, of the Counts of S. *Maurice* or *Montboiſſier*. He was Abbot and General of his Order in 1122, after the Death of *Hugh* II. and friend of S. *Bernard*, who ſpeaks much to his praiſe. He died *December* 24. 1157. There are ſix Books of his, conſiſting of Letters, a Treatiſe againſt the *Jews*, one againſt *Peter Bruys*, a Sermon of the Transfiguration, two Books of the Miracles that happened in his time, Verſes, Hymns, *&c.*

PETER *de Corberia*, Antipope againſt *John* XXII. His Name was *Peter Rainalutio* or *Ramuche*, born at *Corberia*, in the Dioceſs of *Rieti* in *Italy*. He became a *Franciſcan* Friar, and his Merit made him conſiderable. In his time it was that *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and *Frederick* of *Auſtria* were choſen Emperors, which Election divided Mens Minds. It's believed that the firſt had more Right, but in the mean time, Pope *John* XXII. did not favour him. This proceeding netled that Prince, who being at the Head of an Army, made himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, and there declar'd *Ramuche* Pope, by the Name of *Nicholas* V. *May* 12. 1329. *Michael* of *Cenſenna*, General of the *Cordeliers*, and the principal of his Order, being diſſatisfied with the Pope, ſtuck to the Emperor, and approv'd of this Election; they clad F. *Peter* in the Pontifical Robes, and introduced him into the Church of S. *Peter*; and according to their Counſels he created Cardinals, made Officers, and excommunicated Pope *John*, who was at *Avignon*. In the mean time, this Pope was oblig'd to quit *Rome* the fourth of *Auguſt* that ſame Year, becauſe the Inhabitants admitted Pope *John* XXII's Legate, with the Troops of *Robert* King of *Naples*. He retired to *Piſa*, but continued not long there, the *Piſans* being unwilling to imbroil themſelves, ſubmitted to the Pope, and delivered up F. *Peter* to him. Others affirm, That he deſired himſelf to be brought before him, and that when he was in the Pope's Preſence he ingeniouſly confeſs'd his Crime, ask'd Pardon, and obtain'd it; yet they would not ſet him at Liberty, for fear leaſt ſome Malecontents might make uſe of him to diſturb the Repoſe of the Church; ſo he was plac'd in an Apartment of the Palace, without Liberty granted him to go abroad. It's true, he had Books allowed him, and, excepting his being kept in Priſon, had no reaſon to complain of his Uſage. He died two or three Years after. *Villani. Nauclere*, &c.

PETER the Deacon, a *Greek* by Nation, lived in the Sixth Age: He came to *Rome* in 519, with the *Greeks* ſent upon the Account of a Diſpute between *Victor*, the Defender of the Council of *Chalcedon*, and the Monks of *Scythia*. *Peter* writ a Treatiſe of the Incarnation and Grace of Jeſus Chriſt, which he ſent to *Fulgentius* and other Prelates of *Africa*. This Piece is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and gave occaſion to the ſame *Fulgentius* to write the Treatiſe of the Incarnation of the Word. *Baronius, A. C.* 519.

PETER, a Deacon of *Oſtia*, continued the Chronicle of *Leo* of *Oſtia*, from 1086, to 1138: This addition is in the end of the Fourth Book of that Work. The Author ſays That the Emperor *Lotharius* II. ſent him to Mount *Caſſin*. He is perhaps the ſame with *Peter* the Deacon, the Son of *Giles Romanus*, and Monk of the ſame Congregation of Mount *Caſſin*, wherein he was put according to the Cuſtom of his time, at the Age of Five Years in 1115. He wrote a great Number of Hiſtorical Works, as, *de Ortu & vita ſanctorum Monaſterii Caſſinienſis*; *De viris illuſtribus*, &c. yet he is not the ſame as another that lived in the Ninth Age, and was Author of the Life of *Athanaſius*, Archbiſhop of *Naples*, that died in 872. *Baronius in Annal. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in Appar. Voſſius, &c.*

PETER *Lombard*, called *The Maſter of the Sentences*, and *Biſhop of* Paris, flouriſhed in the Twelfth Age. He was of *Novarra*, a City of *Italy* in *Lombardy*, and from thence took the Name of *Lombard*; beſides his Works of the Sentences in Four Books, he has left ſome Comments upon the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles of S. *Paul*. *Matthew Paris. Sixtus Senenſis, &c.*

PETER *de la Lune*. Vide *Bennet* XIII. Antipope.

PETER of *Navarre*, a famous Captain, was meanly deſcended, but raiſed himſelf by his own Merit. He ſerved ſome time by Sea, and went afterwards into *Italy*, where he ſerved under a *Florentine* Captain during the War of *Lunigiana*. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo well, that his Valour became the common Subject of Diſcourſe. Some time after, *Gonſalvo*, called the *Grand Captain*, drew him to his ſide, made uſe of him in the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*; and in 1503 had an Experience of the Worth of this great Man at the taking of the Caſtle of *Oeuf* in *Naples*: For it was he that firſt invented the way of Mining, tho' others affirm the *Genoeſe* had uſed it before. He was made Captain General at Sea, in the League between the *Venetians* and *Spaniards*, againſt the *Turks*. The Glory of taking *Cephalonia* was attributed to him; but he acquir'd yet greater Renown when the Cardinal *Ximenes*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, in 1509. put him at the Head of the Army deſign'd to go into *Africa* againſt the *Moors*, from whom he took *Oran*, *Bugie*, *Tripoli*, &c. and had the Title of Admiral of *Spain* conferr'd upon him. His Forces ſuffered much in the Iſle of *Gerbes*; returning afterwards into *Italy* he was made a Priſoner by the *French* at the Battle of *Ravenna* in 1512. The *Spaniards* took no great care to get him releaſed, ſo that he languiſhed under Confinement till the Reign of *Francis* I. This diſguſted him againſt a Nation whom he had ſo advantageouſly ſerv'd, which, together with the Civilities and Proffers of the King of *France*, engaged him in his Service; but he was taken in 1528 in the Kingdom of *Naples*, whither he accompanied the Sieur *de Lautrec*. Some Authors ſay, The Emperor *Charles* V. cauſed him to be ſtrangled in Priſon; others affirm, He died of grief; but *Gonſalvo Ferdinand*, Prince of *Seſſe*, a generous Enemy, cauſed his Body to be interr'd in S. *Mary*'s Church at *Naples*, with this Inſcription upon his Tomb: *Oſſibus & Memoriæ Petri Navarri Cantabri, ſolerti in expugnandis Urbibus arte clariſſimi, Gonſalvus Ferdi-*

nandus, Lodovici filius, Magni Gonſalvi Sueſſiæ Principis nepos, Ducem Gallorum partes ſecutum, pro Sepulcri munere honeſtavit. Hoc in ſe habet virtus ut vel in hoſte ſit admirabilis. Paul Jovius in Elog. Alvarez Gomez Hiſt. l. 4.

PETER *Nolaſque*, Founder of the Order for the Redemption of Captives, was a *Frenchman*, born in a place call'd the *Mas des Saintes Pueles* in *Lauraguais*, in the Dioceſs of S. *Papoul* in *Languedoc*, near *Carcaſſonna*. Theſe Monks make a fourth Vow to imploy themſelves for the deliverance of Chriſtians. *Peter* died on *Chriſtmas* Eve in 1256. *Sylveſter Marule in Mar Ocean Relig. Surita lib.* 1 *Jud.* &c.

PETER *d'Oſma*, a *Spaniſh* Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, maintained in the Fifteenth Age, That Confeſſion was an Humane Eſtabliſhment, and no Divine Inſtitution; which was condemned as Heretical by Pope *Sixtus* IV. *Genebrard in Sixto* IV.

PETER of *Pavia*, Biſhop of *Florence* in *Italy*, in the XIth. Century, was accuſed of Simony and Hereſie by the Monks of the Monaſtery of S. *Sauveur* near *Florence*, who publiſh'd, That all the Benedictions, and all the Sacraments he conferr'd, were ſo many Curſes and Sacrileges, and thereupon, not only the People, but a great part of the Clergy withdrew themſelves from the Biſhop. Pope *Alexander* the IId. ſent a Cardinal to appeaſe the Tumult, but to no purpoſe: Duke *Godfrey*'s threats to hang all the Monks if they did not retire to their Monaſtery, prov'd more effectual; yet they did not deſiſt to perſecute their Biſhop, but deputed ſome of their Body to accuſe him before the Pope and Biſhops of the *Lateran* Council in 1063, which they did with that aſſurance, that to confirm their Depoſitions, they offered to go into a great Fire, which the Pope refus'd to ſuffer, and remanded 'em back to their Monaſtery. The People flock'd about 'em at their return, and preſſing 'em to do what they had propos'd to the Pope to clear the doubt they had rais'd; one *Peter Igneus* is ſaid to have croſs'd the flames without receiving the leaſt damage; whereupon the Biſhop becoming the reproach of all his Dioceſs, the Pope ſuſpended him from the exerciſe of his Function, untill this Buſineſs ſhould be fully examined; and upon a full hearing, no other Proofs appearing of the guilt but this of the Fire, he was clear'd, and is ſaid to have been afterwards a great Benefactor to this ſame Monaſtery that had perſecuted him ſo much. *Maimbourg. Urſpergenſis.*

PETER of *Sicily* lived in the Ninth Age: The Emperor *Baſilius* the *Macedonian* ſent him into *Armenia*, there to exchange ſome Priſoners, which was ſucceſsfully perform'd. He was nine Months upon his Journey, and during that time, he compos'd an Hiſtory of the Hereſie of the *Manichæans* in Greek. Father *Sirmondus* has tranſlated ſome of it, which Cardinal *Baronius* has inſerted in his Annals The ſame Father having afterwards found it entire in the Library of the *Vatican*, took a Copy of it, which he ſent to *Mark Velſer* at *Ausburg*, who gave that Hiſtory to Father *Matthew Raderus*, upon Condition he would put it into Latin; which he immediately performed, and which we have in the Jeſuits Library, by the Title of *Hiſtoria de varia & ſtolida Manichæorum Hæreſi*. *Peter* ſpeaks of it in the end of his Embaſſie. *Le Mire in auct. &c.*

PETER (*Thomas*) titular Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, Archbiſhop of *Candia*, &c. was born in the Dioceſs of *Salart*, in *Languedoc*, in a Village called *Sale*. He was a *Carmelite*, and imployed upon divers important occaſions by the Popes, *Clement* VI. *Innocent* VI. and *Urban* V. He died of a Wound he received before *Alexandria* when it was beſieged by the Chriſtians in 1366.

PETERBOROUGH or **PETERBURG**, a City in *Northamptonſhire*, the Biſhop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It is ſeated on the River *Nine* in the N. E. parts of the County, bordering upon *Cambridge* and *Huntingtonſhires*, there being a Bridge over the River which leads into this laſt, but it's of no great account for Trade, Health, or Delight. Its Cathedral was firſt an Abbey-Church, founded by the *Mercian* King *Wolphere*, and dedicated to S. *Peter*; which being ruin'd by the *Danes*, was reſtor'd and greatly improv'd by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with the help of King *Edgar* and *Adulph* his Chancellor, who became Abbot thereof. Thus it continued an Abby-Church till King *Henry* VIII. made the Town a Biſhop's See, and the Church a Cathedral, with a Chapter conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Prebendaries; and whereas it was formerly in the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, it is become a Dioceſs of it ſelf, containing the Counties of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, and in both are 293 Pariſhes, whereof 91 are Impropriate. It has but one Archdeacon, which is intituled of *Northampton*; is valued in the King's Books at 414 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 520 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Since this Town became a City, it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of *John* Lord *Mordant*, created Earl of *Peterborough* by King *Charles* I. *An* 1627, from whom the Title is devolv'd upon his Son *Henry Mordant*, the late Earl of *Peterborough*, who is ſucceeded in his Honours by his Brother's Son, *Charles* Earl of *Monmouth*. This Town is 61 miles from *London*. The Weſtern front of the Cathedral excels all in *England* for Statelineſs and Columel Work.

PETERSFIELD, a Market and Borough Town of *Finch-Dean* Hundred in *Hampſhire*. It is 45 miles from *London*.

PETERSON (*Lawrence*) Secretary and Confident to *Guſtavus Adolphus* before he was King of the *Swedes*; afterwards his principal Secretary and Miniſter of State, who after he had frequented the Univerſities of *Saxony*, which were all *Lutheran*, returned into *Swedeland* with an Intention to quit the *Romiſh* Religion, whenever he ſhould find a favourable opportunity. In the mean time he acquired ſo much Reputation by his Wit, and the excellent Endowments Nature beſtowed upon him, and which he had perfected by his Studies, that *Guſtavus* made choice of him for his Secretary, and entruſted him with all his Deſigns; and when he got upon the Throne, he conferr'd upon him the Honour of principal Secretary, and Miniſter of State, and made uſe of him and his Brother *Olaus Peterſon* for the eſtabliſhment of *Lutheraniſm*.

PETERTON; there are two Towns of this Name in *Somerſetſhire*, the one called North, and the other *Patherton*, which laſt is a Market Town.

PETER-WARADIN. See **PETRO-WARADIN.**

PETILIAN, a *Donatiſt* Biſhop of *Cirtha* in *Africa*, about the beginning of the Fifth Age. He was accuſtomed to plead at the Bar, which gained him much Reputation. He was the chief of the *Donatiſts* in that famous Conference with the Orthodox, where S. *Auguſtin* was preſent in 411, and is charged with maintaining, That thoſe who kill themſelves for Sin are true Martyrs. *Baronius.*

PETIT (*John*) a famous Doctor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, much eſteemed in the beginning of the Fifteenth Age He had great Knowledge, and acquired much Reputation among the great Men of his time; but the complaiſance he had for the Houſe of *Burgundy* diſgrac'd him; for it engaged him to juſtifie, in expreſs Terms, the execrable Parricide committed upon the Perſon of *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Charles* VI. by the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Order, which Book was entitled, *The Juſtification of the Duke of* Burgundy. *Gerard de Montagne*, Biſhop of *Paris*, condemn'd the Propoſitions contain'd therein, as Heretical, *November* 23. 1414, and cauſed it to be burnt on the 25th. of *February* following, the Author being already dead, and his Book run the ſame fate in the Council of *Conſtance*, in 1415, to which the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Advocates had appealed from the ſaid Biſhop of *Paris*. *Monſtrelet Hiſt. of the Univerſity of* Paris, &c.

PETIT (*Peter*) a *Pariſian*, commenced Doctor of Phyſick at *Montpelier*, was famous for his Learning in the Seventeenth Century; and though he was a Phyſician, yet he applied himſelf very much to other Sciences, and was particularly excellent for Latin Poetry, and in the Knowledge of Hiſtory and Philoſophy, of which we have ſeveral Treatiſes of his compoſing, *viz.* the Firſt concerning *the Motion of Animals*: The Second concerning *Tears*: The Third concerning *Light*. He writ alſo two Pieces in Phyſick, one whereof is concerning *The Nouriſhment to be had from Water*, and the other, which has not yet been made publick, is a new Tranſlation of *Areteus*, with very large Remarks upon it. The Curioſity of his Poems was that which made him receiv'd in the Academy of *Padua*, and likewiſe in the Pleiades of *Paris*, for ſo the Learned call the Seven beſt Latin Poets of that City, in Alluſion to the Seven Stars. We have a curious Collection of his Poems, which he cauſed to be Printed in 1683, dedicated to the late M. *Nicholai*, firſt Preſident of the Chamber of Accompts, in the beginning whereof is a moſt curious Diſcourſe concerning Poetick Fury; ſince which, he has ſet forth ſome other ſmaller Poems, as upon *Tea*, *Litigious Pleadings*, &c. Beſides theſe, he has compoſed a Treatiſe of the *Amazons*, another of the *Sibyls*, and Miſcellaneous Obſervations, divided into four Books, wherein he hath reſtor'd ſeveral Paſſages that ſeemed to be loſt, and explained many others, which were never underſtood before. This Volume was printed at *Utrecht*, in 1682, and a ſecond Part of the ſame, fit for the Preſs, was found in his Cloſet after his Death, which happen'd *December* 12. 1687, aged about 71 Years. There are other curious things which his Heirs have in their Hands, concerning the *Mind of Man*, the *Anthropophagi*, the famous *Nepentes* in *Homer*, *Bacide* and the *Nymphs*, &c. Monſieur *Monnoye* made his Epitaph thus;

Par tribus unus eram, Medicus, Vateſque, Sophuſque,
Unus & ætatem dignus obire trium.
Par tribus at quamvis fuerim, mihi vix tamen, eheu!
Unius ætatem fata dedere viri.

Memoirs du tems.

PETOLIO (M. *Antony*) a Lawyer of *Italy*, was a Man of great Parts, who notwithſtanding was forc'd to be Corrector in a Printing-houſe to get his livelihood. Pope *Urban* VIII. who had known his Merit, ſince he was Cardinal, gave him ſome Relief, and beſtowed upon him ſome good Employment; but he had ſo great an Inclination for Learning, that he applied himſelf to Writing inſtead of laying hold on ſo proper an Occaſion to raiſe his Fortune, ſo that he gathered together no Wealth, but yet left behind him ſeveral Books of value, the principal whereof are *De Exarchia Principis*, that is, The Duty of a Prince towards his Subjects; *Iſarchon Principis, i. e.* the Duty of a Prince towards himſelf; *Political Commentaries*, and, *An Abridgement of the Conſtitutions of Popes*, in thirteen Books, beſides ſeveral other things; as ſome Obſervations on the *Terreſtrial Paradiſe*, &c.

PETRA, Lat. *Petra deſerti*, *Cyriacopolis*, *Mons Regalis*, a City of *Arabia Petræa*, Capital thereof, and an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, but formerly under that of *Alexandria*. It's called *Herac* now, according to the moſt receiv'd Opinion, or *Krach de Montreal*. There are other Cities of this Name in *Macedonia*, *Sicily*, and elſewhere. *Pliny*, *lib.* 6. *c.* 28. *Strabo*, *lib* 16 *Ptolemy*, &c.

PETRARQUUS or **PETRARCHUS** (*Francis*) the fineſt Genius of his Age, was an *Italian*, born at *Arezzo*, *July* 20th 1304. whither his Parents withdrew after they were forc'd to quit *Florence* upon the Account of the Diſpute between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*. His Relations retir'd afterwards to *Avignon*, when the Popes reſided there, and *Petrarquus* was ſent to *Carpentras*, where, for the ſpace of four Years, he learnt Grammar, Rhetorick and Logick; went afterwards to *Montpelier*, where he ſpent four Years more in the ſtudy of the Law, and three at *Cologne*. At the Age of twenty two he came to *Avignon*. It's confeſs'd by him, That his youthful Fancy made him deſirous to ſee *France*, and *Germany*, and *Rome* alſo; but afterwards he tetir'd to *Vaucluſe*, a place near unto *Avignon*, where he came to know *Laura*, whom he loved, and whom he hath ſo much celebrated in his Writings. He affirms, This ſolitary place charm'd him ſo much that he reſolv'd to ſtay there, and ſent for his Books in order to it; and here he compoſed, or at leaſt wiſe begun and ſtudied all his Works: The Proſpect of the Place, ſaid he, made me write my *Bucolicks*, which is a Rural Piece, and two Books of a ſolitary Life, which I have dedicated to *M.* the Biſhop of *Cavaillon*, afterwards a Cardinal, who always lov'd me, not only as a Paſtor but Brother. Walking one day between the Mountains, I reſolv'd to make an Heroick Poem in honour of *Scipio the Great*, whoſe name ſeem'd to me leſs illuſtrious than his Imploys. I then compoſed my *Africa*, which is look'd upon as an accompliſhed Piece, how imperfect ſoever it may ſeem to be. *Petrarch* adds moreover, That having on the ſame day receiv'd Letters from the Senate of *Rome*, and the Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, wherein they deſired him to go and receive the Poetick Crown upon thoſe two Theatres of the World, he did by the advice of one of his Friends of the Houſe of *Colonna*, prefer *Rome* before *Paris*: He went by the wey of *Naples*, and was nobly receiv'd there by King *Robert the Good*, who deſired him to dedicate his Poem of *Africa* to him, and afterwards was crowned Poet Laureat at *Rome*. All the Princes and great Men of his time had an eſteem for him; as the Popes, Emperors, Kings of *France*, Republick of *Venice*, &c. and gave Demonſtrations of it to him on divers occaſions. He confeſs'd himſelf much oblig'd to the Lords *Colonna* and *Corregio*, theſe two got him made Archdeacon of *Parma*: He refuſed ſeveral Biſhopricks, and the Death of *Laura* rendering his return into *France* in a manner unſupportable to him, he withdrew into *Italy*, and after having ſojourned at *Verona*, *Parma*, *Padua*, *Venice*, and *Milan*, where the Viſcount *Galeazzo* made him Councellor of State, he ſtay'd at *Padua* and had a Prebendſhip conferr'd upon him; he bought an Houſe in a place call'd *Arqua*, and lived there five Years with *Aſſerigno* his good Friend. There it was he receiv'd a favour he had formerly much laboured for, without being able to obtain it; for the *Florentines* ſent to him *Bocace* with Authentick Letters, wherein were contain'd the Reſtitution of all his Father's Goods, and the Recalling of his Perſon, but it was no long time that they cou'd enjoy ſo great a Man. He died a few Years after he had finiſhed his Treatiſes of Philoſophy, and his Poems, in 1374. *Pogg. Florence Hiſt. de Avar. Bocace Præf. Geneal. & alibi* : *Volaterran l.* 21. *Antrop. James de Bergame l.* 13. *Chron. Suppl.* &c.

PETRA-SANTA (*Silveſter*) a Jeſuit, born at *Rome*, where he was much eſteemed for his Learning and Elocution, and died in that City in 1637. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as *Teſſeræ Gentilitiæ ex Legibus Fecialium Deſcriptæ. De Symbolis Heroicis, lib.* 9. *Iter Fuldenſe. Itor Moguntinum. Roma Pia. Thaumaſia veræ Religionis contra perfidiam Sectarum, &c.* *Petra-Santa* likewiſe wrote againſt *Du Moulin* and *Rivetus*; publiſh'd the Works of *Edmund Campian*, and tranſlated *Bellarmin*'s Life into Latin, from the Italian written by *Fuligatti*. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Je. Miræus de Script. Sæc* 17. *&c.*

PETRE (*William*) Son of *John Petre* of *Torbigan* in *Com. Devon.* had his Education at *Exeter* College in *Oxford*, where having taken his Degree of Doctor of Law, he grew ſo eminent in that Profeſſion, that King *Henry* VIII. imploy'd him in divers important Affairs, eſpecially relating to the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, being with ſome others put in Commiſſion by *Cromwell* to repair unto all Monaſteries, and to make enquiry into the Government and Behaviour of the Votaries of both Sexes, and for his Service herein had ſeveral parcels of Church Lands given him, and in 35 *H.* VIII. was made one of the principal Secretaries of State. He was afterwards nam'd by that King to be one of the Council to young *Edward* his Son and Succeſſor. He was in no leſs eſteem with the young Prince, being in the 3d. Year of his Reign conſtituted Treaſurer of the Court of Firſt Fruits for Life. Queen *Mary* continued him one of her principal Secretaries of State, and made him Chancellor of the Garter, in whoſe Reign he got a ſpecial Diſpenſation from Pope *Paul* IVth. for keeping his Abbey Lands. Queen *Elizabeth* made choice of him for one of her Privy-Council, having thus rais'd to himſelf an ample Fortune, he became a good Benefactor to *Exeter*-College in *Oxford*; built an Alms-Houſe in the Pariſh of *Ingerſtone* for twenty poor People, with Allowance to every one of 'em two Pence a Day, a Winter-Gown, and two Load of Wood, and among 'em all, feeding for ſix Kine Winter and Summer; alſo a Chaplain to read Service daily. He died in 1572, 15 *Eliz.* His only Son *John* was Knighted in 18 *Eliz.* and by Letters Patent, bearing date 21 *Julii*, 1 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Petre* of *Writtle* in *Com. Eſſex.* He left Iſſue, three Sons by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Edward Knight*. *William* the eldeſt ſucceeded him in his Honour, who, by *Catharine*, ſecond Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Worceſter*, had Iſſue ſeven Sons, whereof *Robert* the eldeſt ſucceeded him, and married *Mary*, Daughter to *Edward* Viſcount *Mountague*, by whom he had three Sons, *William*, *John*, and *Thomas*; and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Dorothy*. *William*, now Lord *Petre*, firſt married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John* Earl *Rivers*, and ſecondly, *Bridget*, Daughter of *John Pincheon* of *Writtle* in *Com. Eſſex.* His Lordſhips Arms are, Ruby, a Bend Topaz, between two Eſcallops Pearl. *Dugd. Baron.*

PETRI (*Suffridus*) born at *Lewarden*, a City of *Friezland*, was an Hiſtorian, Poet, and Orator, and learned in the Latin and Greek Tongues. He taught firſt at *Erford* in *Thuringia*, after the deceaſe of *Eobanus Heſſus*, whom he ſucceeded. He was Library-Keeper and Secretary to Cardinal *Granville*, but being weary of a Court-life, he retir'd to *Louvain*, where for ſome time he explained the Greek Authors: He was afterwards invited to *Cologne*, and honoured with the charge of Law-profeſſor, and with that of *Hiſtoriographer* to the States of *Friezland*. He died in the year 1597, aged about 70: His principal Works are, *De Origine Friſiorum*; *Continuatio Chronici Epiſcoporum Ultrajectenſium, & Comitum Hollandiæ*; *Notæ in Euſebium, Sozomenum.* &c. *Athenagoræ Apologia pro Chriſtianis Latine reddita cum Scholiis*, &c. *Thuan. Hiſt. Aubert le Mire. Valerius Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

PETRILOW, PEOTROW, PATERKAW, PIETERKOW, Lat. *Petricovia*, a City of *Lower Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Sirad*, where is held a Parliament, that for the ſpace of ſix Months in the Winter, determines and judges of the Affairs of the Nobles. It ſtands within ſeven Leagues of *Sirad*, and was almoſt all burnt in 1640. The Kings of *Poland* had a Palace near *Petrikow* called *Bugai*, which is now ruin'd. The Prelates of *Poland* celebrated a Council here in 1412, where it was ordered, That the Ordinances of the ancient Synods of *Gneſna* ſhould be reduced into one Volume, which was executed and confirmed by Pope *Martin* V. in 1417. There were ſeveral other Councils held there, particularly, thoſe of 1539, 1540, and 1542, conven'd to ſecure the Liberties of the Church of *Poland*: For the Reformation of the Clergy, and to oppoſe the Spreading of *Lutheraniſm*.

PETRINA, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Croatia*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls into the River *Kulp*, eight miles from *Zagarab* or *Agram*, a Town in *Sclavonia*. It was once in the Hands of the *Turks*, but retaken by the *Germans*, and is now in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion.

PETRONIUS (*C.* or *F. Arbiter*) liv'd in the time of *Nero*, and had a great ſhare in the favour of that Prince. Several think him to be the ſame mentioned by *Tacitus* in the ſixteenth Book of his Annals, of whom he ſpeaks thus; He was a Voluptuary, who gave himſelf up to ſleep all the Day, and ſpent the Night in Pleaſures and Buſineſs; and as other Men have made themſelves famous by their Induſtry, he gained his Repute from his Idleneſs; however, he did not paſs for a Prodigal, but for a Man who knew how to ſpend his Eſtate, and had a delicate Palate.

All his Words and Actions were ſo much the more agreeable, becauſe they manifeſted a ſort of unaffected Freedom, and appear'd to be ſpoken with a kind of pleaſing neglect; however, as he had been Proconſul of *Bithynia*, and afterwards Conſul, he ſhewed himſelf capable of greater Imploys, and grew Voluptuous, either through his own Inclinations, or deſignedly, becauſe that his Prince lov'd Debauchery: He was made one of his chief Confidents, and as it were, the Intendant of his Pleaſures; for *Nero* found nothing agreeable or delicious but what *Petronius* approv'd of. He adds, That hence aroſe the Envy of *Tigellinus*, another Favourite of *Nero*, againſt his Rival, who ſurpaſſed him in the Science of Voluptuouſneſs, which made him accuſe him of having a hand in a Conſpiracy againſt the Emperor; for which he was ſeiz'd, and being adjudged to die, he cauſed his Veins from time to time to be opened and ſhut again, entertaining himſelf the while with his Friends, with Poems, and pleaſant Verſes. He ſet forth the Debauches of the Prince under borrowed Names, and after having ſealed up the Book with his own hand, ſent it to *Nero*. We have a Satyr of his, and ſome Verſes, both the one and the other being full of fulſome ſtuff, but the Latin is ſo pure, that *Petronius* has thence been called, *Autor puriſſimæ impuritatis.* It's added by *Pliny*, That at his death he broke a Veſſel that had coſt three hundred Seſterees, for fear leaſt *Nero* ſhou'd make uſe of it to adorn his Cup-board. He died about the year 66. The Family of the *Petronii* was very illuſtrious at *Rome*, and the *Turpilians*, *Mamertins*, *Septimians*, *Voluſians*, &c. *Roman* Conſuls deſcended from this Family. We have alſo among the Works of *Petronius* ſome Pieces of *P. Petronius* the Rhetorican, of a Grammarian, of another ſurnamed the *Indian*, of *Petronius Antigenidus*, of *Peſaro*, of *C. Petronius Hilarius* of the ſame City; of *Petronius Apollodorus* grand Prieſt of the Pagans at *Rome*, *&c.* but theſe Authors are not well known. It's to be obſerved, That this is not the ſame with *Petronius* Governour of *Syria*, whom *Caligula* ſent to put his Statue in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *Antiq. Judaic. Tacitus l.* 16. *Annal. Pliny Hiſt. Nat. l.* 37. *c.* 2. *Fulgentius lib.* 1. *Mith.* &c. A little while ago there was found ſome fragments of *Petronius Arbiter* at *Trapu* a City of *Dalmatia* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Spalatro*, in a Manuſcript in Folio, two Fingers thick, containing ſeveral Treatiſes written upon very ſubſtantial Paper. The Poets, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius* are in the beginning of it, and not *Horace*, as an Author has ſaid in the Preface printed at *Padua*. *Petronius*'s Work follows written with the ſame hand, and manner as we have it in the Editions; after which may be ſeen a Piece entitled, *Fragmentum Petronii Arbitri ex libro decimo-quinto & ſexto decimo*, wherein is contained the Supper of *Trimalcio* as it hath been ſince printed according to the Original. *De Salas* the *Spainard*, who hath commented upon this Author, makes mention of a Fifteenth and Sixteenth Book, but does not ſay where he has ſeen them. This Original is every where very legible, and the beginning of the Chapters and Poems are in blue and red Characters: Thoſe who know it make no doubt of its Antiquity, being dated thus (1423, 20 *November.*) This Manuſcript has made a great noiſe among the Learned. It was as firſt ſuppoſed to be a ſpurious Piece, and the Product of the Fancy of ſome Ingenious Man, who had imitated the Style of *Petronius*. M. *Valois*, or *Valeſius*, was one of thoſe that ſuſpected it, but M. *Lucius*, and the Abbot *Gradi* of *Rome* believe it to be true. *Reineſius* commented upon this Manuſcript, not daring to ſay any thing concerning its Antiquity. Dr. *Statilius* keeps it in his Library at *Traou*, where you may eaſily diſcover, by the Eye, that it is no ſpurious Piece. J. Spon. *Journey into* Italy, *&c.* 1675. This Satyr has lately been publiſh'd intire, from a Manuſcript, ſaid to be found at *Belgrade*, and was printed at *Rotterdam* and *London* in 1692. See the Preface of *M. Nodot*.

PETRO-WARADIN, Lat. *Acuminium*, *Petro-Varodinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Petrower*, by the *Germans Peter-Wardein*, ſituate on the *Danube*, between the *Save* and *Drave*, ſix *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade* to the N. W. and about twelve from *Eſſeck* to the S. This place has been very famous during the preſent War: The *Turks* made it their common Paſſage into *Upper Hungary*, after the Emperor's Forces had made themſelves Maſters of *Buda*, and for that purpoſe kept a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube* here; the Revolt and Mutiny againſt the Prime Viſier, after the Battle of *Mohatz*, happened here whereby that General, in 1687, was forc'd to fly for his Life to *Belgrade*, and thence to *Conſtantinople*. It has been ſince taken and retaken by both Parties. Its Fortifications blown up by the Imperialiſts in 1688, and the Town quite burnt down by the *Turks* a little after: But the Emperor fortifies it now, and intends to make it a place of great Strength.

PETUS *(Cæſennius)* a *Roman* General whom *Nero* ſent into *Armenia* inſtead of *Corbulo*; he took ſuch ill Meaſures, that he was hem'd in in the Enemies Country, and for fear, concluded a very diſhonourable Peace with them. *Nero* receiv'd him in a way of deriſion, and ſaid, That he might aſſure himſelf immediately of his Pardon, becauſe he was ſo ſubject to fear, that he was concern'd leaſt the dread of puniſhment ſhould make him ſick. Some Authors think, that this *Cæſennius Petus* is the ſame, which *Veſpaſian* ſent Governour into *Syria*. *Tacitus l.* 15. *Annal. Joſeph. de Bel. Jud. l.* 7. *c.* 21.

PETUS *(Thraſea)* a Senator and *Stoical* Philoſopher, was a native of *Padua*, and writ the Life of *Cato* of *Utica*. The Ancients ſpeak very often of his Learning and Honeſty. *Nero* ſentenc'd him to die, and in his Perſon deſtroy'd Vertue it ſelf, as *Tacitus* ſays. He was ſo courageous, that he durſt oppoſe the Conſul *Marcellus*, who paſs'd ſentence of Death upon a Pretor unjuſtly accuſed of High-Treaſon; and this Boldneſs of *Thraſea* broke the Silence and Patience of ſeveral others who durſt not contradict the Conſul; which was a means to ſave the Pretor, whom *Nero* deſign'd to die. *Tacitus l,* 14. *Annal. Dion l.* 60. *Pliny, l.* 8. *Ep.* 22. &c.

PETWORTH, a Market-Town of *Arundel Rape*, in the Weſt of *Suſſex*, graced with a ſtately Houſe formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and now, by Marriage, to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

PETZORCKE, Lat. *Petzora*, a Province in the North of *Muſcovy* towards the Frozen Ocean, having its principal Town and a River of the ſame Name. The River falls into the White Sea by Six great Mouths, between *Paſtejezero*, a Town and Caſtle, and *Ziemmipoea* a ridge of Mountains.

PEUCER (*Gaſpar*) a *German*, Phyſician and Mathematician, born in *Luſatia*, in 1525; was very Learned, and a great Friend of *Melanchton*'s, who gave him one of his Daughters nam'd *Magdalene* in Marriage, in 1550. He printed in 1565, at *Wittemberg*, a Fifth Book of the Chronicle of *Carion*. He writ ſeveral other things, as, *Elementa Doctrinæ de circulis cæleſtibus*; *De dimenſione terræ*, &c. The Elector of *Saxony* held him a long time in Priſon. He departed this Life *September* 25th. 1602, aged 78. *Melchior Adam in vit. Ger. Medic. Camerarius in vit. Melancht.* &c.

PEVENSEY, a Town which gives Name to one of the ſix Rapes or Diviſions of *Suſſex*, and to its adjoyning Haven, hence called *Pevenſey-Haven*. The Town ſtands upon a ſmall River within a mile of its fall into the Sea; of chief note for being the Place where *William the Conqueror* landed from *Normandy* with a Fleet of about nine hundred Ships.

PEUTINGER (*Conrad*) a Lawyer of *Augsburg* much eſteem'd for his Learning. He died *December* 28th. 1547, aged 82. He writ *Sermones Convivales*; *De Gentium Quarundam emigratione Epitome*; *De Fortuna*, &c. He recovered the ancient Maps of the *Roman* Empire, which were publiſh'd by *Velſerus*, under the Name of *Peutinger*'s Tables. *Eraſ. in Epiſt. Cruſius in Annal. Sueviæ. Geſner*, &c.

PFEULLENDORFT, an Imperial City of *Germany* in the little Country of *Hegow* in *Swabia*, ſituated upon the River *Cell*, between *Conſtance* and *Tubingen*.

PFORTZEIM, a ſmall City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Swabia* and Marquiſate of *Baden*. It was taken by the *French* in 1691, and ſtands on the River *Entz* and *Nagold*, 17 miles S. of *Philipsburgh*, and 27 N. E. of *Baden*.

PHÆDRUS: See **PHEDRUS**, where this Author is placed by Miſtake.

PHAETON, was a Prince of the *Ligurians*, a great Aſtrologer, who principally apply'd himſelf to ſtudy the Courſe of the Sun. In his time *Italy* was ſo much incommoded on the ſide of the *Po* with extraordinary Heats, that the Earth became dry and barren for many Years, from which Event *Ovid* drew that famous Fable in his Second Book of *Metamorphoſis*. *Torniel*, *Salian*, *Sponde*, and others who adhere to the Calculation of *Euſebius*, ſay, this happened *An. Mund.* 2530. The Mythological Account runs thus: *Phaeton* was Son to *Phœbus*, and being of an ambitious Temper, he importuned his Father to give him leave to drive the Chariot of the Sun for one Day, his Requeſt was at laſt granted, but upon Trial, being ignorant of the Road, and not ſtrong enough to manage the Horſes, he ſet both the Skie and the Earth on Fire, which incens'd *Jupiter* to that degree, that he ſtruck him through with a Thunder Bolt, and tumbl'd him from the *Box* into the *Po*, where his Siſters, the *Heliades* were metamorphos'd into Poplars, and their Tears into Amber. *Euſebius in Chron Ovid. l.* 2 *Metam. Fab.* 1.

PHAETUSA, one of the *Heliades*, and Siſter of *Phaeton*. The Poets ſay, That while ſhe was lamenting the Deſtiny of her Brother ſhe was changed into a Poplar-tree. *Ovid l.* 2. *Metam. Fab.* 2.

PHAINUS, an ancient Aſtronomer, very famous, born at *Elis* in *Greece*, was the firſt that obſerved the time of the *Solſtice* from the top of Mount *Lycabete*, near unto *Athens*, where he took his Obſervations on the Courſe of the Stars. *Meto*, another famous Aſtronomer was his Scholar. *Theophraſtus lib. de Significat. Tempeſt.*

PHALANTUS of *Lacedæmon*, the Son of *Aracus*, who being at the Siege of *Meſſina* a City of *Peloponneſus*; and ſeeing the *Lacedæmonian* Army that had ſworn to take *Meſſina*, or periſh before it, diminiſh extreamly, and that in the mean time the *Lacedæmonian* Women brought forth no more Children, adviſed, That the Youth that were come into the Camp after this Oath, ſhould return to *Sparta*, and have leave to lie with the Wives of thoſe who remained in the Camp. This Council was followed; and the Children that were born were called *Parthenians*, who afterwards, in the nineteenth *Olympiad*, came under the Conduct of the ſame *Phalantus* into *Italy*, and made themſelves Maſters of *Tarentum*. *Pauſanias in Meſſin. Juſtin. l.* 13. *Euſ. in Chron.*

PHALANX, an *Athenian* who learn'd the Art of War of *Pallas*, at the ſame time when ſhe taught his Siſter *Arachne* to ſow and weave. *Phalanx* having committed Inceſt with his Siſter, *Pallas* was ſo enrag'd, that ſhe turned both into Vipers; and for further Puniſhment, ordered that the young ones ſhould eat their way through their Dams Bowels.

PHALARIS, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, or *Gergenti*, in *Sicily*, made himſelf Maſter of that City in the ſecond year of the 52d. *Olympiad*, or the 30th according to others, and maintained it for ſixteen years. He was very Cruel. We have ſtill remaining ſome Letters of *Abaris* to this Tyrant, and his Anſwers. *Lilio Giraldi* thinks theſe Pieces were counterfeited by *Lucian*. Amongſt the ſeveral Inſtruments of Torment that he cauſed to be contrived, there was a Bull of Braſs, in which People being caſt, and a Fire plac'd under they bellowed like Oxen. The Artiſt demanding a great Reward for his Invention was put in it himſelf to try the firſt Experiment. The Reaſons for and againſt the Genuineneſs of *Phalaris*'s Epiſtles have lately been diſputed at large by Dr. *Bently* and Mr. *Boyle*; to whom the Reader is referr'd. *Lucian. Dial* 3. *de Poet. Euſ. in Chron. Juſtin. &c. Vid.* PERILLUS.

PHALTZBOURG, or *Phealtsbourg*, a City of *Lorrain*, formerly very conſiderable, with the Title of a Principality, ſituated at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the Frontiers of *Alſatia*, ſeven or eight Leagues from *Strasbourg*.

PHAON of *Mitylene*, in the Iſle of *Lesbos*, was a Handſome Man, and very much fanſied by the Women; and the Poeteſs *Sapho*, among the reſt, had the Misfortune to be ſmitten with him; but he making no returns of *Inclination* ſhe fell into deſpair, as will farther appear, under her *Article*. The Poets feign, That theſe extraordinary Charms of his Perſon, were given him by *Venus*, in Requital of ſome Services receiv'd when he was Maſter of a *Veſſel*; for one day he took her abroad without enquiring who ſhe was, and carried her with Great Expedition to the Port ſhe deſir'd him, and when he had ſet her aſhoar, he was ſo generous as not to ask her a Penny for her Paſſage: However, he was extreamly well gratifi'd for his Pains; for *Venus* preſented him with an Alabaſter Box of very rich Ointment, with which, as ſoon as he had rubb'd himſelf over, he grew the handſomeſt Fellow that ever was ſeen, and his Youth, which was ſomewhat ſpent, return'd again; This ſurprize of good Fortune made the Women of *Mitylene* ſtark mad about him, but this Advantage of his Perſon, being miſmanag'd, coſt him his Life; for being taken with another Man's Wife, he was knock'd on the Head for his Debauchery. *Ælian. Hiſt. Var.* 1. *Palæphatus de Fabul. Lucian. Dialog. Mort. T.* 1. *Bayle Diction. Hiſt.* &c.

PHARAOH, a Name common to all the Kings of *Egypt* ſince *Amaſis*, whom others call *Amoſis* or *Themoſis*, and ſignifies a King in the ancient Language of the *Egyptians*, according to *Joſephus*. Some ſay this word imports as much as a *Crocodile*, which was one of the Gods of thoſe People. In the *Coptick* Language *Phi-ouro* ſtill ſignifies *King*. And this Name might have been corrupted from *Pharaoh*. There are ten *Pharaohs* mentioned in Scripture. The firſt was in the time of *Abraham*, *Gen.* 12. The ſecond in the time of *Joſeph*, who interpreted the Dreams of *Pharaoh*, *Gen.* 41. The third, who ill requited the Services of *Joſeph*, and evil entreated the *Iſraelites*, *Exod.* 1. The fourth to whom *Moſes* and *Aaron* were ſent, and who was drowned in the Red-ſea, *Exod.* 14. The fifth, *Pharaoh* mentioned in Holy-writ, reigned in the time of *David*. The ſixth was Father-in-Law to *Solomon*, or, according to ſome, the ſame with the former. The ſeventh was *Pharaoh-Shiſhach*, 2 *Chron.* 11. and 14. The eighth, *Pharaoh Sua*, or *So*, 2 *Kings* 17. The ninth, *Necao*, or *Necho*, 2 *Kings* 27. The tenth, *Hophzah*, or *Vaphres*, *Jerem.* 37. It's very hard to know the true Names of theſe *Pharaohs*, becauſe the *Egyptian Hiſtory* is very much confuſed. And to ſay nothing but of the *Pharaoh* that was drowned in the Red-ſea, *Calviſius* ſaith it was *Orus*; others, the *Amoſis* of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, or the *Bechoris* of *Manethon*. This *Pharaoh* is called *Cenchres* by *Euſebius*, *Secmoſis* by *Philo*, *Amenophis* by *Uſher*, *Rameſſes* by ſome others and *Acerres* by *Scaliger*. *Chevreau, Hiſtoire du Monde.*

PHARE, or *Fare*, is an high Tower, built upon ſome Point of Land that jets out into the Sea, and where in the night time a Light is kept for a Signal to Ships that draw near it. There have been ſome of theſe *Phares* that have been eſteemed wondrous Works, as was that of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and that now called the *Fare* of *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, the *Mole* of *Genoa*, the Tower of *Cordovan*, at the mouth of the *Garonne* in *Guienne*; and the *Phanarion*, at the mouth of the Streight of *Conſtantinople*.

PHARES, a City of *Little Achaia*, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, in *Greece*, famous for the Oracles delivered there by a Statue of *Mercury*, in the Market-place, before that of the Goddeſs *Veſta*. Thoſe who went to conſult the Oracle, firſt burnt Incenſe in Honour of *Veſta*, afterwards went to put Oil in the little Lamps of Braſs that were at the Foot of *Mercury*'s Statue; and having lighted them, they made their Offering of a Piece of the Country Money, which they threw upon the Altar. After which, when they had declared their Requeſts, and applied their Ears to the Statue, they withdrew, ſtopping them with their Hands till they got out of the Place, and then put off their Hands, and took the firſt Words which they heard for the Oracle's Anſwer. It's ſaid the *Egyptians* uſed the ſame Ceremony towards their God *Serapis*. *Pauſanias in Achaicis.*

PHARISEES, as the Name imports, was a Sect that roſe in *Judæa*, a long time before the Birth of Chriſt. S. *Jerom*, who ſpeaks hereof in his Relation of the *Nazarenes*, ſaith, That the Authors of it were *Sammai* and *Hillel*. Thoſe of this Sect faſted the ſecond and fifth Day of the Week; they put Thorns at the bottom of their Robes, that they might prick their Legs as they went along; they lay upon Boards covered with Flint-ſtones, and tied thick Cords about their Waſte: but theſe Mortifications were neither kept by all, nor always. They paid Tithes as the Law preſcribed, and gave the thirtieth and fiftieth part of their Fruits; adding voluntary Sacrifices to thoſe that were commanded, and ſhewing themſelves very exact in performing their Vows. But Pride ſpoiled all their Actions, becauſe they had no other care nor end than to gain the Affections of the People, and the Reputation of being Saints. And in this manner they grew ſo potent, that the laſt Kings of the *Jews* were afraid to ſuppreſs them; and were often forced to make uſe of them for their own ſupport. They coveted the chief Seats in Feaſts and Aſſemblies, that they might paſs for infallible Maſters, and the ſincereſt Doctors of the Law, which they had baſely corrupted by their Traditions. As to their Doctrine, they attributed the Event of all things to Deſtiny, although they endeavoured to make the Liberty of the Actions of Man's Will accord therewith. They believed with *Pythagoras* the Tranſmigration of Souls; eſpecially thoſe of People of Vertue, eſteeming the reſt to be always in Torments. In Judicial Aſtrology they followed all the Opinions of the *Gentiles*. And S. *Epiphanius* adds, that they had tranſlated the *Greek* Names of this Art, which ſignified the Stars and Signs of the Zodiack, into *Hebrew* Names. *Joſephus, l.* 18. *Ant. c.* 1. *l.* 2. *De Bello, c.* 12. *S. Jerôm, in cap.* 8. *Iſai.*

PHARMACUSA, a little Iſland in the *Egæan-ſea*, towards *Ionia*, a Province of *Aſia Minor*. *Cæſar* was taken by Pirates, and King *Attalus* was killed there. It's called at this day *Fermaco*. *Pliny, Suetonius, Baudrand.*

PHARNABAZUS, Governour in *Aſia*, and General of the Armies of *Darius* and *Artaxerxes*, Kings of *Perſia*, made War upon the *Athenians*, and ſuccoured thoſe of *Lacedæmonia* in the 341 of *Rome*. But he fell out with them in 354, and beſieged the City of *Cumæ* in vain. In 380 of *Rome* he entred into *Egypt*, at the mouths of the River *Nile*; but this Deſign ſucceeded not, ſo that he was obliged to return without doing any thing. *Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus*, &c.

PHARNACES, the Son of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, cauſed the Army to revolt againſt his Father, who killed himſelf out of Deſpair, in the 691 year of *Rome*. He ſtood Neuter in the War between *Pompey* and *Cæſar*, but that Plea would not ſerve his turn; for *Cæſar* having pacified *Egypt*, ſubdued him in 707, with ſo much celerity, that he wrote to his Friends, *Veni, vidi, vici*. This Prince ought not to be confounded with *Pharnaces*, King of *Cappadocia*. *Appian. de Bell. Mith. Vel. Paterc. l.* 2. *Florus, l.* 3. *Dion. Suetonius, Riccioli Chron. Refor. l.* 5. *c.* 9. *n.* 5

PHAROS, a little Iſland at the mouth of the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which is now joined to that City by a long Dike. *Ammianus Marcellinus, l.* 22. ſaith, That this *Pharos* was ſeven Furlongs from *Alexandria*. *Alexander the Great* eſſayed to build a City there, but could not, the place being too ſtreight; and ſo he built *Alexandria* over againſt it, on the main Land. After this, there was erected in this Iſland an high and ſtately Tower, which anciently paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World. It was *Ptolemy Philadelphus* that cauſed it to be built at his coming to the Crown, in the 124th. *Olympiad*, and the 470th. of *Rome*. He ſpent 800 Talents upon it, and made uſe of *Soſtrates*, the *Gnidian*, a famous Architect, for this Work. This Tower, which was called *Pharos*, according to the Name of the Iſland, ſerved for a Signal by Night to them that ſailed upon thoſe Coaſts which are full of Rocks and Banks of Sand. Hence it is that the Name of *Pharos* was given to all ſuch Towers where a Light is kept in the Night-time on dangerous Coaſts. *A Comment upon Lucian*, printed at *Amſterdam*, in 1687, teſtifies that that Tower was built ſquare, and had the ſame Circumference as the Pyramids. And the Geography of *Al-Edrias* makes it to he three hundred Cubits high. And it's added, that the Light put on the top of this Tower in the Night-time, might be ſeen at Sea an hundred Miles diſtance. Some Travellers report, that this prodigious Work was ſupported by four Pillars of Glaſs, reſembling Crab-Fiſh, placed at the four Corners, which they could not ſee in the Ruins of this Edifice, for that the Turks have buried the baſe of the *Pharos* under Ground. But they have taken this Report from an ancient Author, who ſpeaking of the ſeven Wonders of the World, ſays, It is matter of Aſtoniſhment, how they could make pieces of Glaſs ſo great and ſtrong as to ſupport ſo heavy a Maſs. It may be *Soſtrates* put theſe four Pillars for Ornament to the four Corners, ſo as if the Tower was ſupported by them. But inſtead of their being made of Glaſs, as reported, they were doubtleſs of ſome hard and tranſparent Stone, ſuch as is a ſort of Marble of *Memphis*, and another Stone brought out of *Æthiopia*. The Fires lighted in theſe *Pharos*'s appear ſometimes at a diſtance, like a Star, which deceives the Mariners, who by that Miſtake take the wrong Courſe, and unfortunately run upon the Sands of *Marmarica*. *Vide* SOSTRATES. *Chevreou Hiſt. du Monde. Voſſius upon Mela.*

PHAROS, an Iſland of *Illyricum*, with a Town of the ſame Name, and with a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. The Italians call it *Leſina*, and the Sclavonians *Huar*. 'Tis mention'd by *Strabo* and *Pliny*.

PHARSALIA, a City of *Theſſaly*, famous for the Battle won by *Julius Cæſar* againſt *Pompey the Great* in the neighbouring Plains, in the 607th. Year of *Rome*. It hath ſince been called *Farſa*, being a Biſhop's See under *Lariſſa*, and afterwards an Archbiſhoprick, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

PHASEL, *Fianda*, a City of *Pamphylia*, or *Lycia*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mira*; acknowledging *Mopſus* King of the Argives for its Founder. It was a Retreat for Pirates, and the Inhabitants were ſo poor, that they could offer nothing but ſalt Fiſh in Sacrifice, whence the Proverb, *Sacrificium Phaſelitarum, & Sacrum ſine fumo. Pliny, Ptolemy, &c.*

PHASIS, a River of *Mingrelia*, or *Colchis*, which takes its Courſe towards part of Mount *Caucaſus*, which lies to the Eaſt of this Country. The Turks call it *Fachs*, and the Natives *Rione*. It runneth through the City of *Cotatis*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Imiretta*; and from thence paſſing on, diſchargeth it ſelf into the Black Sea, where its Mouth is above half a League broad, and ſixty Fathoms deep. In this River, towards the Mouth of it, are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, which are very delightful, all covered with Trees. In the biggeſt of which may be ſeen towards the Weſt Part, the Ruins of a Cittadel which the Turks built there in 1578. *Amurath* III. having undertaken to conquer the Northern and Eaſtern Parts of the Black Sea, did in order to it get upon the *Phaſis* with his Gallies; but the King of *Imiretta* laid Ambuſcades for him in Places where the River was narroweſt; and ſo defeated the Sultan's Fleet. This Fortreſs of *Phaſis* was taken in 1640, by the King of *Imiretta*, in Conjunction with the Princes of *Mingrelia* and *Guriel*, and razed by him, carrying away five and twenty pieces of Cannon that were there, and putting them into *Cotatis*. This River, near the beginning of its Courſe, is very rapid; but having got into the Plain, runs very gently, ſo as that one can ſcarce diſcern which way the Water moves. Its Waters do not mix with thoſe of the Sea, and the reaſon is, that being lighter, they ſwim thereon. They are very good to drink, though they be muddy and of a leaden Colour. *Arrian* ſaith, that formerly Ships took in Water at *Phaſis*, as being of Opinion, that that River was Sacred, or that they believed it was the beſt Water in the World. The ſame *Arrian*, and other Hiſtorians, ſay moreover, that there was a Temple dedicated to the Goddeſs *Rhea*, in the Iſle of *Phaſis*; but there are now no Remains of it. Some affirm it was ſtanding in the time of the Emperor *Zeno*, and that it was then conſecrated to the Worſhip of the true God. Geographers place a City, named *Sebaſte*, at the Mouth of the *Phaſis*, but neither it nor the Ruins of any City are now to be ſeen there. Here are, conformable to the Relation of the Ancients, a great number of *Pheaſants*, who take their Name from this River, the Neighbourhood of which they much frequent and delight in; the Banks of the *Phaſis* are covered with curious Trees, and frequented with Men, who fiſh for *Sturgeons*. Sir *John Chardin* ſaith, that the Chanal of this River is at its Fall into the Sea, a Mile and a half broad, and ſixty Fathom deep. There is likewiſe a Town of the ſame Name upon it, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Trebizond*. F. *Lambert. Relation de la Mingrelia, dans le Recuel de M. Thevenot. vol. 1. Sir John Chardin. Tarvels into Perſia, in 1673.*

PHAZAEL, was the Eldeſt Son of *Antipater*, and Brother of *Herod* the *Great*, King of *Judæa*. *Antipater* having rais'd himſelf upon the Weakneſs of *Hircanus*, made *Phazael*, who was a prudent and moderate Perſon, Governor of *Jeruſalem* in the 707th of *Rome*; but being beſieged in the Palace of that City by *Antigonus* and the *Parthians* whom he headed, they kept him Priſoner till the 715th. of *Rome*. In the mean time, as he feared not the death ſo much whereunto he was condemned, as the ſhame of receiving it at the hands of his Enemy; and as he could not kill himſelf, becauſe he was held in Chains, he knocked his Head againſt the Walls. It's ſaid *Antigonus* ſent Phyſicians to him, who inſtead of uſing Medicines to cure, poiſoned his Wounds. *Herod*, his Brother, erected ſeveral Edifices to honour his Memory, as a Tower in *Jeruſalem*, named *Phazael*, and a City of the ſame Name in the Valley of *Jericho*. *Joſeph. l. 14. Ant. l. 16. cap. 9. & l. 1. de Bello*

PHEBADIUS, or *Febadius*, which thoſe of that Country call S. *Fiari*, Biſhop of *Agen*, lived in the fourth Age. He writ *A Confutation of the Arian Confeſſion of Faith*, publiſh'd at *Syrmich*, or *Syrmium*, which we have ſtill in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He preſented himſelf afterwards, in 359, in the Council of *Rimini*, where, together with *Jervais* of *Tongres*, he maintained the Catholick Faith. But the *Arians* ſurprized him, and the Love of Peace and Amity made him ſign a Confeſſion of Faith, which was Orthodox in Appearance, but naught at the bottom. Afterwards he acknowledged his Error; diſapproved of what he had done; and teſtified by his Retractation, that his Deſign was to ſuppreſs Hereſie, and far from ſubſcribing to Errors. He was alive in 392, and very old, when S. *Jerom* reckons his Work among the other Treatiſes of the illuſtrious Men of the Church. So that hereby it appears, that he muſt have been at leaſt forty Years a Biſhop. He writ alſo ſome other Pieces which S. *Jerom* had not read, and are now loſt. It's thought he preſided at the Council of *Valence*, in 374. He appeared in the ſame Quality at that of *Saragoſa*, about the end of 380, and is there called *Fitadus*. We may moreover judge, that it was he to whom S. *Ambroſe* writ the 70th. Letter. His Holy Day is celebrated at *Agen*. S. *Jerom. de Script. Eccl.* 108. *Sulp. Sev. l. 2. Hiſt. Sacr.. S. Martha. T. 11. Gall. Chriſt. Bollandus, &c.*

PHEDIMA, the Daughter of *Otanes*, a Perſian Lord, was Wife of the true, and afterwards of the counterfeit, *Smerdis Spandabates*, who ſaid he was her Husband after he had murthered that King. But that Queen, inſtructed by her Father, obſerved him one Night in his Sleep, and having found that he had no Ears, declared it to the Perſian Princes, who diſcovering the Cheat by that Mark, killed him in his Palace. *Herodotus, l. 3.*

PHEDO, a Philoſopher of *Elis*, was at firſt a Slave; but having obtained his Freedom, he applied himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy, and was the chief of the *Eliack* Sect. He wrote ſome Dialogues, and had *Pliſtanes* of *Elis* for his Succeſſor. *Diogenes Laertius, l. 2. vitæ Phil. Aul. Gel. l. 2. c. 18. Macrobius, l. 1. Saturn. C. 11. Heſychius, Suidas, &c.*

PHEDO, a Citizen of *Athens*, whom the thirty Tyrants of that City put to death in a Feaſt, and his Daughters whom they would have compelled to dance naked in the Hall where the Feaſt was kept, threw themſelves headlong into a Pit, to preſerve their Chaſtity.

PHEDRUS, a Latin Poet, *Auguſtus*'s Freeman, was born in *Thrace*; it was he that turned the Fables of *Æſop* into Iambick Verſe, as he ſays himſelf in the Preface to his Work, which contains five Books.

Æſopus Auctor quam materiam reperit
Hanc ego polivi verſibus ſenariis, &c.

Francis Pithæus was the firſt that recover'd the Fables of *Phædrus*, and *Peter* his Brother gave them the firſt Edition; afterwards, in 1600, they were Publiſh'd by *Nicholas Rigaltius*, with Notes, and Dedicated to the great *Thuanus*. *Avienus in Præf. Fab. Martial Ep. 20 Lib. 3.*

PHEGEUS, the Son of *Inachus*, firſt King of *Argos*, built the City of *Phegea*, and firſt divided Time, as ſome Authors ſay, into Months and Years. *Suidas.*

PHEMIUS, a Schoolmaſter of *Smyrna*, in *Ionia*, marry'd *Chritheis* when ſhe was big with Child, of which ſhe was afterwards deliver'd upon the Bank of the River *Meles*, which was the reaſon of the Boy's being call'd *Meleſigenes*. Now, though *Phemius* was none of his Father, yet he made him his Heir, and left him the Imployment of his School. This *Meleſigenes* is the *Poet*, who is better known under the Name of *Homer*. *Herod in vit. Hom. Plutarch, &c.*

PHEMONOE, the firſt Propheteſs in the Temple of *Delphos*; ſhe invented Heroick Verſes, in which ſhe gave the Reſponſes of the Oracle. The Firſt of which ſtands thus in the Latin Tranſlation, *Et Pennis Volucres, & Apes date Mella favoſque. Euſeb. in Chron.*

PHENEUS, a City of *Arcadia*, at the Foot of Mount *Cyllene*, famous for having formerly diſputed for Precedency with the City of *Tegeum*, the Capital of this Country; but *Critolaus* the *Tegean* confirms the Honour to his own City after that famous Combat wherein he vanquiſhed *Damoſtrates*; near unto this City of *Pheneus* there is a Lake, whoſe Waters are wholeſome in the day time, but very pernicious in the night. *Ovid Metam. Lib.* 15.

PHEODOR-OY, one of the Iſlands of *Shetland*, belonging to *Scotland*, 7 Miles in length, lying 8 Miles from *Yell*, and about 7 from *Vuiſt*.

PHERAULIS, a certain poor *Perſian*, who being enriched by *Cyrus*, was ſo uneaſie under the Troubles which attended his Riches, that being deſirous to enjoy his former Repoſe, he beſtowed all his Riches upon one *Saca*, on condition that he ſhould entertain him moderately, as an ordinary Gueſt. *Xenophon*.

PHERECYDES, a Philoſopher, born in the Iſland of *Sciros*, the Diſciple of *Pittacus*, and Maſter of *Pythagoras*, lived in the 55th. *Olympiad*, and the 195th. of *Rome*. *Theopompus*, alledged by *Diogenes Laertius*, affirms he was the firſt that writ of the *Nature of the Gods*. It's obſerved alſo, that he was well skilled in the Art of Divination, that ſeeing a Ship upon the Sea, he foretold it ſhould be caſt away, and predicted an Earth-quake. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who diſcovered Eclipſes, and the Periods of the Moon, *&c.*

PHERENICE, the Daughter of *Diagoras*, King of *Rhodes*, came in Man's habit to the *Olympick* Games, though there was a poſitive Law that threatned great Penalties upon either Maids or Wives who ſhould dare to diſguiſe themſelves at ſuch Solemnities. She won the Prize in running, and her Son, whom ſhe brought along with her, carried away alſo a Crown. Then ſhe diſcovered both her Sex and Quality, and was exempted from the Rigor of the Law, becauſe ſhe was a Princeſs; and that both ſhe and her Son had been Victorious. *Pauſan. in Eliac.*

PHERON, or *Amenophis Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, ſucceeded his Father, *Seſoſtris*. It's ſaid, that having out of Vanity ſhot an Arrow into the *Nile*, during its overflowing, he became blind thereupon, and continued ſo for ten years; but the Oracle in the City of *Buta* informed him he ſhould recover his ſight, if he waſhed his Eyes in a Woman's Water, who had never known any other Man but her own Husband. He made a Trial of it upon his Wife and ſeveral others, but to no purpoſe. But having found one whoſe Water cured him; he cauſed all the reſt to be burnt; and then made very magnificent Oblations throughout all the Temples. *Her. Euterpe, l.* 2.

PHIDIAS, an excellent Greek Statuary in the 88th. *Olympiad*. He made the Statue of *Minerva* of Ivory, ſo much boaſted of by the Ancients, and conſidered as the Maſter-piece of his Art. He put it in the Cittadel at *Athens*. Being afterwards expelled from that City, he retired into the Province of *Elis*, where he was killed, after having finiſhed *Jupiter*'s Statue, which he put in the Temple of *Olympia*, where it paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World. *Pauſanias in Eliac.*

PHIDOLAS, of *Corinth*, famous in Hiſtory for the Adventure which befel him in the Olympick Games, for having fallen from his Horſe, the Horſe ceaſed not to purſue his Carreer; turned about at the End of the Race, and, as if he had known he had won the Victory, went and preſented himſelf before the Maſters of the Games, as it were to demand the Prize. Whereupon the Eleans adjudged the Prize to *Phidolas*, notwithſtanding his Misfortune, and gave him leave to erect a Statue for his Horſe. *Pauſanias, l.* 6.

PHIDON, King of *Argos*, Brother of *Caranus*, firſt King of *Macedonia*, an Author cited by *Euſebius* upon the Year 1217, from *Abraham*, attributes to this *Phidon* the Invention of Weights and Meaſures. He joined himſelf with thoſe of *Piſa* for the Celebration of the 8th. *Olympiad*, excluding thoſe of *Elis*. *Pauſanias in Eliac.*

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient City of *Lydia*, in *Aſia minor*, now in the Province of *Caraſia*, in *Natolia*, called by the *Turks*, *Allach-Scheyr*, that is, *The City of God*. When they came to ſet upon this Country, the Inhabitants defended themſelves moſt vigorouſly. And the *Turks*, to ſtrike a Terror into them, bethought of making there an Intrenchment of a Wall of dead Mens Bones, mixt with Lime, which frightned them; whereupon they ſurrendred, but made much better Conditions than their Neighbours. They granted them four Churches, which they ſtill have. There are ſeven or eight thouſand Inhabitants in this City, of whom about two thouſand are Chriſtians. *Spon. Voyage d'Italy*, &c. in 1675.

PHILADELPHIA, the chief City of *Penſilvania*, ſtands upon a Neck of Land between the Two Navigable Rivers of *De la Ware* and *Skulkill*; it's Two Miles in length, and near a Mile in breadth. It has ſeveral fair Streets, and the Rivers are of ſuch a convenient Depth, that Ships may Ride in ſix or eight fathom Water cloſe to the City. This Town has a fair Key of about Three hundred Foot Square, to which a Ship of Five hundred Tuns may lay her Broadſide. The High Street, that runs from River to River, and is a hundred Foot Broad, has eight Streets more which run the ſame Courſe, the leaſt of which is Fifty Foot in breadth; and beſides, *Broad-ſtreet*, which croſſes the Town in the middle, and is alſo a hundred Foot wide, there are Twenty Streets paralel to it, Fifty Foot in breadth. *The Preſent State of his Majeſty's Iſles and Territories in* America, printed at *London*, 1687.

PHILADELPHIA, a City in *Cæloſyria*, formerly call'd *Rabbath* by the Jews, as *S. Jerome* obſerves, with a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Bolſra*.

PHILANDER (*William*) born at *Chatillon*, upon the *Seine*, was much admir'd at *Rome* for his Learning, in the Sixteenth Century. He wrote curious Remarks upon *Vitruvius*, in the Preface of which, he promis'd to publiſh another Piece, ſtill more extraordinary, but being of a lazy Humour, broke his Word, and loſt his Reputation. *S. Marthe, Lib.* 2. *Elog.*

PHILASTRIUS, Biſhop of *Breſcia* in *Italy*, liv'd to the latter end of the Fourth Century, and was at the Council of *Aquileia* with S. *Ambroſe*, and ſeveral other Eminent Prelates in 381; S. *Auguſtin* aſſures us, that he knew him at *Milan*. In ſhort, he was a Perſon remarkable for his Learning and Piety, and wrote a Book of Hereſies, extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elſewhere. 'Tis obſerved, that he is ſometimes miſtaken, and makes more Hereſies than there really were. *Philaſtrius* died in 387, and had a Speech made in Commendation of him, before S. *Ambroſe*, by *Gaudentius* his Succeſſor. *Trithemius & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sac. &c.*

PHILEAS, Biſhop of *Thmuis*, in *Egypt*, ſuffered Martyrdom during the Perſecution of *Diocleſian* or *Maximinian*, about 302. He writ an excellent Letter, as *Euſebius* reports, wherein he gives an account of the ſeveral ſorts of Torments uſed againſt Chriſtians. The Cruelty of which muſt needs excite horror in thoſe that read them. S. *Jerom* ſpeaks of him as an Eccleſiaſtical Writer, who had writ a Book of the Praiſes of the Martyrs, and an Account of a Diſpute which he had with a certain Judge who would have perſuaded him to ſacrifice to Idols. *Euſeb. l.* 8. *Hiſt. S. Jerom de Script. Eccl. Nicephorus, l.* 7. *Hiſt. l.* 9. *Baronius, An. Ch.* 302, &c.

PHILEBERT I. of that Name, ſurnamed the *Hunter*, Duke of *Savoy*, ſucceeded at the Age of Six years, to his Father *Amadeus the Fortunate*. *Joland* of *France*, his Mother, declared her ſelf Regent, according to the Orders of the late Duke, but the Regency was diſputed with her by *Lewis* XI. her Brother, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, and ſeveral other Lords, which created much trouble in *Savoy*. The Duke having been over eager in hunting, and diſtempering himſelf thereby, dyed at *Lyons* the 22d. of *April*, 1482. aged ſeventeen, leaving no Iſſue of *Blanche-Maria Sforza*, Daughter to the Duke of *Milan*. He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Charles*. *Guichenon. Hiſt. de Savoy.*

PHILEBERT II. ſurnamed the *Handſome*, born *April* 10. 1480. was Son to *Philip*, Count of *Breſſe*, afterwards Duke of *Savoy*, whom he ſucceeded in 1497, aged ſeventeen. *Philebert* accompanied the Count his Father in the Expedition of King *Charles* VIIIth. into *Italy*, for the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*. After he himſelf became Duke, he treated with *Lewis* XIIth. about the March of his Troops through his Country, to conquer the Dutchy of *Milan*, and accompanied that Prince in his Undertaking. In the mean time, by his prudent Management he maintained his own Dominions in Peace, during the greateſt Troubles of *Italy*. And *Hiſtorians* praiſe him as well for his Conduct, Liberality and Complaiſance, as for his Vertue. This Prince, going to *Pont d'Ains*, for the Conveniency of *Hunting*, fell ſick by drinking too much Iced Wine, and died in the ſame room wherein he was born, *Sept.* 10. in 1504. aged 24. leaving no Children. *Guichenon, Hiſt. de Savoy.*

PHILELPHUS (*Francis*) a Native of *Tolentin*, or according to others of *Ancona*, was a Philoſopher, Poet and Orator, and lived in the Fifteenth Age. He ſtudied at *Venice*, and afterwards his Love to the Greek Tongue made him go to *Conſtantinople*, where he married *Theodora Chryſolora*, the Daughter of the Learned *Emanuel Chryſolorus*. The Emperor *John Paleologus* ſent him to Pope *Eugenius* IV. to implore his Aſſiſtance againſt the Turks. He died at *Bolonia*, about 1471. The Works which we have of this great Man are, *Euthyphron de Pietate, de Morali Diſciplina, l.* 8. *Vita Nicholai Papæ Quinti. L.* 2. *de Diverſitate Legum. Sphorciadarum verſu heroico, l.* 9. *Satyrarum Li.* 10. *De Jocis & Seriis Lib.* 6. *Lyricorum Lib.* 6. *Orationes LX. Epiſtolarum Latinarum, Lib. XVI. Epiſtolarum Græcarum Lib.* XXXIX. *De Exilio Lib. III. Conviviorum Lib. II. &c.* and ſeveral others, beſides divers *Tranſlations*. He was very rigid as to the Laws of

Grammar, of which he made a great Account. One Day, diſputing with a *Grecian* called *Timothy*, they differed about one *Syllable*, and agreed, that he who had the better, ſhould have power to diſpoſe of the others Beard, which *Philelphus* won, and *Timothy* offered him a Summ of Money to redeem his Beard, which *Philelphus*, though poor, would not take, but cut off his Beard. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Paulus Jovius.*

PHILEMON, a Perſon of Note, of the City of *Coloſſe*, converted to the Faith by S. *Paul*, who wrote a Canonical Epiſtle to him, to reconcile him to *Oneſimus*, who was his Servant, and had run away from him.

PHILEMON, a Comick Greek Poet, the Son of *Damon*, lived in the 480 of *Rome*; he was contemporary with *Alexander*, whom he often overcame. There was another *Philemon*, or *Philomedes*, who is ſaid to have laugh'd himſelf to Death at ſeeing an Ape eat Figs. We have pretty large Fragments of *Philemon's*, among the Tragick and Comick Poets, Tranſlated into Latin by *Grotius*.

PHILENI, two Brothers, Citizens of *Carthage* in *Africa*, ſacrificed their Lives for the good of their Country. A great Conteſt happening to ariſe between the *Carthaginians*, and the Inhabitants of *Cyrene*, about the Limits of their Country, they agreed to make Choice of two Men for each of the two Cities, who ſhould depart at the ſame time, in order to a meeting on the Road, and that the Place where they met ſhould be made the Bounds of the two Countries. It happened that the *Phileni* had advanced very far into the Territories of the *Cyreneans*, before they were met; whereupon the others, who were the ſtronger, became ſo enraged, that they reſolved to bury the two Brothers alive in the ſame Place, if they retreated not back. The *Phileni*, unable to reſiſt the Violence of the *Cyrenians*, choſe rather to ſuffer that cruel Death, than betray the intereſt of their Country; and the *Carthaginians*, that they might immortalize the Glory of theſe two Brothers, cauſed two Altars to be raiſed over their Graves, with an Inſcription thereupon, ſetting forth their Praiſe. *Salluſt. Bell. Jug. Strabo.*

PHILETERUS, an Eunuch, Treaſurer to *Lyſimachus*, was ſo diſcontented at this Prince's putting his Son *Agathocles* to Death, that he retir'd to the Town of *Pergamus*, where he ſet up a little Principality, and held it about three and twenty Years. He died in the 129th. *Olympiad*, the 490th. of *Rome*, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Eumenes*. *Strabo Lib.* 13. *Juſtin. Lib.* 17. *&c.*

PHILETUS, a Magician, whom 'tis ſaid S. *James* the Greater converted to the Faith; but he afterwards fell off; denying the Reſurrection of the Dead at the laſt Day; ſaying it was already come, and perverted many Perſons by his falſe Doctrine.

PHILETUS, a Heretick and Magician, converted, as 'tis ſaid, by S. *James the Great*; afterwards he fell off from his Orthodoxy, and held the Reſurrection was paſt, as we may learn from the ſecond Epiſtle to *Timothy* cap. 2d.

PHILICUS, a Tragick Greek Poet, reckoned among the *Pleiades*, that is to ſay, thoſe ſeven Tragick Poets who appeared greater than others in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. It's ſaid he gave name to the *Phaleucick Verſes*, either becauſe invented by him, or that he writ a Poem conſiſting of ſuch. *Voſſius de Poet. Græc.* *Suidas* ſpeaks of ſome others of his Name.

PHILINUS, of *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, writ the Hiſtory of the *Roman* War againſt the *Carthaginians*, but is accuſed of having been too partial in favour of the *Carthaginians*. *Polybius, l.* 1. *Diodorus Siculus*, &c.

PHILIP, Phyſician to *Alexander the Great*, was a Native of *Acarnania*, a Province of *Greece*. *Quintus Curtius* ſaith, That *Alexander* falling ſick of a dangerous Diſtemper, wherein he was given over by all the Phyſicians, excepting *Philip*, who did all he could to cure him, received in the mean time Letters importing that that Phyſician had formed a Deſign to poiſon him by a Potion. That Prince was in a great ſtrait what to do in ſo critical a Conjuncture. However, ſuſpecting thoſe Letters might have been a Trick of his Enemies, and relying beſides on the Fidelity of *Philip*, he reſolved to give him the Letters to read, whilſt he pretended to take the Potion, that he might know if there appeared any Change in the Phyſician's Countenance. But the Compoſedneſs of mind which *Philip* manifeſted at the reading of the Letters, ſatisfied him as to the innocence of his Phyſician. So that he made no Scruple to take that Phyſick which cured him. *Quintus Curtius l.* 3. *Diodorus l.* 17.

PHILIP, the Apoſtle, was a Native of *Bethſaida*, and called by Chriſt after S. *Peter*, who was of the ſame City. *Clem. Alexan.* thinks that it was he to whom Chriſt ſaid, *Leave the dead to bury their dead.* After our Saviour's Aſcenſion he converted ſome Provinces of *Scythia*, and afterwards having glorioſly laboured in the *Higher Aſia*, was crucified and ſtoned in *Hierapolis*, aged 87, as ſome ſay, and about the tenth Year of the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius* The *Roman Martyrology* ſays, it was on *May* 1. and the *Greek Menology, Novemb.* 14 S. *John, ch.* 1. *Clemens Alexandrinus l.* 3. *Strom. Euſebius, S. Jerom*, &c. cited by *Baronius*.

PHILIP, one of the ſeven Deacons choſen by the Apoſtles. He preached the Goſpel in *Samaria* with ſo much Zeal and Succeſs, that *Simon* the Magician not being able to contradict him, came and was baptized by him, as was alſo the Eunuch of Queen *Candace* afterward. The *Greek Menology* mentions one of his four Daughters called *Hermione*, who died for the Faith in the Reign of *Trajanus*, *Acts of the Apoſtles, c.* 8. *&* 21. *S. Jerom, l.* 1. *conv. Jovin. Euſeb. l.* 3. *Hiſt. &c. Baron. An. Chr.* 58.

Emperors of this Name.

PHILIP (*Marcus Julius*) ſurnamed the *Arabian*, born at *Boſtra* in *Arabia*, advanced himſelf in the Army and became *Captain* of the Guards to the Emperor *Gordian* III. whom he aſſaſſinated in his Horſe-litter, as he returned from his Expedition againſt the *Perſians*. After this Parricide he was proclaimed Emperor *An.* 244. In the mean time he endeavoured to efface this Ignominy by many good Laws, and of a Peace which he concluded with *Sapor* King of *Perſia*, and then returning to *Rome*, he celebrated the Secular Games in 248, with great Magnificence, which was one thouſand Years from the building of *Rome*, *Euſebius* Relates that it was Reported, this Emperor was a Chriſtian, but this Story, was, in all probability, a miſtake *Euſeb lib.* 6. *Eccl. Hiſt.* But *Decius*, who was potent, and had Pretenſions to the Empire did aſſaſſinate him in 249, at *Verona*, and one of his Sons called by his own Name, whom he had proclaimed *Cæſar* was killed alſo in the Arms of his Mother *Otacilia Severa. Jul. Caſſ. in the Life of the Gordians. Aurelius Victor.*

PHILIP Duke of *Swabia*, Emperor, was the Son of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, and Brother to *Henry* VIth. whom he ſucceded, but at the ſame time ſome of the Electors gave their Votes for *Otho*, Duke of *Saxony*, in 1198, which cauſed much Trouble in the Empire. *Philip* was excommunicated by the Pope, but was reconciled to him again, and alſo to *Otho*, to whom he gave his Daughter in Marriage. He laboured to live in repoſe; but one day being at *Bamberg*, and having let blood in both Arms, *Otho de Witilſpatch* obſerving that they let but a few Perſons into his Chamber, ſlipped in, and killed him, *June* 23. 1201. *Philip* was a Valiant, Wiſe, Pious and Liberal Prince, and reigned nine years, three months, and fifteen days.

PHILIP of *Courtenay*, titular Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and King of *Theſſalonica*, was Son to the Emperor *Baldwin* II. whom the *Greeks* expelled from his Throne. He married in 1273 *Beatrix* of *Sicily*, the Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and Count of *Provence*. This *Philip* of *Courtenay* treated with *Charles* I. King of *Naples* and the *Venetians*, to make War upon *Michael Paleologus*; but died before the Treaty was perfected in 1285, leaving *Catharine* of *Courtenay*, married in 1299 to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, youngeſt Son to *Philip* the *Hardy*.

Kings of France *of this Name.*

PHILIP I. King of *France*, born in 1053, was the Son of *Henry* I. who cauſed him to be crowned at *Rheims*, by the Archbiſhop *Gervais de Belleſme*, *May* 23. 1059. *Henry* died in 1060, and left *Philip* under the Regency and Guardianſhip of *Baldwin* the Vth. ſurnamed *de l'Iſle*, Count of *Flanders*, who had married his Siſter *Adela* or *Alix*, the Daughter of King *Robert*, and Widow of *Richard* IId. Duke of *Normandy*. *Baldwin* governed the Kingdom wiſely during his Regency, which was for ſix years, and took great Care of the Education of the young Prince, who firſt took Arms againſt the *Gaſcons*, whom he ſubdued in 1062; but was not ſo ſucceſsfull in his Wars againſt *Robert* of *Friezland*, Count of *Flanders*; for he was defeated near S. *Omer*, in *February*, 1070, or 71. His Jealouſie againſt *William* the Conqueror, who made himſelf Maſter of *England*, created him alſo ſome Inconveniences, and laid the Foundations of the Wars between *England* and *France*. This King parted with his Queen, and Entertain'd *Bertrade de Montfort*, Wife to the Earl of *Anjou*, in her Place: This Criminal Engagement created a Miſunderſtanding between the King, the Prelates, and other Great Men of the Realm; and *Philip* was Excommunicated by Pope *Urban* IId. at the Council of *Clermont* in 1095; but afterwards, recollecting himſelf, and being contented to quit *Bertrade*, he was Abſolv'd at *Paris* in 1102. He died at *Milan*, *July* 29. 1108. having reigned forty nine Years, two Months, and ſix Days.

PHILIP II. ſurnamed the *Conqueror*, *Auguſtus*, and the *Gift of God*, was born *Aug.* 22. 1165. He began in 1180 to reign, under the Protectorſhip of *Philip* of *Alſatia*, Count of *Flanders*. He made War upon the Lords of *Beaujeu*, and *Charenton*, and upon the Earl of *Châlons*, who incroached upon the Eſtates of the Church, and broke a Powerful Aſſociation, which the Great Men of the Kingdom had enter'd into againſt him. He baniſhed the *Jews* out of his Country, and confiſcated their Eſtates. He afterwards had a great Quarrel with the Count of *Flanders*; but it was happily accommodated in 1184. He made War upon the *Engliſh*; but ſome time after coming to know of the Loſs of *Jeruſalem*, he undertook the *Cruſade* in 1190. and begun his Journey after Midſummer. He took *Acre*, defeated ſeventeen thouſand *Saracens*, and returned about Chriſtmas, 1191. The year following he obliged *Baldwin* VIIIth. Count of *Flanders*, to give up to him the Earldoms of *Artois*, with the Homages of the Earldoms of *Bologne*, *Guienne*, and S. *Paul*. He afterwards made War againſt *Richard*, King of *England*, and in 1192 took *Vexin* and *Evreux*; but in 1193 beſieged *Roan*, in vain. This War proved very diſadvantageous to him. In 1199 he loſt *Aire*, and S. *Omer*, and made a Peace with *John*, King of *England* in 1200; but in 1204 he fell into *Normandy*, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Anjou*, *Main*, *Tourrain*, *Berry*, and *Poictou*. But before this he had divorced *Ingerburga* of *Denmark*, to marry *Agnes de Merante*, and thereby drew the Cenſures of the Church upon him; which obliged him to take her again. In 1207 he made a Truce with the ſame *John*. He diſpoſſeſs'd of their Countries, *Guy* the IId. Count of *Auvergne*, in 1210. and *Renard de Damartin*, Count of *Bologne* in 1212. and next year carried his Arms into *Flanders*; taking *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *Caſſel*, *Douway*, and *Liſle*. But his moſt glorious Action was his Journey to *Bovines*. The Emperor *Otho* IVth. the Count of *Flanders*, and ſeveral Confederate Princes raiſed an Army of an hundred and fifty thouſand Men againſt him. The King gave them Battle and won it in 1214. *Ferrande*, Count of *Flanders*, *Renaud*, Count of *Bologne*, and three Counts more were made Priſoners there, beſides two and twenty Lords carrying Banners. *Louis* his Son fought the ſame day a Battle againſt the *Engliſh* at *Anjou*, and had the better. The King fought very valiantly at that of *Bovines*, had his Horſe killed under him, and in Memory of the Action founded the Abbey of *Notredamê de la Victoire*, near *Senlis*. He afterwards ſent his Son *Lewis* into *England* to be King, at the deſire of ſome of the Nobles; and in the time of Peace made it his Buſineſs to adorn his Capital City, and died at *Mante* upon the *Seine*, *July* 14th. 1223. having reigned forty two years, nine months, and twenty nine days. *Rigord on his Life*, &c.

PHILIP III. ſurnamed the *Hardy*, was the Son of S. *Louis*, whom he followed in his Expedition beyond Sea, and after his Death was ſaluted King in *Africa*, in 1270. After which having beat the *Saracens*, he returned into *France*, where he was crowned, and at the ſame time became the Succeſſor of his Uncle *Alphonſo*, Count of *Poictiers* and *Toulouſe*, and reduced *Roger Bernard* IIId. Count of *Foix*, maintained the Rights of *Joan*, the Heireſs of *Navarre*, whom his Son married, and endeavoured to do the ſame in *Caſtile* by *Alphonſo de la Cerda*, Son to his Siſter *Blanche*; but that Enterprize ſucceeded not. He married *Iſabel* of *Arragon*, by whom he had *Lewis*, who was poiſoned, *Philip the Fair*, his Succeſſor, *Charles*, Count of *Valois*, and *Robert* that died in his Infancy. His Queen died in 1271. And in 1274. the King married *Mary*, the Daughter of the Duke of *Brabant*, whoſe Merit charmed him; but an Inſolent Favourite, riſen out of the Duſt, called *la Broſſe*, endeavoured a Rupture, by charging her with an horrid Crime, which he himſelf had committed, *viz.* as having poiſoned *Lewis*, the eldeſt Son of *Philip*, but being convicted of it himſelf, he was condignly puniſhed. The Cruelty of King *Peter* of *Arragon*, wrought in the mean time a ſtrange effect in *Sicily*, for he ſo incenſed the Inhabitants of that Iſland againſt the *French*, that they maſſacred them all on *Eaſter day* 1282, at the time of the *Veſpers*, whence aroſe the Proverb of the *Sicilian Veſpers*. *Philip* went in Perſon againſt the *Arragoneſe*, and took *Gironne*, and in his Return died of a malignant Fever at *Perpignan* in the 16th. year of his Reign, aged forty one. *Mezeray Hiſt. de Franc.*

PHILIP IV. ſurnamed the *Fair*, as alſo *le Grand*, born at *Fontain-bleau*, in 1268, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* III. in 1285, being King of *Navarre* before by his Marriage of *Jane*, the Daughter and Heireſs of *Henry* I. In the mean time he was anointed at *Rheims*, by *Peter Barbet*, Archbiſhop of that City, *January* 6th. The year following, and afterwards, he applied himſelf to adminiſter Juſtice to his Subjects, having for that purpoſe ordered that the Parliament ſhould be fixt at *Paris*, unto which *Edward* I. King of *England*, was cited, but upon his Refuſal, *Guienne*, for which he was to do homage, was ſeized in 1293. The *Engliſh* in Revenge leagued themſelves with the Emperor, Duke of *Bar*, and Count of *Flanders*; but it proved very much to the Diſadvantage of the *Flemmings*; for beſides the Loſs of ſeveral Towns, *Guy* II. Earl of *Flanders*, who together with his Wife had been Priſoner at *Paris* before, was taken a ſecond time, in 1299. But in the mean time, the ill Conduct of *James* of *Caſtillon*, Earl of S. *Paul*, cauſed a Sedition at *Bruges*, which rais'd all the Country upon him. The King ſent an Army to ſuppreſs this Inſurrection, under the Command of *Robert*, Earl of *Artois*, and the *Conſtable*; but the Jealouſie of the Generals loſt that Army at the Battle of *Courtray*, in 1302, the greateſt Nobles in the Kingdom being ſlain there. But *Philip* recovered himſelf in ſome meaſure again, eſpecially on the 18th. of *Auguſt*, 1304. in that memorable Battle at *Mons* in *Puelle*, where above five and twenty thouſand *Flemmings* were ſlain upon the Place. At laſt a Peace was made at *Atheis*, in 1305, and in 1310 he entred into a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor *Henry* VIIth. and having made his Will at *Maubuiſſon* the 19th of *May*, 1311. died at laſt at *Fontain-bleau*, *November* 29th. 1314. after having reigned twenty nine years, one month, and twenty three days. He was a Lover of Learning and Learned Men, and engaged ſeveral to write. *Paul Æmilius*, *Robert Gaguen*, *Mezeray*, &c.

PHILIP V. ſurnamed the *Long*, was youngeſt Son to *Philip* the *Fair*, and was but Earl of *Poictou* till the death of his Brother *Lewis Hutin*, at which time he was declared Regent of *France* and *Navarre*, during Queen *Clemenca*, his Siſter-in-laws's being with Child; but her Son, named *John*, which ſhe brought forth, having lived only eight days, *Philip* ſucceeded to the Crown by virtue of the *Salick Law*, although *Charles* of *Valois* and *Eudus* IVth. Duke of *Burgundy*, uſed all their endeavours to deprive him of it, and beſtowed it on *Jane*, Daughter to *Lewis Hutin*; but ſhe contented her ſelf with the Kingdom of *Navarre* which deſcended to the Female. *Robert de Courtenay*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, anointed him King, *January* 6th. 1317. He begun the Wars with the *Flemmings* three times, and renewed his Alliance with the *Scots*, in 1318, expelled the *Jews* out of his Dominions, and was like to be a fortunate Prince, but was ſeiz'd by Death at *Long-Champ*, having been ſick five months before of a Quartan-Ague; aged 28 years, whereof he had reigned five, one month, and fourteen days. *S. Martha Hiſt. Geneal. &c. Mezeray Hiſt. de France, &c.*

PHILIP VI. ſurnamed *de Valois*, the *Fortunate*, and the *Catholick*, was Son to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, *Alenzon*, &c. and of *Margaret* of *Sicily*, his firſt Wife, Grandſon to *Philip* the *Hardy*, Nephew to *Philip* the *Fair*, and Couſin germain to the three Brothers, *Lewis Hutin*, *Philip* the *Long*, and *Charles* the *Fair*; and ſucceeded this laſt, after having been Regent of the Kingdom, during Queen *Jane*'s being with Child of a Daughter, who was born after the King's death. *Edward* the IIId. King of *England*, diſputed the Title with him, as being Son of *Iſabel*, the Daughter of *Philip* the *Fair*; but the Eſtates of the Kingdom excluded the *Engliſh* King by virtue of the *Salick Law*, and maintained the Rights of *Philip*, who was crowned *May* 27th. 1328. He undertook at his firſt coming to the Crown, the Protection of *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*, againſt his Rebellious Subjects, whom he defeated at the famous Battle of *Montcaſſel*, where he run a great Riſque, in his own Perſon: In the year after, *viz.* 1329, he maintain'd the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church, againſt the Encroachments of the Court of *Rome*. *Edward*, King of *England*, was required to do him Homage for the Lands he held in *France*, which nettled the *Engliſh* mightily; inſomuch that at laſt it produced a terrible War; ſo that *Philip*, who had undertaken a Voyage beyond-Sea, was conſtrained to return from *Marſeilles*, where he was to embarque. The Storm began in 1338. Next year *Cambray* was beſieged by the *Engliſh*. He had ſome Advantage over them in a Sea-fight, on the 23d. of *June*, 1340. Things continued quiet till about 1346. The King had taken the part of *Charles de Blois*, his Nephew, and had received Homage from *Britany*, which *John de Montfort* pretended to; but this ſame Perſon had recourſe to King *Edward*, who made a Deſcent into *Normandy*, took *Caen*, and won that never-to be-forgotten Victory at *Creſſy*, where *Philip* was beaten in a ſet Battle, and in which the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Majorca*, *Charles* Duke of *Alenzon*, Brother to the King of *France*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*, and in all eleven Princes, eighty Barons, a thouſand two hundred Knights, and thirty thouſand common Soldiers were ſlain. The *Engliſh*, fluſhed with this Victory, took *Calis*, which continued in their hands 210 years, till 1558. He endeavoured to repair theſe Loſſes by the taking of *Rouſſillon* and *Montpelier* from *James*, King of *Majorca*, and uniting the Earldoms of *Champagne* and *Brie* to the Crown; having alſo *Dauphiné* beſtowed upon him by *Humbert*, the laſt *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, upon Condition that the King's Eldeſt Sons ſhould be called *Dauphins*, and to wear the Arms of *France* quartered with thoſe of *Dauphiné*. This King died at *Nogent le Roy*, *Auguſt* 22d. 1350, aged 57. the 23d. of his Reign. He had great Courage and Reſolution; but was blamed for introducing the Impoſition upon Salt. The *Engliſh* called him King of the *Salick Law*.

Kings of Spain *and* Navarre.

PHILIP I. ſurnamed the *Fair*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Brabant* and *Lothier*, was Son to the Emperor *Maximilian* I. and *Mary* of *Burgundy*, born at *Bruges*, *June* 22d. 1478, and married *October* 21ſt. 1496. *Jane*, Queen of *Spain*, Second Daughter and Heireſs to *Ferdinand* Vth King of *Arragon*, and of *Iſabel*, Queen of *Caſtile*. He was a ſweet-natured and peaceable Prince, died at the Age of 27, at *Burgos*, *September* the 25th. 1506. It's ſaid he fell ſick upon drinking ſome cold Water when he was playing at Tennis. He was Father to *Charles* Vth. *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and four Daughters. *Mariana*.

PHILIP II. born in 1527. was Son to the Emperor *Charles* V. and *Iſabel* of *Portugal*. While he was Prince of *Spain*, he married *Mary*, the Daughter of *John* IIId. King of *Portugal*, and had *Don Carlos* by her. This Princeſs dying in 1545, he married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry* VIIIth. Queen of *England* ſome time after. The Emperor *Charles* Vth. did voluntarily reſign his Hereditary Dominions to him at *Bruſſels*, in 1555; and after having created him great Maſter of the Order of the *Golden-Fleece*, put the Crown upon his Head. There was then a Truce made for five years with *Henry* IId. of *France*, but *Philip* broke it, being angry with *Henry* IId. becauſe he took part with Pope *Paul* IVth. againſt him. This was the true Cauſe, or at leaſt the Pretence, of the War. *Philip* made a League with the *Engliſh*, and ſent forty thouſand Men into *Picardy*, who coming to fight with eighteen thouſand *French*, beat them at S. *Quintin*, in 1557. This Misfortune was repaired by the taking of *Calis*, *Thionville*, and *Dunkirk*; and was afterwards followed by a Peace made at *Chateau Cambreſis*, in 1559. *Iſabel* of *France*, Daughter to *Henry* IId. having been promiſed in Marriage to *Don Carlos*. *Philip* who had loſt his Wife, deſired to marry that young and beautiful Princeſs himſelf. His Son teſtified his Reſentment for this foul Dealing, and the Love he always had for that fair Queen, contributed very much to his death; for *Philip* having cauſed him to be ſeized, put him to death in Priſon; and it's added, that ſome time after he got the Queen to be poiſoned, who had made him Father to the Archdutcheſs *Elizabeth Clara Eugenia*, Princeſs of the *Low-Countries*, and Wife to Archduke *Albert*, and to *Catharine*, married, in 1585, to *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*. This King was obliged to maintain a potent Army in the *Low-Countries* againſt the *United-Provinces*, who formed themſelves into a Republick. *Philip* made himſelf Maſter, in 1580, of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; and his Troops contributed very much to the Defeat of the Turks at the Battle of *Lepanto*. The Moors who revolted againſt him in 1561, were alſo reduced. He ſubdued *Pignon* or *Peunon de Velez* in *Africa*, and the Iſles which from him are called, the *Philippine Iſlands*. After which *Philip* ſet out a Fleet of above fourſcore Ships, which was called, *The Invincible Armado*, againſt Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*. They ſailed from *Lisbon*, *May* 29th. 1588. and were deſtroyed partly by Storms, and partly by the Conduct and Valour of the *Engliſh*. This Loſs is variouſly related by Hiſtorians, amounting to no leſs than ten thouſand Men, and ſixty Ships; but *Philip* is ſaid to have entertained the News of it without the leaſt Diſcompoſure. He was a writing ſome Letters when the Courier entred his Chamber, to acquaint him with this ſorrowful News. He anſwered calmly that, *He thanked God, that he was able to rig out ſuch another.* And taking his Pen in his Hand, writ on with the ſame Compoſedneſs as before. *Philip* was very buſie, and forward to favour the Party of the League in *France*. When King *Henry* IVth. came to the Crown he declared War againſt him in 1595, which ended in 1598, by the Peace of *Vervins*. And *Philip* died at the *Eſcurial*, *Sept*. 13th. that ſame year, aged 71 and 4 months. After the Death of *Elizabeth* of *France*, he married a fourth time, *Anne* the Daughter of *Maximilian* IId. and had by her *Philip* IIId. who ſucceeded him, *Ferdinand*, *Charles*, *Laurence*, *Diego*; and *Mary* who died young. *D. Thou*, & *d'Avila. Hiſt. Gabrera*, *Mariana*, *Turquet Hiſt. d'Eſp. Strada de Bello Belg.* &c.

PHILIP III. born at *Madrid*, *April* 14th. 1578. ſucceeded his Father *Philip* IId. He had been promiſed to *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of *Charles*, Archduke of *Grats*, and of *Mary* of *Bavaria*; and this Marriage was accompliſhed in 1599, Pope *Clement* VIIIth. performing the Ceremonies thereof himſelf at *Ferrara*, through which that Princeſs paſſed in her Journey into *Spain*. *Philip* made himſelf Maſter of ſome Places in *Africa*, as *Larach*, &c. reformed the Courts of Judicature, expelled the *Moors* out of *Spain*, and made a Peace in the *Low-Countries*, which his Siſter *Elizabeth Clara Eugenia* had for her Dowry. After which he lived in Repoſe. He had four Sons, and four Daughters by Queen *Margaret*; and died on the 31ſt. of *March*, 1621. in the 43d. year of his Age, and 23d. of his Reign.

PHILIP IV. born in 1605, was King after his Father. His Aunt *Elizabeth Clara Eugenia* dying without Iſſue, in 1633. he re-entred upon the Poſſeſſion of the *Netherlands*; the Truce with the *United-Provinces* ſtill laſting. But it was broken by Acts of Hoſtility; and in 1634, the *Hollanders*, who had ſent two Armies into the *Indies*, got two very conſiderable Advantages; for the one defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet near *Lima*, and the other took the City of *S. Saviour* in *Peru*. *Don Frederick de Toledo* did afterwards expel the *Hollanders*; in the mean time, altho' *Philip* had confirmed a Peace with *France* by a double Alliance with *Lewis* XIIIth. he failed not however to ſupply the Duke of *Rhoan* with Money, whereupon the good Underſtanding between the two Crowns began to abate; the Affairs of *Italy* contributed to it, and that ſoon after was followed by an entire Rupture in 1635. The Elector of *Trier*, whom the *Spaniards* treated ill, becauſe he had put himſelf under the Protection of *France*, was the Cauſe thereof; the Battle of *Aveins* in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, where the *Mareſchals de Chatillon* and *de Brezè* defeated Prince *Thomas*, General of the *Spaniſh* Army, who left ſix thouſand ſlain upon the Place, began that tedious War ſo fatal afterwards to the Repoſe of *Chriſtendom*. *Philip*, otherwiſe eſteemed for his Wiſdom and Prudence, was not always ſucceſsful in his Projects. In 1640 the People of *Catalonia* killed their Governour at *Barcelona*, and after the death of the Duke of *Cardona*, ſhook off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, and gave themſelves up to the *French*. In the very ſame Year all the Cities of *Portugal* expelled the *Spaniards* in one day; and the People being zealous for the Progeny of their Kings, put *John* IVth. Duke of *Braganza*, upon the Throne. The City of *Naples* revolted ſome time after, and the King of *Spain* found it very difficult to quiet all theſe Diſorders, and maintain the War in ſo many different Places; but this Prince had the good Fortune to put an end to it. He died *September* 17th. 1665.

PHILIP, ſurnamed the *Good* and the *Wiſe*, King of *Navarre*, was Son to *Lewis* of *France*, Count of *Euvreux*, &c. and of *Margaret* of *Artois*, and Grandſon to *Philip the Hardy*. He was firſt Count of *Euvreux*, *Angoulême*, and *Longueville*, and afterwards King of *Navarre* by his marrying of *Jane* of *France*, the only Daughter of *Lewis* X. and Heireſs to the Kingdom of *Navarre*. He was crowned, together with his Wife, at *Pampelona*, in 1329. He was at the Battel of *Mont-Caſſel* in 1328, and gave many Proofs of his Bravery and Generoſity. *Alphonſo de la Cerda* having no Children, and not loving the King of *Caſtile*, beſtowed ſome Provinces upon *Philip*, who yet advanc'd his Eſtate more by the Alliances of his Neighbours than by all theſe Advantages; uniting himſelf with them, and giving them ſome times Succours againſt the *Moors*. He was in Perſon at the Siege of *Algezira* in *Granada*, where having receiv'd ſeveral Wounds, he died at *Heres*, *September* 16th. 1343, aged 42. *Favin. Hiſt. de Nav.*

Kings of Macedonia *and* Syria.

PHILIP I. of the Name, and ſixth King of *Macedonia*, was Son of *Argeus*, whom he ſucceeded *An. Mund.* 3421, and reigned about thirty five Years. *Janſſon. Atlas Maj. p.* 93. *Ficin. in. Chron.*

PHILIP II. was the fourth Son of *Amyntas*, and ſucceeded his Brother *Perdiccas* IIId. in the 105th. *Olympiad*, about the 394th. year of *Rome*. He had been a long time an Hoſtage among the *Illyrians* and *Thebans*, which contributed very much to the cultivating of his Youth, eſpecially having been brought up in the Houſe of *Epaminondas*. *Perdiccas* his Brother had left a Son, who was to ſucceed him in courſe, under the Regency of *Philip*; but as the State ſtood in need of a Man who could manage it prudently, the People oblig'd him to take the Title of King upon him; he put the Kingdom preſently in order, and afterwards made War upon the *Athenians*, whom he overcame near *Methonæ*, *An. Rom.* 394: But as he had formed other Deſigns he made a peace with them, and turning his Arms elſewhere, ſubdued the *Pæonians* and *Illyrians*, from whom he took the City of *Lariſſa*. His deſire to make himſelf Maſter of the *Theſſalian* Horſe, obliged him to War againſt that People, whom he ſubdued, and at the Siege of *Methonæ* loſt an Eye by an Arrow ſhot from the Ramparts. In the mean time he married *Olympias* the Daughter of *Neoptolemus* King of the *Moloſſians*, and had by her *Alexander the Great*, whom he very carefully educated. He laid Siege to *Byzantium* in 413, but was conſtrain'd to withdraw in order to go againſt the *Scythians*, whom he ſubdued by a Stratagem, and carried off a great Booty. In his return, as he paſs'd by the *Triballians*, they revolted againſt him; ſome Greek Soldiers mutiny'd alſo at the ſame time, and that was the Reaſon of the Engagement, which was very bloody; *Philip* had his Horſe kill'd under him, and was himſelf wounded in the Thigh, and muſt have died there had not his Son *Alexander*, who already bore Arms, covered him with his Buckler, and kill'd or put to flight thoſe who came to attaque him. This King pretended to the Empire of all *Greece*, having almoſt ſubdued it totally, either in Perſon or by his Generals. The Power of the *Athenians* did only obſtruct his Undertakings. He was at peace with them, but he managed his Affairs ſo well, that having prevailed to be made General of the *Greeks* by a Decree in the Aſſembly of their States, to ſuppreſs the Inſolence of the *Locrians*, he declared War againſt them; afterwards paſſing over the Streights of the *Thermopilæ*, he ſurprized two of their Cities, and advancing with his Troops he defeated them and the *Thebans* their Allies, near the City of *Cheronea* in *Bœotia*, in 416, and after that granted a Peace to the *Athenians*, but yet ſhew'd himſelf more ſevere againſt the reſt, that he might puniſh them for having ſo often broken his Meaſures by their revolting. Some time after he was divorced from *Olympias* his Wife, which made a Difference between him and his Son *Alexander*, who withdrew from the Court, being incenſed at the ill Treatment of his Mother: In the mean time, *Philip* not being ſatisfied with his Conqueſts in *Europe*, was declared General of all *Greece* againſt the *Perſians*. He made great Preparations for this Expedition, when he was kill'd by *Pauſanias*, one of his Guards, in the City of *Ægæ* in *Macedonia*, in the 111th. *Olympiad*, 418th. year of *Rome*, 24th. of his Reign, and 47th. of his Age. *Diodorus Siculus, l. 16 and 17. Hiſt. Bibl. Juſtin. l. 7, 8, 9. Plutarch*, &c.

PHILIP III. called *Arideus*. Vid. ARIDEUS.

PHILIP IV. was the Son of *Caſſander*, whom he ſucceeded in 456 of *Rome*, but he reigned but one year.

PHILIP V. was ſo young when his Father *Demetrius* III. died, that he was left under the Protectorſhip of his Couſin *Antigonus* II. ſurnamed *Δώσων*: He took the Title of King upon him for the ſpace of twelve years, and *Philip*, aged fifteen, ſucceeded him in the 139th. *Olympiad*. He preſently entred into a League with the *Achaians*, againſt the *Ætolians*, and that War was called *Bellum ſociale*. Afterwards, in 439, he confederated with *Hannibal* againſt the *Romans*, but they having diſcovered his Practices, by ſurprizing his Ambaſſadors, were aware of him, and began to oppoſe his Deſigns. In the mean time, *Philip* conquer'd the Iſle of *Creet*, and was ſucceſsful in all his Undertakings, ſo far as he followed the Counſels of *Aratus*; but having debauched the Daughter-in-Law of that great General, and cauſed him and his Son to be poiſoned, the evil Advices of *Heracleus* of *Tarentum*, and his vain Flatterers, cauſed all the good Hopes conceived of this Prince to vaniſh, who ſeem'd to have the beſt Inclinations in the World; and in ſhort, the *Ætolians* being ſtrengthned by the Alliance of the *Æleans* and *Romans*, beat him, and conquer'd *Zacinthus* and *Naupactum*: In the mean time he continued the War againſt *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, and cauſed *Athens* to be beſieged. He fell himſelf ſo violently upon *Abydos* on the *Helleſpont*, that the Inhabitants, who refuſed Conditions, after having put to death their Wives and Children, threw themſelves deſperately into the Enemies Camp, there to die with their Swords in their Hands. The *Romans*, in order to relieve their Allies, declared War againſt *Philip*, and *T. Quintus Flaminius* beat him at *Octolophus*, near the River *Aous* in *Epirus*, in the 145th. *Olympiad*, and 556th. year of *Rome*. Next year the ſame Proconſul defeated him again in *Theſſaly* in a place called *Cynocephalos*, and was brought to ſue for a Peace through the general Conſternation that all his Subjects and Soldiers were put to. The *Romans* left him *Macedonia*, but he was obliged to give up all the Cities he held in *Greece*, and to ſend his ſecond Son *Demetrius* to *Rome* for Hoſtage. He was afterwards ſorry for the Loſs of this ſame Son, having none but *Perſeus* left, whom he deſigned, becauſe of his ill Deportment, to diſ-inherit. *Philip* died in the 150th. *Olympiad*, after he had reigned 42 years. *Titus Livius lib.* 31. 40. & *ſeq. Polyb. Juſtin*, &c.

PHILIP, the Son of *Herod the Great* and *Cleopatra*. After the Death of his Father he came to *Rome*, where he had been brought up, and obtained of *Auguſtus*, *Bathanea*, *Trachonitis*, *Auritana*, with part of that which belong'd to *Zenodorus*, the Revenue whereof amounted to a hundred Talents. He was a wiſe and moderate Prince, and died without Children, *An. Chr.* 34. after he had reigned thirty three years, and *Tiberius* united his Dominions to *Syria*. *Joſephus*, &c.

Dukes of Burgundy, *Earls of* Artois *and* Flanders, *and Earls and Dukes of* Savoy *and* Nemours.

PHILIP of *Burgundy* Earl of *Artois* and *Bullen*, &c. of the firſt Branch of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, deſcended from *Robert* of *France*, Son of King *Robert*, the Son of *Eudus* IV. and *Jane* the Daughter of King *Philip*, ſurnamed the *Long* was Earl of *Artois* in right of his Mother. This Prince died before his Father, in 1346, of a Wound he receiv'd by a fall from his Horſe at the Siege of *Aiguillon* in *Guienne*.

PHILIP I. ſurnamed *de Rouvre*, Duke of *Burgundy*. Earl of *Artois*, *Bologne*, *Auvergne*, &c. ſucceeded his Uncle in 1349, and died very young, *November* 22d. 1361, having no Children by *Margaret* Counteſs of *Flanders*, his Wife, the only Daughter of *Lewis* IIId. Earl of *Flanders*: But ſome others ſay, Their Marriage was not conſummated, *Burgundy* was hereby reunited to the Crown, not by the Proximity of the Line, as the Lawyers ſay, but by the right of Reverſion.

PHILIP of *France*, ſecond of the Name, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Peer of *France*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Artois*, &c. Governour of *Normandy* and *Picardy*, was the fourth Son of King *John* and *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*, and born at *Pontoiſe* in 1341. He acquired the Name of *Bold* at the Battle of *Poictiers*, where, being but ſixteen years old, he did great things, and never abandoned his Father in his Diſgrace; inſomuch, that the King beſtowed upon him the Dutchy of *Burgundy*; and he was the firſt of the Name of the laſt Branch of thoſe Dukes. He married *Margaret* the only Daughter of *Lewis* IIId. Earl of *Flanders*, Widow of *Philip de Rouvre*. He aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles* V. ſurnamed the *Wiſe*, who left him to be one of the Guardians of *Charles* VI. his Son, and he made uſe of the Forces of the Kingdom to uphold *Lewis* his Father-in-law, againſt thoſe of *Ghent*, who, under the Conduct of *Philip d'Artaville*, attempted to make War upon him: The Revolters were beaten at the Battle of *Roſebec*, in 1382, two years after the Earl died, and *Philip* his Heir appeaſed the Tumult in the Country, and ſettled Peace there. Coming afterwards to be Regent of the Kingdom in the Abſence of the Duke of *Anjou* his Brother; and during the King's Sickneſs, that Imploy, and his Union with Queen *Iſabel* of *Bavaria*, gave great Jealouſies to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, his Nephew, and Brother to *Charles* VI. Hence ſprung the Hatred between the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Orleans*, ſo fatal to the Kingdom. *Margaret* of *Flanders* contributed much thereto by the influence ſhe had over her Husband: But in the mean time he died at *Hall* in *Hainault* *April* 27th. 1404, and the 63d. year of his Age. *Froiſſard. Monſtrelet*, &c.

PHILIP of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, *Chartres*, *Valois*, &c. Peer of *France*, Son of *Lewis* XIIIth. and *Anne* of *Auſtria*, and only Brother of *Lewis* XIVth. was born at the Old Caſtle at *S. Germain en Laye*, *September* 21ſt. 1640. He was firſt, Duke of *Anjou*, till 1661, when he was created Duke of *Orleans*: This Prince was always preſent at the moſt conſiderable Actions of the Kings Life, as, at his Entry into *Paris*, at his Conqueſt of *Flanders* in 1667; at his Deſcent upon *Holland*, and his Victories there in 1672: He beſieg'd S. *Omer*, in 1677, when the King, who had juſt made himſelf Maſter of *Valenciennes*, was ſet down before *Cambray*. The Prince of *Orange*, who commanded the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Forces, march'd againſt the Duke with a Body of good Troops, with an Intention to raiſe the Siege; upon which the Duke of *Orleans* drew out of his Lines, and gave the Enemy Battle, in which the *Spaniards* and *Dutch* had the Diſadvantage: This Battle was fought upon the 11th. of *April* at *Montcaſſel*, where King *Philip d'Valois* had formerly defeated the *Flemings*, in 1328. After the Fight was over, the Duke of *Orleans* return'd to the Siege of S. *Omar*, and carried the Place in a few days. This Prince was firſt married, in 1661, to *Henrietta-Anne*, Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and *Henrietta-Maria* of *France*, who died in *June* 1670: The Duke, in *December* 1671, married again with *Charlotte-Elizabeth* of *Bavaria*, Daughter of *Charles-Lewis*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Elector of the Empire: By the firſt Marriage, he had *Mary-Lewiſa*, born in 1662, and married at *Fontainbleau*, *Auguſt* 1679, to *Charles* IId. King of *Spain*, where ſhe died in 1687: By this Princeſs likewiſe, the Duke had *Anne* of *Valois*, born at S. *Cloud*, *Auguſt* 1669, and married to the Duke of *Savoy*. The Iſſue which the Monſieur had by the ſecond Venter, are *Philip*, Duke *de Chartres*, born in 1675, and *Elizabeth-Charlotte*, born in 1676.

PHILIP III. ſurnamed the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Lothier*, *Luxemburg*, and *Limburg*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, and *Charolois*, *Palatine* of *Burgundy*, Marqueſs of the H. Empire, Lord of *Friezland*, *Salins*, and *Malines*, was Son to *John* ſurnamed *Sans-Peur*, or, the *Fearleſs*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Montereau-faut-yonne* 1419, and of *Margaret* of *Bavaria*, born at *Dijon* the 29th. or 30th. of *June* 1396. He afterwards, to revenge the death of his Father, took part with the *Engliſh*, who carried Deſolation every where about the end of the Reign of *Charles* VI. and the beginning of that of *Charles* the VIIth. He beat the Dauphine in a Battle fought at *Mons* in *Vimieu*, in 1421. He made War alſo upon *Jaquelina* of *Bavaria*, Counteſs of *Hainault*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, in 1425, and obliged her by a Treaty in 1428 to declare him her Heir. In 1435 he entred into a Treaty at *Arras* with the King, forſook the part of the *Engliſh*, and was reconciled with *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, *Lewis*'s Son; however, he had always a ſecret Antipathy againſt King *Charles* VII. which he manifeſted by giving Reception to the Dauphin in his Dominions, who was afterwards *Lewis* XI. It was he that inſtituted the Order of the Golden Fleece, *Jan.* 19th 1431, who reunited almoſt the ſeveenteen Provinces of the *Netherlands*. He died at *Bruges*, *July* 15th, 1468, aged 72, 11 months, and 16 days. *Paradin. Ann. de Bourg. And. du Cheſne Hiſt. de Bourg.* &c.

PHILIP of *Artois*, Count of *Eu*, Conſtable of *France*, was Son to *John* of *Artois* and *Iſabel de Melun*: He ſignalized himſelf in 1383, at the taking of *Bourbourg*, and afterwards accompanied *Lewis* II. of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, into *Africa*, where he aſſiſted at the Siege of *Tunis* in 1392. After this he followed the Count of *Nevers* into *Hungary* to fight againſt the *Turks*; and in 1396 was at the Siege of *Nicopolis*; his Imprudence and Preſumption proved fatal to the Chriſtians, by the loſs of the Battle wherein the Conſtable himſelf was made Priſoner by the Infidels. He died at *Macalizo* in *Natolia*, juſt as he was to be ſet at liberty, *June* 25th. 1397.

PHILIP, Earl of *Flanders*, was the Son of *Thierry* of *Alſatia*, the Son of *Thierry*, Duke of *Lorrain*. He ſucceded his Father in 1166, had a conteſt with *Philip Auguſtus*, but afterwards allyed with him, and followed him in his Expedition to the *Holy-Land*, where he was kill'd at the Siege of *Acre* in 1191, leaving no Children, ſo that his Siſter *Margaret* ſucceded him, and was Wife to *Baldwin* VIII. *March. in Com. Flan.*

PHILIP I. Earl of *Savoy*, was Son to *Thomas* I. who deſigned him for the Church; and indeed having had ſeveral Benefices, he was made Biſhop of *Valence*, after *Boniface* his Brother, who was advanced to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*: *Philip* accompanied Pope *Innocent* IV. to *Lyons*, where was celebrated a general Council; as he had a particular Affection for all his Family, he made him Archbiſhop of that City in 1245. but *Amadeus* IV. *Boniface*, ſurnamed *Rouland*, and *Peter*, ſurnamed the *Little Charlemaign*, being dead, he was declared Earl of *Savoy*, in prejudice of his Nephews, the Sons of *Thomas*. He quitted the Eccleſiaſtical Habit, and married *Alix* the Daughter of *Otho* II. Count of *Burgundy*. He died of the Dropſie, and without Children, *November* 17. in 1283, or 84. *Matthew Paris Hiſt. Aug. Paradin. &c.*

PHILIP, Duke of *Savoy*, was the fifth Son of *Lewis* I. who ſeeing him belov'd by all his Court, by reaſon of his excellent Qualities, and fearing leaſt that ſhould cauſe him to deſpiſe his elder Brothers, he ſent him into *France* to King *Charles* VII. During his Youth, he was called nothing elſe but *Philip Monſieur*, and that alſo introduced his being called *Philip ſans Terre*, becauſe he had then no Inheritance; but the Duke, his Father, being at *Quiers*, gave him, by Patents, bearing date *February* 26. 1460, the Signories of *Beaugé*, &c. by the Title of an Earldom, and thereupon he took the Title of Count of *Breſſe*: he afterwards ſtood in oppoſition to the Favourites advanced by his Mother *Anne* of *Cyprus*, and was put into Priſon at *Loches*, by order of King *Lewis* XI. who after this, beſtowed upon him the Government of *Guienne*, and made him Knight of the Order of S. *Michael*. *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who uſed his Intereſt for the enlargement of the Count; gave him alſo the Collar of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, and the Government of the two *Burgundies*. He accompanied *Charles* VIII. to the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and after his return was made Governour of *Dauphiny*, where coming to hear of the Death of *Charles-John-Amadeus* his Nephew, Duke of *Savoy*, he took poſſeſſion of that Dukedom in 1496, aged 58. He pardoned thoſe who had offended, made his Court one of the fineſt in that time, took particular care of his people, and died in 1497. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoy.*

PHILIP of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*, Marquis of S. *Sorlin*, Earl of *Genevois*, and Baron of *Foucigni*, was Son to *Philip* Duke of *Savoy* and *Claudina de Breſſe* of *Bretany*; born in 1490. He was when young, deſign'd for the Church, and made Biſhop of *Geneva*; but his Inclination being for Arms, he accompanied King *Lewis* XII. into *Italy*; and in 1509 was at the Battle of *Agnadel*. The Emperor *Charles* V. drew him to his Court at *Spire*; but *Francis* I. his Nephew, willing to diſengage him from that Party, made him come into *France*, beſtowed upon him the Dutchy of *Nemours*, and married him *September* 17. 1528, with *Charlotta* of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Lewis* I. of that name of *Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*. *Philip* died at *Marſeilles*, *November* 25. 1633.

Other great Men of this Name.

PHILIP, Antipope, was intruded into the Pontifical See after the death of *Paul* I. in 767, and at the ſame time *Conſtantine*, a Layman, Brother to *Toton* Duke of *Nepi*, cauſed himſelf alſo to be conſecrated; but they were expell'd in 768, and *Stephen* III. or IV. was elected. *Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pontif.*

PHILIP DE DREUX, Biſhop and Earl of *Beauvais*, Peer of *France* in the Twelfth Age, was Son to *Robert* of *France*, Earl of *Dreux*, and of *Agnes de Baudemont* his third Wife. He accompanied *Philip the Auguſt* to the *Holy Land*, and was at the Siege of *Acre* in 1192. He was too much inclin'd to War. He aſſiſted King *Philip* againſt the *Engliſh*, and was taken by *Marqundus* an *Engliſh* Captain, when he was about to ſurprize a certain place; and King *Richard* detain'd him in Priſon till 1202. Pope *Innocent* III. writ in favour of him to *Richard*, and called him his Son; but that King letting him know upon what occaſion he was taken, ſent him alſo his Coat of Armor all bloody; and he that preſented it to the Pope, ſaid, *See, Holy Father, if this be your Son's Coat?* Whereupon the Pope reply'd, He was juſtly treated, for quitting his profeſſion. He was again at the famous Battle of *Bovines* where he knock'd down the Earl of *Salisbury*, and fought againſt the *Albigenſes* in *Languedoc*. He died at *Beauvais*, *November* 2. 1217. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. de Dreux*, &c.

PHILIP *Emanuel de Lorrain*, Duke of *Mercœur*, Peer of *France*, Governour of *Bretany*, &c. was Son to *Nicholas* of *Lorrain*, and born *September* 9. 1558. He entred into the fatigues of War when very young, and ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral important occaſions. This Prince married at *Paris July* 12. 1579, *Mary* of *Luxemburg*, Dutcheſs of *Eſtampes*, and *Ponthievre*, Viſcounteſs of *Martignes*, the Daughter of *Sebaſtian* of *Luxemburg*, Duke of *Ponthievre*, &c. called *the Fearleſs Knight*. He had the Government of *Bretany* conferr'd upon him, and after the death of the Duke of *Guiſe*, King *Henry* III. gave orders to the Eſtates of *Blois* in 1588, to ſeize him; but Queen *Louiſa* of *Lorrain*, his Siſter, gave him notice of the deſign, and ſo prevented it. After this the King flattered him with the Title of Duke of *Burgundy*, the hope of which hinder'd him for ſome time from declaring openly for the League, but at laſt he avowedly own'd that Party, ſtrengthened himſelf in his Government, and receiv'd the *Spaniards* into it, to whom he gave *le Port de Blavet* in 1591, and became very formidable. He was brought in 1596 to a truce till *March* next year; but there being reaſon to fear that he would afterwards uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſubdue the remaining part of *Bretany*, *Henry* the IVth's. Agents influenc'd him ſo far, as to prolong the truce till the Month of *July*, upon which his Friends reproached him with what he had ſeveral times upbraided the Duke of *Mayenne*; viz. *That opportunities had not been wanting to him, but that he had often been wanting to opportunities*; and in the mean time all the other Chiefs of the League having made their peace with the King he was obliged to bethink himſelf of it alſo, notwithſtanding all the averſion he had thereto; but the King's Progreſs into *Bretany* in the beginning of 1598 did abſolutely determine him. He had by his Wife one Son named *Philip*, and a Daughter called *Frances*; but the Son dying young, the Daughter, a rich Heireſs, was the price of the Reconciliation; for ſhe was betrothed to *Cæſar* the King's natural Son, afterwards Duke of *Vendôme*. Madam *Gabrielle*, a little after Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, Mother to that young Prince, undertook that Accommodation, which was as honourable for the Duke as he could have wiſhed; and he made great advantages thereof, for the King gave him two hundred and thirty ſix thouſand Crowns to re-imburſe him, ſeventeen thouſand Crowns Penſion, with the Government of the Caſtles of *Guingam*, *Montemort* and *Lamballe*; after which the Duke came to ſalute the King at *Angers*, and there was the marriage of the Duke *de Vendôme* with the Princeſs *de Mercœur* ſolemnized with extraordinary magnificence. In the mean time this Duke's Merit came to be known throughout *Europe*. In 1601 the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. offered him the command of his Army in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*; he conceiv'd great hopes from his Conduct and Valor, and flattered himſelf alſo, that he might bring a great many *French* Lords along with him, as being weary to find themſelves without buſineſs; which was accepted by him, with the King's leave; and ſo he was attended by *Henry* of *Lorrain*, his Brother, Count of *Chaligni*, and ſome Companies of Soldiers. All the Hiſtorians of that time delighted much to deſcribe the Exploits of this Prince; they relate the great Efforts which he made with fifteen hundred Men to raiſe the Siege of *Caniſa* inveſted by *Ibrahim Baſha* with ſixty thouſand Men; and to oblige him to give Battle: Afterwards wanting Proviſions he made an excellent Retreat. He took alſo *Alba Regalis*, and defeated the *Turks* that came to the relief of it. His name became terrible to the Infidels, after ſo many brave actions; but as he returned into *France* about ſome private concerns, he was taken with a Fever in the City of *Nuremburg*, where he died *February* 19. 1602.

PHILIP ſurnamed *Sidetes* becauſe he was Native of *Sida*, a City in *Pamphylia*, lived under the Reign of *Theodoſius*, and had a great ſhare in the friendſhip of S. *Chryſoſtom*. He writ a Book by the name of the *Chriſtian Hiſtory, digeſted into twenty four Books*. *Socrates lib.* 7. *Hiſt. c.* 17.

PHILIPPA *Catenoiſa*, or of *Catena*, was a Laundreſs, who became Nurſe to one of the Children of *Robert the Wiſe*, King of *Naples*, and was raiſed afterwards to be Governeſs to the Princeſſes. *Jane* I. Grand-daughter to *Robert*, coming to the Crown, was wholly governed by the advices of this *Catenoiſa*, who always hightened the averſion which the Queen had for King *Andrew* of *Hungary* her Husband; and at laſt this wicked Woman, with her Accomplices, ſtrangled him in the City of *Averſa* in 1345, in the ſtrangeſt and baſeſt manner in the World, and hung him out at a Window; but ſhe ſuffered very ſoon after, the puniſhment due to her for ſo horrid a fact, by extraordinary torments and a very cruel death. *Hornius Orb. Polit.*

PHILIPPEVILLE, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *Hainault.* Queen *Mary* of *Hungary* built it in 1555, and called it by the Name of *King Phillp*: Beſides its ſituation that is naturally ſtrong, it was excellently well fortified to oppoſe the *French*, who are Maſters of it now, according to the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1660. It ſtands 11 miles W. of *Charlemont*, 13 S. of *Charleroy*, 20 S.W. of *Namur*, and 24. S. E. of *Mons*.

PHILIPPI, a City of *Macedonia* built or enlarged by *Philip*, who called it by his own name. S. *Paul* converted the Inhabitants of this City, who adhered very firmly to him; and when he was at *Theſſalonica*, and afterwards at *Rome*, ſent conſiderable ſupplies for his ſubſiſtence by *Epaphroditus*, and the Apoſtle wrote to them from Priſon, that Epiſtle directed to the *Philippians.* It was alſo near unto this City, that *Pompey* was defeated by *Cæſar* in the 706th of *Rome*, and that *Brutus* and *Caſſius* were overcome by *Auguſtus*, and *Marcus Antonius* in 712.

PHILIPPI *or* **PHILIPPOPOLI**, a City of *Thracia*; the *Arians* met there in 347. While the Orthodox were ſitting at *Sardica*, the Hereticks publiſh'd a new Confeſſion of Faith, wherein they appeared *Semiarians*, for notwithſtanding they own'd the *Word* to be the Son of God, yet they Deny'd his Conſubſtantiality with the Father, and to make that Confeſſion paſs for Catholick, they gave the name of the Council of *Sardica* to their Conventicle, by which many of the Orthodox were deceiv'd. *Hilar. in Fragm. Socrat. Lib.* 2. & 3.

PHILIPPI, or *Ciutad del Re* **PHELIPPE**, a City which the *Spaniards* built in 1585 in South *America*, to hinder the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* from entring the Streights of *Magellan*; but this City being ruined by the *Barbarians*, hath ſince been called *Porto Famine*, or *the Port of Famine.*

PHILIPPI, a Town of *Phœnicia*, where there was a Statue of our Saviour, at the Feet of which the Woman was repreſented, who was cured by touching our Saviour's Cloaths. *Euſebius* and *Sozomen* Relate, That there grew a Plant cloſe by it which was unknown to Phyſicians, but cur'd all Sorts of Diſeaſes. In the year 361, *Julian* the Apoſtate Order'd this Statue to be thrown down, and his own plac'd upon the Pedeſtal; which was no ſooner done, but it was Struck down with Lightening. *Euſebius Hiſt. Eccl. Sozomen, Lib.* 5. *Baron. A. C.* 362. &c.

PHILIPPI (*Henry*) a Jeſuit, was of S. *Hubert* in *Ardennes*; he Taught Philoſophy and Divinity at *Gratz* in *Stiria*, at *Vienna*, *Prague*, and elſewhere, and was Preceptor and Confeſſor to *Ferdinand* III. King of *Hungary*. He died *November* 30. 1636. Several Pieces of his compoſing we have, as, *Introductio ad Chronologica, ſeu de Computo Eccleſiaſtico ad Chronologiam accommodato*; *Generalis Synopſis ſacrorum canonum*; *Quæſtiones Chronologicæ de annis domini Juliani, Nabonaſſari & Æra Juliana componendis*; *De annis nati & paſſi ſalvatoris*, &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Sacr.* &c.

PHILIPPICUS *Bardanes*, Emperor of the Eaſt in the Eighth Age, was deſcended of an Illuſtrious Family, but very inconſiderable in himſelf. *Tiberius Abſimerus* cauſed him to be baniſhed, becauſe he was told that he muſt be his Succeſſor, and that he was a ſeditious fellow; but finding a way to get himſelf recall'd by *Juſtinian* ſurnamed the *Young*, that Prince gave him the command of an Army againſt the City of *Cherſone*: Some time after *Bardanes* did barbarouſly make away with the ſame *Juſtinian* and his Son *Tiberius*, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor in 711. Authors confeſs, there was never a Prince of greater Impiety nor leſs Wit than this; at laſt ſome of the Nobles diſdaining his proceedings, put out his Eyes, and baniſhed him *June* 13. 713. *Zonaras* and *Theophanes in Annal. Paul. Diaconus l.* 6. *c.* 34.

PHILIPPIDAS, one of thoſe who intruded themſelves into the Government of the Republick of *Athens* in the time of *Hyperides*, who had made an harangue againſt him. He was ſo lean, that *Alexis* the Comick Poet made it a Proverb to ſay, *He is become like* Phillipidas, inſtead of, *He is become lean.*

PHILIPPIDES, a famous *Athenian* Courier, who in a Day and a Night's time run a thouſand five hundred Furlongs on foot, that is above fourſcore and ten miles to give the *Lacedæmonians* notice of the arrival of *Perſeus. Suidas.*

PHILIPPIDES of *Athens*, a famous Comick Poet, who lived in the time of *Alexander the Great*, in the 111 *Olympiad.* He was the Son of *Philocles*, Brother to *Morſimus*, a Poet alſo; and *Suidas* makes mention of 45 of his Pieces, ſome whereof are cited by *Athenæus* and *Julius Pollux*. He had a great ſhare in the eſteem of *Lyſimachus*, who having asked him what he would have of him, anſwered, *What you pleaſe, provided it be not your Secret.* He died for Joy of having won the Crown of Poetry, when he expected it not. *Aulus Gellius lib.* 3. *c.* 15. *Athenæus l.* 15.

PHILIPPINE *Iſlands*, are certain Iſles in *Aſia*, in the *Indian* Sea, between *China*, and the *Molucca*'s; they were ſo called, becauſe they were firſt inhabited by the *Spaniards* in the Reign of *Philip* II. but the *Portugueſe* name them *Manhilles*, which is the name of the chief of them, and the *Indians* call them *Luzones.* Authors affirm, there are above 1200 of theſe Iſlands. They were diſcovered in 1520, by *Ferdinand Magellan*, a *Portugueſe*, who was kill'd there in the Iſle of *Cebu*; but they were not inhabited by the *Spaniards* till 1564: The principal of them is *Manhilla* or *Lucon*, with a City of the ſame name; the others are *Mindanao*, *Paragoia* or *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tandaia*, or *Philippine*, *Cebu*, or *los Pintados*, *Paraia*, *Masbat*, *Sabunta*, *Matan*, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abuyo*, *Banton*, *Rohol*, *Verde*, *des Negoas*, *ſan Juan*, &c. the reſt are leſs conſiderable. Some Authors are of Opinion, that theſe Iſlands are the *Baruſſæ* of *Ptolemy*. The principal Cities are *Mindanao* or *Tabouc*, *Caures de Camarinha*, *Nueva Segovia*, or *Cagaion*, *Villa Jeſu*, *Cebu*, &c. The *Spaniards* were Maſters of all theſe Iſlands, but for ſome time paſt *Mindanao*, *Paragoia*, and ſome others have been taken from them. They are fruitful, and beſides Corn and Wine, they have Pepper, Cinnamon, Sugar, Honey, and Mines, *&c.* There is found in the Sea encompaſſing theſe Iſlands, a ſort of Fiſh, reſembling *Sirens*, which thoſe of the Iſle of *Lucon* call the *Women Fiſh*, becauſe their Head, Face, Neck and Breaſts are ſomewhat like thoſe of a Woman, and they couple alſo with the Male; it's about as big as a Calf, and its Fleſh taſts like Beef; they fiſh for them with Nets made of Cords, as thick as one's Finger, and when they are taken they kill them with Darts. Their Bones and Teeth have a ſpecial Virtue for the curing of the *Dyſentery* or *Bloody-Flux.* The Air of theſe Iſlands is very hot, and but a very little difference of Seaſons to be perceiv'd: Rains begin to fall there in the end of *May*, and laſt without Intermiſſion for three or four Months; but it ſcarcely Rains at any other time. The Country is very ſubject to Hurricanes, which blow down the greateſt Trees; here are alſo Springs of hot Water, and a great many Snakes, whereof ſome are two Fathoms, others above thirty Foot long. The Inhabitants are well ſhap'd, having handſome Faces, and very white: Some wear a dreſs that comes as low as the Ancle; others have a little White, Yellow, or Red Coat, that hangs down as far as the Knee, which they tye with a Girdle: The Women, as well as the Men, are continually in the Water, wherein they ſwim like Fiſh: They bath themſelves all Hours of the Day, as well for their Pleaſure as Cleanlineſs: When they are ſick they uſe no bleeding, nor any other Remedies but ſome Herbs, of which they make a kind of Ptiſan. They uſe Rice inſtead of Bread, and make Drink of the ſame, as intoxicating as the Wine of *Europe.* In theſe Iſlands there is neither Corn nor Wine, nor Oil of Olives, nor any Fruits which grow in *Europe*, except Oranges. There are no Mines of Silver, and but little of this Metal to be ſeen there; what there is being brought from *Mexico.* There are ſome Gold Mines found in the Iſle of *Manhilla*, and in the River of *Butuan*, in the Iſle of *Mindanao.* In the Mountains are found a great deal of Wax and Honey, and many Palm-trees, which are the greateſt Riches of the Country. Since the *Spaniards* came to inhabit there, they have built ſeveral Sugar-Mills, which hath render'd that Commodity ſo very cheap, that one may have five and twenty Pounds, ſixteen ounces each, for twenty pence. Their Arms are a Lance, Arrows, the *Campilan* or great Cutlas, the *Cris* or Poiniard, the *Zompites* or Shooting-Trunks, out of which they blow little poiſoned Arrows. The *Spaniards* have taught them the uſe of Fire-Arms, which they handle very well, eſpecially ſuch of them as are liſted in the *Spaniſh* Troops; but theſe Iſlanders are naturally Cowards, and fitter to lie in Ambuſcade than to fight an Enemy in the Field. The *Spaniards* who dwell in theſe Iſlands, have an Archbiſhop, who reſides at *Manhilla*, and has three thouſand Ducats Revenue. Theſe Iſlands depend upon the Crown of *Caſtile*; the Governour reſides at *Manhilla*; he is alſo Preſident, and as Captain General diſpoſes of all places both Military and Civil. Several of theſe Iſlanders have embraced the Chriſtian Religion, the reſt are ſtill Idolaters. The *Dutch E. Endia* Company have much ruin'd the Trade of the *Spaniards*, in theſe parts, and occaſion'd the defection of a great many of theſe Iſlands from 'em. M. *Thevenot*'s *Relation de Phil.*

PHILIP's NORTON, a Market Town of *Wellow* Hundred in the N. E. of *Somerſetſhire*, 84 miles from *London.*

PHILIPSTADT, Lat. *Philippopolis*, a new City in *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Vermeland*, ſtanding among ponds of Water.

PHILIPSBURG, an Important Fortreſs in *Germany* upon the *Rhine* called formerly *Udenheim*; it took its modern name from *Philip Chriſtopher de Saterin*, Biſhop of *Spire* and Archbiſhop of *Trier*. This Prelate cauſed it to be built and fortified with ſeven Baſtions, where the Biſhop's Caſtle, and the Village of *Udenheim*, ſtood, almoſt upon the brink of the *Rhine*, in a Plain ſurrounded with Mariſh Ground. *Philipsburg* in 1633 fell into the hands of the Imperialiſts through the Cowardlineſs of the Governour. The *Swedes* drove them thence *January* 15. 1634, and gave it to *Lewis* XIIIth. but as the Fortifications of it could not be finiſhed, becauſe of the rigor of the Winter, the Imperialiſts ſurpriz'd it by Night *January* 23. 1635. Afterwards the Duke of *Anguien*, having defeated the *Bavarians* at *Friburg*, retook *Spire* and *Philipsburg*, *September* 1644. The *French* King cauſed it to be regularly fortified, and made it a very important place. The *Germans* and their Allies, who had blocked it up for a long time beſieged it *May* 16. 1676, and it was ſurrender'd to them upon Articles, *September* the 17th following; but it was retaken by *Lewis de Bourbon*, the Dauphin of *France* in 1688. It ſtands three *German* miles from *Heydelburg* to the S. three from *Durlach* to the N. and about two S. from *Spires*. It was conſign'd to the Biſhop of *Spire*. But under the perpetual Protection of the Emperor, the Biſhop has ever had his Reſidence in the Caſtle, which is a noble Pile. This place lies a quarter of a mile from the *Rhine* in a *Moraſs*, and is but ſma'l; the Baſtions are little, and there is a Ravelline before almoſt all the Cortines, but the Moraſs is its beſt defence. The *French* had begun a Crown-Work on the ſide towards the *Rhine*; and it's thought they deſign'd to carry that Crown-Work quite round the Town, and to make a ſecond Wall and Ditch all round it, which would have endangered the *Palatinate* by enlarging it; which made that Elector engage the Emperor to retake it, and he alſo ſupplied the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Camp ſo well, during the Siege, that it wanted nothing. In 1688 it was again beſieged by the *French*, who thus deſcribed its Situation and Fortifications. It is ſituate (ſay they) near the *Rhine*, on the *German* ſide, and is almoſt ſurrounded with a Moraſs, and is beſides regularly fortified with ſeven Baſtions and half Moons in the places by which it is acceſſible: The Ground between the place and the *Rhine* is covered with a Crown-work and a Horn-work, which ſtands about twenty yards from the *Rhine*. All theſe Fortifications are Fac'd with Stone, as likewiſe the covered way, and the other Works that inviron it. It was inveſted by the *French* the 27th of *September* 1688. The ſixth of *October* the Dauphin of *France* came thither, who here made his firſt Campaign: The firſt of *November* it was ſurrender'd when it might have holden out much longer. By the Peace of *Reſwick* it was reſtored to the Emperor, with the Fortifications adjoining thereto on the right Hand of the *Rhine*, but the Fort that was built on the left Side of the *Rhine*, and the Bridge made there after the taking of it, by the French King's Order were utterly demoliſh'd.

PHILISTINES, a people of *Palæſtine* towards the Borders of *Egypt*, along the Sea-coaſts. They were Enemies to the *Iſraelites*, whom they brought afterwards into ſervitude, defeated them, and took away their Ark; but the *Iſraelites* reveng'd themſelves frequently afterwards.

PHILISTION of *Magneſia*, a Comick Poet, who lived at *Rome* a little after *Horace*. *Caſſiodorus* makes him to be the Inventor of Farce. He died with too much Laughing, as Acting the Buffoon upon the Stage.

PHILISTION of *Sardes*, or *Nice*, another Comick Poet, who liv'd in the time of *Socrates*. *Nicholas Rigaltius* publiſh'd a Collection of Verſes from a Manuſcript of the *Louvre*, intitl'd, *A Compariſon between* Menander *and* Philiſtion. Theſe Verſes were writ upon the ſame Subject, and are ſuppos'd to be a Tryal of Skill between theſe two Poets, but *Janus Rutgerſius*, who has publiſh'd 'em ſince more correctly, and with Additions, is of Opinion, That *Philemon*, not *Philiſtion*, is the true Reading, becauſe *Stobæus* cites ſome of theſe Verſes, under the Name of *Philemon*; between whom and *Menander* there was a Conteſt for Fame and Preference. See PHILEMON. *Suidas*.

PHILISTUS of *Syracuſe*, had a great ſhare in the favour of *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who afterwards baniſh'd him, becauſe he had married his Niece without his knowledge. During his Exile *Philiſtus* writ ſeveral Hiſtorical Treatiſes, which the Ancients quote often with commendation. He was recalled after this by *Dionyſius the Young*, and fitted out a Fleet to defend himſelf againſt thoſe who had expell'd him from *Syracuſe*; but *Philiſtus* having loſt the Battle in the 398th of *Rome*, he kill'd himſelf: Others ſay, That falling into his Enemies hands they put him to death. *Diodorus l.* 16.

PHILO, a famous Architect, lived about 300 years before Chriſt; he wrought at ſeveral Temples, and at the Arſenal of the Haven of *Piræus*, while *Demetrius* of *Phaleris* governed *Athens*. He writ a deſcription of all thoſe different Works, and deſerves a conſiderable place among thoſe *Greek* Authors who have writ of Arts, but his Writings are loſt. Some pretend that he is the ſame with *Philo* of *Byzantium*, who writ a Treatiſe of Warlike Engines that was printed in 1687 at the *Louvre* from a Manuſcript taken out of the King's Library. *Vitruvius lib.* 3. & 7. *Felib. vies des Architects.*

PHILO, a famous Grammarian ſurnamed *Byblius* or *Byblienſis*, was much eſteem'd in the Firſt and Second Ages; hath writ ſeveral Treatiſes, mentioned by *Suidas*, *Sixtus Senenſis*, *Voſſius*, *le Mire*, &c. It was he who tranſlated the *Phœnician* Hiſtory of *Sanchoniathon*: But others believe, That either *Philo* feigned this Hiſtory, or that *Porphyrius* attributes it to *Philo*, although the Verſion was counterfeit as well as the Original. See *H. Dodwell* upon his *Sanchoniathon*, or an Abſtract of it in the firſt Volume of the Works of the Learned.

PHILO of *Alexandria*, called *Philo the Jew*, whoſe Writings are ſo much eſteemed, liv'd in the Firſt Age; he was a *Platonick* Philoſopher. The *Jews* of *Alexandria* ſent him about the Year 40 to the Emperor *Caligula* at *Rome*, who treated him very ill: He hath himſelf written an account of this Embaſſy, under the Title of a *Diſcourſe againſt* Flaccus. He took another Voyage to *Rome* in the Reign of *Claudius*. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works the laſt is that of *Paris* in 1640, with *Sigiſmond Galenius*'s Tranſlation, and ſome others. It's divided into three parts; the firſt contains *Coſmopoetica*, the ſecond *Hiſtorica*, and the third *Juridica ſeu Legalia*. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *Ant. c.* 10. *Clem. Alexan. l.* 1. *Strom.* &c.

PHILOCTETES, the Son of *Pæan*, was *Hercules*'s faithful Companion, who at his death obliged him to ſwear that he would never diſcover the place he was buried in, and preſented him with his Arms dipp'd in *Hydra*'s Blood. When the *Greeks* were about to beſiege *Troy*, they were told by the Oracle, That they ſhould never take that City without thoſe fatal Arrows; whereupon they ſought out for *Hercules*; and *Philoctetes*, that he might not be guilty of Perjury, diſcover'd his Tomb by ſtamping upon it only with his feet: but as a puniſhment for the violation of his Oath, he receiv'd a Wound in the Foot by the fall of one of the Arrows upon it, which *Machaon* cured. *Ovid Metam. Virg. Æneid. Natalis Comes*, &c.

PHILOGONUS, biſhop of *Antioch*, was bred a Lawyer, and preferr'd to the Office of a Judge; but afterwards, going into Holy Orders, ſucceeded *Vitalis* in the Year 318. *S. Chryſoſtome* has given him a great Character. He imploy'd his Intereſt to extinguiſh the Remainders of the Diocleſian Perſecution, and to bear up againſt that of *Licinius*, in which latter he had the Honour to be a Confeſſor. He had the Diſſatisfaction to ſee the Arian Hereſie ſpring up in his time; to which notwithſtanding he gave ſome Check. *Philogonus* died in 324, and was ſucceeded by *Euſtathi. Theodor. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. & 6. *Baronius in Annal.*

PHILOLAUS of *Crotona*, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, lived in the 360th year of *Rome*. He believ'd that all things were made by Harmony and Neceſſity, and that the Earth had a circular motion. *Demetrius* ſaith he was the firſt of the *Pythagoreans* who wrote Phyſicks. It's affirmed, That *Philolaus*, deſirous to get a Scholar of his out of Priſon, preſented one of his Books to *Dionyſius the Tyrant* of *Syracuſe*, who gave it to *Plato*; and he kept it for his *Timæus*: Others add, That *Plato* bought it from the Relations of *Philolaus*, who died of grief becauſe he was accuſed of deſigning to uſurp the Soveraignty, and tyrannize over his Country. He muſt not be confounded with *Philolaus*, who preſcribed Laws to the *Thebans*. *Ariſt. l.* 2. *Polit. c. ult. Diogenes Laertius.*

PHILOMELA, Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*. *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, who had married her Siſter *Progne*, abus'd her, and afterwards cut out her Tongue, and put her in Priſon; but *Philomela* gave her Siſter notice of it, who reſcu'd her at the Solemnity of *Bacchus*. After which *Philomel* was turn'd into a Nightingale. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 6.

PHILOMELUS, chief of thoſe Sacrilegious Perſons of *Phocis*, who robb'd the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*; and afterwards ſeeing his Companions vanquiſhed by the *Locrians* and *Thebans* he threw himſelf down headlong from a Rock in deſpair, where he died. *Diodorus l.* 16.

PHILONIDES, a Meſſenger of *Alexander the Great*, who went from *Sicyon* to *Elis* in nine hours, though an hundred and fifty miles diſtant; but at his return he was a running of it fifteen hours, tho' he had more down-hill; becauſe in running from *Sicyon* to *Elis* he had the Sun on his Back, but in his return he had it on his Face. *Pliny*, &c.

PHILOPOEMEN of *Megalopolis*, Pretor of the *Achæans*, was a Brave and Learned Man; his Maſters were *Ecdemus* and *Demophanes* the Philoſopher. The firſt proof which he gave of his Courage was when his Country was ſurpriz'd by *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*: he afterwards followed *Antigonus*, who took the part of the *Achæans*; but having the conduct of ſome Troops, his Courage appear'd yet more in the Battle which is Men won from the *Ætolians*,

lians, near *Meſſena* in *Peloponneſus*, in the 546th year of *Rome*. In 548 he kill'd *Mechanidas* the Tyrant of *Lacedæmon* in Battle, near the City of *Mantinea* in *Arcadia*: *Nabis* who ſucceded him defeated *Philopæmen* by Sea, but he reveng'd himſelf upon him by Land; for having beaten him in the Field, he afterwards took *Sparta*, raſed its Walls to the ground, abrogated *Lycurgus*'s Laws, and made the *Lacedæmonians* ſubject to the *Achæans* in the 148th *Olympiad*, and 556 of *Rome*. *Democrates*, Tyrant of *Meſſena*, made War upon the *Achæans*, wherein *Philopæmen* was taken and put to death, being then 70 years old; but this was ſufficiently reveng'd by *Licortas*, Pretor of the *Achæans*. *Plutarch* in his Life. *Liv. Polybius.*

PHILOPONUS (*John*) was a Learned *Grammarian* of *Alexandria*, who lived at *Conſtantinople* about 535 and wrote againſt *Severus* and *Proclus*, who had oppoſed the truth of Chriſtianity. He compoſed alſo a Treatiſe, wherein he pretends to prove, That the ſame Bodies ſhall not ariſe at the laſt day. *Photius Cod.* 21, 42, 55, 75, 215. *Suidas.*

PHILOSOPHER's-STONE, is a Powder ſo called, becauſe they ſay there are none but true Philoſophers that have it: By virtue of this Stone imperfect Metals are changed by Projection (that is by caſting this powder upon them) into Gold or Silver. Imperfect Metals they call all thoſe that are not Gold or Silver; as Lead, called by them *Saturn*; Tin, *Jupiter*; Iron, *Mars*; Copper, *Venus*; Quickſilver, *Mercury*. Gold they call the *Sun*; and Silver, the *Moon*. This Powder is alſo called by theſe Philoſophers or Wiſemen, *An Univerſal Medicine*; becauſe, as they pretend, it acts upon all the Empire of Nature, which they divide into three parts, to wit, the *Animal*, the *Vegetative*, and *Mineral Reign*; hereby they pretend, that they can preſerve the health of Animals, keep it from alteration, and reſtore it when it is altered; which they can alſo do upon all Plants, and (that I may uſe their own terms) take away the Leproſie from Metals, and ennoble them, by advancing them to the higheſt degree of perfection that Nature is capable to bring them to in the entrals of the Earth. This Powder is called alſo a *Stone*, becauſe, after it is wrought, the Philoſopher *vitrifies* it; for being at firſt made up of ſeveral ſmall parts, he forms it into a Maſs by a gentle Liquefaction; and becauſe of its great purity it becomes glittering, and reſembles a lump of that which is called *Enamell* in Glaſs-Houſes; and when he has a mind to make uſe of it; he ſcrapes this Maſs with a Knife, and eaſily reduces it into Powder. This Powder, beſides the abundant Tincture it carries, muſt contain in it two qualities, which are not to be found together in any Bodies that Nature preſents us with; for it muſt needs be meltable like Wax, and fix'd and Proof againſt Fire to the hardneſs of Gold; the firſt quality being neceſſary for penetrating to the Center of the imperfect Metal upon which it is caſt when melted; and the ſecond, to communicate the fixedneſs requiſite for Gold or Silver. The way of ſucceeding in the operation of this Stone is very hard to diſcover. Above four or five thouſand *Authors* have writ of it at divers times, and in different parts of the World; but never one hath writ on any other account than that it might be talked of, but not in order to inform how it ought to be made; or if they had this intention, they have ſpoken ſo enigmatically, that they themſelves advertiſe the Reader, That they have writ for none but their Brethren, and that if God diſcovered not thoſe Myſteries by Revelation, or that they happened to be unfolded by ſome Perſon who hath the Stone, and the Art of making it, it is impoſſible to underſtand them; but yet it muſt not be believed, that all thoſe that have written obſcurely upon this Subject were Poſſeſſors. There are but very few (as they call them) that were *Authores bonæ notæ*; thoſe who are approved and reputed the true *Adepti* (for this is alſo one of the terms whereby they expreſs true Philoſophers who have acquir'd that which others ſearch for) are *Hermes* their venerable Father, *Calid*, *Artephius*, who boaſted that he had lived above a thouſand Years, *Morienus Romanus*, the *Coſmopolite*, the Count *Treviſan*, *Zachary*, *Philalethus*, and ſeveral others, both ancient and modern. That this ſo difficult and conceal'd a Work may be accompliſhed, theſe wiſe Men tell us, There are two ways, whereof the one is called *The Univerſal*, and the other the *Particular-way*; the Univerſal conſiſts in the Preparation of a certain matter, which is to be found every where throughout the World, and in all Places, which coſts nothing, and is common to poor and rich, which we have all before our Eyes, and which very few know how to chooſe. This matter, by due Preparation, without the Addition of any other thing, produceth an *Univerſal Medicine* which is agreeable, as has been already ſaid, to the three Reigns of Nature, inſomuch, that the Philoſopher determines it by Art to what kind he pleaſes, and after this Determination this Medicine becomes peculiar either to Animals, Plants, or Metals. The other way is called *Particular*, when the Philoſopher begins his Work by the *Metallick kind*, and, that by Art he finds out the means to corrupt the perfect Metal by radically introducing thereinto one of the Three Subſtances that compoſe it, to wit, either Salt, Sulphur, or Mercury, which are the Principles of all Subſtances, and theſe Principles are the Productions of the four Elements, which are the Principles of all things we ſee in the Univerſe. This particular way is alſo ſubdivided into two ways, called the *dry* and *moiſt*; the firſt is when they go upon the Corruption of a perfect Metal, by the Radical Introduction of *Metallick Sulphur*, the ſecond is (which the Philoſophers call alſo *The way of Reincrudation*) when they proceed to it by the Introduction of *Mercury*; and this way they call *The Reincrudation of Metals*, and the *Humid way*; for that *Mercury* being of a watery Subſtance, it is alſo the moſt crude Part, and 'tis in this *Mercury* (which yet is not the common *Mercury*) that they pretend to put ſome Gold or Silver, and to make it putrefie within, in ſuch a manner, that after having paſt through the Putrefaction by artificial Ways, it thereby becomes a Subſtance called *Philoſophick Mercury*, which is neither Gold nor Silver, but a Metallick Compoſition, of a ſoft Conſiſtence, which hath a penetrating and fermentative Virtue, by Means of which, they can multiply it *ad infinitum*, by putting common *Mercury* thereto, which is of all Metals the moſt fit for Penetration and receiving of a metallick Form. Vid. ALCHIMY.

PHILOSTORGIUS of *Cappadocia*, the Son of *Carterius* and *Eulampia*, was born about 367, in the Reign of *Valentinian* and *Valens*. He writ an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which he publiſhed in the time of *Theodoſius the Younger*. This Work was divided into twelve Books, which began with the Letters of his name in the form of an *Acroſtick*. He was an *Arian*, of the party of the *Aetians* and *Eunomians*; ſo that he highly extolls thoſe Hereticks, runs down the Orthodox, and eſpecially *Athanaſius*. He otherwiſe teſtified much zeal for the Chriſtian Religion, and many uſeful things may be learnt by his *Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities*. *Photius*, accuſeth him, that beſides his Impiety and Infidelity, he uſed an affected Stile, more becoming a Poet than an Hiſtorian. *Nicephorus Calliſtus* has taken out of *Philoſtorgius*, whom he calls, *Deo Inviſus*, ſeveral things, which he inſerts in his Hiſtory without citing him.

PHILOSTRATUS of *Lemnos*, or, according to others, of *Tyre* or *Athens*, a Sophiſt, who lived at *Rome* in the time of the Emperor *Severus*, and at the deſire of the Empreſs *Julia* writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus* in eight Books: He hath alſo wrote, *De Vitis Heroum, &c.* This Author was the Son, or according to others, the Grandſon of *Philoſtratus*, a Sophiſt, who lived in the time of *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*, and writ Orations, Tragedies, *&c.* They muſt not be miſtaken for two other Authors of the ſame Name, the firſt whereof lived in the time of *Macrinus*, and *Heliogabulus*, and was Grandſon, or rather Nephew to him that writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, and married his Daughter. *Suidas* attributes ſeveral Works to him, but others are not of the ſame Opinion. The other *Philoſtratus* was an *Egyptian*, a Philoſopher and Sophiſt. *Suidas. Photius l.* 44. 150, & 241. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* &c.

PHILOXENUS of *Cythera*, a *Greek* Poet, lived in the 388th year of *Rome*, at the Court of *Dionyſius the Younger*, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, and could never be brought to give any approbation to the Verſes made by that ſame *Dionyſius*; which contempt angred *Dionyſius* ſo much, that he put *Philoxenus* into the Priſon which the *Sicilians* called *the Quarries*. Some time after the Tyrant ſet him at liberty, and believing he ſhould gain his Approbation eaſier than formerly, he read to him one of his Poems; *Philoxenus* gave ear from one end to the other to the Piece he recited, and then ſtarting up, briſkly ſaid, He muſt be carried to the *Quarries* again. Some time after he writ a Poem of the Amours of *Polyphemus* and *Galathea*, wherein he jeers *Dionyſius*'s Miſtreſs, who was ſo called; which obſtinacy incenſed the Tyrant ſo extreamly, that he put him to death. *Athenæus l.* 1, 4, *&* 14 *Ælian. l.* 12. *Var. Hiſt. l.* 47. *Cauſabon. Animad. in Athe. l.* 4. *c.* 11.

PHILOXENUS, a *Macedonian* Captain that took *Harpalus* Steward in *Candia*, who was Treaſurer to *Alexander the Great*, and had imbezelled the Treaſure of that Prince during his abſence. He diſcovered all thoſe to whom *Harpalus* had entruſted that Treaſure in *Athens*, and ſent a liſt of them to the Magiſtrates, that they might ſeize the Money and get them puniſhed; but he would not put *Demoſthenes*, among the number, tho he had had ſome difference with that famous Orator, preferring upon that occaſion, the eſteem he had for his Eloquence, before his own reſentment. *Pauſ.*

PHINEHAS the Son of *Eleazer*, perceiving *Zimri* of a principal Family of the Tribe of *Simeon*, was reſolv'd to keep *Cozbi*, the Daughter of *Midian* a Prince, contrary to the Law of *Moſes*, enter'd *Cozbi*'s Tent and kill'd 'em both; this Severity being exercis'd out of a Zeal to puniſh the Violation of the Divine Law, was ſo acceptable to *God Almighty*, that he promis'd to continue the Honour of the Prieſthood in *Eleazer*'s Family. This *Phinehas* was afterwards High Prieſt, *Numb.* 25. *&c.*

PHINEUS, the Son of *Agenor*, reigned in *Paphlagonia*, and married *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Boreas*, by whom he had two Sons, *Parthenius* and *Cranbis*; but having divorced this firſt Wife he married a Daughter of the King of *Scythia*, called *Idea*. Some time after, theſe two Princes were accuſed of having committed Inceſt with their Mother-in-law, and condemned by their own Father to loſe their Lives; but *Boreas* reveng'd the Innocence of his Grand-children, for having given Battle to *Phineus* he took him Priſoner, and gave him his choice, Whether to be put to death, or have his Eyes put out: *Phineus* choſe the laſt, and 'tis ſaid, That then the Gods inſpir'd him with the Art of foretelling things to come; but *Neptune* growing Jealous hereat, ſent *Harpyes* that ſhould foul his Victuals when he was at Table, and ſo he was tormented with theſe Monſters until that *Zethes* and *Calais*, the Sons of *Boreas*, drove them into the Iſlands of *Strophades*. *Apollodorus.* Vid. HARPYES.

PHINEUS, the Brother of *Cephus*, King of *Æthiopia*, was Uncle to *Andromeda*, who was promiſed him in Marriage; but he durſt not deliver that Princeſs from the Sea-monſter to which ſhe was expos'd (according to the Poets:) *Phineus*, nevertheleſs, would take away *Andromeda* on the Wedding-day from *Perſeus*, her Deliverer, under pretence of the King's Promiſe, but *Perſeus* changed him into a Stone by *Meduſa*'s Head which he had faſtened to his Buckler. *Ovid.*

PHLEGON *Trallian*, the Emperor *Adrian's* Freeman, had a great Share in that Prince's Favour, who publiſhed an Hiſtory of his Life under his own Name. 'Tis he who relates in his Fourteenth Book, That the fourth year of the 202d. *Olympiad*, which was the year of our Saviour's Paſſion, was very remarkable for the greateſt Eclipſe of the Sun that ever was ſeen, the Face of the Heavens being covered with dark and obſcure Night for ſix Hours; that is to ſay, untill Noon, ſo as the Stars appear'd. *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite* in his 7th. Epiſtle to S. *Polycarp*, ſays, That being at *Heliopolis* in *Egypt* with *Apollo*, he obſerv'd, that the Moon, by an extraordinary Motion, work'd up to a Conjunction with the Sun, and continued ſo till the Ninth Hour, after which ſhe returned towards the Eaſt, and ſettl'd in her former Oppoſition, which diſcovers, that the ſaid Eclipſe of the Sun was not natural, ſeeing it did not follow upon the New Moon, which is the time that ſhe might have interpoſed betwixt the Sun and the Earth, but at full Moon, at which time the *Jews* did celebrate the Paſſover. Over and above this Miracle there was another, *viz.* That the Eclipſe laſted three hours, becauſe the Moon, according to her proper Motion, moves with more Swiftneſs than the Sun, and being leſs than the Sun and the Earth, could not entirely darken him, but for a very ſmall time. This Eclipſe occaſioned *Dionyſius* to ſay, *Aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut Mundi machina diſſolvitur*; or according to *Syncellus* and *Suidas*, *Deus Ignotus in Carne patitur, ideoque Univerſum hiſce tenebris obſcuratur*: But moſt Learned Men are ſatisfy'd that this *Dionyſius* is a Counterfeit, and tho' the matter of Fact is true, yet the Authority of this Relation is queſtionable. *P. Fagi* on the 32d. year of Chriſt, in his Criticks on *Baronius*.

PHLEGYAS, the Son of *Mars*, was King of the *Lapithæ* in *Theſſaly*, and Father of *Ixion* and the Nymph *Coronis*, whom *Apollo* raviſhed: *Phlegyas* coming to know of it, was tranſported with anger, and in order to be revenged upon that God, went and ſet Fire to his Temple at *Delphos*; but *Apollo*, ſaith the Fable, that he might puniſh *Phlegyas* for this Sacrilege, ſhot him to death with Arrows, and hurled him headlong into Hell, where he was condemned to remain for ever under a great Rock, which ſeeming ready to fall, kept him in continual fear.

PHLUGIUS (*Julius*) Biſhop of *Naumburg*, a Town of *Miſnia*, in *Upper Saxony*, was very much eſteem'd for his Learned Writings, and particularly for his Book, *De Inſtitutione Hominis Chriſtiani*, which he wrote againſt *Luther*: He was one of the three Learned Divines which the Emperor *Charles* V. pitch'd upon to draw up the *Interim* in 1548. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Lutheran.*

PHOBUS, the Son of *Erix*, laſt *Archon* or *Decennial Prince* of *Athens*, complied with the Decree of the Senate for chooſing of Annual Magiſtrates, and having raiſed ſome Troops amongſt the *Phoceans* and other *Greeks*, put to Sea in order to go for *Aſia Minor*, where being arrived, he was received by *Mandron* King of *Bebrycia*, who made him his Aſſociate in the Government of his Country; and the *Phocians* dwelt with the *Bebrycians* in the City of *Pythia*; but in proceſs of time they entertain'd a Jealouſie of the *Greeks*, and laid a Deſign to murther them all in one Day; but *Lampſaca*, the Daughter of *Mandron*, gave *Phobus* Information of it, who, to prevent his Enemies, made a Pretence of ſolemnizing a Feaſt, whereunto he invited the *Pytheans*, and cut to pieces all that came thither; ſo that King *Mandron* found himſelf to be at the Mercy of *Phobus*, who preſerv'd his Life and Crown, and married the Princeſs *Lampſaca*; after which the City of *Pythia* was called *Lampſacum*. *Plutarch de virt. Mulierum.*

PHOCÆA, a City of *Ionia* in *Aſia Minor*: It was a Colony of the *Athenians*, whoſe Inhabitants built it after *Marſeilles*; where there is ſtill a Town, and an Haven to it, called *Fochia Vecchia*, near unto another leſs conſiderable, called *Fochia Nova*. *Strabo, lib.* 4. *Ammian. Marcellinus, lib.* 14. *Juſtin, lib.* 43. &c.

PHOCAS, Emperor or rather Tyrant of the Eaſt in the Seventh Age. He advanced himſelf in the War from a meer Captain, and was declared *Auguſtus* by the Army in 602. He was crowned *November* 23d. by the Patriarch *Cyriacus*, in the Church of S. *John*, near unto *Conſtantinople*; after which he made his Entry into the City, and put to death the Emperor *Maurice*, whom he had dethroned, together with his Sons. The Empreſs and her Daughters were ſaved by the People; but afterwards *Phocus* put them to death with divers Perſons of Quality, upon a Report, that *Maurice* had left a Son named *Theodoſius*, who would very ſpeedily appear in a Condition to expel the Tyrant; this happened in 607. *Phocas* carried it very fairly in the beginning of his Reign, writ very reſpectfully to Pope *Gregory the Great*, propoſed an Orthodox Confeſſion of Faith, was liberal towards the Churches, favoured Learned Men, and ſhewed himſelf to be very good natured. This is the Character which *Nicephorus* gives of him. But that of *Cedrenus* is much blacker; he repreſents him as an Heretick who had nothing of Humanity; but was Cruel, Bloody; and his fiery Looks poſſeſs'd Men with Fear and Terror. And, in ſhort, ſome time after his Coronation, he abandoned himſelf to all ſorts of Abominations and Debaucheries, taking away Mens Wives at his pleaſure, and putting their Husbands to death who durſt diſapprove of his Violences. After this, in 603, *Choſroes*, King of *Perſia*, willing to revenge the Death of *Maurice*, who was his Friend, entred into the Territories of the Empire in 608, took *Syria*, *Palæſtine*, *Phænicia*, *Armenia*, *Cappadocia*; and his Troops made Inroads as far as *Chalcedonia*. At the ſame time the *Avares*, *Sclavonians*, and ſeveral other Nations ravaged the Empire, inſomuch that all was in Deſolation. And *Phocas*, to increaſe it, ſuffering himſelf to be acted by his bloody Inclination, exerciſed unheard of Cruelties, and ſeemed to take ſingular pleaſure to cut off the Heads of the moſt illuſtrious Perſons in the Empire. He baniſhed ſeveral who joined themſelves with *Heraclius*, who defeated his Troops. In this Juncture one *Photinus*, whoſe Wife he had taken away, ſurprized him in his Palace; and having taken off his Imperial Robe, put on a filthy one, and ſent him to *Heraclius*, who having reproached him with his Crimes, cut off his Feet, Hands, and Privy-parts, and at laſt cauſed his Head to be ſtruck off, on *Monday*, *October* 5th. 610. after he had reigned 7 years, 10 months, and 18 days. *Nicephorus, lib.* 18. *cap.* 38. *& ſeq. Cedrenus in Annal.* &c.

PHOCION, General of the *Athenian* Army, was a great Orator, valiant General, and a wiſe Citizen. *Demoſthenes* was afraid of his Eloquence; and when he ſaw him ſtand up at the Bar to anſwer him, was wont to ſay, *Here is the Ax or Sword that cuts me to pieces*, that is, Here is the only Perſon capable to unrivet my Diſcourſes, to anſwer their Difficulties, and to weaken my Reaſons. In ſhort, the great Moderation of *Phocion* carried him far above the Vehemency of *Demoſthenes*. One day this laſt ſuffered himſelf in the preſence of the People, to utter very opprobrious things againſt *Alexander*. *Phocion* ſtopped him, by informing of him, he ought not to provoke a fierce Enemy; and exhorted the People rather to ſtand upon their Guard, and defend themſelves well when there ſhould be occaſion. *Philip* of *Macedon* had ſo great an Eſteem of his Courage and Military Conduct, that he dreaded him. At the Death of that King, the *Athenians* deſirous to make publick Rejoicings, *Phocion* prevented them, by putting them in mind that they had loſt but one Man againſt *Philip* in the Battle of *Cheronea*. It was he alſo who by his prudent and moderate Counſels, diverted *Alexander* from the War he would have undertaken, not only againſt the *Athenians*, but all *Greece*, by repreſenting to him, That it was his own Country, and that if it was Diſhonourable to him to languiſh in Repoſe, it would be much more Glorious for him to go and ſubdue the *Barbarians*, who acknowledged not his Empire, than to diſturb the Peace of his Country. *Alexander* finding this Counſel very reaſonable, by the great Succeſſes that attended his Enterprizes in *Aſia*, ſent him a Preſent of an hundred Talents, after the laſt Victory which he won from *Darius*, and the entire Conqueſt of *Perſia*. *Phocian* asked thoſe that brought him the Preſent, what reaſon *Alexander* had to diſtinguiſh him in that manner, by ſo great a Liberality? It was anſwered, That he was the only Perſon in *Athens* whom *Alexander* acknowledged to be an honeſt Man. *If he had acknowledged me to be ſuch*, ſaith *Phocion*, *in my mean Condition, He ſhould have left me in the ſame Circumſtances.* And while he was a-ſpeaking thus, he drew Water out of the Well himſelf, and his Wife was making of Bread. Thoſe who talked to him, being ſurpriſed at the Poverty of his Family, and charmed with his Vertues, preſſed him very much to accept of their Maſter's Preſent, but they could not prevail with him; he putting it off with this wiſe Anſwer. *If I ſhould receive the Wealth you offer me, and not make uſe of it, it would do me no good, and if I ſhould make uſe of it, I ſhould give my Citizens occaſion to ſpeak with Indignation againſt* Alexander, *and with Envy againſt me.* *Alexander* ſeeing him ſend back his Preſent, was not content with this Refuſal, and writ to him, *That thoſe who would take nothing of him, were none of his Friends.* Whereupon *Phocian* petitioned him very earneſtly to ſet at liberty ſome *Rhodians* kept in Priſon at *Sardis*, which *Alexander* immediately granted; and believing he ſhould find him eaſier to receive of him, after having once obliged him to ask ſomething, he ſent *Craterus* to him, with the Priſoners he had enlarged, to preſs him a-new to accept the hundred Talents from him; but *Phocion* continued ſtill to refuſe them. And *Alexander* ſoon after died. *Antipater*, one of *Alexander*'s Succeſſors, offered alſo great Sums of Money to *Phocion* by *Menillus*; but he would never take any. And on *Minillus* his repreſenting to him, That if he would take none for himſelf, he ought at leaſt-wiſe to accept of it for his Children; he plainly anſwered, *That if his Children did imitate him, they ſhould have enough as well as he; and if they muſt be debauched, he would leave them nothing wherewith to entertain their Debaucheries.* He was Scholar to *Plato* and *Xenocrates*, and afterwards retired to a ſmall Inheritance where he had lived contentedly without concerning himſelf with the Affairs of the Publick. It's obſerved, that he was never ſeen to laugh or cry. His Innocence and Vertue rendred his Poverty honourable. He was obliged to take up Arms for the Defence of his Country; and his Conduct was ſucceſsful againſt *Philip* of *Macedon*, and upon ſeveral other Occaſions. The Haven of *Piræum* having been ſurprized by the Enemy about the 436 of *Rome*, *Phocion*, being then *Archon* and Governour of *Athens*, was accuſed of having connived at them, and at laſt condemned to Death being about eighty years of Age. The *Athenians* became ſenſible of their Error quickly after his death; whereupon they erected him a Statue, and cut off his Accuſer. And at the Inſtance of *Phocus*, his Son, treated *Epicurus* and *Demophilus* in like manner. *Cornelius Nepos*, *Plutarch*, &c.

PHOCIS, a Province of *Greece* between *Bœotia* and *Ætolia*, having *Anticyra*, *Cirrha*, *Delphos*, and the Hill *Parnaſſus*, with *Helicon* at the end of it. Its Inhabitants, at the Perſuaſion of *Philomelus*, robbed the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, and defeated the *Locrians* in the 106th. *Olympiad*, and 399th. of *Rome*. The *Greeks*, to revenge this Sacrilege, began that which they called the Holy-War. The *Phocians* made an Alliance with the *Athenians* and thoſe of *Lacedæmon*; but that prevented not their being vanquiſhed by thoſe of *Thebes* and *Locris*. And *Philomelus* threw himſelf headlong over a Rock. *Onomarcus*, who after him took upon him the Command of the Army, courageouſly withſtood the *Thebans*. But at laſt, his Soldiers growing weary of him, threw him into the Sea, where he died one of thoſe ſorts of Death appointed for thoſe that committed Sacrilege. *Phalacus* his Son defeated the Enemy afterwards. But coming to be killed, and the Holy-War terminated in the 108th. *Olympiad*, and 408th. of *Rome*, the Cities of *Phocis* were razed to the Ground, and the People condemned to live in the Villages. The *Phocenſes* had to the Weſt the *Locri*, to the South the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Lepanto*, to the Eaſt *Bœotia*, and to the N. E. the *Doreans*. The Tribunal of the *Amphyctiones*, whoſe Juriſdiction extended over all *Greece*, and the Oracle of *Delphos*, do both ſhew the Antiquity and Greatneſs of thoſe People, becauſe they were long before the *Trojan* War. There was another Branch of the *Greeks* of the ſame Name, called ſo from *Phocea*, a City of *Ionia* in the Leſſer *Aſia*, who built *Marſeilles* in *France*. *Phocis* was fruitful as to Corn and Cattle, and the People were a crafty, valiant Race of Men, and for a long time exerciſed Piracy. They were enriched alſo by the *Delphick* Oracle, which was much frequented by diſtant Nations. *Strabo*, *lib.* 5. *Pliny*.

PHOCUS, an *Athenian*, the Son of *Phocion*, was a very debauched young man, eſpecially given much to Wine; but otherwiſe generous and reſpectful towards his Father. *Phocion*, willing to draw him off from his Extravagancies, ſent him to *Sparta*, that he might learn to imitate the great Frugality of the *Lacedæmonians*; ſaying, *It was lawfull, and alſo commendable, to profit by the Vertues of ones Enemies.* Upon his Return from his Travels, he found his Father unjuſtly condemn'd as a Betrayer of his Country. And although that great Man was asked before he died, if he had any thing to leave in Command to his Son, he made anſwer, *That he had nothing to recommend to him, but to forget the injuries of the* Athenians. Yet *Phocus* failed not to ſhew his Reſentments againſt his Enemies and thoſe who had accuſed his Father. *Plutarch in Apophthegm.*

PHOCYLIDES, of *Miletum*, a City of *Ionia*, a *Greek* Poet, flouriſhed in the 60th. *Olympiad*, and 216th. of *Rome*. His Style was pure, and his way of Writing moral and inoffenſive, ſo that by reading of his Works, People might learn both to ſpeak and to live well. We have ſtill a Poet called *Phocylides*; but he is ſuppoſed to be ſpurious. Some believe he was a Chriſtian who lived in the firſt Ages of the Church, of which there is ſome likelihood, if you reflect upon what is found in that Book of *The Truth of the Reſurrection of the Dead*, which was never known by the ancient Heathens. *Suidas in Lex. Voſſius de Poet. Græc.* &c.

PHOENICIA, a Province of *Syria*, which was formerly divided into two parts. *Phœnicia* properly ſo called took in *Berytus*, *Tyre*, *Sidon*, &c. That called *Phœnicia of Damaſcus* or *of Sabanus*, had in it the Cities of *Heliopolis*, *Damaſcus*, &c. they called alſo by this Name all that Tract of Land which runs along the Mediterranean-ſea from the River *Eleutherus* as far as *Peluſium* in *Egypt*, but theſe bounds have ſince been retrenched. The *Phœnicians* were very apt for all ſorts of Exerciſes, and Men of Reſolution. It's added, they were the firſt that invented the Art of Navigation, taught the way of Sea-fights, uſed the right of Royalty, and ſubdued their Nighbours, &c. *Strabo*, *lib.* 6. *Pliny*, *l.* 5. *c.* 12.

PHOENIX, the Son of *Agenor*, ſecond King of *Sidon*, from whom that Country was call'd *Phœnicia*. He invented, as it's ſaid, Letters, or Writing Characters, and found a way to make uſe of a little Worm for to dye things of Purple-colour. *Bochartus*, in his *Canaan*, *lib.* 1. *cap*, 1. conjectures, and that very likely, that the *Phœnicians* have been ſo named from *Bene-Anak*, Sons of *Anak*.

PHOENIX, the Son of *Amyntor*, King of the *Dolopes*, a People of *Epirus*, was falſely accuſed by *Clytia* his Father's Concubine, that he would have forced her, and though he was innocent, *Amyntor* cauſed his Eyes to be put out. But it's ſaid *Chiron*, the *Centaur*, and a Learned Phyſician, cured him of his Blindneſs; and gave him the Government of young *Achilles*, whom he carried to the Siege of *Troy*. After the taking of that City, *Peleus*, the Father of *Achilles*, re-eſtabliſhed *Phœnix* upon the Throne, and cauſed him to be proclaimed King of the *Dolopes*. *Apollodorus*, *Hygin.* &c.

PHOENIX, an *Arabian* Bird which lives ſolitary. It is about the bigneſs of an Eagle, the Feathers about its Neck ſhining like Gold, the Body of a Purple Colour, and its Tail Blue, with Feathers reſembling Roſes. It's ſaid by ſome to live 340 years, by others 600, and by a third ſort, 1460. But the moſt common Opinion is, that it lives but 500 years. When its Death approaches, it builds its ſelf a Neſt, in which having ſpent its Strength, a young one ariſes; which as ſoon as grown up, takes care to bury the old one in a certain Place called *The Altar of the Sun*, making an Experiment of its Strength before by trying whether it can carry a bundle of Myrrhe of equal Weight with the old one. The Ancients write wonderful things of this Bird And *Tertullian* and others of the primitive Fathers draw Arguments thence to prove the Reſurrection. However, the Hiſtory of the *Phœnix* is very much queſtioned by ſome People. *Solinus*, *Marcellus*, *Donatus*.

PHORBAS, the Sixth King of *Argos*, ſucceeded *Criaſis*, *Anno Mundi*, 2466, and reigned 35 years. He delivered the Iſland of *Rhodes* from a great multitude of Serpents. *Euſebius in Chron.*

PHORCYS, King of *Sardinia*, was beaten in a Sea-fight by *Atlas*, and being caſt away, his Corpſe could not be found; from whence the Poets took occaſion to Romance, that he was preferr'd to the Condition of a Sea-God, and was afterwards Father of the *Gorgons*. *Ovid. Varro*, &c.

PHORMION, an *Athenian* General, ſucceeding in that Command to *Callias*, in the LXXXVIIth. *Olympiad*, and the 322d. of *Rome*. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf handſomely upon ſeveral Occaſions in the *Peloponneſian* War, and particularly in the Victory which he gained over the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet, in the 325th. Year of *Rome*. *Diodor. Sic. lib.* 12. *Thucid. lib.* 2.

PHORMIS, or *Phormus*, of *Syracuſe*, a *Greek* Poet, was Director of the Studies of *Gelo*, Tyrant of *Sicily*. He compoſed ſeveral Comedies, and introduced a ſort of new Dreſs upon the Theatre. *Phormis* lived in the 72d. *Olympiad*, and 264th. of *Rome*. *Ariſt. de Arte Poet.* *Lilio Giraldi & Voſſius de Poet.*

PHORONEUS, Second King of *Argos*, ſucceeded his Father *Inachus* about the year of the World 2247, and reigned Sixty years, until 2307, when *Apis* ſucceeded him. *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus*, built the City of *Sparta*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Salian. in Ann.*

PHOSPHORUS, a Mineral, or other artificial Matter which caſts an extraordinary Light in the Night, or in any dark place, coming from φῶς, *Light*, and φέρω, *to carry*. There are ſome which ſhine of themſelves, and others that being expoſed to the Sun or Fire imbibe and attract the Light to them, which they throw out in the Night. The Inventor of the moſt admirable *Phoſphorus*, was *Fernelius*, Phyſician to K. *Henry* II. of *France*. He ſhewed to his Majeſty and all the Court, then at *Boulogne*, an artificial Stone that caſt a great Light in the dark. He pretended it came from the *Indies*, that it might be the more eſteemed; becauſe, as he ſaid himſelf, *Rarity makes things more valuable*. *Farnel* died in his Journey from *Calis*, and had not time to make publick the Compoſition of that Stone. But Artiſts found out ſome years after ſeveral ſorts of *Phoſphorus*'s, the principal whereof are theſe; The *Phoſphorus* made of Nitrous Plaiſter at *Bolonia* in *Italy*, was invented by *Poterius*, an excellent Chymiſt; the *Smaragdine Phoſphorus* is made of a Mineral, of the Colour of an Emerald; this Mineral being reduced into powder, and ſteeped in common Water, becomes very luminous. And if one dip in a Pencil, and make Characters upon a Copper-plate, and ſet it upon a Chafing-diſh full of Fire, in a dark room, the Characters will glitter like Stars. The *Hermetick Phoſphorus* of *Baldwin*, which ſome call, *The Loadſtone of the Light*, being put up in a Bottle of Water, and expoſed to the Sun or Fire, or at leaſt to very clear Air, attracts the Light, which it ſends forth in the dark afterwards. The *Phoſphorus* of *Benjamin Mooler*, of *Hamburg*, is a porous Body, made of the Chalk of *Briancon*, and watered with the Spirit of Nitre; it drinks in the Light, of the Sun, and ſends it forth afterwards in dark places; but this *Phoſphorus* laſts not above three weeks. The ſhining *Phoſphorus* of *Daniel Kraff* is extracted from Urine; this able Chymiſt, having obſerv'd, that in the dark ſome Perſons made luminous, or ſhining Water, extracted matter from it whereof he made his *Phoſphorus*; they put it in a Glaſs-bottle filled with ordinary Water, and well corked; where this dry *Phoſphorus* caſts its Light preſently upon the ſhaking of the Vial; if it be not full of Water, in jogging of it, the *Phoſphorus* which ſticks to the bottom, appears all ſhining and tranſparent in that *Vacuum*. Being taken out of the Vial, it is ſeen to ſmoak; and if you write Letters upon Paper or your Hand therewith, they will ſhine very bright. The Writing is not to be ſeen in the day-time; but glitters extremely in the dark. But if this *Phoſphorus* be handled roughly, or rubbed upon any Stuff, it ſpends it ſelf in Flame, and flies in Pieces, being a Fire as ſubtil and piercing as that of Thunder. If it be put in a Vial full of corroſive Waters, and ſhaken in the Sun, it ſhines like Lightning. And not long ſince, a famous Apothecary, and a great Mathematician, was hurt therewith. There are alſo liquid *Phoſphorus*'s, as that of *Brandius* of *Hamburg*, which is made of black Salt, appearing in the day time like a whitiſh Cloud, and in the night and dark very ſhining. When the Vial is opened it evaporates, and throws out Flame with a little Smoak. If this liquor be rubbed on the Face, Hands or Cloaths, they will appear all of a Fire, and yet receive no hurt. *Reyhier* affirms, That keeping ſome drops of it in his Hand cloſe ſhut for the ſpace of half an hour, and then opening it, it appeared all on Fire. Chymiſts ſay, That Gold diſſolved according to Art, loſes nothing of its Colour and becomes ſo admirable a *Phoſphorus*, that one may eaſily read and write in the night-time by the Light of it. *Fernel. de Abditis rerum cauſis, Schroderi Pharmacopæia Medico-Chymica, Reyhier Matheſis Moſaica. Comiers Traitè des* **Phoſphorus**.

PHOTINUS, a Grand Heretick, chief of the *Photinians*, or *Scotinians*, was Biſhop of *Sirmich*; he had both Wit, Learning and Eloquence; writ well, ſpoke with Force and a good Grace; and acquired the eſteen of Men of Worth; ſo that he was Preferr'd to the See of *Sirmich* with extraordinary Applauſe. The firſt years of his Adminiſtration were very regular; but all on a ſudden he changed; and after having taught his People to know the true God, ſaith *Vincentius Lirinenſis*, he propoſed to them ſtrange Gods, that is, attempted to corrupt them by his deteſtable Doctrine. For not contenting himſelf to renew the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Paulus Samoſatenus*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, he added to their Impieties, *That* Jeſus Chriſt *was not only mere Man, but begun to be the* Chriſt *when the* Holy Ghoſt *deſcended upon him in* Jordan. Theſe Erroneous Doctrines were condemned in ſeveral Aſſemblies. And the *Arians* themſelves, in a Synod held at *Sirmich* in 357, condemned them a-new. *Photinus*, who was ſummoned thither, offer'd to defend them in oppoſition to *Baſil* of *Ancyra*. This Obſtinacy was the occaſion of his being put out of his See. St. *Jerom* ſaith, he had writ a Book againſt the *Gentiles*, and ſeveral other *Treatiſes*. *St. Jorom de Script. Eccl. Epiph. Hær.* 73. *Theodoret*, &c.

PHOTIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was Nobly Deſcended, rich, a good Stateſman, and ſo able and knowing, that he paſs'd for one of the fineſt genius's of his time. His Merit had raiſed him to the Dignity of Principal Secretary of State, but his Ambition carried him yet higher; and as he was Siſters-ſon to *Taraſius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, he believed himſelf not unworthy of that Dignity. And, in ſhort, *Bardas* having driven *Ignatius* from the See of the Imperial City, *Photius* was made and conſecrated by *Gregory Asbeſtus*, Biſhop of *Syracuſe Decemb.* 25. 858. or, according to others, at the beginning of 859. And that he might maintain himſelf in this Dignity, in 861 he cauſed *Ignatius* to be Condemned in an Aſſembly of three hundred and Twenty Biſhops; where were *Zachary* and *Rodoaldus*, Legates to Pope *Nicholas* I. This Pope excommunicated *Photius* and his Adherents, not ſparing his own Legates, being mightily irritated at their proceedings, wherewith the Patriarch was ſo netled that in a ſecond Council he Anathematized that Pope. But *Baſilius* of *Macedon* coming to the Empire upon the Death of *Michael* the Third, expelled *Photius*, and re-eſtabliſhed *Ignatius*. A Council celebrated in 869 depoſed him again, and thundred an Anathema againſt him. *Ignatius* afterwards dying in 878, *Photius* acted his part ſo well that he re-eſtabliſhed himſelf in the favour of *Baſilius*, and in the See of *Conſtantinople*. *Nicetas* ſaith, he bethought of a Stratagem which had the Succeſs he deſired. He compoſed a falſe Genealogy of that Prince, deriving him from *Tiridates*, King of *Armenia*, and brought it down from that King to *Baſilius* whom he deſcribed, much as he was, giving him the Name of *Beclas*, compoſed of the firſt Letter of his own Name, of that of *Eudoxia*, and his four Sons, *Conſtantine*, *Leo*, *Alexander*, and *Stephen*. He writ that *Genealogy* in *Alexandrian Characters*, upon old Paper, and got it placed among the choiceſt Books by the means of *Theophanes*, who was Library-keeper and his Friend, and who ſhewed it to *Baſilius*, as the rareſt thing in his Library; telling him withal, That *Photius* was the onely Perſon that could explain it. Whereupon he ſent for him, and he pleaſed the Emperor ſo well with that *Genealogy*, that he found no great difficulty to be reſtored to the Patriarchal Chair of *Conſtantinople*. He aſſembled a Synod, where all that was done againſt him was revoked. But *Leo* the Philoſopher, Son and Succeſſor to the ſame *Baſilius*, expelled him in 886. It's not known what year he died in. *Photius* contributed much to the Advancement of Learning. We have his *Bibliotheca*, which F. *Andrew Schottus*, hath rendered into very ill Latin. This Work contains an *Examen* of two hundred and eighty Authors, whereof he relates the moſt conſiderable parts. He undertook it at the deſire of his Brother *Taraſus*, during a Journey he made for the Emperor into *Aſſyria*, where he was conſtrained to ſtay for ſome time. We have alſo 248 *Epiſtles* of his, the *Nomo-canon*, under Fourteen Titles. *An Abridgment of the Acts of ſeveral General Councils*, &c. The Life of *Photius* is differently repreſented by good Authors, of which the Reader may take this following Account. He was, as 'tis ſaid already, of Noble Extraction, and General Accompliſhments, and put in the higheſt Poſts of Government, as ſoon as his Age was capable of 'em, being Captain of the Emperor's Guards, firſt Secretary of State, and *Princeps Senatus*, or firſt Senator, being likewiſe the Emperor's Embaſſador in *Aſſyria*. In the Year 858, *Ignatius* having, either out of Choice or Fear, Abdicated his See, by a Formal Inſtrument of Reſignation, *Photius*, upon the ſcore of his Merit, was, by the Approbation both of the Court and Clergy, preferr'd to that Patriarchate, though much againſt his own Inclination, as appears, not only from his Epiſtles, but likewiſe from the Account of *Michael* the Monk, who was otherwiſe no Friend to this Patriarch. Notwithſtanding, after his Promotion, the Biſhops of *Ignatius*'s Party, meeting in a Body in the Church of S. *Irene*, condemn'd *Photius* and his Adherents, who ſoon after return'd the Cenſure upon them; and in the Year 861, *Ignatius* was ſolemnly depos'd by a Council of 318 Biſhops, held at *Conſtantinople*, which Depoſition was ſign'd by the Pope's Two Legates, though the Pope afterwards, refus'd to ratifie the Sentence, and gave *Photius* a hard Character. 'Tis thought that *Nicholas*, who *then held the Chair at* Rome, fell into a Miſunderſtanding with *Photius*, upon the Account of the *Bulgarians*, who upon their Converſion, having ſubmitted themſelves to the See of *Conſtantinople*, diſguſted the Pope, who endeavour'd to draw that Nation under the Roman Patriarchate. In the Year 867, *Baſilius Macedo* was made Emperor, who being much diſſatisfy'd with *Photius*, becauſe that Patriarch had both Reprov'd and Excommunicated him for the Murther of *Michael* the late Emperor. Theſe Cenſures ſticking in the New Emperor's Stomach, puſh'd him to a Revenge, which he executed, in diſpoſſeſſing *Photius*; and in the Year 869, *Photius* was Cenſur'd and Depos'd, by a Synod of one hundred and two Biſhops, which goes in the Church of *Rome* for the Eighth General Council; and to make the Sentence more remarkable and ſolemn, they mix'd the conſecrated Wine of the Euchariſt with the Ink with which they ſign'd the Depoſition; upon this *Photius* was immediately Baniſh'd, and had neither Friends nor Fortune, nor ſo much as his Library left him to entertain and ſupport him: At laſt, the Emperor *Baſilius*, remembring the Friendſhip which had been formerly between 'em, began to be reconcil'd; and the Death of *Ignatius* happening ſoon after, Reſtor'd him to his See in the Year 878; and moreover made up the Difference between Pope *John* VIII. and *Photius*, inſomuch that the Pope communicated with *Photius*, and revers'd all the Decrees publiſh'd againſt him and his Party; and to perfect the Correſpondence, he diſpatched two Legates to *Conſtantinople*, who in the Year 879, aſſiſted in a Council there, of 373 Biſhops. In this Synod, every thing paſs'd in favour of *Photius*. Here he was Univerſally acknowledg'd Lawful Patriarch; all Canons and Cenſures to the contrary being declar'd void; a Canon being alſo made, that all Perſons Cenſur'd by Pope *John*, ſhould lie under the ſame Diſadvantage with *Photius*, and that thoſe whom *Photius* had excluded from Church Communion, ſhould be reciprocally Excommunicated by the Pope. This Synod only is, by the Greek Church, own'd for the eighth General Council. Afterwards, in the Year 886, *Photius* being wrongfully accus'd of a Conſpiracy againſt the Perſon of *Leo*, Son to the Emperor *Baſilius*, was Baniſh'd to the Monaſtery of the *Harmoniani*, where he died ſoon after. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of prodigious Reading, and the greateſt Scholar, not only of his own, but almoſt of any other Age; and whoever looks into his *Bibliotheca*, will ſoon perceive, that he underſtood Hiſtory, Philology, and Critical Learning in Perfection. It appears likewiſe from his other Writings, that he was an Able Lawyer, and a profound Stateſman, and from his Epiſtles (to ſpeak ſomewhat particularly) we may learn, that he had made himſelf a Maſter of Philoſophy, Phyſick, Mathematicks, and Divinity. *Phot. Epiſt. 6. pag. 69. Leo Grammat. in Chronograph. Curopal. in Compend. Zonar. Annal. Tom. 3. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima. Nicetas in Vit. Ign. Anaſtaſius in Vit. Pont. Zonaras; T. 113. Annal.*

PHRAATES, King of *Parthia*. *Francis Sanſovin* following *Trogus Pompeius* and *Juſtin*, will have four of this Name. And *Jerom Bardius*, of *Florence*, remarks but two; the laſt, being the Son of *Orodes*, was killed by his Son *Phraatacus*, whom he had by his Concubine. It's he that detained *Demetrius* IId. called *Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, in Cuſtody; and made him marry his Daughter *Rhodoguna*. He alſo reſtored to the *Romans* the Slaves and Enſigns taken from *Craſſus*. *Joſeph. l. 8. Antig. l. 3. Juſtin. l. 42. Sanſovin l. 2. Chron.* &c.

PHRANZA *(George)* a Greek Hiſtorian, was Maſter of the Wardrobe to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and lived in the time that the *Turks* took that City, in 1453. At the deſire of ſome Perſons of *Corfu* he compoſed a *Chronicle* of all that paſs'd moſt remarkable in his time; ſo that he relates almoſt nothing but what he himſelf could teſtifie. This Piece ended in 1461, as he obſerves in the latter Part thereof. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. l. 2. c. 30. Leo Allatius*, &c

PHRAORTES, King of the *Medes*, ſucceeded to *Dejoces*, call'd *Arſaces*, he Reign'd 22 Years, and was kill'd in the 119th. Year of *Rome*, at the Seige of *Nineve*, leaving the Crown to his Son *Cyaxares*. *Herodot. Lib. 1. Diod. Sic.*

PHRITIGERNUS, King of the Weſtern *Goths*, in the fourth Age. He made War with the Eaſtern *Goths*, who had *Athalaricus*'s Son for their King; and not being able to reſiſt them, had recourſe to the Protection of *Valens*, by the means of *Ulphilus*, Biſhop of that Nation, who was an *Arian*, but a Man of Underſtanding, having invented their Characters, and tranſlated the Bible into their Language. *Phritigernus*, that he might the more eaſily obtain what he deſired, embraced *Arianiſm*, wherein he was followed by the greateſt part of his Subjects *Ammian. Marcellinus lib. 18. S. Jerom in Chron*

PHRYGIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, divided into the Greater and Leſſer. The Greater called at this day *Germian*, and heretofore *Pacatiana*, lies between *Bithynia*, *Galatia*, *Pamphylia*, *Lydia* and *Myſia*. Its Cities were *Synnada*, *Laodicea* and *Hierapolis*. Little *Phrygia*, now called *Sarcum*, and formerly *Troas*, hath the Rivers *Scamander*, *Xanthus* and *Simois*, and the City of *Troy*, famous in the Writings of the Ancients. Others ſeparate *Troas* from Little *Phrygia*, and call it *Helleſpontiaca*, becauſe it lay towards the *Helleſpont*, and the *Ægæan-ſea*. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, &c.

PHRYGION (*Paul Conſtantine*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, was Native of *Schleſtat*, and Miniſter at *Bale*, and afterwards at *Tubinga*, were he died *Aug.* 1. in the Year 1543. He writ a *Chronology*, and Commented upon *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, and *Micah. Pantaleon l. 3. Proſopogr. Sleidan in Comment. Geſner*, &c.

PHRYNE, a Courteſan, who offered at her own Charges to rebuild the Walls of *Thebes*, provided this Inſcription were put on them, *Alexander diruit, ſed Amica Phryne refecit*. There was another of this Name ſurnamed the *Sifter*, becauſe ſhe robbed her Lovers. *Quinctilian* ſpeaks of another of *Athens*, who was accuſed of Impiety; but her Advocate got her cleared by making her ſhew her Face to the Judges. *Athenæus l.* 13.

PHRYNICUS, an *Arabian*, was an Orator, lived in the Reign of the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*, and writ *Apparatus Oratoris*, in 36 Books, according to *PhotiusBib. Cod.* 158, in 47, according to the opinion of *Suidas in Lex.* and in 74, as others would have it.

PHRYXUS, Son of *Athamas*, and *Nephele*, went from *Greece* to *Colchos* by Sea, upon a Sheep which had a Golden-Fleece, the which he left at *Colchos*, and the *Argonauts* afterward conquered it. This is what the Poets ſay. But the truth is, *Phryxus*, not being able to agree with his Mother-in-law *Ino*, took his Father's Treaſure, and put himſelf a board a Veſſel called *The Sheep*, and being arrived at *Colchos*, he left his Wealth there. The Mythology to dilate upon it, ſtands thus; *Phryxus*, Son to *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, above-mention'd, liv'd ſome time at *Cretheus*, his Uncle's Court, who was King of *Iolchos* in *Theſſaly*, where *Demodice*, *Cretheus*'s Queen, ſolicited him to commit Inceſt with her, and upon his Refuſal, accus'd him of an Attempt upon her Honour. *Cretheus*, giving Credit to this Slander, reſolv'd to put his Nephew to Death, but before the Execution, the Oracle was conſulted about an Expedient to remove a Famine with which the Realm of *Iolchos* was much diſtreſs'd. The Anſwer of the Oracle was, That there was no way of Pacifying the Gods, but by the Death of two Princes. Now there being none of this Quality at Court but *Phryxus* and his Siſter *Helle*, they were both immediately mark'd out for Sacrifice, and being juſt ready to have *their Throats cut*, 'tis ſaid, a Cloud riſe up in the middle of the Temple, from which there ſtarted out a Ram, who took 'em both up into the Air, and carry'd 'em by Sea to *Colchos*; but the Princeſs, being frighted with the Noiſe of the Waves, ſlipt her hold, and tumbl'd into the Sea, call'd from her Name, the *Helleſpont*; but *Phryxus* arriv'd ſafe at *Colchos*, where he ſacrificed this Ram to *Jupiter*, and hung up his Golden Fleece, in a Grove conſecrated to *Mars*. *Ovid. l. 7. Metam. Apollodorus, Hygin.* &c.

PHUL, King of *Nineveh*, or, according to others, Governour of *Aſſyria*, began to reign in the Year of the World 3238. *Mahanem*, King of *Iſrael*, made a League with him, and purchaſed his Friendſhip by many conſiderable Preſents. He died in 3285. and was ſucceeded by *Tiglath-Pileſer*. *Genebrard. in Chron. Torniel. in Annal.*

PHUT, one of the Sons of *Cham*, peopled *Libya*, and called thoſe People *Phutians*. *Joſephus* ſaith, there was in his time a River in *Mauritania* of this Name, being that which the Moderns call *Tenſiſt*, *Gen. 10. Joſeph. l. 1. c. 6.*

PHYLACTERIES, is a Greek word, and ſignifies, that which preſerves or keeps. In the Goſpel of S. *Matthew*, the *Phylacteries*, according to the Expoſition of S. *Chryſoſtome* *Jerom*, and ſeveral other Interpreters, were taken for Pieces of Parchment, whereon were written the Commandments of the Law, and that the *Scribes* and *Phariſees* carried them about their Heads and Arms, to the end they might have the Law of God before their Eyes and in continual remembrance. But by *Phylacteries* is more commonly meant *Preſervatives*, or ſuperſtitious *Remedies*, faſtned to the Neck, Arms, Hands, or ſome other part of the Body, for the driving away of certain Diſeaſes, or diverting certain Accidents. Among this number may be plac'd the *Taliſmans*, *Characters*, enchanted Rings, and ſeveral other ſorts of *Amulets*. Thoſe that would be throughly informed of theſe ſuperſtitious Practices, may read the Learned Treatiſe of *Superſtition* written by M. *Theirs* Dr. of the *Sorbonne*. Some Eccleſiaſtical Authors give the Name of *Phylacteries* to thoſe Shrines in which the Reliques of Saints were preſerved. A certain *Chaldæan* Philoſopher named *Julian*, one of the moſt famous Magicians of his time, wrote four Books concerning *Dæmons*, wherein he ſpeaks of *Phylacteries*. The Emperor *Caracalla*, according to *Spartian*, ordered, that all thoſe ſhould be puniſhed who made uſe of ſuch Remedies. And the Councils and Fathers of the Church have condemned thoſe things under the Names of *Phylacteries* and *Ligatures*, becauſe they were tied to the Neck, Arm, or ſome other part of the Body. Amongſt *Phylacteries* are reckoned *Taliſmans*, *Characters*, and *Enchanted Rings*, and many other Superſtitious Practices. The *Taliſmans* are ſpoke of under their proper Head, *Characters* are certain Letters Engraven or Written in *Hebrew*, *Samaritan*, *Arabian*, *Greek* or *Latin Characters*, or ſome other unknown Figures, whereof the Superſtitious make uſe, for diſpatching great Journies in a little time, to charm and prevent the effects of Fire-Arms. There are *Rings* to which they aſcribe a Power to preſerve from Sickneſs and Dangers, to give Succeſs in Affairs, procure Love, and diſcover Secrets. Of this ſort was *Gyges*'s *Ring*, which rendred him inviſible; thoſe given by the Kings of *England* deſcended of the Houſe of *Anjou*, againſt the Falling-ſickneſs; thoſe uſed by *Eleazer* the *Jew*, to chaſe away the Devil; that made uſe of by the Magician *Thebith*; that made of the firſt Piece of Gold offered on Holy-Friday at Adoration of the Sacrament, to cure Trembling and the Dead-palſie, *&c.* according to Cardinal *Cajetan*. *Tatian*, Diſciple of St. *Juſtin Martyr*, ſpeaks of Bones, Herbs and Roots, ſowed up in Leather, for Preſervatives; but declares that their operation was by the Power of the Devil. The *Medal* of *Alexander the Great* was highly eſteemed for this reaſon by the Family of the *Macrini*, who uſurped the Empire in the time of *Valerian* and *Galienus*, as alſo by the People of *Antioch*, the Women being accuſtomed to wear them in their Head-dreſſes, for which they are reproved by S. *Chryſoſtom*. There are alſo little Briefs, Pieces of Paper, *&c.* containing certain Words, much uſed by thoſe of *Japan*, and ſold to People at the

Point of Death, to prevent their being tormented by Evil Spirits; of this nature are Charms in Proſe or Verſe to produce wonderful or ſupernatural Effects, curing Diſtempers, *&c.* But all theſe things are condemned by Councils and Fathers of the Church, as Inventions of the Devil, to obtain a ſort of Worſhip from Men, either by an expreſs or tacit Compact. *Thiers Traite des Superſtitions.*

PHYLLIS, Daughter to *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace* in *Greece*, who having entertained *Demophoon*, the Son of *Theſeus*, in his return from the *Trojan* War, granted him the moſt intimate Favours, upon condition he would return to marry her as ſoon as he ſhould ſet ſome Affairs in order he had to do in his own Country; but ſeeing that her Lover returned not to her at the time agreed upon, inſtead of attributing his Delay to Affairs that might come unexpectedly upon him, ſhe believed it was an Effect of his Slighting of her. And that ſhe might put an end to the Troubles her Love cauſed her, ſhe went to Hang her ſelf in Deſpair. The Fable ſays, That the Gods having Compaſſion upon this Princeſs, changed her into an Almond-tree that had no Leaves upon it; but that *Demophoon* having returned, and coming to underſtand what was befallen to his Miſtreſs, could not forbear going to embrace the Tree into which ſhe had been metamorphoſed; which this Lover being ſenſible of, put forth Leaves, which the *Greeks* have ſince called φύλλα, according to her Name, inſtead of πέταλα, the Name whereby they were formerly called. *Ovid. Epiſt.* 2.

PHYNTAS, King of *Meſſene*, was aſſaſſinated by *Ariſtomenus*, the *Lacedæmonian*, upon account of an Enmity that aroſe between the *Meſſenians* and the *Lacedæmonians*; theſe latter, deſirous to make themſelves Maſters of the fertile Country of the *Meſſenians*, reſolved to ſend a great Number of young Men, clad in Womens Cloaths, with Poniards hid under their Garments, to kill the moſt conſiderable of that People in their Temple. The *Meſſenians* being informed of this evil Deſign, prevented their ſecret Enemies; and being one day aſſembled together with them in the Temple of *Diana*, there to offer Sacrifice, they fell upon them, and made great ſlaughter of them, killing alſo the King of *Sparta* himſelf, called *Telephus*, and raviſhed all the *Lacedæmonian* Maids; for which the *Lacedæmonians* were afterwards revenged, by cauſing their King *Phyntas* to be aſſaſſinated. *Pauſ. in Meſſene.*

PIALI, *Baſha*, had a very extraordinary Fortune. *Solyman* II. returning glorioully from the Siege of *Belgrade* in 1521, found him in ſwadling Clouts expoſed upon a Plough-ſhare, where his Mother, frightned with the March of the Army, had left him. That Prince, who in his way diverted himſelf with hunting, cauſed this Infant to be taken up, as ready to be devoured by his Dogs, and ordered he ſhould be carried to *Conſtantinople*, where he was bred up carefully in the *Seraglio*. His good Qualities put him ſo much in the Grand Signior's Favour, that he gave him the Daughter of his Son *Selim* to Wife. And *Piali*, after having commanded *Solyman*'s Armies by Land, was made Baſha of the Seas, and commanded the Ottoman Fleet. He ſailed before *Famaguſta*, after the taking of *Nicoſia* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, believing he might haſten the Surrender of the City, as being terrified to ſee it ſelf attacked both by Sea and Land. But Information was given while he ſailed, That the Chriſtians came with full Sails to relieve *Famaguſta*. This ſurprizing News obliged him to put his Slaves and Booty with all haſt aſhore; and that debarking put all his Soldiers into a diſorder; but as ſoon as they were ſettled again, he prepared for a Battle, while *Muſtapha* on his part kept all the Land-Forces in a readineſs to engage, in caſe the Fleets fell to it. But in a little time after he came to underſtand, that the Chriſtians were withdrawn into *Candia*; whereupon *Piali* preparing to purſue the Chriſtian Army with an hundred choice Gallies, was ſtopped by contrary Winds, which drove him back to the Port. He afterwards ſailed for *Conſtantinople*, where the Grand Signior highly blamed his Conduct, as if he had failed through his Negligence to defeat all the Chriſtians, and ſubſtituted the Baſha *Pertu* in his Place. *Gratiani Hiſt. de Cypr.*

PIC, an Iſland in the *Atlanick-ſea*, being one of the *Terceres*, near unto that of S. *George*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, and which they call *Ilha de Pico*. There are but a few Villages in it, and a Mountain of the ſame Name, and another in the Iſland of *Teneriffe*, one of the *Canaries*.

PIC, or *Picus*, firſt King of the *Aborigines* of *Italy*, ſucceeded his Father *Saturn*, about *Ann. Mun* 2757. They allow him to have reigned thirty ſix years, and he had *Faunus* for his Succeſſor. Others ſpeak of another *Picus*, King of the *Latins*, long before this ſame. And 'tis pretended it was he that married, according to *Ovid*, *Canens*, the Daughter of *Janus* and *Venilia*, and that he reigned fifty ſeven Years. *Dion Halicarnaſſus, lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Rom. Aurelius Victor de Orig. Gent. Rom*

PICARDS, the Name of a Sect, who improv'd the Miſtakes of the *Adamites* to the Extravagance of going Naked. This Sect ſprung up in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, and took its Name from one *Picard*, who *ſet it a foot.* This Man travell'd from *Flanders* into *Germany*, where 'tis ſaid, he deceiv'd a great many People by his Impoſtures. He ordered all his Proſelites to go Naked, which was puſhing the Frenzy farther than was Practis'd by the *Adamites* mention'd by *Epiphanius*, who only laid aſide the uſe of their Cloaths in their Meetings. *Picard* call'd himſelf the *Son of God*, and pretended, He was ſent into the World, as a new *Adam*, by his Father, to refreſh the Notion, and reſtore the Practice of the Law of Nature, which he ſaid conſiſted principally in two things; *viz. The Community of Women, and going ſtark Naked.* He quartered in an Iſland on the River *Luſmick*, ſeven Leagues from *Thabor*, where the famous *Ziſca* was poſted, and forty of *Picard*'s Followers, having outrag'd the Neighbourhood, drew the Forces of this General upon them; for, as I ſaid before, forty of theſe *Adamites* going out in a Party, Plunder'd ſeveral Houſes in the Country, and kill'd about Two hundred Perſons; whereupon *Ziſca* attack'd their Iſland, and having made himſelf Maſter of it, cut all the *Picards* to Pieces, excepting two Perſons, whom he ſpar'd on purpoſe to be fully inform'd in their Religion. One of their principal Tenents was, *That their Party were the only Free People in Nature, all other Men being Slaves, and eſpecially thoſe who wore any Cloaths upon the ſcore of Modeſty.* 'Tis ſaid, That ſome of the Anabaptiſts were trying to revive the *Picards* Extravagance of going Naked. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. &c.*

PICARDY, a Province of *France*, part of the ancient *Belgium*. It's certain its Name is New, and yet we have no true knowledge of its Original. This Province is now one of the twelve Governments of the Kingdom, having *Champaign* to the Eaſt of it, the Iſle of *France* to the South, that part of the Ocean which is called the *Manch* or the *Chanel* and *Normandy* to the Weſt; and to the North *Flanders*, *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*. All *Picardy* may be divided into the higher, middle, and lower. The higher lies upon the *Oyſe*, the middle upon the *Somme*, and the lower all along the Sea ſide. But now it's divided into ſeven parts, as the *Boulonois*, *Ponthieu*, *Santerre*, *Vermandois*, *Tierache*, *Amienois*, and the conquered Countries. To it alſo belonged *Beauvoiſis*, *Noyonois*, *Laonois*, and *Valois*, which now appertain to the Government of the Iſle of *France*. *Amiens* is its Capital City; the others are *Abbeville*, *Ardres*, *Bullen*, *Calais*, *La Cadelle*, *Le Catelet*, *Corbie*, *Dourlens*, *St. Quintin*, *La Fere*, *Guiſe*, *Ham*, *Montreville*, *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Mondidier*, *Rue*, &c. *Picardy* is very fertil in Corn and Fruits, but has no Wine. It's watered with ſeveral Rivers, the chief of which are the *Somme*, the *Oyſe*, the *Authie*, the *Canche*, &c. In it live a great many ancient Noble Families, good Soldiers, and ſeveral Learned Men. Its Courts of Juſtice are in the nature of Bailiwicks and Preſidentſhips which are in the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*. Its Cities are governed by Mayors and Aldermen. The Biſhopricks have the Arch-biſhop of *Rheims* for their Metropolitan. And as for the *Finances*, there are the Generalities of *Amiens* and *Soiſſons*. Beſides the general Government of the Province, there are reckoned in it eighteen particular Governments. *Picardy* has never been alienated from the Crown; but *Bullen* and *Ponthieu* have had their particular Counts. *Giles de Brie Hiſt. des Comt. du Perche & de Ponthieu.*

PICCOLOMINI, a Family originally of *Rome*, ſettled in the Thirteenth Age at *Sienna*, where it had a ſhare in the Government of the Republick. *Sylvio Piccolomini* left a Poſthumous Son of his own name, who married *Victoria Fortiguerra*, by whom he had eighteen Children, whereof there ſurvived but one Son and two Daughters; the Son called *Æneas Sylvio Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was Pope under the name of *Pius* II. *Laodamia Piccolomini*, one of the Daughters, married *Nannes Podeſchini*, and was Mother to *Francis*, a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Sienna*, and afterwards Pope by the Name of *Pius* III. From this Family came other great Men, as *Antony Piccolomini* firſt Archbiſhop of *Sienna* that died about the year 1459 or 60. *Alexander Piccolomini*, a Philoſopher, Mathematician, Orator and Poet, who lived in the Sixteenth Century. He writ ſeveral things, as *Moral Philoſophy*; *la Teorica de Pianetti. L'Inſtitutione dell Huomo*, &c.

PICENI, an ancient People of *Italy*, where is now the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, with the Cities of *Aſcoli*, *Ancona*, *Oſimo*, &c. but the *Picenians* near the *Lucanians* were in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Ancient Authors ſpeak very often both of the one and the other: Theſe laſt comprehended part of the *Hither Principality*, now ſo called; the Cities are *Amalfi*, *Capri*, *Maſſa di Sorrento*, *Salerno*, *Nocera de Pagani*, *Sano*, *Sorrento Minori*, *Ravello*, &c. All theſe People were ſubdued by the *Romans* about the 480th year after the building of their City.

PICHARDO, ſurnamed *Vinueſa (Antony)* a Native of *Segovia* and Judge in *Spain*, died in 1631, ag'd 63. He had Read at *Salamanca* and elſewhere, and writ divers things, as *Commen.* 4°, *Inſtitutionum Juſtiniani*, *Lib. Pract. Inſtitutiones*; *De Moræ Commiſſione & Emendatione*; *De Stipulationibus Judicialibus*; *De Nobilitatis inter virum & uxorem communicatione*, *&c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PICIGHITOMA, *Piceleo*, a City of *Italy* in the *Milaneſe* upon the River *Adda*. It is a very ſtrong place between *Cremona* and *Lodi*; the Cittadel was built by *Philip-Maria Viſconti*, Duke of *Milan*. It was in this place that *Francis* I, King of *France*, was detained Priſoner, after having been taken at the Battle of *Pavia* by the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. *Fel. Oſius Hiſt. rer. Laudenſ.*

PICKERING, a Market-Town of *Pickering Wapentake* in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon a ſmall River falling into the *Derwent*, not far from the Sea: 170 miles from *London*.

PICKFORD, a place in *Shropſhire*, noted for a Well in a Private Man's Yard, upon which floats a thick ſcum of liquid Bitumen, which being taken off one day, the like will come again upon it the next day.

PICPUSSA, a little Village near unto *Paris*, joined now to the Suburbs of S. *Antony*. The reformed Monks of the third Order of S. *Francis* ſett'ed there in 1600, and that Convent is the firſt of that Inſtitution, wherefore they are called *Picpuſſians* throughout all *France*, tho' their name is that of the Fathers or Brethren of *Penitence* of the third Order of S. *Francis*. *Le Maire Paris ancien & Noveau.*

PICTOR *(George)* a German Phyſician, liv'd in the XVIth. Century, to the Year 1569. He was much in Vogue for his Learning, and wrote, *De Herbarum Naturis. De variis Morborum Remediis. De Thermarum virtutibus. De Rebus non Naturalibus, &c. Vander Linden de Script. med. Melchior Adam, &c.*

PICTS, a *Scythian* or *German* Colony, who landed in *Scotland* much about the time that the *Scots* begun to ſeize upon the *Abudæ* or Weſtern Iſles for want of room in *Ireland*. Upon their arrival, they ſent Embaſſadors to the *Scots*, deſiring ſome Land to inhabit; alledging, that they were originally the ſame people, as might appear both by their Language and Cuſtoms; the *Scots*, anſwered, That they had no room to ſpare, but they would aſſiſt them to poſſeſs themſelves of *Albion*, the neighbouring Iſland, which was large and thinly inhabited by people at variance among themſelves, and having performed it accordingly, they deſired Wives from the *Scots*, becauſe they had no Women with them, which was alſo granted, and ſo they became one people. The *Scots*, in the mean time, got footing with them, and the *Picts* being afraid that they would overtop them, begun to oppoſe their coming in any greater numbers into *Britain*, ſo that it broke out into a War, which the *Britains* fomented, but the *Scottiſh* Women, married to the *Picts*, got the matter taken up, ſo that they thenceforth liv'd as two diſtinct Nations; the *Scots*, in the *Highlands* and the Iſles, and the *Picts* in that now called the *Lawlands*: The latter were ſo intent upon having the *Scots* expell'd, that they united with the *Britains* and *Romans* againſt them, and drove them from *Britain*; ſo that the *Iriſh Scots* having alſo ſubmitted to the *Romans*, the *Albion Scots* were confin'd to the Iſles, and moſt of the remaining Nobility went to ſeek their Fortune in *Scandinavia*, now *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*. The *Picts* at length ſmarting under the *Roman* Yoak, and being depriv'd of the Aſſiſtance of the *Scots*, bethought themſelves of intreating them to return that they might ſtrengthen them againſt the common Enemy: Whereupon the *Scots* Iſlanders, and the choice of their Nobility, under the Conduct of *Fergus* II. from *Scandinavia*, ſet foot again upon the Iſland, and recovered their ancient Poſſeſſions by degrees, which occaſions a miſtake amongſt ſome Hiſtorians, eſpecially the *Engliſh*, as if this were the firſt time that the *Scots* came into *Britain* about the 404 year of Chriſt, whereas this *Fergus* was their 40th King. After this the *Picts* and they liv'd in Amity for ſome time, but falling to War again, after many Battles with various ſucceſs, by which the *Scots* had well nigh been expell'd *Albion* a ſecond time, the *Picts* were at laſt totally broke, and their Kingdom ſeiz'd by the *Scots* in *Kenneth* II's. Reign, about 854, who extended his limits as far as *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*; and thus the *Picts* were exterminated by a War which had its riſe from ſome of their Nobilities having ſtollen a Dog which belong'd to the King of *Scots*. There are yet divers places in *Scotland* which preſerve the Memory of the *Picts*, as *Pictland-hills*, and *Pictland-firth* commonly called *Pentland-hills* and *Pentland-firth*, but the reaſon of their being called *Picts* is generally thought to have been their painting themſelves to appear terrible in Battle. *Buchan.*

PICTS WALL, Lat. *Vallum Hadriani*, *Murus Picticus*, a famous Wall in *Northumberland*, which reach'd from *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine* to *Carliſle* in *Cumberland*, the ſpace of 80 miles, ſo that it extended almoſt from Sea to Sea, that is, from the *German* Sea on the Eaſt to the *Iriſh* Sea on the Weſt. It was eight Foot thick and twelve high, aſcending and deſcending over ſeveral craggy Hills, with Battlements all along, and Towers at a convenient diſtance from each other, in which Soldiers were kept for its defence. This Wall was built by the *Romans*, when poſſeſſed of this part of *Britain*, to defend it from the incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, from whom it took the denomination of *Picts Wall*; ſome Tracts whereof, with *Roman* Inſcriptions are to be ſeen to this day in ſeveral places; and there is a Town on the very Ruines of it, called *Wall-Town*, towards *Cumberland*, particularly memorable, for that *Segbert*, King of the Eaſt *Saxons* was there baptized into the Chriſtian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*. This Wall was firſt made only of Turf, ſupported by Stakes, and ſtrengthened by *Paliſado's*. *Severus* the Emperor repair'd it, and made it much ſtronger in 207. It was again repaired by *Carauſius* under *Diocleſian* the Emperor about 286, having been ruin'd by the *Picts* in ſeveral places about 388; the *Britains* ras'd it after their Victory over the *Picts*, by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans* about 404, but it was beaten down again in 406; *Ætius* a *Roman* General rebuiſt it the laſt time of Brick about 430, ſo left the *Britains* to defend it. The *Scots* ruin'd it again the next year, after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by conſent.

PICUS. The Houſe of the *Pics*, Dukes of *Mirandola*, and Counts of *Concordia*, Princes of the Empire, is ancient. So that without granting it the fabulous beginning which is attributed to it, as coming from *Conſtantius*, the Son of *Conſtantine the Great*, it's affirmed that the *Pics* were the firſt in the City of *Modena*, who ſince 1110 made themſelves conſiderable amongſt their Citizens for a great many illuſtrious Actions. About 200 Years after *Francis Pic* was honoured with the Title of Vicar of the Empire, by *Lewis* IV. Emperor; but afterwards *Paſſarino Bonacorſi*, who had obtained the Freedom of a Citizen in *Modena*, killed him and two of his Sons, *Prendipartus* and *Thomaſino*, and cauſed *Mirandola* to be razed to the Ground in 1331. But this *Bonacorſi*, having been reduced to Obedience by the *Gonzagui*, Lords of *Mantua*, the reſt of the Family of the *Pics* re-eſtabliſhed themſelves, and built *Mirandola* again *Thuan. Leand. Alb.*

PICUS *(John)* Prince of *Mirandola*, and *Concordia*, the Son of *John Francis*, was born in 1463. He attained to a vaſt knowledge in the ſublimeſt Sciences, and was called by *Scaliger*, *Monſtrum ſine vitio*. At the Age of 24 he maintained ſome Theſes at *Rome* which conſiſted of 900 Propoſitions in Logick, Theology, the Mathematicks, Magick, Cabbaliſtick Learning and Phyſicks; all of them not onely taken from Greek and Latin Authors, but alſo founded upon the Sentiments of the *Hebrews* and *Chaldæans*. This Deſign he executed with much Applauſe; however he did not pleaſe all; for ſeveral meanly Learned Perſons, envying the Glory of this young Prince, or edged on with an indiſcreet Zeal, cenſured theſe Theſes, and made a great Noiſe about them. To appeaſe which Pope *Innocent* cauſed the Propoſitions of *John Picus* to be examined, and found thirteen of them untenible; but *Picus* defended them in an Apology which is in the beginning of his Works, with a Brief of *Alexander* VI. But I muſt not forget one very remarkable thing mentioned in this Apology, and which teſtifies how Ignorance often times cauſes Overſights and Miſtakes in the Examination of Books. It was thus, A Divine who buſied himſelf to cenſure the Theſes, and being asked what was the meaning of the Word *Cabbale*; anſwered, it was a wicked Man and an Heretick, who had writ againſt *Jeſus Chriſt*, and whoſe Followers from him took the Name of *Cabbaliſts* upon them. Thoſe who where no more clear ſighted than this Divine, accuſed *John Picus* of being a Magician, for otherwiſe they could not imagine how a young Man of thoſe Years could be ſo Learned. It's ſaid *Lucius Bellantius* of *Sienna* told him he ſhould not ſurvive 33 years of Age, which came to paſs, for he died at *Florence*, *November* 17. 1494. being the ſame day that King *Charles* VIIIth. entred into that City. *John Francis Picus*, his Nephew, writ his Life, which we have in the begining of his Works printed at *Bale* in 1573 & 1601. They conſiſt of an *Heptaplas*, that is, *A Treatiſe in ſeven Books, upon the firſt Chapter of Geneſis. Concluſiones nongentæ. Apologia de Ente & Uno, de Hominis dignitate. Regulæ* 12. *Comment. in Pſal.* 15. *De Chriſti Regno, & Vanitate Mundi. Expoſitio in Orat. Domin. Epiſtolarum Lib.* 1. *In Platonis Convivium lib.* 3. &c. *Trithemius & Bellar. de Script. Eccl. Sponde*, &c.

PICUS *(John Francis)* Prince alſo of *Mirandola*, was the Son of *Galeas* or *Galeot*, Brother to *John Picus* of whom before. He applied himſelf to Study; but his Latin was not very pure. He and his Son *Albert* were aſſaſſinated in the Night by *Galeoti*, his Brother *Lewis*'s Son, in *Oct.* 1533. He writ *De ſtudio divinæ & humanæ Philoſophiæ, Lib.* 2. *De morte Chriſti & propria cogitanda, Lib.* 3. *Defenſio de Uno & Ente*, &c. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. doct. l.* 17. *Bellarm.* &c.

PIEDMONT, a Principality of *Italy* belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, called, by the Natives *Piemonte*, in Latin *Pedemontium*. It was comprehended in *Gallia Subalpina*, and afterwards in *Lombardy*. Under the name of *Piedmont* is underſtood that Principality in particular, the Dutchy of *Aoſt*, the Marquiſates of *Ivrea*, *Suſa*, *Seva*, *Saluzzo*, the Earldom of *Aſt*, and the Seigniory of *Verceil*, whereunto is added *Canaveſa*, and that part of *Piedmont* which now belongs to *France*, wherein are *Pignerol*, *Peruſa*, *Lucerne* and *Briguerás*. All this Country, conſiderable for its fertility, good Air, and the Wealth of its Inhabitants, lies between the *Milaneſe* and *Montferrat* to the Eaſt, the Republick of *Genoa* and the County of *Nice* to the South, *Savoy* and *Dauphiny* to the Weſt, and *Velais* to the North. The Principality of *Piedmont* in particular, has *Turin* for its Capital City, and comprehends *Mondovis*, *Foſſan*, *Chivas*, *Rivoli*, *Javen*, *Cariguan*, *Poncalier*, *Vigon*, *Cavors*, *Villa franca*, *Raconis*, *Savillan*, *Coni*, *Penda*, *Seve*, *Cortemilla*, *Bene*, *Queras*, *Quiers*, *Moncalier*, *Cocoras*, and the Principality of *Maſſeran* which holds of the Church. The *Taurins*, *Salaſſians*, *Seguſians*, *Libicians*, and ſeveral other People did formerly inhabit this Country, which now belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*; but yet it's not well agreed upon how he came to the poſſeſſion of them. The Duke's eldeſt Sons bear the Title of Princes of *Piedmont*. *Ranchini Deſc. Mund. du Val. & Sanſon Geogr.* &c.

PIENZA, a City of *Tuſcany* near unto *Siena*, which from a Borough-Town, came to be an Epiſcopal City, by the favour of Pope *Pius* II. who was born there, and gave it the name of *Pienza*. It is little, but well peopled; 6 miles from *Monte Pulicano* to the W. 10 from the Pope's Dominions, and 25 from *Siena* to the N. E. under the Duke of *Florence*.

PIERIA, was a part of *Syria* near unto *Cilicia*. There was alſo in *Caſſiotidis* a Mountain named *Pieria*; This name likewiſe was given to a Province in *Macedonia*, towards the Gulf of *Therma*; and the Frontiers of *Theſſaly*, bore the ſame name, the Inhabitants thereof being called *Pieri*. *Pierius* was a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, for its pleaſantneſs conſecrated to the Muſes: It was alſo the name of a River in *Achaia* in *Peloponneſus*, and of a Fountain of *Elis*. *Baudrand.*

PIERIDES, the Daughters of *Pierus*, a *Macedonian* Prince, who are ſaid to be ſo hardy as to challenge the Muſes, upon the Subject of Poetry; but the Muſes getting the better of 'em in this Diſpute corrected their Confidence by turning them into Magpies. The name of *Pierides* has been alſo given to the Muſes, becauſe of Mount *Pierus* in *Theſſaly* that was conſecrated to them. *Serv.* the *Gram. Ovid in Met.*

PIERIUS, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, was in eſteem in the Reign of *Diocleſian*, in the time that *Theonas* govern'd the Church of that City. Authors ſpeak of him as having been a very Eloquent Man, very good at Diſputes, and a great Preacher, inſomuch that he was called *The little Origen*. He compoſed a Volume in twelve Books, wherein he relates ſeveral ancient Cuſtoms of the Church. But *Photius* accuſes him of ſpeaking too meanly of the Holy Ghoſt, as making him inferior to the Father and the Son. He commented alſo upon *Hoſea*, *&c.* He managed the School of *Alexandria*, and was Maſter to the *Martyr Pamphilus*. *Euſ. l. 7. Hiſt. S. Jerom in lat. de Script. Eccl. l. 76. Photius Bibl. Cod.* 119.

PIERIUS, *Valerianus Belzani*, of *Bellano* in the State of *Venice*, lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was reckoned one of the learnedſt Men of his time. His *Hieroglyphicks* and *Comments* upon *Virgil* are more eſpecially in eſteem. He writ alſo ſome Poems, and a Treatiſe *De Infelicitate Literatorum*, &c. He died at *Padua*, aged 82 years, in 1550. *Geſner in Bibl. Sponde A. C.* 1550. *N.* 12. *Imperialis in Muſ. Hiſt.* &c.

PIERPONT. The Anceſtor of this Ancient and Eminent Family *Robert de Pierpont*, came into *England* at the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt; and tho' none of his deſcendants did arrive to the dignity of Peerage till of late years, yet were they perſons of great note for their Valour and Loyalty throughout all ſucceeding times. *Henry Pierpont*, Eſquire, in recompence of his frequent and faithful Services to King *Edward* the IVth. againſt the *Lancaſtrians*, obtain'd a grant of the third part of the Mannor of *Stavely*. *George*, his Grandſon, purchaſed many Mannors upon the diſſolution of Monaſteries in 32 *H.* VIII. and was Knighted 1 *Ed.* VI. whoſe Grandſon *Robert*, in his Youth, a Gentleman-Commoner in *Oriel* College *Oxon.* and a perſon of excellent Parts, and great Fortune, was by Letters Patent bearing date 29 *Junii* 3 *Car.* I. advanced to the dignity of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Pierpont* of *Holme Pierpont* in *Com. Not.* and Viſcount *Newark*; and upon the 25th of *July* the next year was created Earl of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*. In the beginning of the Civil Wars he had a Commiſſion to raiſe a Regiment of 1200 Foot for the Kings ſervice, and was conſtituted Lieutenant General of all his Forces within the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; but upon the aſſault of *Ganesborough*, in *Com. Linc.* by the Parliament Forces happned to be taken Priſoner, and the King's Party then near at hand, endeavouring to reſcue him, he was kill'd by a ſhot made againſt thoſe that were carrying him by Water towards *Hull*. By *Gertrude* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *Henry Talbot*, third Son to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, he left five Sons. *Henry* the eldeſt attending King *Charles* I. in his Garriſon at *Oxford*, was, in reſpect of that and his other Services, by Letters Patent bearing date 25 *Martii* in the 12th year of his Reign, rais'd to an higher Degree of Honour, by the Title of Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* in *Com Dorſ.* He firſt married *Cecilie*, Daughter to *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*, and by her had Iſſue, two Daughters, the Lady *Anne* and Lady *Grace*; and afterwards the Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Derby*. *Dudg. Baronage.*

PIETY, a Goddeſs of the Pagans, who was adored, and preſided over the worſhip that was paid other Godheads: She preſided alſo over the reſpectful cares and tenderneſs Children owed to their Parents, and over that affection Parents ought reciprocally to have for their Children. In ſhort, the word *Pietas* ſignified at the ſame time the duties both towards the Gods and Men, for thus *Cicero* ſpeaks of it in his Treatiſe *De Natura Deorum*; *Pietas Juſtitia adverſus deos eſt, & cultus erga majores & ſanguine conjunctos.* Piety had a Temple at *Rome* in *Foro Olitorio*, according to *Cicero*. *M. Attilius Glabrio*, *Duumvir*, conſecrated this Temple under the Conſulſhip of *Quintus* and *Attilius*; and therein ſet up the Picture of that Woman ſo famous for her Piety; who ſeeing her Mother, condemn'd to die by Famine in her old age, demanded very earneſtly leave of the Jaylor to ſee her daily in the Priſon till ſhe died; which the Jaylor out of pity granted her, taking always particular care to prevent her carrying in any thing wherewith to relieve her; in the mean time, as this laſted more days than a perſon could naturally paſs without eating, the Jaylor watch'd what this Daughter was a-doing with her Mother, and ſaw, with aſtoniſhment, that poor Woman ſucking of her Daughter, who being then a Nurſe ſuckled her as an Infant to hinder her dying of hunger. This Action being related to the Judges, they gave the Mother her liberty, and allowed both her and her Daughter a Penſion; and the place where the Priſon was they conſecrated for a Temple to the Goddeſs *Piety*. *Feſtus* ſaith, It was the Father of this Woman that was condemned to die, but all other Authors, as *Cicero*, *Livy*, *Valerius Maximus* and *Pliny* ſpeak of the Mother. *Roſin Antiq. Rom. l.* 2. *c.* 18.

PIGHIUS (*Albert*) a famous Antagoniſt of *Luther*. In the year 1520 he compoſed a Treatiſe of the way of reforming the Eccleſiaſtical Calendar, and of the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, which he dedicated to Pope *Leo* X. He publiſhed alſo an Apology for Aſtrology, and another Apology againſt *Mark de Benevento Cæleſtin*, who had corrupted the Sentiments of King *Alphonſo*, and the Aſtrologers of his time touching the ſituation of the eighth Circle. He compoſed alſo a Treatiſe of the Invention of the *Solſtices* and *Equinoxes*. He was born at *Campen* in the Province of *Over-yſſel*, and died at *Utrecht* in 1543. Beſides the Works I have mentioned, we have alſo of his, *De Miſſæ officio*; *De libero hominis arbitrio & divina gratia*; *Diatriba de actis 6 & 7 Synodi*; *Explicatio Controverſiarum*; *Aſſertio Hierarchiæ Eccleſiaſticæ*; *Apologia Concilli Tridentini*, &c. It muſt not be forgot that this Doctor has ſome Sentiments concerning Original Sin, Free-Will, and Grace, that even ſome *Romiſh* Divines have diſapproved of, as being contrary to thoſe of St. *Auguſtin*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. le Mire in Elog. Belg. & de ſcript. Sæc.* 16. &c.

PIGHIUS (*Stephen*) a Learned Antiquary, born at *Campen*, a Town of *Over-yſſel*, in the *Low-Countries*. He liv'd eight Years at *Rome*, where he made a nice Enquiry into the Antiquities of that City. Upon his return into *Germany*, he was made Secretary and Library-Keeper to Cardinal *Granville*, and afterwards Preceptor to *Charles* Prince of *Juliers*. He died in 1604, and was much eſteem'd for his Annals of *Rome*, which he wrote in Three Tomes. *Martin. Hank. De Rerum Rom. Script.*

PIGNA (*John Baptiſta*) born at *Ferrara*, and living to 1570, was much eſteem'd for his Learning. He wrote *The Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Eſte. *Quæstionum Poeticarum Lib.* 12. *De Conſolatione Lib.* 3. *De Otio. Carminum Lib.* 5. *Glitteroici. Il Principe, &c. Riccioli, Ghilini, &c.*

PIGNEROL, Lat *Pinarolo*, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Italy* in *Piedmont*; with a ſtrong Cittadel; it belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſerv'd as an Appennage to the youngeſt Sons of that Houſe; but the *French* have been Maſters of it ſince the year 1631, by a Secret treaty held at *Queraſca*, which was concluded on the 31ſt of *March*. Duke *Victor Amadeus* put it into the *French* King and his Succeſſors hands, with all its Appurtenances and Sovereignty, being the Town and Caſtle of *Pignerol*, *Riva*, *Baudenaſco*, *Bunaſco*, *the Higher*, &c. and the King, beſides *Alba* and the *Albeſan* which he gave up to him, paid alſo a Sum of Money in purſuance to the Treaty. The City of *Pignerol* is ſituated between the Mountains upon the River of *Cluſon* or *Chiſon*, there are in it ſeveral Churches and Religious Houſes. The Cittadel is fortified both by Nature and Art, being built upon a Rock. The other Works alſo are admirable. It's 12 miles from *Turin* to the N. W. 19 from *Suſa* to the S. and 10 from *Saluzes*. This Town was Reſtor'd in 1696, to the Duke of *Savoy*, but firſt Diſmantl'd.

PIGNORIUS (*Lawrence*) Prebend of *Trevigi* or *Treviſe*, was of *Padua*, where he was born in 1571. He collected a curious Library, with a Cabinet of Medals and other Curioſities. All the great Men of his time were his Friends, as Cardinal *Baronius*, the Preſident *de Thou*, *Voſſius*, *Heinſius*, and many others. *Dominico Molino* Procurator of S. *Mark*, had alſo a particular reſpect for *Pignorius*, for whom he erected a Tomb with an Epitaph upon it in S. *Lawrence* Church. We have ſeveral Works of his, as, *De ſervis & eorum apud veteres miniſteriis*; *Menſæ Iſaicæ, ſeu vetuſtiſſimæ Tabulæ æneæ ſacris Ægyptiorum ſimulacris cælatæ explicatio, cum auctario de variis veterum hæreticorum amuletis, ex antiquis gemmis & ſigillis*; *Magnæ deûm Matris & Attidis initia, ex vetuſtis monumentis Tornaci eruta & explicata. Symbolarum Epiſtolicarum liber. Miſcella Elogiorum, Acclamationum, Allocutionum, Epitaphiorum & Inſcriptionum. Le Origine di Padoüa. L'Antenore. Commentaria in Alciatum*, &c. *Thomaſini in Vit. Pignor.* &c.

PII the Name of the Knights inſtituted by Pope *Pius* IV. in 1560: he made a matter of five hundred and thirty five of them while he held the See, and would have them both at *Rome* and elſewhere, take place of the Knights of the Empire and *Malta*. Their buſineſs was to carry the Pope when he went abroad, they were called as well as all others, *The gilded Knights*; for that they wore gilded Swords and Spurs. The Pope conferr'd this Honour indifferently on Soldiers and Gownmen. They had the Title of *Count Palatines* with a Penſion from the Pope, and the privilege to make Doctors in all Faculties, Publick Notaries, and to Legitimate Baſtards. *Andrew Favin Theatre of Honour and Chivalry.*

PILATE (*Pontius*) Governour or Preſident of *Judæa*, under the Emperor *Tiberius*, was he that condemned Chriſt. He afterwards exerciſed very great Severities upon the *Samaritans*, putting moſt of them to the Sword; but thoſe that ſurvived made their Complaints to *Vitellius* Governour of *Syria*, who accuſed *Pilate* before *Tiberius*. He arrived in the Year 37 at *Rome*, in the beginning of the Reign of *Caligula*, who ſent him into Baniſhment. It's believed he killed himſelf near *Vienne* in *Dauphiny*, two Years after, out of deſpair. *Euſ. in Chron. Caſſiodorus in Chron. Nicephorus lib.* 2. *Baronius in Annal. &c.*

PILAW, Lat. *Pilava*, a ſtrong Fort in the Ducal *Pruſſia* at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koninſperg*, three *German* miles from that City to the W. taken by the *Swedes* in 1626, but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It has a very good Harbour belonging to it, and is 24 miles W. of *Koningsberg*.

PILSEN, Lat. *Pilſenum*, a City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, is ſituate upon the River *Mieſs*, eight or nine Leagues from *Prague*, and a little more from the Frontiers of the *Upper Palatinate*. It's a ſtrong Place, was beſieged by the *Huſſites* in vain, but Count *Mansfelt* took it in 11.8. It has a great Square, at which meet four or five fair Streets, and is Ornamented beſides with two fine Churches. The *Mieſs* receives into it there below *Pilſen*, another ſmall River, which makes the City ſeem to be in a kind of *Peninſula*. This Town was the laſt that yielded to the Imperialiſts in the *Palatinate* War, and was then betray'd for Money too by ſome of the Soldiers belonging to Count *Mansfelt*. *Pilſen* is 42 miles W. of *Prague*, and 48 E. of *Egra*.

PILSNO, a City of the *Higher Poland*, in the *Palatinate* of *Sandomiria*. It's the Capital of a ſmall Country, and ſtands near unto the River *Viſtula*. There is in it a fair Church, which has a ſet of Organs, famous throughout all *Poland*.

PIMBLE MERE, in the N. E. Parts of *Merionethſhire*, is a great Pool of Water, that covers, at leaſt, eightſcore Acres of Ground; and ſuch is the nature of it by common Fame, That no Land Flood can make it ſwell, but a high Wind raiſes its Water mightily. 'Tis obſerv'd alſo, That the River *Dee*, which enters it on the South ſide, and comes out again on the North, does not mix its Waters with it; for Proof whereof its alledged, That the Pool has no Salmons, which are very frequent in the River *Dee*; and that the Fiſh, call'd Guniad, bred in the Pool, is never ſeen in the River.

PIN (*Joſeph le*) a famous Painter, Native of *Arpino*; his Father put him to thoſe that Pope *Gregory* XIII. imployed to paint the Appartments of the *Vatican*. His Buſineſs was only to make clean their Pallets, and to mix their Colours. In the mean time, he had a great Deſire to paint; but as he was fearful, being but 13 Years of Age, he durſt not attempt it; however, one Day, taking Opportunity when he was alone, he painted ſome little Satyrs and other Figures upon a ſquare Pillar; which, although they were but trials of Skill, they were found ſo well done, and with ſo much Spirit, that of all thoſe that painted in the *Vatican* then, there were but few that could do better. Hereupon the Painters hid themſelves one Day, to ſee who was the Author of theſe Pieces, and found it was *Joſeph le Pin*, whereat they were much ſurpriz'd. The Pope coming to know him, granted to him and his Family, that which at *Rome* is called *The Part*, with a Penſion of ten Crowns *per* Month, and ordered, That as long as he wrought in the *Vatican*, he ſhould be paid a Crown in Gold every Day beſides. He finiſhed a great many Pictures, among which, the Battle fought between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*, is one of the fineſt pieces extant, becauſe of the great many Figures a-foot and on Horſeback, which are placed in different Poſtures, and in a *manner* that diſcovers a great deal of Genius and Exactneſs. When the Cardinal *Allobrandin* was ſent Legate to *France* in 1600. *Joſeph Pin*, who was one of his Retinue, preſented the King with two Pictures. He drew ſeveral excellent Pieces for Pope *Paul* V. and *Urban* VIII. and died at *Rome*, *July* 3. in 1640. King *Lewis* XIII. honoured him with the Order of S. *Michael*.

PINDAR, a *Greek* Poet, who was called the Prince of *Lyricks*, was native of *Thebes*, and lived in the 76 *Olympiad* in the 280th year of *Rome* 3580 of the World, and about 474 before the *Chriſtian Æra*. He had learnt the art of Poetry of *Laſus Hermiones*, and of a *Greek* Lady called *Myrtis*, who was well skill'd therein, and was the Miſtreſs of *Corinna*. *Pindar* writ a great many Books, but we have none but the Odes he made for thoſe that in his time won the Prize at the four Solemn Games of the *Greeks*, which were the *Olympick*, the *Iſthmick*, the *Pythian*, and the *Nemean* Games. Authors do not agree as to the time of his death. *Greece* had ſo great a reſpect for this Poet, that thoſe of his Family were always conſidered for his ſake This appear'd at the taking of *Thebes*, when *Alexander the Great*, who liv'd above 100 years after the death of this Poet, razing this City ſpared the Houſe wherein he had formerly lived. *Euſeb. in Chron. Thomas Magiſter in vit. Pin. Suidas. Pliny*, &c.

PINDUS, a Mountain of *Epirus* or *Theſſaly*. It ſtretcheth from E. to W. from the *Acroceraunian* Hills, now called *Capo della Chimera*, in *Albania* to the *Thermopylæ*, now *Bocca di Lupo*. In the midſt of this courſe it brancheth out to the South, the *Parnaſſus* and *Helicon*; and for this reaſon it is, that the three Names are ſo often confounded by the Poets, who ſpeak of that Mountain conſecrated to the Muſes, and of a River of that name.

PINEDA (*John*) a Jeſuit, born of a Noble Family at *Seville* in *Spain*; He was a good Linguiſt, and made the Explaining of the Scriptures his chief Study; hath compoſed ſome Comments upon *Job* in two Volumes, upon *Eccleſiaſtes* alſo in two Volumes; *De Rebus Salomonis lib.* 8. *Prælectio ſacra in Cantica Canticorum*; *Index expurgatorius Librorum*, &c. He died *January* 27 in the year 1637, aged 80. *Alegamb. Bibl. ſacr. ſoc. Jeſ.*

PINGIAM, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xanſi*; it's rich and large, and affirm'd to be the Capital of thirty others that are in the ſame Province.

PINGLO, a great Town in the Province of *Quangſi*, upon the River *Li*, in the Kingdom of *China*, 'tis the Capital of ſeveral other Towns. *Martin Martini.*

PINGON (*Philibert*) Baron of *Cuſi*, *Sieur de Primiſcelle* Hiſtoriographer and Grand Referendary of *Savoy*, and Maſter of Requeſts under *Emanuel Philibert* and *Carlo Emanuel* Dukes of *Savoy*, lived in the Sixteenth Age. He had a great deal of Learning, which he made uſe of in writing the Hiſtory of *Savoy*. *Charles Emanuel* gave him the uſe of his Records and Library, and made him acquainted with the Titles of the Principal Monaſteries in his Country. By order of this Duke he took a Journey into *Saxony* to find out the original of the Houſe of *Savoy*. After his return he publiſhed his *Genealogical Tree*, entitled, *Arbor gentilitia Saxoniæ, Sabaudiæque Principum*, with ſhort Elogies upon each Prince, wherein 'tis pretended he is much miſtaken. His Hiſtory of *Turin* by the Title of *Auguſta Taurinorum*, contains ſeveral extraordinary things; and that which is the more conſiderable, is, That they are well atteſted and related with Circumſtance and Particularity. He has alſo writ other things, and attempted to write in Latin the *Antiquities* of the *Allobroges* or the *General Hiſtory of* Savoy, divided into 30 Books; and it is in Manuſcript among the Archives of *Turin*. He died in that City, *April* 18, in the Year 1482, aged 57 Years, and 4 Months. *Guichenon, la Croix du Maine, &c.*

PINYTUS, Biſhop of *Gnoſſus*, a City of *Creet*, was in eſteem in the Second Age, about the Year 175. He writ to S. *Denys* of *Corinth*, a Treatiſe, which S. *Jerom* mentions.

PIO, the Houſe of *Pio*, Princes of *Carpi*, has been illuſtrious in *Italy*, deſcending from the two *Manfredes Pii*, in the time of the Counteſs *Mathilda*. They were great Captains, and ſignaliz'd themſelves notably upon ſeveral Occaſions, having at firſt ſerved the Emperor *Frederick* I. and afterwards put themſelves into the Service of the Church. Their Deſcendants were Princes of *Carpi* till *Albert Pio*, who was in eſteem in the laſt Age; although he had been Embaſſador for *Maximilian* I. and *Charles* V. yet this laſt diſpoſeſs'd him of all his Eſtate, and beſtowed it upon the *Colonni*. *Lionel Pio*, Brother to *Albert*, making uſe afterwards of a favourable Conjuncture, recover'd part of it. This *Lionel* was Father to *Rodolphus*, whom Pope *Paul* III. made a Cardinal in 1536; in the mean time, *Albert*, laden with grief that he had loſt all his Eſtate, with his Son, led a languiſhing Life at *Paris*, where he died of the Plague in 1536. He has left divers Works behind him; among the reſt, one againſt *Luther*, and another againſt *Eraſmus*; this laſt divided into twenty three Books, was printed at *Venice*, and at *Paris*, in the Year 1531. *John Genis Sepulveda* writ an *Apology* for him againſt the ſame *Eraſmus*, by the Title of *Autopologia pro Alberto Pio Comite Carpenſi in Eraſmum. Guichardin Hiſt. Le Mire in Auct. de Script. Eccl. Leander Alberti Deſcr. Ital. &c.*

PIOMBINO, Lat. *Plumbinum*, a City and Principality of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, between *Orbitella* and *Leghorn*. It's built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Populonia*, which is three miles from it, and hath its own Prince, who is of the Houſe of *Ludoviſi*. It ſtands forty four miles S. E. of *Leghorn*, and ſeventy two S. of *Florence*.

PIRCKIMER, *(Bilibaud)* born at *Newenburgh* in 1470. He ſtudied the Law in the Univerſities of *Padua* and *Pavia*, and upon his Return into *Germany*, run thro' the moſt conſiderable Offices in the City of *Nuremburg*: He was afterwards Counſeller and Embaſſador to the Emperor *Maximilian* Iſt and was much eſteem'd, and employ'd by *Charles* Vth. his Succeſſor; notwithſtanding theſe State Avocations, his Inclination lay for Learning and Study. His Works are publiſh'd by *Melchior Goldaſtus*, in Folio, at *Franckford*, in 1610. rang'd under the three Heads of, *Politica, Hiſtorica & Poetica*. He died in 1530. *Eraſmus in Epiſt. Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. Ritterhuſius in vit. Pirckim.* &c.

The **PIRENEAN** Mountains are thoſe which divide *France* from *Spain*, and which reach for a matter of 85 Leagues from *Port Vendres* in *Languedoc* as far as S. *Sebaſtian*. They have ſeveral Names, according to the Places they are adjacent to; as thus, They are called *Col de Pertuis* between *Catalonia* and the County of *Rouſillon*; in the ſame Quarter are alſo *Mont Lanigo, Col de la Prexa, Col de l' Argentiere & Port de Viella*. Thoſe that are to be ſeen between *Gaſcony* and *Arragon* are *Montes Jacca & de Sainte Chriſtine*: In *Navarre*, *Mons d' Aldula* between *Pampelona* and *S. John Pied de Porc*. Some Authors have thought theſe Mountains extended as far as the Weſtern Ocean. *Strabo, lib.* 3. *Dion. lib.* 53. *Ortelius, Briet, Merula, Sanſon, Du Val*, &c.

PIREUS or **PIRÆUS**, a Port of *Athens* called now *Port de Setine* or *Porto Leone*, becauſe of a Marble Lion that ſtands upon the Sea-Shoar. Ancient Authors often mention this famous Port, which *Themiſtocles* cauſed to be joined to the City by great Walls built by him in the 276 year of *Rome*, and which was afterwards ruin'd in 350, upon the taking of *Athens*.

PIRITHOUS, whom they make to be Son of *Ixion*, King of *Lapethæ*, having heard of the Valour of *Theſeus*, was deſirous to know it by his own Experience; and to that purpoſe robbed him of ſome Oxen, that he might thereby oblige him to come after him; *Theſeus* followed; but they conceiv'd ſo great an Eſteem the one for the other, that they remained very good Friends. *Pirithous* aſſiſted *Theſeus* when he took away *Helena*, and *Theſeus* ſerved him in taking away the Daughter of *Aidoneus*, King of the *Moloſſians*; but he could not compaſs his Ends, for that the King made him be torn by his Dog called *Cerberus*. *Plutarch in Theſeo, Ovid.* &c.

PIRN, a little a City of *Miſnia*, in higher *Saxony* in *Germany*, ſituated upon the *Elbe* near *Dreſden*, and within three Leagues of the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, famous for the Treaty of Peace concluded there in the year 1635, between the Emperor *Ferdinand* IId. and the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it belonged. It was there alſo that this laſt gave Refuge to the Proteſtants that were chaſed from *Bohemia* and *Auſtria* in 1628. This City was taken in 1640, by the *Swediſh* Army. *Apol. Fratr. contra Samuel Martin.*

PIROT, a Town in *Servia* taken by General *Piccolomini*, in 1689, after the two Battles of *Niſſa*, in which the *Turks* were beaten. It ſtands two days march from *Sophia* to the North. And was then fortified and garriſon'd by the *Germans*.

PISA, a City of *Tuſcany*, in *Italy*, being an Archbiſhop's-See, and having an Univerſity, is very ancient, and a conſiderable Place. Authors do not agree in reſpect of thoſe that built this City; but it's probable it might be ſome Colony come from *Piſa* in *Greece*, upon the River *Alpheus*. But however it be, this City is ſituated in a large Plain, fruitful in Corn, and in excellent Wines, where it is divided by the River *Arno*, which is paſſed there by three Bridges, with a very commodious Haven. *Piſa* has been ſubject to ſeveral Maſters. It was once a powerful Republick that made head againſt the Infidels, ſubdued the Iſlands of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, together with *Carthage*; and made it ſelf terrible over all the Mediterranean; but afterwards it came to loſe its Liberty. King *Charles* VIIIth. reſtored the ſame to it in the Expedition he made into *Italy* in 1594. But it was loſt again in 1609. The Grand Dukes of *Tuſcany* are become Maſters of it; and 'tis the Place where reſide the Knights of the Order of S. *Stephen* founded by *Coſmo de Medici* in 1561. They meet in the Church dedicated to the ſame Saint, which hath in it a great number of Spoils taken from the Enemies of the Chriſtian Faith. To ſay nothing of its Stair-caſe, Columns, and Statues, that are all of Marble, the Metropolitan Church, called the *Dome*, has ſeventy ſix Marble Pillars, its Gates of Caſt-metal, are reckoned to have been uſed in the Temple of *Solomon*. Its Steeple has ſeven Stories which look as if they would fall. Its Font and the Church-yard, called *Campo Santo*, are things worthy to be ſeen as well as the Palace, City-Hall, Univerſity, and Phyſick-Garden. This Univerſity was founded by *Laurence de Medici* in 1472. yet notwithſtanding theſe Advantages, it's but thinly peopled. The Territories of this City, called the *Piſan* or *Piſantine*, comprehends *Piſa*, *Leghorn*, and *Volterra*. Pope *Innocent* IId. aſſembled in 1134 the Prelates of *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, at *Piſa*, where the Anti-pope *Anacletus* was excommunicated. The ſecond Council held at *Piſa* was of greater Importance, ſo that ſome Authors place it among the number of the General ones. The Church of *Rome* was rent by a very long and dangerous Schiſm. The Cares of Princes and Prelates had been ineffectual to terminate it; ſo that they reſolved to make uſe of the more efficacious means, to the end they might unite them. An Aſſembly therefore was appointed to meet at *Savonna*, where *Gregory* XIIth. who held his See at *Rome*, and *Bennet* XIIIth. who reſided at *Avignon*, were to preſent themſelves; this laſt came there indeed, but as neither the one nor the other had good Deſigns, all their Intentions had no better Succeſs than the reſt; ſome Cardinals who obeyed both, and who met at *Leghorn* in 1408, propoſed ſeveral Expedients for the terminating of the Schiſm, and believed a General Council was the ſureſt and moſt reaſonable. They got leave of the *Florentines* to meet at *Piſa*; and the Council was ſummoned to meet there *March* 25th. 1409. In the mean time, the Princes and Parties concern'd were advertiſed thereof, and the Council began the day appointed; where appeared twenty two Cardinals, and four Patriarchs, to wit, thoſe of *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Grade*, in the States of *Venice*, twelve Archbiſhops, fourteen by Proxy, fourſcore Biſhops, and the Repreſentatives of an hundred and two more, fourſcore and ſeven Abbots; among whom were thoſe of *Citeaux*, *Clairvaux*, *Grammond*, *Camaldoli*, *Volombruſa*, the Procurers of two hundred and two other Abbots, forty and one Priors, the Generals of the *Jacobins*, *Franciſcans*, *Carmelites*, and *Auguſtines*; that of the *Carthuſian* Order went to *Bennet* XIIIth. to bring him to an Accommodation; the Grand Maſter of *Rhodes* aſſiſted there alſo, with the General Prior of the Knights of the *Holy Sepulchre*, and the Repreſentative of the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order. Here came beſides the Deputies of the moſt famous Univerſities, thoſe of the Chapters of above an hundred Cathedral Churches and Metropolitans, above three hundred Doctors in Divinity and of the Civil-law; and laſtly, Embaſſadors from the Kings of *France*, *England*, *Portugal*, *Bohemia*, *Sicily*, *Poland*, and *Cyprus*; from the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *Lorrain*, *Bavaria*, *Pomerania*; from the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, *Landgrave* of *Thuringia*, and almoſt all the Princes of *Germany*. The Kings of *Hungary*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, were for *Gregory* XIIth. but they ſoon after forſook him, and adhered to this Council. The day of Meeting came, and after Diſcuſſions made in thirteen Seſſions, the Council gave their definitive Judgment, in the fourteenth held *June* 5th. declaring *Peter le Lune* (*Bennet* XIIIth.) and *Ange Coratio* (*Gregory* XIIth.) to be Shiſmaticks and Hereticks, and convicted of foul Play, for keeping up the Schiſm, and as ſuch, deprived them of their Pontificate, forbidding all Chriſtians to acknowledge them. On the 15th. of the ſame Month the Cardinals entered into the Conclave, which had been prepared in the Archbiſhop's Palace, and the keeping whereof was committed to *Philibert de Naillac*, Grand Maſter of *Rhodes*. There were then at *Piſa* four and twenty Cardinals; for that Cardinal *Frias*, a *Spaniard*, and Cardinal *Challant*, a *Savoyard*, having forſaken *Peter le Lune*, were a little before come to join the reſt. They choſe on the 29th. *Peter Philargi* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, who took the Name of *Alexander* V. upon him; and preſided at the Council the following Seſſion held *July* 1ſt. 1409. While theſe things were done, the King of *Sicily*, *Lewis* of *Anjou*, arriving at the Council, was there receiv'd in the Seſſion held *July* 27th. where the Pope confirmed the Right that Prince had to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and created him grand Standard-bearer of the Church, againſt *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples*. Some Cardinals diſſatisfied with Pope *Julius* IId. and favouring King *Lewis* XIIth. and the Emperor *Maximilian* I. aſſembled alſo a Council here in 1511. and transferred it to *Milan*, and afterwards to *Lyons*; but this Aſſembly came to nothing. The Emperor cauſed them to ſeparate, and the King diſapproved alſo of them, making known by his Embaſſadors ſent to *Rome*, that he had not taken the part of thoſe that were at *Piſa*, otherwiſe than to act againſt the Perſon of *Julius* IId. And that preſently after the Election of *Leo* Xth. he had adhered to the *Lateran* Council. *Piſa* ſtands upon the River *Arno*, 4 miles from the Sea, 14 N. of *Leghorn*, 80 S. W. of *Lucca*, 53 W. of *Florence*, and 170 N. W. of *Rome*. It will not be improper to give an Account here of the Treaty concluded at *Piſa*, in 1664, between Pope *Alexander* VIIth. and *Lewis* XIVth. King of *France*, by the Miniſtry of Monſieur *Raſponi*, the Pope's Plenipotentiary, and Monſieur *Bourlemont*, Plenipotentiary for the French King. This Treaty is couch'd in fifteen Articles, by the Iſt. of which, the Difference betwixt the Pope and Duke of *Parma*, concerning the Territories of *Caſtro* and *Ronſiglione*, is adjuſted. The IId. relates to the Exceptions which the Duke of *Modena*, and the Houſe of *Eſte*, had againſt the Practice of the *Apoſtolique Chamber*. By the IIId. it was agreed, That Cardinal *Chigi* ſhould be ſent Legate into *France*, to make an Acknowledgment to the King in the Words following. *Sir, His Holineſs has been very much troubled at the Unfortunate Accidents which happen'd, and the Grounds of Diſcontent which have thence ariſen to your Majeſty, have given him the moſt ſenſible Diſſatisfaction he could poſſibly receive; aſſuring you, at the ſame time, that it was never his Holineſs's Intention to diſoblige either your Majeſty, or your Ambaſſador the Duke* de Crequi; *it being his Holineſſes deſire, that, for the future, there may be a mutual, friendly, and good Correſpondence between the Courts of* Rome *and* France, *&c.* This Article, and the moſt part of thoſe that follow, were drawn to make Satisfaction for an Affront put upon the Duke *de Crequi*, at *Rome*, in *Auguſt* 1662, by the *Corſican's* of the Pope's Guard, when that Duke was Embaſſador Extraordinary for the French King. By the IVth. Article, The Imperial Cardinal was oblig'd, in Perſon, to lay his Juſtification before the King, in a very humble manner. The Vth. imports, That Cardinal *Maldachini*, who had quitted *Rome* at the King's Inſtance, ſhould be recall'd by the Pope. The VIth. Article, oblig'd Signior *Dom Mario* to declare in Writing upon the Honour of a Gentleman, that he was not concern'd in that which happen'd at *Rome* on the 20th. of *Auguſt*, 1662. By the VIIth. and VIIIth. it was agreed, That when the *French* Embaſſador and Embaſſadreſs ſhould return to *Rome*, the Pope ſhould diſpatch ſome Perſon to meet their Excellencies, and inform 'em, How ſorry his *Holineſs* was, for that which happen'd *Auguſt* 20th. By the IXth. The Pope was to give particular and effectual Inſtructions to his Miniſters to regulate their Behaviour, in converſing with the *French* Embaſſador, and to give him the Reſpect due to the Repreſentative of ſo great a Prince, and the Eldeſt Son of the Church. The Xth. oblig'd his *Holineſs* to make void and annul all Proceſſes which had been made againſt the Duke *de Ceſarini*, and to make him Reparation for the Damages he had ſuſtain'd By the XIth. All the Orders and Sentences iſſued out, and given upon the Occaſion of the Accident abovemention'd, againſt any Barons of *Rome*, ſhould be revers'd and declar'd void. The XIIth. was, That the whole Nation of the *Corſicans*, ſhould be ever uncapable of ſerving as Soldiers, not only at *Rome*, but alſo in any part of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. By the XIIIth. A Piramid was to be erected at *Rome* over againſt the Old *Corſican Corps de Gard*, with an Inſcription, containing the Subſtance of the Decree, made againſt the Nation of the *Corſicans*. The XIVth. was, That the King of *France* ſhould put the Pope and Apoſtolick See in Poſſeſſion of *Avignon*, and the County of *Venaiſſin*, and that his *Holineſs* ſhould, on his part, iſſue out all neceſſary Orders and Declarations to ſecure and indemnifie the Inhabitants of *Avignon*, and all the County from receiving any Trouble or Moleſtation upon the Score of the Accident which happen'd in *Auguſt*, 1662. By the XVth. it was concluded, That the Iſt. and XIVth. Articles ſhould be executed immediately after the Pope's Legate had had his Audience at the *French* Court. This Treaty was Sign'd upon *February* 12th. at *Piſa*, by the Plenipotentiaries above-mention'd, in 1664. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

PISASIRUS, the 26th. *Caliph* or Succeſſor, of *Mahomet*, got upon the Throne after the Death of his Father *Coſdar*, who died in 958. *Mahomet* reigned then in *Perſia*, *Daber*, in *Egypt*, and *Abdalla* at *Carvan* in *Barbary*, and ſeveral other *Caliphs* elſewhere. The Empire of the *Arabs* declining becauſe of its Diviſions. It was in this time that the *Turks* came out of *Scythia*, or *Sarmatia*, towards Mount *Caucaſus*, and ſettled a new Empire, which extended it ſelf into *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, by the Ruin of the Empire of the *Arabs* and that of *Conſtantinople*; they entred preſently into *Perſia*, whither *Mahomet* had invited them to his Relief againſt *Piſaſirus*, whom they vanquiſhed under the Command of the brave *Tangrolipix*, their General. After this Victory, *Mahomet* endeavoured to detain them in his Service, and ſeized upon the Paſs of *Araxes*, for to hinder them to return into their own Country, inſomuch that being not ſtrong enough to reſiſt him; they were conſtrained to retire into a Deſart, thence to make Inroads upon the *Arabs* to have wherewith to ſubſiſt. *Mahomet*, deſirous to reduce them, ſent an Army of thirty thouſand Men againſt them; but raſhly engaging of them they were in one night defeated by the *Turks*, who were not above three thouſand. *Tangrolipix* having hereby got a great Booty of Horſes and Arms, lead the *Turks* into the open Country, and compleated an Army of forty thouſand Men of all ſorts, that joined with him, to live by Plunder and Rapine. Finding himſelf thus ſtrong, he marched againſt *Mahomet*, who came to meet him near unto *Albacan* with an Army of above fifty thouſand Men, and an hundred Elephants with Towers upon their Backs. The Battle was bloody; but at laſt *Mahomet* falling from his Horſe as he rode up and down to animate his Men, and being killed with the Fall, his Army ſurrendred themſelves to *Tangrolipix*, who took Poſſeſſion of that Empire. In the mean time, *Piſaſirus Caliph* of *Syria* endeavoured in vain to ſurprize the Town of *Edeſſa*. He pretended to ſend Preſents to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and under that Pretence ſtuff'd a thouſand Men in Panniers, carried by five hundred Camels, who went directly to that City. But the Governour underſtood the Stratagem, and ſo cut all their Throats. *Tangrolipix* having made himſelf entirely Maſter of *Perſia*, turned his Arms againſt the *Caliph* of *Syria*; and having vanquiſhed him in ſeveral Battles, killed him at laſt, and conquered alſo that Empire. 'Tis true, there were other *Caliphs* of *Babylon*, but their Authority reached only Matters of Religion. The *Turks*, who uſurped the Sovereign Power, embraced the Religion of *Mahomet*, and granted to the *Caliphs* the Quality of High-Prieſts of the *Law*. When the *Caliph* died, a *Cherif* ſucceeded him, that is, one of thoſe of the Race of *Mahomet*. *Piſaſirus* left a Son named *Elvir*, who fled into *Egypt*, where he reigned for ſome time. *Marmol. de l' Africa liv.* 2.

PISCATOR (*John*) a Proteſtant *German* Divine. He commented upon the *New Teſtament*, and died at *Strasburg* in 1546. Another of this Name was Profeſſor in Divinity, writ much upon the *Bible*, and died at *Herborn*, in the Earldom of *Naſſau*, in 1625.

PISISTRATUS, an *Athenian*, made himſelf Tyrant of his Country. He had been very ſerviceable in the taking of the Iſland of *Salamis*, which good Fortune raiſed his Courage ſo much, that he reſolved to mount higher, although he was of no Illuſtrious Extract. This Deſign took effect. He pretended he had been abuſed, and required a Guard of the *Athenians*, which was granted him. With this Succour he made himſelf Maſter of the Cittadel of *Athens* in the 194th. year of *Rome*. Some time after he was driven out; but he found a way to poſſeſs himſelf of it again in 197, by the Aſſiduities of a Woman named *Phya*, whom he had dreſſed like *Minerva*. But he was expelled a ſecond time, and continued in Baniſhment for eleven years. But having been re-inſtated the third time, he maintained himſelf in the Sovereign Power for eighteen years, and died in the 63d. *Olympiad*, about the 228th. year of *Rome*, leaving two Sons behind him, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who ſucceeded him. *Aulus Gellius* informs us, that *Piſiſtratus* had erected a Publick Library, which *Xerxes* afterwards carried into *Perſia*. *Aulus Gellius, lib.* 6. *&* 17. *Plutarch in Salone. Herodotus*, &c.

PISO (*L. Calpurnius*) ſurnamed *Trugi*, Tribune of the People, a *Roman* Conſul, and afterwards Cenſor, was in eſteem from about the 600 year of *Rome* until 640. during the time he was Tribune of the People under the Conſulſhip of *Cenſorinus* and *Manlius*. In the 605th. year of *Rome* he publiſhed a Law againſt Extortion, entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de pecuniis repetundis*. He was Conſul with *Poſthumius Albinus* in 606, during the ſecond *Punick* War; in 615 with *Popilius Lenas*; in 619 with *Fulvius Flaccus*; and in 621 with *Minutius Scævola*. He was afterwards Cenſor with *Metellus Balearicus*. His Merits raiſed him to theſe Imployments. He was a Lawyer, Orator, and Hiſtorian. *Cicero in Bruto, lib.* 2. *de Offic.* &c.

PISO (*C. Calpurnius*) a *Roman*, was Conſul with M. *Atilius Glabrio*, in the 687 of *Rome*. He was the Author of that Law entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de ambitu*. Another *L Calpurnius Piſo* was Conſul with *Cornelius Lentulus* in 753 of *Rome*, which was that of our Saviour's Nativity.

PISO (*Caius*) Author of the Conſpiracy againſt *Nero*, was of the Family of the *Calpurnians* ſo famous at *Rome*, who furniſhed the Republick with great Men. Having gained the Favour of the People by his Eloquence and Bounty, he attempted to put the Emperor *Nero* to Death, and to uſurp the Throne; but the number of the Conſpirators, among whom there were Senators, Knights, Soldiers, and Women alſo, ruined his Deſigns, for *Milicus*, the Freeman of *Scevinus*, that was one of the Conſpiracy, diſcovered it to the Emperor, who made a ſtrange butchery of all thoſe convicted of it. *Piſo* waited for Death in his own Houſe, when there came in a Company of young Soldiers, ſome of which opened the Veins in his Arms. At his Death he evidenced the Love he had for his Wife in a Diſcourſe full of Flattery which he ſent to *Nero*. *Tacitus Annal.* 15.

PISTOIA, upon the little River *Stella*, a City of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Florence*. It belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*; and is famous for the Defeat of *Catiline*; for the Factions of the *Blacks* and

Whites, of the *Chancellors* and *Panzadices*, and for the Birth of Pope *Clement* IXth. Its Cathedral-Church being that of S. *James*, where the Altar is overlaid with Plates of Silver and with twenty Lamps of the ſame; that of *Humility*, wherein may be ſeen the Statues of *Leo* Xth. and *Clement* VIIIth. that of *Coſma* and *Alexander*; the Palace and other Buildings are very fine and uniform; inſomuch, that the *Italians* call it *Piſtoia la bena ſtrutta*. *Leander Alberti in Deſcr. Ital.*

PISTRES, or PISTES, the Place where King *Charles* the *Bald*, held a Council in 863 or 864, called *Concilium ad Piſtas*. We have four Chapters of it in the laſt Edition of the Councils. Some take *Piſtes* for a Place upon the *Seine*; and others would have it to be *Piſtres* upon the *Andela*, near *Pont de l' Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Dioceſs of *Rhoan*. See the *Geographical Table*, in the Edition of Councils.

PITANE, a Town of *Myſia*, in *Aſia Minor*, towards the *Ægean* Sec. There was another of the ſame Name in *Troas*. And a third in *Laconia*, with a River of the ſame Name. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c.

PITHEAS, a Geographer of *Marſeilles*, lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, in 440 or 45 of *Rome*. He writ a Treatiſe *De Ambitu terræ*, quoted very often by the Ancients, and eſpecially by *Strabo*, who hath diſcovered many Miſtakes in him, as in that of ſaying, That beyond *Thule* there was neither Sea nor Land to be found, but a Body compoſed of thoſe two Elements. *Strabo, lib.* 2, 3, 4, & 7. *Pliny, lib.* 37. *c.* 2. *Voſſius*, &c.

PITHO, *Suada*, *Suadela*, was among the ancient *Greeks* the Goddeſs of Eloquence and Perſuaſion, becauſe that ſhe perſuaded the Minds of her Auditors: Wherefore the Ancients joined to the Image of *Venus* that of *Mercury*, the *Graces* and of the Goddeſs *Pitho*; for to intimate that the Felicity of Marriage, depended in a great meaſure, upon the Agreableneſs and Obligation of Language. *Plutarch*, &c.

PITHOU or PITHEUS *(Peter)* Lord of *Savoyedic*, was Native of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, and very famous for his Learning and conſiderable Imployments. *Turnebus* and *Cujacius* were his Maſters whom he quickly equalled. He was at laſt made Councel to the Parliament of *Paris*, and King *Henry* IIId. made him his Attorny-General in the Chamber of Juſtice which he erected in *Guienne* in 1582. He afterwards laboured with much Zeal for the ſurrendring of *Paris* to King *Henry* IVth. He left it during the great Peſtilence there, and died at *Nogent* upon the *Seine*, *Novemb.* 1. 1596. on the ſame day he was born. We have a great many of his Works publiſhed, and which have juſtly procured him the Name of the *French Varro*, which ſome Writers have given him. *Joſias Mercerus* has writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of the Book concerning the Cuſtoms of *Troyes*, which is a Piece of *Pithou*'s compoſing. He had a Brother called *Francis Pithou*, that was Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris* alſo, and one of the Learnedeſt Men of his time. It was he who found the Manuſcript of the *Fables* of *Phædrus* which he ſent to his Brother, and who firſt publiſhed them. He died about 1621.

PITISCUS *(Bartholomew)* a Proteſtant Miniſter, born in *Sileſia*, *Auguſt* 24th. 1561. He was well skilled in the Sciences, and eſpecially the Mathematicks. His *Treatiſe of Triangles* was much eſteemed by *Tycho Brahe*. He writ ſeveral other Things; and died *July* 2d. 1613. aged 52.

PITSEUS or PITTS, an *Engliſhman*, born at *Southhampton*, Son of *Henry Pitts*, and *Elizabeth Sanders*, Siſter to Dr. *Sanders*, who wrote ſo many Tracts. *Pitts* ſtudied a great while in *England*, and afterwards travel'd into *France*, where, after a years ſtay at *Rheims*, he renounc'd the Church of *England*; upon which he went to *Rome*, and ſtudied Philoſophy there ſeven years, where he likewiſe was made Prieſt. Upon his Return into *France* he was made Prebendary, and afterwards Dean of *Verdun*, and Confeſſor to *Antonietta*, Daughter of *Charles* IId Duke of *Lorrain*. He died in 1616, and wrote *De Illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus. De Beatitudine. De Legibus. De Peregrinatione*, &c.

PITTACUS, one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, was Native of *Mitylene*, a City in the Iſle of *Lesbos*. On ſeveral Occaſions he gave Proofs of his Wiſdom and Knowledge. When the Inhabitants of *Mitylene* had War with the *Athenians*, *Pittacus* had the Command of the Army, who, that he might not hazard the Blood of his Fellow-Citizens, offered to fight ſingly with *Phrynon*, who was the General of his Enemies, and who had often won the Victory at the *Olympick Games*. The Challenge was accepted, and *Pittacus* caught him in a Net which he had hid under his Shield, and ſo overcame him. Afterwards the *Mitylenians* who had a great deal of Reſpect for *Pittacus* gave him the Soverignty of their City, which he accepted for ſome time, but at laſt reſigned it. He compoſed ſix hundred Verſes containing the Laws which he left, and died aged 70, in the 52d. *Olympiad*, and 184 of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius in his Life. Strabo, lib.* 14. *Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PIVRI, or PLEVRA, a City of the *Griſons*, which was deſtroy'd in the beginning of 1618, by the Fall of a Mountain. There were in it eight Religious Houſes for Men and Women. It's ſaid there was but one Man that eſcaped this Misfortune. He was very far from the City, and yet he had his Legs bruiſed by the Violence of an impetuous Wind which daſhed him againſt the Rocks. It's obſerved alſo that this Mountain bellowed like a Bull the day before it fell; the Wind or ſome ſubterraneous Fires cauſing that extraordinary Noiſe. Now it's become a little Lake, which the Waters of the River of *Atera* form in the Rubbiſh of that fallen Mountain. In this City they made ſome Earthen Kettles or Pots which were much valued in *Italy*, becauſe they threw out any Poiſon which was put into them. *Dan. Hemerit. Helv. Deſcript.*

PIUS I. of that Name, born at *Aquileia*, ſucceeded Pope *Hyginus*, on the 15th. of *January* in 156. Ancient Authors do not agree as to this immediate Succeſſion, becauſe S. *Auguſtin* and *Optatus* ſay, That *Anicetus* was choſen after *Hyginus*; and that *Pius* ſucceeded the former. But *Irenæus*, who lived in that time, *Tertullian*, *Euſebius*, *Epiphanius*, and all the *Greeks* of the ſucceeding Ages, put *Pius* before *Anicetus*. However it be, he ordered the Celebration of *Eaſter*, the *Sunday* after the 14th. day of *March*, according to the Lunar Month. This Pope had the Honour to die a Martyr for *Chriſt*, *July* 11th. 165. after he had governed the Church nine years, five months, and twenty ſix days. *Platina* adds, That he ordained, that every Convert from the *Cerinthian* Hereſie ſhould, at his Reception into the Church, be baptiz'd, and appointed a Puniſhment upon thoſe who were negligent in handling the Body and Blood of Chriſt. If thro' the Prieſts Careleſneſs any of the Cup had fallen upon the Ground, he was to undergo a Penance of forty days; if upon the Altar, three; if on the Altar-cloth, of four days; and ſo proportionably. He wrote againſt the *Montaniſts*, who with their two fanatick Propheteſſes, *Priſcilla* and *Maximilla*, pretended that the Holy Ghoſt inſpir'd them with a Supplemental Revelation of which the Apoſtles knew nothing. *Genebrard lib.* 3. *Chron. Baronius in Annal. Ciaconius*, &c.

PIUS II. called before *Æneas Sylvius Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was born at *Corſignano*, a Town in the Territories of *Sienna*, on the 18th. Day of *October*, 1405. and that he might render the Place illuſtrious, he afterwards erected it into an Epiſcopal City, calling it *Pienza*, according to the Name of *Pius*. *Victoria de Fortiguera*, his Mother being big of him, dreamed ſhe ſhould be brought to Bed of a Mitred Child; as it was then the Cuſtom to degrade the Clerks by placing a Mitre of Paper upon their Heads; ſhe believed *Æneas* would be the Shame and Diſhonour of his Family; but the Conſequence manifeſted the contrary; he was at the Age of ſix and twenty at the Council of *Bale*, Secretary to *Dominico Capranico*, called the Cardinal of *Fermo*, becauſe he was Adminiſtrator of that Church, and afterwards ſerved ſome other Prelates in like manner, and alſo the Cardinal *Albergati*, who ſent him into *Scotland*. After his Return the Council of *Bale* honoured him with the Charges of Referendary, Abbreviator, Chancellor, General Agent, and ſent him ſeveral times to *Strasburg*, *Francfort*, *Conſtance*, *Savoy*, among the *Griſons*, and conferred upon him the Provoſtſhip of the Collegiate Church of S. *Laurence* in *Milan*. In the mean time he publiſhed ſome Work or other; and 'twas then that he compoſed thoſe Pieces which, being too favourable to the Council of *Bale*, and very Diſadvantageous to *Eugenius* IVth. were retracted by himſelf. Afterwards by a Bull, which is in the beginning of the Collection of his Works, he became after this Secretary to the Antipope *Fælix* Vth. and then to the Emperor *Frederick* IIId. who honoured him with the Poetical Crown, and imployed him in divers Embaſſies to *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Bohemia*, and elſewhere. Pope *Eugenius* IVth. whom he had treated ill in his Writings, took Notice of his Parts, and had an Eſteem for him. And *Nicholas* Vth. conferred upon him the Biſhoprick of *Trieſta*, which he quitted ſome time after for that of *Sienna*. The ſame Pope made uſe of him in the Quality of his *Nuncio* in *Auſtria*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, and *Sileſia*. He had good Succeſs in theſe various Imploys, eſpecially in the Diet which he cauſed to be called for the forming of a League againſt the *Turks* at *Ratisbonne* and *Francfort*, where he delivered himſelf with wonderful Eloquence. It's true, That Project had not Effect; but it was not through the Fault of the *Nuncio*. The Death of *Nicholas* Vth. broke all the Meaſures that might have been taken in theſe Diets and that of *Neuſtadt*. *Calixtus* III. who was choſen after *Nicholas*, ſtopped the Biſhop of *Sienna* at *Rome*, who was deſirous to return again to the Empire, and made him Cardinal in 1456. That Pope dying the 6th. of *Auguſt* 1458. the Cardinal of *Sienna* was thirteen days after advanced to his Place, and took upon him the Name of *Pius* IId. Preſently after his Election, which he made known to King *Charles* VIIth. and the Univerſity of *Paris*, he applied himſelf to unite the Chriſtian Princes againſt the *Turks*. He ſummoned for that purpoſe an Aſſembly to meet at *Mantua*, which began *June*

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upon the River *Arno*, 4 miles from the Sea, 14 N. of *Leghorn*, 80 S. W. of *Lucca*, 53 W. of *Florence*, and 170 N. W. of *Rome*. It will not be improper to give an Account here of the Treaty concluded at *Piſa*, in 1664, between Pope *Alexander* VIIth. and *Lewis* XIVth. King of *France*, by the Miniſtry of Monſieur *Raſponi*, the Pope's Plenipotentiary, and Monſieur *Bourlemont*, Plenipotentiary for the French King. This Treaty is couch'd in fifteen Articles, by the Iſt. of which, the Difference betwixt the Pope and Duke of *Parma*, concerning the Territories of *Caſtro* and *Ronſiglione*, is adjuſted. The IId. relates to the Exceptions which the Duke of *Modena*, and the Houſe of *Eſte*, had againſt the Practice of the *Apoſtolique Chamber*. By the IIId. it was agreed, That Cardinal *Chigi* ſhould be ſent Legate into *France*, to make an Acknowledgment to the King in the Words following. *Sir, His Holineſs has been very much troubled at the Unfortunate Accidents which happen'd, and the Grounds of Diſcontent which have thence ariſen to your Majeſty, have given him the moſt ſenſible Diſſatisfaction he could poſſibly receive; aſſuring you, at the ſame time, that it was never his Holineſs's Intention to diſoblige either your Majeſty, or your Ambaſſador the Duke* de Crequi; *it being his Holineſſes deſire, that, for the future, there may be a mutual, friendly, and good Correſpondence between the Courts of* Rome *and* France, *&c.* This Article, and the moſt part of thoſe that follow, were drawn to make Satisfaction for an Affront put upon the Duke *de Crequi*, at *Rome*, in *Auguſt* 1662, by the *Corſican's* of the Pope's Guard, when that Duke was Embaſſador Extraordinary for the French King. By the IVth. Article, The Imperial Cardinal was oblig'd, in Perſon, to lay his Juſtification before the King, in a very humble manner. The Vth. imports, That Cardinal *Maldachini*, who had quitted *Rome* at the King's Inſtance, ſhould be recall'd by the Pope. The VIth. Article, oblig'd Signior *Dom Mario* to declare in Writing upon the Honour of a Gentleman, that he was not concern'd in that which happen'd at *Rome* on the 20th. of *Auguſt*, 1662. By the VIIth. and VIIIth. it was agreed, That when the *French* Embaſſador and Embaſſadreſs ſhould return to *Rome*, the Pope ſhould diſpatch ſome Perſon to meet their Excellencies, and inform 'em, How ſorry his *Holineſs* was, for that which happen'd *Auguſt* 20th. By the IXth. The Pope was to give particular and effectual Inſtructions to his Miniſters to regulate their Behaviour, in converſing with the *French* Embaſſador, and to give him the Reſpect due to the Repreſentative of ſo great a Prince, and the Eldeſt Son of the Church. The Xth. oblig'd his *Holineſs* to make void and annul all Proceſſes which had been made againſt the Duke *de Ceſarini*, and to make him Reparation for the Damages he had ſuſtain'd By the XIth. All the Orders and Sentences iſſued out, and given upon the Occaſion of the Accident abovemention'd, againſt any Barons of *Rome*, ſhould be revers'd and declar'd void. The XIIth. was, That the whole Nation of the *Corſicans*, ſhould be ever uncapable of ſerving as Soldiers, not only at *Rome*, but alſo in any part of the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. By the XIIIth. A Piramid was to be erected at *Rome* over againſt the Old *Corſican Corps de Gard*, with an Inſcription, containing the Subſtance of the Decree, made againſt the Nation of the *Corſicans*. The XIVth. was, That the King of *France* ſhould put the Pope and Apoſtolick See in Poſſeſſion of *Avignon*, and the County of *Venaiſſin*, and that his *Holineſs* ſhould, on his part, iſſue out all neceſſary Orders and Declarations to ſecure and indemnifie the Inhabitants of *Avignon*, and all the County from receiving any Trouble or Moleſtation upon the Score of the Accident which happen'd in *Auguſt*, 1662. By the XVth. it was concluded, That the Iſt. and XIVth. Articles ſhould be executed immediately after the Pope's Legate had had his Audience at the *French* Court. This Treaty was Sign'd upon *February* 12th. at *Piſa*, by the Plenipotentiaries above-mention'd, in 1664. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

PISASIRUS, the 26th. *Caliph* or Succeſſor, of *Mahomet*, got upon the Throne after the Death of his Father *Coſdar*, who died in 958. *Mahomet* reigned then in *Perſia*, *Daber*, in *Egypt*, and *Abdalla* at *Carvan* in *Barbary*, and ſeveral other *Caliphs* elſewhere. The Empire of the *Arabs* declining becauſe of its Diviſions. It was in this time that the *Turks* came out of *Scythia*, or *Sarmatia*, towards Mount *Caucaſus*, and ſettled a new Empire, which extended it ſelf into *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, by the Ruin of the Empire of the *Arabs* and that of *Conſtantinople*; they entred preſently into *Perſia*, whither *Mahomet* had invited them to his Relief againſt *Piſaſirus*, whom they vanquiſhed under the Command of the brave *Tangrolipix*, their General. After this Victory, *Mahomet* endeavoured to detain them in his Service, and ſeized upon the Paſs of *Araxes*, for to hinder them to return into their own Country, inſomuch that being not ſtrong enough to reſiſt him; they were conſtrained to retire into a Deſart, thence to make Inroads upon the *Arabs* to have wherewith to ſubſiſt. *Mahomet*, deſirous to reduce them, ſent an Army of thirty thouſand Men againſt them; but raſhly engaging of them they were in one night defeated by the *Turks*, who were not above three thouſand. *Tangrolipix* having hereby got a great Booty of Horſes and Arms, lead the *Turks* into the open Country, and compleated an Army of forty thouſand Men of all ſorts, that joined with him, to live by Plunder and Rapine. Finding himſelf thus ſtrong, he marched againſt *Mahomet*, who came to meet him near unto *Albacan* with an Army of above fifty thouſand Men, and an hundred Elephants with Towers upon their Backs. The Battle was bloody; but at laſt *Mahomet* falling from his Horſe as he rode up and down to animate his Men, and being killed with the Fall, his Army ſurrendred themſelves to *Tangrolipix*, who took Poſſeſſion of that Empire. In the mean time, *Piſaſirus Caliph* of *Syria* endeavoured in vain to ſurprize the Town of *Edeſſa*. He pretended to ſend Preſents to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and under that Pretence ſtuff'd a thouſand Men in Panniers, carried by five hundred Camels, who went directly to that City. But the Governour underſtood the Stratagem, and ſo cut all their Throats. *Tangrolipix* having made himſelf entirely Maſter of *Perſia*, turned his Arms againſt the *Caliph* of *Syria*; and having vanquiſhed him in ſeveral Battles, killed him at laſt, and conquered alſo that Empire. 'Tis true, there were other *Caliphs* of *Babylon*, but their Authority reached only Matters of Religion. The *Turks*, who uſurped the Sovereign Power, embraced the Religion of *Mahomet*, and granted to the *Caliphs* the Quality of High-Prieſts of the *Law*. When the *Caliph* died, a *Cherif* ſucceeded him, that is, one of thoſe of the Race of *Mahomet*. *Piſaſirus* left a Son named *Elvir*, who fled into *Egypt*, where he reigned for ſome time. *Marmol. de l' Africa liv.* 2.

PISCATOR (*John*) a Proteſtant *German* Divine. He commented upon the *New Teſtament*, and died at *Strasburg* in 1546. Another of this Name was Profeſſor in Divinity, writ much upon the *Bible*, and died at *Herborn*, in the Earldom of *Naſſau*, in 1625.

PISISTRATUS, an *Athenian*, made himſelf Tyrant of his Country. He had been very ſerviceable in the taking of the Iſland of *Salamis*, which good Fortune raiſed his Courage ſo much, that he reſolved to mount higher, although he was of no Illuſtrious Extract. This Deſign took effect. He pretended he had been abuſed, and required a Guard of the *Athenians*, which was granted him. With this Succour he made himſelf Maſter of the Cittadel of *Athens* in the 194th. year of *Rome*. Some time after he was driven out; but he found a way to poſſeſs himſelf of it again in 197. by the Aſſiduities of a Woman named *Phya*, whom he had dreſſed like *Minerva*. But he was expelled a ſecond time, and continued in Baniſhment for eleven years. But having been re-inſtated the third time, he maintained himſelf in the Sovereign Power for eighteen years, and died in the 63d. *Olympiad*, about the 228th. year of *Rome*, leaving two Sons behind him, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who ſucceeded him. *Aulus Gellius* informs us, that *Piſiſtratus* had erected a Publick Library, which *Xerxes* afterwards carried into *Perſia*. *Aulus Gellius, lib.* 6. *&* 17. *Plutarch in Salone. Herodotus*, &c.

PISO (*L. Calpurnius*) ſurnamed *Trugi*, Tribune of the People, a *Roman* Conſul, and afterwards Cenſor, was in eſteem from about the 600 year of *Rome* until 640. during the time he was Tribune of the People under the Conſulſhip of *Cenſorinus* and *Manlius*. In the 605th. year of *Rome* he publiſhed a Law againſt Extortion, entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de pecuniis repetundis*. He was Conſul with *Poſthumius Albinus* in 606, during the ſecond *Punick* War; in 615 with *Popilius Lenas*; in 619 with *Fulvius Flaccus*; and in 621 with *Minutius Scævola*. He was afterwards Cenſor with *Metellus Balearicus*. His Merits raiſed him to theſe Imployments. He was a Lawyer, Orator, and Hiſtorian. *Cicero in Bruto, lib.* 2. *de Offic.* &c.

PISO (*C. Calpurnius*) a *Roman*, was Conſul with M. *Atilius Glabrio*, in the 687 of *Rome*. He was the Author of that Law entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de ambitu*. Another *L. Calpurnius Piſo* was Conſul with *Cornelius Lentulus* in 753 of *Rome*, which was that of our Saviour's Nativity.

PISO (*Caius*) Author of the Conſpiracy againſt *Nero*, was of the Family of the *Calpurnians* ſo famous at *Rome*, who furniſhed the Republick with great Men. Having gained the Favour of the People by his Eloquence and Bounty, he attempted to put the Emperor *Nero* to Death, and to uſurp the Throne; but the number of the Conſpirators, among whom there were Senators, Knights, Soldiers, and Women alſo, ruined his Deſigns, for *Milicus*, the Freeman of *Scevinus*, that was one of the Conſpiracy, diſcovered it to the Emperor, who made a ſtrange butchery of all thoſe convicted of it. *Piſo* waited for Death in his own Houſe, when there came in a Company of young Soldiers, ſome of which opened the Veins in his Arms. At his Death he evidenced the Love he had for his Wife in a Diſcourſe full of Flattery which he ſent to *Nero*. *Tacitus Annal.* 15.

PISTOIA, upon the little River *Stella*, a City of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Florence*. It belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*; and is famous for the Defeat of *Catiline*; for the Factions of the *Blacks* and

Whites, of the *Chancellors* and *Panzadices*, and for the Birth of Pope *Clement* IXth. Its Cathedral-Church being that of S. *James*, where the Altar is overlaid with Plates of Silver and with twenty Lamps of the ſame; that of *Humility*, wherein may be ſeen the Statues of *Leo* Xth. and *Clement* VIIIth. that of *Coſmo* and *Alexander*; the Palace and other Buildings are very fine and uniform; inſomuch, that the *Italians* call it *Piſtoia la bena ſtrutta*. *Leander Alberti in Deſcr. Ital.*

PISTRES, or **PISTES**, the Place where King *Charles* the *Bald*, held a Council in 863 or 864, called *Concilium ad Piſtas*. We have four Chapters of it in the laſt Edition of the Councils. Some take *Piſtes* for a Place upon the *Seine*; and others would have it to be *Piſtres* upon the *Andela*, near *Pont de l' Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Dioceſs of *Rhoan*. See the *Geographical Table*, in the Edition of Councils.

PITANE, a Town of *Myſia*, in *Aſia Minor*, towards the *Ægean* See. There was another of the ſame Name in *Troas*. And a third in *Laconia*, with a River of the ſame Name. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c.

PITHEAS, a Geographer of *Marſeilles*, lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, in 440 or 45 of *Rome*. He writ a Treatiſe *De Ambitu terræ*, quoted very often by the Ancients, and eſpecially by *Strabo*, who hath diſcovered many Miſtakes in him, as in that of ſaying, That beyond *Thule* there was neither Sea nor Land to be found, but a Body compoſed of thoſe two Elements. *Strabo*, *lib.* 2, 3, 4, & 7. *Pliny*, *lib.* 37. *c.* 2. *Voſſius*, &c.

PITHO, *Suada*, *Suadela*, was among the ancient *Greeks* the Goddeſs of Eloquence and Perſuaſion, becauſe that ſhe perſuaded the Minds of her Auditors: Wherefore the Ancients joined to the Image of *Venus* that of *Mercury*, the *Graces* and of the Goddeſs *Pitho*; for to intimate that the Felicity of Marriage, depended in a great meaſure, upon the Agreeableneſs and Obligation of Language. *Plutarch*, &c.

PITHOU or **PITHEUS** (*Peter*) Lord of *Savoyedic*, was Native of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, and very famous for his Learning and conſiderable Imployments. *Turnebus* and *Cujacius* were his Maſters whom he quickly equalled. He was at laſt made Councel to the Parliament of *Paris*, and King *Henry* IIId. made him his Attorny-General in the Chamber of Juſtice which he erected in *Guienne* in 1582. He afterwards laboured with much Zeal for the ſurrendring of *Paris* to King *Henry* IVth. He left it during the great Peſtilence there, and died at *Nogent* upon the *Seine*, *Novemb.* 1. 1596. on the ſame day he was born. We have a great many of his Works publiſhed, and which have juſtly procured him the Name of the *French Varro*, which ſome Writers have given him. *Joſias Mercerus* has writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of the Book concerning the Cuſtoms of *Troyes*, which is a Piece of *Pithou*'s compoſing. He had a Brother called *Francis Pithou*, that was Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris* alſo, and one of the Learnedeſt Men of his time. It was he who found the Manuſcript of the *Fables* of *Phædrus* which he ſent to his Brother, and who firſt publiſhed them. He died about 1621.

PITISCUS (*Bartholomew*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, born in *Sileſia*, *Auguſt* 24th. 1561. He was well skilled in the Sciences, and eſpecially the Mathematicks. His *Treatiſe of Triangles* was much eſteemed by *Tycho Brahe*. He writ ſeveral other Things; and died *July* 2d. 1613. aged 52.

PITSEUS or **PITTS**, an *Engliſhman*, born at *Southhampton*, Son of *Henry Pitts*, and *Elizabeth Sanders*, Siſter to Dr. *Sanders*, who wrote ſo many Tracts. *Pitts* ſtudied a great while in *England*, and afterwards travel'd into *France*, where, after a years ſtay at *Rheims*, he renounc'd the Church of *England*; upon which he went to *Rome*, and ſtudied Philoſophy there ſeven years, where he likewiſe was made Prieſt. Upon his Return into *France* he was made Prebendary, and afterwards Dean of *Verdun*, and Confeſſor to *Antonietta*, Daughter of *Charles* IId Duke of *Lorrain*. He died in 1616, and wrote *De Illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus. De Beatitudine. De Legibus. De Peregrinatione*, &c.

PITTACUS, one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, was Native of *Mitylene*, a City in the Iſle of *Lesbos*. On ſeveral Occaſions he gave Proofs of his Wiſdom and Knowledge. When the Inhabitants of *Mitylene* had War with the *Athenians*, *Pittacus* had the Command of the Army, who, that he might not hazard the Blood of his Fellow-Citizens, offered to fight ſingly with *Phrynon*, who was the General of his Enemies, and who had often won the Victory at the *Olympick Games*. The Challenge was accepted, and *Pittacus* caught him in a Net which he had hid under his Shield, and ſo overcame him. Afterwards the *Mitylenians* who had a great deal of Reſpect for *Pittacus* gave him the Soverignty of their City, which he accepted for ſome time, but at laſt reſigned it. He compoſed ſix hundred Verſes containing the Laws which he left, and died aged 70, in the 52d. *Olympiad*, and 184 of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius in his Life.* *Strabo*, *lib.* 14. *Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PIVRI, or **PLEVRA**, a City of the *Griſons*, which was deſtroy'd in the beginning of 1618, by the Fall of a Mountain. There were in it eight Religious Houſes for Men and Women. It's ſaid there was but one Man that eſcaped this Misfortune. He was very far from the City, and yet he had his Legs bruiſed by the Violence of an impetuous Wind which daſhed him againſt the Rocks. It's obſerved alſo that this Mountain bellowed like a Bull the day before it fell; the Wind or ſome ſubterraneous Fires cauſing that extraordinary Noiſe. Now it's become a little Lake, which the Waters of the River of *Atera* form in the Rubbiſh of that fallen Mountain. In this City they made ſome Earthen Kettles or Pots which were much valued in *Italy*, becauſe they threw out any Poiſon which was put into them. *Dan. Hemerit. Helv. Deſcript.*

PIUS I. of that Name, born at *Aquileia*, ſucceeded Pope *Hyginus*, on the 15th. of *January* in 156. Ancient Authors do not agree as to this immediate Succeſſion, becauſe S. *Auguſtin* and *Optatus* ſay, That *Anicetus* was choſen after *Hyginus*; and that *Pius* ſucceeded the former. But *Irenæus*, who lived in that time, *Tertullian*, *Euſebius*, *Epiphanius*, and all the *Greeks* of the ſucceeding Ages, put *Pius* before *Anicetus*. However it be, he ordered the Celebration of *Eaſter*, the *Sunday* after the 14th. day of *March*, according to the Lunar Month. This Pope had the Honour to die a Martyr for *Chriſt*, *July* 11th. 165. after he had governed the Church nine years, five months, and twenty ſix days. *Platina* adds, That he ordained, that every Convert from the *Cerinthian* Hereſie ſhould, at his Reception into the Church, be baptiz'd, and appointed a Puniſhment upon thoſe who were negligent in handling the Body and Blood of Chriſt. If thro' the Prieſts Careleſneſs any of the Cup had fallen upon the Ground, he was to undergo a Penance of forty days; if upon the Altar, three; if on the Altar-cloth, of four days; and ſo proportionably. He wrote againſt the *Montaniſts*, who with their two fanatick Propheteſſes, *Priſcilla* and *Maximilla*, pretended that the Holy Ghoſt inſpir'd them with a Supplemental Revelation of which the Apoſtles knew nothing. *Genebrard lib.* 3. *Chron. Baronius in Annal.* *Ciaconius*, &c.

PIUS II. called before *Æneas Sylvius Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was born at *Corſignano*, a Town in the Territories of *Sienna*, on the 18th. Day of *October*, 1405. and that he might render the Place illuſtrious, he afterwards erected it into an Epiſcopal City, calling it *Pienza*, according to the Name of *Pius*. *Victoria de Fortiguera*, his Mother being big of him, dreamed ſhe ſhould be brought to Bed of a Mitred Child; as it was then the Cuſtom to degrade the Clerks by placing a Mitre of Paper upon their Heads; ſhe believed *Æneas* would be the Shame and Diſhonour of his Family; but the Conſequence manifeſted the contrary; he was at the Age of ſix and twenty at the Council of *Bale*, Secretary to *Dominico Capranico*, called the Cardinal of *Fermo*, becauſe he was Adminiſtrator of that Church, and afterwards ſerved ſome other Prelates in like manner, and alſo the Cardinal *Albergati*, who ſent him into *Scotland*. After his Return the Council of *Bale* honoured him with the Charges of Referendary, Abbreviator, Chancellor, General Agent, and ſent him ſeveral times to *Strasburg*, *Francfort*, *Conſtance*, *Savoy*, among the *Griſons*, and conferred upon him the Provoſtſhip of the Collegiate Church of S. *Laurence* in *Milan*. In the mean time he publiſhed ſome Work or other; and 'twas then that he compoſed thoſe Pieces which, being too favourable to the Council of *Bale*, and very Diſadvantageous to *Eugenius* IVth. were retracted by himſelf. Afterwards by a Bull, which is in the beginning of the Collection of his Works, he became after this Secretary to the Antipope *Fælix* Vth. and then to the Emperor *Frederick* IIId. who honoured him with the Poetical Crown, and imployed him in divers Embaſſies to *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Bohemia*, and elſewhere. Pope *Eugenius* IVth. whom he had treated ill in his Writings, took Notice of his Parts, and had an Eſteem for him. And *Nicholas* Vth. conferred upon him the Biſhoprick of *Trieſta*, which he quitted ſome time after for that of *Sienna*. The ſame Pope made uſe of him in the Quality of his *Nuncio* in *Auſtria*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, and *Sileſia*. He had good Succeſs in theſe various Imploys, eſpecially in the Diet which he cauſed to be called for the forming of a League againſt the *Turks* at *Ratisbonne* and *Francfort*, where he delivered himſelf with wonderful Eloquence. It's true, That Project had not Effect; but it was not through the Fault of the *Nuncio*. The Death of *Nicholas* Vth. broke all the Meaſures that might have been taken in theſe Diets and that of *Neuſtadt*. *Calixtus* III. who was choſen after *Nicholas*, ſtopped the Biſhop of *Sienna* at *Rome*, who was deſirous to return again to the Empire, and made him Cardinal in 1456. That Pope dying the 6th. of *Auguſt* 1458. the Cardinal of *Sienna* was thirteen days after advanced to his Place, and took upon him the Name of *Pius* IId. Preſently after his Election, which he made known to King *Charles* VIIth. and the Univerſity of *Paris*, he applied himſelf to unite the Chriſtian Princes againſt the *Turks*. He ſummoned for that purpoſe an Aſſembly to meet at *Mantua*, which began *June* the Iſt. 1459. He had ſome Troops in his State, which he would have led himſelf; but he died at *Ancona*, whither he was come in order to embark, *Auguſt* 14th. 1464. aged 58 years, after he had reigned five years, eleven months, and twenty ſeven days. We have the Works of this Pope in one Volume, printed at *Bale*, in 1571. and his Life in the beginning of it. *Platina* adds, That he was a Perſonage of true Courage, ſingular Prudence, able to manage the moſt important Affairs; that he bore in his aſpect, Severity tempered with Good nature. In a word, he was one of the beſt, as well as the learnedſt Popes that wore the *Tiara* for many Ages before him. He left many Works and witty Sayings behind him. Here follow ſome of the latter, *viz.* That there were three Perſons in the Godhead, not proved to be ſo by Reaſon, but by conſidering who ſaid ſo. That to find out the Motion of the Stars, had more Pleaſure than Profit in it. That God's Friends enjoyed both this Life and that to come. That without Vertue, there was no true Joy. That as a covetous Man is never ſatisfied with Money, ſo a learned Man ſhould not be with Knowledge. That common Men ſhould eſteem Learning as Silver, Noblemen as Gold, and Princes as Jewels. That good Phyſicians did not ſeek the Money, but the Health of the Party diſeaſed. That thoſe Laws are Sacred which reſtrain Licentiouſneſs. That the Laws had-power over the Commonalty, but were feeble to the Greater Ones. That great Controverſies are decided by the Sword, not by Laws. A Citizen ſhould look upon his Family as ſubject to the City, the City to his Country, his Country to the World, and the World to God. That the chief place with Kings was ſlippery. That as all Rivers run into the Sea, ſo do all Vices into the Court. That the Tongue of a Sycophant was a King's greateſt Plague. That a Prince who would truſt no body was good for nothing; and he that believed every body was no better. That it's neceſſary that he who governs many, ſhould himſelf be rul'd by many. He ſaid thoſe that went to Law were the Birds, the Court the Field, the Judge the Net, and the Lawyers the Fowlers. That Men ought to be preſented to Dignities, not Dignities to Men. That ill Phyſicians kill'd the Body, and ignorant Prieſts the Soul. That a wandring Monk was the Devil's Bond-ſlave. That there was great reaſon for prohibiting Prieſts to marry, but greater for allowing it again. That no Treaſure was preferrable to a faithful Friend. That he cheriſhes an Enemy who pardons his Son too often. That a covetous Man never pleaſes any body, but by his Death. That Mens faults are concealed by Liberality, and diſcovered by Avarice. That it was a ſlaviſh Vice to tell Lyes. That a Man ought to take as much Wine as would raiſe, and not overwhelm his Soul. That Luſt did ſully and ſtain every Age of Man, but quite extinguiſh Old Age. That a Noble Death was to be preferred to a diſhonourable Life in the Opinion of all Philoſophers. *John Anthony Campenus, John Aretin, Trithemius, Bellarmin, Genebrard, &c.*

PIUS III. called before *Francis Todeſchini*, was Siſter's-Son to *Pius* II. who permitted him to take upon him the Name of *Piccolomini*. He made him Archbiſhop of *Sienna* and a Cardinal. He had ſeveral Imploys till the Death of *Alexander* VIth. when he was choſen Pope on the 22d. of *September*, in 1503. But he enjoyed not long the Papal Chair, dying of a Wound he had in his Leg, and with ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, the 18th of *October*, in the ſame Year, 26 Days after his Election, and ten after his being Crowned. It being generally imagin'd, that by Suggeſtion and Contrivance of *Pandolfo Petuvi*, the Tyrant of *Sienna*, ſome Poiſon was injected into the Wound. *Ciaconius Victorel & Du Cheſne in his Life.*

PIUS IV. a *Milaneſe*, called before *John Angelo Medicis*, or *Mediquin*, was born on *Eaſter*-day, 1499. It's not doubted but the Preferment of the Marquis *de Marignan*, his Brother, contributed much to his, but it was not done ſuddenly. He had the Place of Prothonotary in the time of *Clement* VIIth. and at the ſame time he inſinuated himſelf into the favour of the Cardinal *Farneſe*, who having been raiſed to the Popedom by the Name of *Paul* III. made uſe of him in divers Embaſſies, conferred upon him ſeveral Benefices, and created him at laſt Cardinal on the 8th. of *April*, 1549. *Julius* III. named him Legate of the Army againſt the Duke of *Parma*. *Paul* IV. did not treat him ſo kindly; but that hindered him not to be called *The Father of the Poor*, and *Protector of the Muſes*. So that at laſt his Merit raiſed him to the Papal Chair after the ſame *Paul* IV. It was obſerved that a Pigeon that came into the Hall of the Conclave, alighted upon the Chamber of the Cardinal *de Medicis*, which was looked upon as a Preſage of his future Promotion, and he was choſen the Night after *Chriſtmas*-day, 1559. It was noted by ſome as obſervable, that being born on *Eaſter*-day, he ſhould be choſen on *Chriſtmas*-day, and crowned on the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, which are the greateſt Feaſts in the Year. He pardoned the *Romans* who had committed many Diſorders in prejudice to the Memory of his Predeceſſor, and againſt the Inquiſition. But he was not ſo kind and obliging to the Nephews of Pope *Paul* IV. for he cauſed the Cardinal *Caraffa* to be ſtrangled in the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, by the hands of the common Executioner, and cut off the Head of the Prince *de Palliano*, his Brother, in the Priſon of the New Tower. He afterwards continued the Council of *Trent*, which was concluded in 1563, by the means of *Charles*, Nephew to that Pope. He died *December* 9. 1565. in the 67th. of his Age, having reigned as Pope five Years, eleven Months, and fifteen Days. It's affirmed, That the Fear which he had of loſing *Malta*, then beſieged by the *Turks*, contributed to his Death. The Continuator of *Platina* adds, That this Pope's Thoughts were not ſo much taken up with the Council, but being tranſported with a Spirit of Munificence, and Building, he could attend to raiſe and continue his Name by ſumptuous Structures, figuring to himſelf a Model of the ancient *Rome*, as if he intended to have it reſtor'd to its former Glory, he commanded the ancient Monuments to be conſerved, the Streets reſtored, and at his great Expence, the Aqueducts, which brought the Waters from far diſtant Places to the City, to be again repaired. It was he rebuilt the Baths of *Diocleſian*, upon Mount *Quirin*, converting them into a Church and Monaſtery which he perſonally conſecrated, and called them *Sancta Maria Angelorum*. He fortified the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, and repaired the Ruins of the Caſtle of *Civita Vecchia*, and made many other Structures for Convenience and Ornament of the City. Whilſt he was intent upon theſe Affairs, a certain Number of Villains deſigned to have murthered him, and for that purpoſe delivered him a Writing, the Contents whereof was a Perſuaſion to reſign up his Papal Authority into the Hands of ſuch a Perſon whom they ſhould deſcribe to him, for they pretended to have received a Revelation, and ſeen a Viſion, that the Succeſſor to the Pope ſhould be of an Angelical Spirit, elected by the common Conſent of all Chriſtendom, that he ſhould become the Univerſal Monarch, reform the Manners of Mankind, teach them to live up to the Perfection of human Life, and in ſhort, convert all Nations to the Chriſtian Faith. *Acolti*, one of the Gang, having delivered him this Paper, and being about to ſtrike the fatal Blow, his Heart failed him, upon which one of the Aſſaſſinates diſcovering the Conſpiracy, they were all ſeized and executed. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius, Du Cheſne in his Life, Sponde in Annal. Eccl. de Thou, &c.*

PIUS V. whoſe Name before was *Michael Chiſteri*, ſucceeded *Pius* IV. and was choſen on the 7th. of *January*, 1566. He was born at *Boſchi*, or *Boſquu*, a little Town in the Dioceſs of *Tortone*, and in the Dutchy of *Milan*, two or three Leagues from *Alexandria de la Paille*, on the 17th. of *January*, 1504. He was Profeſſor, Preacher, and Superior of the *Jacobin* Monks, afterwards Biſhop of *Sutri*, under *Paul* IV. who created him Cardinal, *March* 15. 1557. and Inquiſitor General of the Faith. He took upon him the Title of *Cardinal Alexandrino*, becauſe he was born in the Territories of *Alexandria*. Pope *Pius* IV. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Mondovi*, and was at laſt ſucceeded by him. Preſently after his Election to the Papacy, he applied himſelf to regulate his Houſe, to adorn the City of *Rome*, to expel lewd Livers out of it, to reform the Clergy, and make the Council of *Trent* to be obſerved. He did all he could againſt the Proteſtants, and the Turks. He ſent his Nuncio's, and acted by them againſt the firſt, and made uſe of his Arms againſt the latter; ſo that having joined them with thoſe of the King of *Spain* and the *Venetians*, they won the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, *October* 7, 1571, the Year before he had created *Coſmo de Medicis* Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, reſettled the *Caraffa*'s in their Eſtates, and aboliſhed the Order of the *Humiliati*. He died *May* 1, 1572, having been Pope 6 Years, 3 Months, and 24 Days. The Continuator of *Platina* adds, That he deſign'd to baniſh all the Courtezans from *Rome*, but being perſwaded by ſome Cardinals to Licenſe ſome to remain, he aſſign'd 'em a corner of the City, forbidding them to paſs through the great Streets, or to frequent any of the Churches except two or three appointed them. Out of his great Zeal againſt Proteſtants, he aſſiſted *Charles* IX. of *France* with an Army of 4400 Foot, and 900 Horſe, and licenſed him to ſell and alienate to the value of 150000 Crowns of yearly Revenue of the Church-Lands of his Kingdom, to carry on the War againſt his Proteſtant Subjects. He conferr'd on *Coſmo de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, the Title of *Great Duke of* Tuſcany, aſſiſted the Emperor with Money, and the *Venetians* with his Gallies againſt the *Turks*. He Excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth*, abſolving her Subjects from their Allegiance, forbidding them all to obey her or own her as their Sovereign, under the Penalty of the ſame Cenſure. *Cambden* obſerves, that the greateſt part of the moderate ſort of Roman Catholicks diſlik'd this Bull, both becauſe it had omitted the uſual Forms of Law, in not being preceded by any Admonition; and likewiſe, becauſe they dreaded the Conſequences of it, as to their own Eaſe and Liberty, being perfectly undiſturb'd before; ſome of them enjoying the private Exerciſe of their *Religion* within their own Houſes, and others Communicating with the Church of *England* without any Scruple of Conſcience: And many of theſe Roman Catholicks continu'd firm in their Obedience to the Queen, after the Publication of the Bull, having the Practice of Neighbouring Princes of their own Communion, (who took no Notice of the Cenſure, but kept on their uſual Correſpondence with the Queen) for their Example. Sir *Paul Ricaut* obſerves, That when this Pope Excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth*, he gave away her Crown to *Mary* Queen of Scots; and perſuaded *Philip* King of *Spain* to ſeize on the Effects of the Engliſh Merchants at *Antwerp*, and other Parts of the *Low-Countries*, and to aſſiſt the Roman Catholicks of *England* in any Attempts they ſhould be concern'd in againſt the Queen Thus we ſee, *ſays the Author above-mention'd*, how far a miſtaken Zeal may Tranſport good Men; which, tho' at the laſt Great Day it may plead for a Mitigation of the Crime, yet it can never come up to a full Juſtification. *Cambd. Eliz. Sir Paul Ricaut's continuat. of Platin. Du Cheſne Papirius Maſſon.Thomas Monrit, &c.*

PIZARRO *(Francis)* a *Spaniard*; who diſcovered and conquer'd *Peru*. Its affirm'd, that he was a Baſtard-child, left by his Mother at a Church-door, and, that afterwards having been acknowledged by Captain *Gonzalo Pizarro* for his Son, he kept his Swine in the Village of *Truxilla*; but happening to loſe one, and not daring to return to his Father, he fled to *Seville*, and from thence into the *Indies*; *Diego Almagro*, who join'd with him, bore the name of the Village he was born in, and was of ſo mean an Extract, that it could never be known who was his Father. *Sandoval* ſays pleaſantly, That he was own'd for a Prieſt, tho' he could neither write nor read; however it was, they entred into *Peru* in 1525, and having exerciſed upon the King *Atabalipa* and his Subjects, thoſe Cruelties that became Barbarians more than Chriſtians, they could not agree about the ſharing of the Booty. *Ferdinand*, *Pizarro*'s Brother, killed *Almagro*, and a Son of *Almagro*'s killed *Francis Pizarro*. *Gonzalo*, who was third Brother to this ſame, reveng'd his death, and became very inſolent in the Country, whither the Emperor *Charles* V. ſent the Lawyer *Peter Gaſca* about 1546. *Mariana l.* 26. *Thuanus l.* 1. *Sandoval*, the Life of *Charles* V. *&c.*

PLACENTIA, *Piacenza*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy* belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, with the Title of a Dutchy and Biſhoprick under *Bolonia*. It's ſituated in a fruitful Plain within an hundred paces of the *Po*, and the Beauty of its Squares, Streets, Fountains, Edifices, Sacred and Secular, have perhaps cauſed it to merit the name it bears. This City is near five miles in circumference, and has above twenty thouſand Inhabitants. It's very Ancient, and was formerly a *Roman* Colony. *Amilcar* took it and burnt it; *Celius* afterwards, who maintain'd there the Siege againſt *Cinna* and *Marius*, not being able to prevent its being taken, and unwilling to fall into his Enemies hands, deſired *Petronius*, his Friend, to thruſt him through with his ſword, which he did, and executed afterwards the ſame thing upon him himſelf. The Princes of *Parma* of the Houſe of *Farneſe* are Maſters of it now, and have made it one of the ſtrongeſt places in *Italy*. It hath given Birth to ſome great Men, and was the Country of Pope *Gregory* X. Its Territories called *Ill ducato de Piacenza*, or *il Piacentino*, is conſiderable for its Towns, Pits of Salt-Water, and for ſome Copper and Iron Mines. *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, *Livy*, &c. cited by *Leander Alberti in deſc. Ital.* Pope *Urban* II. aſſembled in 1094 or 95 a Council at *Plaiſance* on the 4th of *March*, which happen'd to be the *Sunday* after *Mid-lent*. *Praxedus*, whom the Emperor *Henry* III. had rejected, made his complaints there; where was alſo debated the matter between *Philip* I. King of *France*, and *Bertrade*; methods to be taken to ſend Succors to *Alexis Comnenus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, diſtreſs'd by the *Saracens*, and things relating to Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. *Bertol* ſpeaks alſo of ſeveral Canons made there. *Innocent*, at his return into *France*, celebrated a Council there in 1132, wherein the Antipope *Anacletus* was excommunicated.

PLACENTIA, a City of *Spain* in old *Caſtile*, a Biſhop's See under *Toledo*. It's ſituated a mong the Mountains on a riſing Ground with a ſtrong Caſtle.

PLACENTIA, *Plaiſance*, a City of *France* in *Armagnac*; there is another of the ſame name in *Rovergne*; as alſo a Fortreſs in *New France* in North *America*.

PLACENTIA, a City of *Portugal*, in *Eſtrema-Dura*, built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Deobriga*, in a very fruitful Plain.

PLACENTIUS (*Johanes Leo*) a *Dominican* Monk born at S. *Trudon*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age in 1536. He compoſed an Hiſtory of the Biſhops of *Tongres*, *Maeſtricht* and *Liege*, taken out of fabulous Memoirs, and ſeveral Poems; among the reſt, one called *De Porcorum pugna*, all the words whereof begin with the Letter P, the firſt Verſe thus;

Plaudite porcelli porcorum pigra propago.

He imitated herein one called *Hucbaldus* a *Benedictine* Monk, who lived in the time of *Charles the Bald*, and who preſented that Prince with a Poem beginning every word with the Letter C. *Jerom Willaus* printed theſe two Poems at *Louvain*.

PLACIADES (*Fulgentius*) liv'd in the Sixth Century. 'Tis ſaid, He was Biſhop of *Carthage*. He wrote Three Books of *Mythology*, Dedicated to a Prieſt, call'd *Catus*. They were Printed by *Comelin*, in 1599, together with *Hyginus*, *Julius Firmicus*, *Maternus*, and *Albericus Philoſophus*, and other Mythologiſts. They were likewiſe Printed at *Augsburg*, with *Locherius*'s Notes.

PLACIDIA, was Daughter to the Emperor *Valentinian* III. and *Eudoxia*, who, that ſhe might be reveng'd on *Maximus*, invited *Genſerick* King of the *Vandals* to *Rome*, and that barbarous Prince carried her away in the year 455, together with the young *Eudoxia*, whom he married to his Son *Hunerick*, but *Placidia* was ſent back to *Conſtantinople*, and married there to the Senator *Anicius Olibrius*.

PLACIDIA (*Galla*) Daughter to *Theodoſius the Great* and Siſter to *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. She lived with the latter, Emperor of the Weſt, and when *Rome* was taken by *Alaricus* in 409, ſhe became that Prince's Captive according to *Oroſius*: Others affirm that ſhe was taken by *Athaulfus* his Succeſſor, who married her ſoon after. She knew ſo well, by the ſweetneſs of her Temper, how to manage her Husband's Mind, that ſhe diverted him from his purpoſe to deſtroy *Rome*; and, in ſhort, *Athaulfus* quitted *Italy*, and having been kill'd in 415, *Placidia* was ſent back to *Honorius*, who remarried her to *Conſtantius*, a Conſul and *Patrician* in 417. She quickly loſt this ſecond Husband whom her Brother had made his Aſſociate in the Empire in 421. She afterwards concern'd her ſelf for nothing more than to Educate her Son *Valentinian* III. She was a Princeſs of great Wit and Piety whoſe life was ſpent in various Misfortunes, and eſpecially during the minority of her Son. She died about 449, and was buried at *Ravenna*. A Medal of hers which remains, repreſents her bearing the name of Jeſus Chriſt upon her right Arm, with a Crown which is reached to him from Heaven. *Oroſius. Iſidorus in Chron. Olympiodorus apud Phot.*

PLANCUS (*Lucius Munatius*) of a very Ancient Family in *Rome*. It's believ'd that he built, or at leaſt repair'd the City of *Lyons*, being Proconſul in *Gaul* in the 711 of *Rome*. He was the year following Conſul with *M. Æmilius Lepidus*. *Plutarch in vita Annib.* &c.

PLANETS, are wandring Stars which have their proper motion from Weſt to Eaſt, and do not keep the ſame diſtance between one another as the fixed Stars do in the Firmament. Theſe Planets have each of them their *Orb*, that is, a Circle wherein they make their revolution. They are ſeven in number, to wit, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*. Later Aſtronomers have diſcovered nine other ſmall Celeſtial Bodies, which they reckon among the number of Planets, and call their *Guards*, becauſe they reſemble Officers that accompany and follow them. There are five of them that move about *Saturn* and four about *Jupiter*. *Jupiter*'s neareſt *Satelles* is of great uſe in the fixing of Longitudes, by obſerving when 'tis Eclips'd by the Shadow of *Jupiter*. It is likewiſe obſerv'd that *Saturn* has a large Ring about it, which does not touch the Star, but ſurrounds it in a manner, like the Horizon of a Globe. Of the ſeven Planets there is none but the *Sun* that is light of it ſelf, the other ſix borrow their light from it. The *Sun* is alſo the only one of the Planets that glitters like the fixed Stars; its colour appears yellow; *Saturn* is pale, and of a leaden colour; *Jupiter* inclining to azure; *Mars*, red; *Venus*, ſhining; *Mercury* ſparkling; and the *Moon*, white. The Sun, according to the Calculation of Aſtronomers is an hundred ſixty ſix times as big as the Earth; *Saturn* fourſcore and eleven times; *Jupiter* fourſcore and fifteen; *Mars* a little leſs, or, according to others, a little bigger than the Earth: *Venus* is about the bigneſs of the thirty eighth part of the Earth; *Mercury* is about two thouſand times leſs than the Earth; and the *Moon* forty times. Some of our Moderns relying upon Obſervations made with Teleſcopes, have repreſented the Sun as having a great many Mountains which ſeem'd to vomit out Fire; but theſe Appearances are the effect of the Refractions which make it appear to us ſo, when 'tis near the Horizon; for when 'tis higher and free from Vapours it appears round, having almoſt no inequality. *Jupiter* is accompanied with four Guards or little Stars, whereof the greateſt makes its circuit in about ſeventeen days. The curious have alſo obſerved in *Jupiter* three Bands or Girdles, and two Spots or Blemiſhes. *Mars* appears ſometimes Creſcent-wiſe, as if it imitated the different *Phaſes* of the *Moon*, according to the various ſituation of it in reſpect of the *Sun* and our Eye-ſight, wherein are alſo obſerved two Spots. *Venus* has the ſame appearance as *Mars*, according to its various ſituation. *Mercury* is hard to be obſerv'd, for that it is much leſs than the Earth, and is not far diſtant from the *Sun*: In the mean time it is obſerv'd by Teleſcopes, That it appears oftentimes in the form of a Creſcent. The *Moon* ſeems to have an Humane Face, but this form does not hold when it is obſerv'd with the Teleſcope, which repreſents its Body only with two inequalities, and the appearances of Mountains and Vallies, and alſo a great many fantaſtical and irregular Figures. Late obſervers diſcovered in it ſome perpendicular Concavity in the form of Pits. The *Moon* has no light of its own, but that is communicated to it by the *Sun*, which enlightens always one half of it, except when 'tis eclipſed and darkened by the ſhadow of the Earth, that interpoſes between it and the *Sun*. Several Aſtronomers ſay, That the *Sun* is diſtant from the Earth eleven hundred thouſand Leagues; *Mercury* an hundred and ſixty ſeven thouſand; the *Moon* thirty five thouſand Leagues; *Venus* ſixty four thouſand; *Mars* twelve hundred thouſand; *Jupiter* eight Millions of Leagues; *Saturn* fourteen millions. Others make another Calculation, and ſay, That from the Center of the Earth to the Orb of the Moon is forty ſeven thouſand two hundred and four Leagues; from the Earth to the *Sun*, one million ſix hundred and four thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven Leagues. As to their Courſes, the *Sun* finiſhes his in one year, or 365 days and 6 hours; the *Moon* in a Month, conſiſting of 29 or 30 days; *Mercury* in ſix Months, or thereabouts; *Venus* in a year and an half; *Mars* in two years; *Jupiter* in twelve years; and *Saturn* in thirty. *Boulanger* of the Sphere. *Bernier*, *Gaſcendus &c.*

PLANTAGENET, a Surname of the Royal Family of *England*, beginning with *Jeffery Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, Father of *Henry* II. and Extinct (in the Male Branch) in *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, who was beheaded by King *Henry* VII. upon Pretence of being in a Conſpiracy with *Perkin Warbeck*. *Speed. Hiſt. Great Brit.*

PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE (*John*) Biſhop of *Lodeve*, and Abbot of S. *Martin de Rurecourt*, in the Dioceſs of *Beauvais*. He was of a Noble Family, and Educated a Calviniſt, but afterwards turn'd Roman Catholick. He had made a conſiderable Progreſs in *Philoſophy*, and the *Belles Lettres*, and afterwards applied himſelf to *Divinity*, and kept an intimate Correſpondence with Monſieur *de Marca*. He died in 1651, and wrote *the Hiſtory of the Biſhops of* Lodeve *Planta vitis, ſeu Theſaurus Synonymicus, Hebraico-Chaldaico-Rabbinicus Florilegium Rabbinicum & Biblicum, &c.*

PLANTIN (*Chriſtopher*) a famous Printer, was a Native of *Tours*, a Scholar and a Linguiſt, and made good uſe of his Acquirements, in ſeveral Prefaces which he himſelf compoſed for thoſe excellent Works he printed. He retir'd to *Antwerp*, and was the firſt that brought Printing into it's true Luſtre. He had an excellent Library, which he left to his Nephew *Balthazar Moret*, and died in 1589. Several Authors ſpeak well of him.

PLANUDES (*Maximus*) a Monk of *Conſtantinople*, liv'd to the Year 1370. He made *a Collection of Epigrams*, in Seven Books, publiſh'd Æſop'*s Fables*, and turn'd Ovid'*s Metamorphoſis* into Greek. He ſeem'd very inclinable to ſubmit to the Authority of the Latin Church; at which, the Emperor being diſpleas'd, put him into Priſon, to oblige him, by Dureſs, to write againſt the Weſtern Communion. *Planudes* undertook the *Argument*, but reaſon'd ſo faintly upon't, that Cardinal *Beſſarion* was ſurpriz'd at the ſlender Performance, which made him believe, that *Planudes*'s Heart and his Hand did not go together. *Raphael. Volaterran. Lib.* 17 *Anthropol. Genebrard in Chron. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. Voſſius de Hiſt. & Poetis Græcis. Joſeph. Scaliger, &c.*

PLAON, or **PLAOUT** (*Peter de*) a Doctor of *Paris*, was in much eſteem in the Fifteenth Age. In 1409 he aſſiſted on behalf of that Univerſity, at the Council of *Piſa*; and in the Thirteenth Seſſion he proved, by very ſolid Reaſons, that the Church was above the Pope. and that *Peter de la Luna*, the Antipope, by the Name of *Bennet* XIII. ought to be deprived of his Popedom; adding, That it was the Sentiments of the Univerſities of *Paris*, *Tholouſe*, *Angers*, and *Orleans*. *Peter de Plaon* was imploy'd in other important Affairs in the time of the Schiſm. *Spond. A. C.* 1049. *N.* 11. *du Puy, Hiſt. du Schiſme.*

La **PLATA**, a City and Province of South *America*, lies in 19 of S. Lat. 180 Leagues from *Cuſco*, or as others ſay, 175, 150. The Country about it yields Wheat, Barly, Grapes, and Fruits in plenty. The Air is temperate, but enclining to cold. *Potoſi* lies in the ſame Latitude 18 Leagues from it to the W. and is yet much colder and barren alſo. It is very populous, and has beſides the Cathedral, ſeveral Monaſteries. The Biſhop's Revenue is 80000 Ducats. The old Kings of *Peru* imploy'd many People in this Dioceſs in digging and refining Silver in a Mountain called *Parco* or *Porco*, from which was fetched that vaſt Treaſure the *Spaniards* found in *Peru* when they conquer'd it: And *Piſaro* began to work theſe Mines again, but the diſcovery of the richer Veins of *Potoſi* put a ſtop to theſe. The *Spaniards* are eſtimated at 800, the *Indians* at 60000; but this is to be underſtood of the Dioceſs, and not of the City. *Laet. p.* 461.

La **PLATA** *Fluvius*, it was firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, ſent for that end by *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*; and he it was that gave it the name of *Rio de la Plata*, in which he ſailed more than ſix ſcore Leagues. *Hackl. T.* 3. *p.* 9. *c.* 7. This River gives name to a vaſt Government or Province bounded to the E. by the *Atlantick* Ocean, to the S. by *Magellanica*, to the W. by *Tucumana* and *Peru*, and to the N. by *Braſilia*, 24 Degrees beyond the Line; Cape *Blank*, the moſt Southern Boundary lies in 32. This includes many great and fruitful Provinces, abounding with Corn, Wine, Sugar-Canes, Cattle encreaſed by its Fertility to a wonder, thirty Mares and ſeven Stone-Horſes having multiplied in forty Years to that degree, that many of them had no Owners. The Governour of this Province is ſubject to the Vice-Roy of *Peru*. They have in it but one Biſhop ſettled at *Buenos Ayres*. The River was firſt diſcovered in the Year 1515. The Finder of it periſhing by the Treachery of the Inhabitants in 1526. *John Cabot* entred it next. In 1527 *Didacus Garcias*, a *Portugeſe*, arriv'd in this River, and found *Cabot* there, for he had ſettled ſome Colonies. In 1535 *Petro Mendoza* was ſent to make a further Diſcovery of this vaſt River, and with him 800 Men, in eleven Ships he built at *Buenos Ayres*, and loſt at firſt many of his Men by Famine. After this there was not much done, till the Year 1540, when *Alvarez Nunnez* fully diſcovered the River, and ſettled many *Spaniſh* Colonies here. *Garcias* and *Cabot* brought from hence the firſt Silver that came from *America* to *Spain*, and for that reaſon it was called *La Plata*. The Mouth is 32 Leagues over, and full of Iſlands. It is ſuppoſed to run 300 Leagues, and receives many Rivers from the *Andes*, and out of *Peru*.

PLATÆÆ, a City of *Bæotia*, famous for the Temple of *Jupiter liberator*. 'Twas near unto this City that *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, Generals of the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, defeated *Mardonius* General of the *Perſians* in the 75th. *Olympiad*, and 275 Years after the building of *Rome*. The *Thebans* in the beginning of the War in the *Morea*, in the 323d. Year of *Rome*, ſurpriz'd *Plataæ*, which was their Ally, and had their Throats cut by the Inhabitants; but they reveng'd themſelves afterwards, and ruin'd it in 381, three Years before the Battle of *Leuctræ*, as *Pauſanias* ſays in his *Bæoticks*. It had formerly ſuffered the ſame Misfortune, having been taken by the *Lacedæmonians*. *Thucydides l.* 2. *Diodorus l.* 2. *Pauſanias in Bæot. &c.*

PLATER (*Fælix*) a Phyſician, born at *Baſil* in 1536. He was in repute in the Univerſity of *Balê*, where he taught a long time, and died there in 1614, aged 78 Years. He left ſeveral Works behind him; as, *De corporis humani fabrica & uſu*; *Obſervationum lib* 3. *de Febribus*; *de Alimentis*; *de Medicamentorum Compoſitione, &c. Melchior Adam in vit. Med. Germ.*

LA PLATIERE, Mareſchal of *France*. Vid. **BOURDILLON.**

PLATINA, of *Cremona*, an Hiſtorian, was born of mean Parents, and came to be raiſed by his merit. He came to *Rome* in the time of the Popedom of *Calixtus* II. and was in requeſt there. The Cardinal *Beſſarion* beſtowed ſome Benefices upon him; but Pope *Paul* II. was not kind to him; for giving too eaſie a credit to the Accuſations made againſt *Platina*, he kept him four Months in Priſon; and that was the reaſon he did not love this Pope. *Sixtus* IV. ſhewed him favour, and entruſted him alſo with the care of the Library in the *Vatican*. He writ the lives of the Popes till *Paul* II. and dedicated the Book to *Sixtus* his Benefactor. He died of the Plague at *Rome*, in 1481, aged 60 Years. *Trithemius*, in his *Hiſtory of Eccleſiaſtical Writers*, gives him this Character. He was (*ſays he*) a Man Learned in all Sciences, an excellent Philoſopher, a celebrated Orator, and very remarkable for his Reſolution and Conſtancy to his Principles. *James de Bergamo in Suppl. Chron. Volaterran Antr. l.* 21. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. l.* 19. *&c.*

PLATO, a Philoſopher, chief of the *Academciks*, was Native of *Athens*, the Son of *Ariſto*, born about the 325 year of *Rome* in the 87th. *Olympiad*. It's ſaid, That he applied himſelf at firſt to Painting, and afterwards became a Poet; but he was tranſported with the love of Philoſophy, and applyed himſelf entirely to it. He was at firſt the Diſciple of *Cratylus* and *Hermogenes*, *Cratylus* follow'd the Opinion of *Hiraclitus*, and *Hermogenes* that of *Parmenides*: Afterwards he apply'd himſelf to *Socrates*; and as he deſired to profit by all the Learned Men of his time, he went to be Inſtructed by *Euclides* at *Megara*, by *Theodorus* the Mathematician at *Cyrene*, and laſtly, by *Philolaus* and *Euritus* both *Pythagoreans* in *Magna Græcia* or *Campagnia*. The ſame deſire of being inſtructed in all good Literature made him take a Voyage to *Egypt*, there to conferr with the *Egyptian* Prieſts, and deſign'd to paſs as far as the *Indies* to ſee the *Gymnoſophiſts*, if the Wars in *Aſia* had not broke his meaſures. I'ts plain, that in *Egypt* he came to attain to the knowledge of the *Jewiſh* Religion; ſo that *Clemens Alexandrinus* in his firſt Book of *Stromata*, approves of the words of *Numenius* the *Pythagorean*, who called *Plato*, the *Athenian Moſes*; and ſeveral of the Fathers have upon this occaſion admir'd the conformity there was in many things between the Doctrine of *Plato* and the *Old Teſtament*

After his return to *Athens*, he taught there in the place called the *Academy* or *Academus*, from which his Diſciples were called *Academicks*, and his Doctrine *Academick* Learning. His Syſtem was compoſed of what was beſt and fineſt out of three moſt excellent Wits of *Greece*; for as for Natural Philoſophy and things that fell under the Senſes he was for following *Heraclitus*. He had reſpect in his Logick, and all that depends upon pure reaſoning, to *Pythagoras*; and for Moral Philoſophy he confin'd himſelf to his Maſter *Socrates*. All his Philoſophy was compris'd in ten Dialogues which he compos'd, where he expreſs'd his own Sentiments in the perſon of *Socrates* and *Timæus*; and thoſe of others in that of *Gorgias* and *Protagoras*. He believed there was but one God, Sovereign Creator of all things; but he allowed of other Deities, as Demons and Heroes. The firſt Fathers of the Church were almoſt all *Platonicks*, and made greater account of the Doctrine of the *Academy*, than of that of all other Philoſophers. *Francis Patricius*, a famous Profeſſor at *Rome* preſented to Pope *Gregory* XIV. a Book of Univerſal Philoſophy, whoſe Preface conſiſted of the praiſes of the Books of *Plato*, and the Characters given him by the firſt Fathers of the Church; as, S. *Juſtin*, *Clem-Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, *Cyril*, *Baſil*, *Euſebius*, *Theodoret*, *Arnobius*, *Lactantius*, S. *Auguſtin*, S. *Ambroſe*, and many others. This learned Profeſſor proceeded further upon this Subject in his *Peripatetical Diſcuſſions*, and in a Book intitled, *Ariſtotles Exotericus*, wherein he makes a compariſon between the Opinions of *Plato* and thoſe of *Ariſtotle*; the Parallel whereof ſhews clearly, That *Plato* had Sentiments more conform to Chriſtianity, and that *Ariſtotle* had ſuch Errors as might favour Hereticks. The Parallel he made was thus.

1. *Plato* affirms in ſeveral places, That there was but one God; *Ariſtotle* acknowledges a Firſt Mover, but joined to him 56 other Gods, which gave motion to Celeſtial Bodies; ſo that he made a kind of an Anarchy or Polyarchy, that is, a World without Sovereigns, or governed by many Sovereigns.

2. *Plato* ſays, That God is a moſt ſimple Being; *Ariſtotle* gave him the name of *Animal* ζῶον.

3. *Plato* calls God the *Sovereign Wiſdom*, who knows all things; *Ariſtotle* ſaith, He is ignorant of particular things.

4. According to *Plato*, God created the World, but according to *Ariſtotle*, the World is Eternal, and out of nothing nothing can be made.

5. According to *Plato*, God is above all Being, and all Eſſence; according to *Ariſtotle*, God is a Subſtance.

6. *Plato* ſaith, That God is above all that is Corporeal; *Ariſtotle* would have him confined to the *Primum Mobile*.

7. *Plato* affirms, That God governs the World and all its parts; but *Ariſtotle* maintains, That the World is govern'd by Nature and Chance.

8. *Plato* believed, there were Demons or pure Spirits; *Ariſtotle* ſays nothing of it.

9. According to the Opinion of *Plato*, God created the Soul of Man; according to *Ariſtotle*, The Soul is an Act of the Body; that is to ſay, drawn from Matter.

10. *Plato* ſaith, The Soul is immortal; *Ariſtotle* makes it die with the Body.

11. According to *Plato* Men riſe again after their Death; according to *Ariſtotle*, it's impoſſible, *A privatione ad habitum non fit regreſſus*. You may ſee the reſt in the Works of *Francis Patricia*, quoted before. S. *Auguſtin* in the Seventh Book of his Confeſſions profeſſeth the Books of the Philoſophers were uſefull to him, for to facilitate the underſtanding of ſome Orthodox Truths; and that he had found in ſome of them almoſt all the Beginning of the Goſpel of S. *John*. *Juſtin Martyr*, *Clem. Alexandrinus*, *Euſebius*, and many others, have alſo confeſs'd, That *Plato* had penetrated into the Myſteries of the Trinity. This great Philoſopher died on the 7th day of the Month called by the *Greeks*, *Thargelion*, which anſwers to our *November*, aged 81 years compleat, being the day whereon he was born, in the 108th *Olympiad*, 406 of *Rome*, and about 347 or 48 years before the birth of Jeſus Chriſt. *Diogenes Laertius* in his Life, *l.* 3. *Cicero*. *Seneca*. *Plutarch*. *Juſtin*. *Euſeb*. *Aug*. &c. *Zonaras* ſays, That in 796 in the Reign of *Conſtantine* VI. and his Mother *Irene* an Ancient Sepulchre being opened, a Corps was found ſuppoſed to be *Plato*'s, having a Golden Plate at its Neck, importing, That Chriſt ſhould be born of a Virgin, and that he believed in him; and foretelling the diſcovery of the Corps at that time, which afforded matter of Reflection to S. *Thomas* 2. *qu. art.* 2. *Paul. Diacon.* &c.

PLAUTIAN, Governour of *Rome*, of a mean Extract, rais'd himſelf to a great Fortune under the Reign of the Emperor *Severus*, ſo that he married his Daughter to *Antoninus* the Emperor's Son. *Herodian* ſaith, He was a Man that was cruel and proud, and that 'twas a crime to look him in the Face. He perſecuted the Chriſtians with great fury about the year 203, and in 204. *Severus* cauſed him to be killed in his Palace; whether it was that *Plautian* had conſpired againſt the Princes, or to be rid of a proud and inſolent Man; he took the pretence of that evil deſign for it. He baniſhed his Son and Daughter into the Iſle of *Lipara*, where, after having endured a great deal of miſery, they were put to death by the order of *Caracalla* their Brother-in-law. *Dion*, *Herodian*. *Spartian in Sever*.

PLAUTUS (*Marcus Accius*) an excellent Comick Latin Poet, was of *Sarſina* a City of *Umbria*; he was in great eſteem at *Rome*, where he compoſed the greateſt part of his Plays. It's ſaid of him, That he fell to the way of Merchandizing, and having thereby loſt all he had, he was oblig'd, in order to get a livelihood, to ſerve a Baker and grind in his Mill: but while he was imploy'd in this laborious work, he endeavoured to ſpare ſome hours wherein he applied himſelf to the writing of his Comedies, whereof we have but twenty left, though ſeveral others are attributed to him, which are loſt. S. *Jerom* ſaith, he died in the 146th *Olympiad*, but it's more likely it might be in the 149 and the 570 of *Rome*, under the Conſulſhip of *Publius Claudius Pulcher* and *Lucius Portius Licinius*, as we are informed by *Cicero*, *in Bruto lib.*

PLAWE, a Town in *Germany*, in the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, and Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, ſubject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands by a Lake of the ſame Name, 28 m. S. of *Guſtrow*.

PLAWEN, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, ſituate on the River *Eiſler*, 30 m. N. of *Egra*, 54 S. E. of *Erfurt*, and 68 S. W. of *Dreſden*.

PLAYS, Dedicated to *Apollo*, or *Ludi Apollinares*, of the Riſe of which, *Livy* gives the following Account. There was found among the Writings of a certain Southſayer, call'd *Marcus*, Advice given to the Romans, to inſtitute Solemn Plays, in Honour of *Apollo*, and upon their doing ſo, they were likely to have always the better of their Enemies. This Admonition made an Impreſſion upon the Senate, who order'd the *Decem viri* to inſpect the *Sibyls* Books, and upon their Report, order'd the Plays in Honour of *Apollo* ſhould be managed according to the *Sibyls* Directions. At this Solemnity, there was an Ox and two Goats ſacrific'd, the latter of which had their Horns gilt, and the People appear'd at the Ceremony, with a Crown upon their Heads. *Macrobius* relates, that the firſt time theſe Plays were Celebrated, the Romans receiv'd Advice that the Enemy was marching againſt them, upon which they immediately quitted the Theatre, drew up to the Enemy, and routed them by the Aſſiſtance of *Apollo*, who ſhot from the Sky a Cloud of Arrows upon the Aggreſſors; and this Victory was ſo quickly gain'd, that the Romans had time to return to *Rome* the ſame Day, and finiſh the Remainder of the Solemnity. This happen'd in the 542d. Year of *Rome*. At firſt there was no ſtated time appointed for theſe Plays, but afterwards 'twas fix'd upon the 6th of *July*. *Roſin. Ant. Rom. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 715. As to the manner of Celebrating theſe Roman Plays in General. The Ceremony began, by a Pompous Proceſſion of the Images of the Gods, and the Statues of Eminent and Illuſtrious Perſons. The Roman Ladies making the Tour of the *Circus* in their Coaches, which were ſometimes drawn by Elephants. Theſe Plays or Shews were many of them firſt inſtituted by the Kings of *Rome*, which the Conſuls afterwards continu'd for the Diverſion of the People, and to keep up a warlike Temper in 'em. At firſt, it was the Buſineſs of the *Ædiles* to furniſh out and govern theſe Solemnities; but afterwards the Emperors took care of 'em, and defray'd the Charge. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 5.

PLAYS *Scenick*, or *Stage Plays* repreſented upon the Theatre, whoſe forepart they called *Scene*. There were four ſorts of them, *Tragedy*, *Comedy*, *Satyr* and *Farce*. Theſe Sports were ſeen firſt at *Rome An.* 389, after its building, where appear'd certain Morice-Dancers or Buffoons, who mounted the Stage to divert the people. In courſe of time Poets made it their ſtudy to render their Plays more taking with Men of Senſe. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

PLAYS *Secular*, celebrated at *Rome* at the end of every Century of years, or thereabouts. *Valerius Publicola*, Conſul, inſtituted them at firſt in the year of *Rome* 245; the ſecond were Acted *An.* 305, the 3d 505, the 4th *An.* 608, and the 5th 737, in the time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*; the 6th. *An.* 800, under the Conſulſhip of *Claudius* the Emperor; the 7th *An.* 841, under *Domitian*; the 8th. *An.* 957, under the Emperor *Septimius Severus* and *Antoninus Caracalla*, which was *An.* 204 of the Chriſtian account. We may obſerve, That the Emperor *Claudius* cauſed theſe Sports to be celebrated *An. Rom.* 800, without any regard to the number of years ſpent ſince the Sports celebrated by *Auguſtus*: But only with reſpect to the year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was the laſt of the Eighth Century of this City. So *Philip* the Emperor cauſed magnificent Sports to be made *An.* 1000. of this Foundation, which was the 247th year of Jeſus Chriſt. They celebrated theſe

Plays in Summer, in Harveſt time, and in the ſame Month almoſt that the *Greeks* celebrated their great *Olympick* Games. The Chriſtian Emperors hinder'd their continuation. *Zoſimus l.* 2. M. *Raiſſant* deſcrib'd them in *French* which deſcription, he took from *Meddailes* and from *Zoſimus*, printed at *Paris* in 1684.

PLAYS *Trojan*, Horſe-Racings and Exerciſes which the Youth of *Rome* uſed in the *Cirque*, under the conduct of a Captain whom they called the *Prince of young Men. Aſcanius* the Son of *Æneas* inſtituted theſe Games in *Italy*. Some believed that it was a kind of Tilting and that they fought in Chariots: But the greateſt part of our Authors aſſure us, That this was only an Exerciſe of young Gentlemen, who diſcover'd their Activity in the turnings and Counter marches of the Play. *Virgil Æneid.* 5. *Lazius de Rep. Rom. l.* 10.

PLAYS of the *Capitol*, or *Ludi Capitolini*, inſtituted in honour of *Jupiter*, becauſe he ſaved the Capitol when beſieged by the *Galli Senones An.* 364, after the foundation of *Rome*, *Camillus* having given the *Gauls* Battle, and defeated them, told the Senate how neceſſary a thing it was to offer ſome Thankſgiving to *Jupiter*, and for that end that it was fit to inſtitute ſome Sports, and to call them *Capitoline Sports*. The Senate conſented, and Publiſhed an Order for the Celebration of theſe Sports, eſtabliſhing a College of Men, that ſhould regulate all the Ceremonies belonging to it. *Titus Livius l.* 5. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 18.

PLAYS, or *Capitoline Combats*, another ſort of Solemn Sports of Horſe-Racing, Wreſtling, and ſuch like Exerciſes, inſtituted by *Domitian* the Emperor in the Year after *Rome*'s Foundation 839, and of Jeſus Chriſt's Birth 86; in the honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. Here were Conſorts of Muſick manag'd by excellent Maſters, Rehearſals of Poems, and other Tryals of Wit, by the beſt Poets and Orators of the times, who vied with each other, and ſtrove for the Preference. Thoſe that were at the head of the Victory, had Branches of Palm, and Crowns dreſs'd up with Ribbons; but ſuch as came of only tolerably well, had nothing but Crowns and Palm branches, without any other Ornaments. *Tho. Godwin Antiq. Rom. l.* 2.

PLAYS of *Ceres*: Sports uſed by the *Romans*, in Honour to this Deity, the 12th. of *April*, within the *Circus Maximus*, after having celebrated the *Circenſian Sports*. They held eight Days, during which time, the *Roman* Ladies clad in white, repreſented *Ceres*, in ſearch of her Daughter *Proſerpina* with a Torch. The *Romans* were alſo clad in their white Robes, and attended theſe Ceremonies. There was alſo Horſe-Fighting, in lieu whereof the *Ædiles* afterwards ordered Fencing. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 14.

PLAYS of the *Cirque*, or *Ludi Circenſes*, ſo called, as being Exerciſes and Combats performed within the *Cirque*, or great Ring at *Rome*. They were formerly called *Roman Sports*, becauſe inſtituted by *Romulus*, firſt King of *Rome*. They were alſo called, *The Grand Sports*, becauſe celebrated at vaſt Charges and with magnificent Pomp. The firſt Exerciſe was by Boxing, or with *Ceſtis*, which were Gantlets Plated with Iron, or with Swords, Clubs, Launces, or Javelins. To which were added, Fencing, and fighting with wild Beaſts; but none but Slaves uſed the two laſt Sports. Wreſtling likewiſe was part of this firſt Exerciſe. The ſecond was Racing, which was perform'd in the Race-Ground, call'd *Stadium*, in Chariots. The third was Leaping, either upon level Ground, or from an Aſcent to a Deſcent, or the contrary. The fourth was playing with Quoits, Bows and Javelins, and all other ſorts of fighting at a diſtance. The fifth, Horſe-Racing. The ſixth Chariot-Fighting (See **FACTIONS.**) The ſeventh was Sea-Fighting, wherein was repreſented a Sea-fight upon a great Pool, or River.

PLAYS of *Flora*, inſtituted by the *Romans* in favour of the Goddeſs *Flora* in the 580th year after *Rome* was built. They were celebrated firſt of all on the 28th of *April*; but afterwards the firſt of *May* was made choice of for this Feaſt. Debauched Women appeared here by day ſtark naked upon the Theatre, and ran at night round-about all the City with Links, dancing to the Trumpet, and Acting laſcivious Geſtures, accompanied by immodeſt Songs. *Cato* being one day at the Celebration of theſe Sports, the people durſt not aſk, that the Women ſhould appear naked, which *Cato* perceiving, quitted the Theatre, to leave the people to the liberty of ſeeing them dance according to Cuſtom, and to prevent his ſeeing ſo infamous a Spectacle; which touched the people ſo much, that after great applauſes to teſtifie their eſteem of this action of *Cato*'s, they deſired that nothing ſhould be Acted for the future upon the Stage, but what was honeſt and decent. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 15.

PLAYS or *Funeral Sports* obſerved by the *Romans* in honour of the Dead, and to ſatisfy their Ghoſts. Theſe were Prizes fought by ſeveral Fencers who fought at the Funeral-Piles during the Funerals; and were introduced in lieu of Sacrifices, which were formerly made of the Slaves offered to the Ghoſts. It being thought fitter to condemn them to theſe Combats, the one againſt the other, than to murther them; mollifying the cruelty of this Shew, by the liberty thereby given of defence, and the hope of life given to the Vanquiſhers. It was *Junius Brutus*, firſt Conſul of *Rome*, who firſt invented theſe ſorts of Sports, to honour his Father's Funeral. They uſed Comedies too, with ſuch exceſſive Expences, that *Tiberius* did forbid private perſons to undertake theſe Sports, or any who had not to the value of four hundred thouſand Seſterces. The Emperor *Claudius* order'd, that theſe Funeral Sports ſhould be celebrated yearly, within the *Circus*, and committed to the care of the *Ædiles*; but afterwards abhorr'd the Inhumanity of the thing: But private perſons held the Cuſtom down to the time of *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, who totally aboliſhed it about the year of Chriſt 500. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 24.

PLAYS of *Mars*, Sports which the *Romans* celebrated within the *Cirque* in honour of *Mars*, the 13th of *May*. They were alſo celebrated on the firſt of *Auguſt*, becauſe that was the day on which they dedicated the Temple of *Mars*. In theſe Solemnities they uſed Horſe-Racing, fighting with Beaſts, &c. The Hiſtorians obſerve, That *Germanicus* had kill'd 200 Lions in theſe Sports in the time of *Tiberius* the Emperor. *Roſin. l.* 5. *c.* 16.

PLAYS *Megaleſian*, Sports repreſented upon the Theatre at *Rome* in honour of *Cybele*, Mother to the Gods. The *Roman* Ladies danced before the Altar of this Goddeſs, and there they feaſted too, but frugally, and with modeſty. The Magiſtrates celebrated this Feaſt clad in their Robes of Purple, and the Slaves were not ſuffered to appear during theſe Ceremonies. The *Galli* being *Phrygian* Prieſts, went about the City leaping and dancing, and carried the Image of this Goddeſs. They call'd theſe Plays *Megaleſian*, from the Greek word μεγάλος, which ſignifies *Great*, becauſe they made them in honour of *Cybele* whom the Pagans called *The great Mother of the Gods*, or only *the great Mother*. *Roſin l.* 2. *c.* 13.

PLAYS *Neronian*, Common Combats and Solemn Plays which *Nero* the Emperor inſtituted *An.* 813, after *Rome* was built, which was *An. Chriſt.* 60, to be celebrated every five years; but this Emperor not being able to wait the expiration of five years, renewed theſe Sports in 816 of *Rome*, and the 63d of Chriſt. *Tacit. l.* 14 & 17.

PLAYS *Plebeian*, celebrated by the *Romans* in memory of the Peace which they made with the Senators, after having re-enter'd the City upon their return from the Mountain *Aventin*, whither they retir'd thence. Others ſay, That this was upon the firſt Reconciliation after their return from the holy Mount *An.* 261, after the Foundation of *Rome*. Others would have it, That theſe Sports were inſtituted in teſtimony of Publick Rejoycings, That the Kings were driven out of *Rome An.* 245, and that the people from thence dated their liberty; They made 'em within the *Cirque* three days together, and began the ſixteenth of *October*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 20.

PLAYS *Pyrrique*, Military Exerciſes, invented by *Pyrrhus*, Son of *Achilles*, or by one *Pyrritus*, of the City of *Cydon*, within the Iſle of *Creet*. The young Soldiers armed with nothing but Swords and Bucklers made of Box-tree, took ſeveral Turns in dancing, and made divers Motions, which repreſented the different Charges of Battalions. They likewiſe ſhewed by their Geſtures all the full Duties of Soldiers in War, how an Enemy ought to be attack'd, a Sword managed in Combat, a Dart thrown, and an Arrow ſhot. In the mean while, the Muſick animated the Soldiers, and cheer'd the Spectators by their Flutes. He, who preſided at theſe Sports, was a Perſon of Authority, who had power to chaſtiſe thoſe who failed in their Duty. Sometimes the *Pyrriques* were in two Parties, the one of Men, and the other of Women, as is to be ſeen by this ancient Epigram;

In ſpatio Veneris ſimulantur prælia Martis,
Cum ſeſe adverſum ſexus uterque venit.
Fæmineam manibus nam confert Pyrrhica Claſſem,
Et velut in morem Militis arma movet:
Quæ tamen haud ullo Chalybis ſunt tecta rigore,
Sed ſolum reddunt buxea tela ſonum.

The young Lords and Children of Noblemen alſo did often divert themſelves at theſe Sports, which were called *Caſtrenſes*, becauſe often celebrated in the Camp or Fields, for the Exerciſe and Divertiſement of Soldiers. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.* 25. *Dempſter in Chron. Salmaſius.*

PLAYS *Pythian*, Publick Sports, inſtituted in Honour of *Apollo*, ſirnamed *Pythius*, becauſe he killed the Serpent *Python*. The Exerciſes were Running and Flinging the Quoit, Boxing and fighting at Sharps. Such as won the Prize, were crowned with Lawrels, and had ſome Fruit given them, which had been ſacrific'd before in the Temple to *Apollo*. *Ovid* ſays, That Oaken Branches were the firſt Crowns preſented to the Vanquiſhers; and *Pindar* tells ius, That after Lawrel Crowns, they came to give thoſe of Gold. Theſe Sports were celebrated in ſeveral Places; but thoſe of *Delphos* were the moſt ſolemn. It is ſaid, That *Apollo* himſelf inſtituted theſe Games ſeven Days after he killed the Serpent *Python*. *Peter Faber in Agoniſtic.*

PLAYS *Roman*, Ancient Sports celebrated by the *Romans* in honour of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*. They alſo called them *the Great Sports*, by reaſon of the great Pomp wherewith they were celebrated; or elſe becauſe they were in honour of the greateſt Gods. They were firſt celebrated in the *Cirque*, and afterwards on the Theatre, and therefore called *Ludi Circenſes*, and ſometimes *Scenick Plays*. They held three Days, and ſometimes longer. Vid. CIRCENSES. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l. 5. c. 19.*

PLECTRUDA, the Wife of *Pepin*, ſirnamed *the Fat*, or *Heriſtel*, *Mayor of the Palace*: She was a Woman of great Wit and Courage; after the death of her Husband, which happened in 714, ſhe govern'd the Kingdom in the Name of *Thibaut* her Grandſon; and fearing the Valour and Reſolution of *Charles Martel*, whom *Pepin* had by another Wife named *Alpaida*, ſhe cauſed him to be ſeized at *Cologne*; but the *French*, being uneaſie under the Government of a Woman, oppoſed her Party, choſe *Ragenfroy* Mayor of the Palace, and enter'd into an Alliance with *Radbod* Duke of *Friezland*. In the mean time, *Charles Martel* happily eſcaped out of Priſon, which nettled *Plectruda* moſt of any thing. It's not known in what Year ſhe died in, but ſhe was buried in the Church of *Notredame*, at *Cologne*. Some Authors will have her to be the Daughter of *Grimauld*, Duke of *Bavaria*. *Gregory de Tours in app. c.* 104 & 105. *Adovien. in Chron. Haymo du Tillet, &c.*

PLEIADES, a name which the Poets have given to ſeven Stars upon the Breaſt of the Sign *Taurus*, whom they have feigned to be the Daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*. They ſay that *Jupiter* placed them in the Heavens; their Names were *Alcione*, *Celeno*, *Electra*, *Maia*, *Aſterope*, *Merope*, and *Taigeta*. The Name of *Pleiades* was alſo given to ſeven Illuſtrious *Greek* Poets in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, who were *Theocritus*, *Callimachus*, *Lycophron*, *Nicander*, *Apollonius* of *Rhodes* or *Rhodius*, *Aratus* and *Homer the Younger*. Others put in this number *Æantides* and *Philicus* in the place of *Nicander* and *Callimachus*; but ſome have made the *Pleiades* to conſiſt of theſe following, to wit, *Homer the Younger*, *Soſitheus*, *Lycophron*, *Alexander*, *Philiſcus*, *Dionyſiades*, and *Æantides*; there are thoſe alſo that put *Soſiphanes* inſtead of *Dionyſiades*. As there is among the Stars of the Celeſtial *Pleiades*, one that is more obſcure than the reſt, *Lycophron*, according to the Opinion of ſome Criticks was of that rank amongſt the Poetick *Pleiades*. There were moreover a famous *Pleiades* of *French* Poets named by *Ronſard*, in the Reign of *Henry* IId. and *Charles* IXth. Kings of *France*, in imitation of the *Greek Pleiades*; thoſe that compoſed it were *Joachim du Bellay*, *Jodelle*, *Belleau*, *Ronſard*, *Dorat*, *Baif*, and *Pontus de Thiard*: They made afterwards a *Pleiades* of *Latin* Poets alſo, who render'd themſelves famous, eſpecially at *Paris*, in the XVIIth. Century; of this number were F. *Rapin*, F. *Commire*, and F. *de la Rue*, Jeſuits; M. *de Santeville*, Prebend of S. *Victor*, M. *Menage* an Abbot, M. *du Perier*, a Gentleman, and M. *Petit* a Doctor of Phyſick. Beſides theſe in *France*, there appear'd at *Rome*, under the Papacy of *Urban* VIIIth. and *Alexander* VIIth. in this ſame Age, a *Pleiades* of ſeven *Latin* Poets, whoſe Names are theſe, *Auguſtin Favoriti*, *Apollonius Florens*, *Natale Rondinini*, *Virginio Cæſarini*, Italians; *Ferdinand de Furſtemburg*, Biſhop of *Munſter*; *John Rotger Torck*, Germans; *Stephen Gradi*, a *Raguſian*; their Works were printed all together at *Rome* and *Antwerp* by order of Pope *Alexander* VIIth. and the care of M. *Furſtemberg*. This *Pleiades* has been called the *Roman* or *Alexandrian Pleiades*, becauſe of this Pope; not that they all lived in his Reign, for they did not all appear at the ſame time. Thoſe who would have it compos'd of Illuſtrious Poets, that were Contemporaries, take *Cæſarini* and *Apollonius* out of this *Pleiades*, and put in their room *Sidronius Hoſſchius* and *James Vallius*, both Jeſuits. *Borrichius diſſertat. ad Poet.* &c.

PLESKOW, a Province in *Muſcovy*, giving Title to a Duke, towards *Swedeland* and *Poland*. It had formerly its particular Sovereigns till the year 1509, when *John Baſilovitz*, great Czar of *Muſcovy*, united it to his Dominions. Its Capital City is *Pleskow*, but called by the *Ruſſians Pleskowa*, and ſtands upon the River *Veliski*. It's divided into four quarters, all ſurrounded with Walls. *Stephen* King of *Poland* beſieged it in 1581. *Guagninus* ſaith, That in 1500, *Walterus à Plettenburg*, the great Maſter of *Livonia* invaded *Ruſſia* with an Army of 12000 Men, and near this City fought the *Ruſſe*, who had about 130000 Men in his Army, and beat him, about 100000 falling in the Battle and Flight, the reſt enter'd *Pleskow* for their Safety. The *Ruſs* had only Bows and Arrows, and the great Maſter had Fire-Arms, and to this the great ſlaughter is to be chiefly attributed. In 1569, *John Baſilovitz*, the moſt perfidious Tyrant that ever reign'd, deſigned the intire ruin of this City, but was in part prevented by the Submiſſion of the Citizens and a vaſt Sum of Money. In 1664 the Town was not of any great Circumference, but very convenient and pleaſant as being ſeated upon a fair River which riſes from a Lake about half a League from *Pleskow*. The *Ruſs* had here then a Governour, who commanded the Province, and ſhewed great Civility to the *Engliſh* Embaſſador. *Carliſle Amb. p.* 331.

PLESSIS MORNAY. Vid. MORNAY.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU, a Houſe that has deduced its Name and Original from the Land of *Pleſſis* in *Poictou*.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU (*Armand John du*) Cardinal of *Richelieu* and *Fronſac*, Biſhop of *Lucon*, &c. was third Son to *Francis du Pleſſis*, and born at *Paris*, *September* 5th. 1585. being of excellent Parts; he made ſuch progreſs in the Univerſity, that he acquired much Reputation. In his very Youth his Inclination carried him to great Things. At the Age of 22 he had the Addreſs to obtain a Diſpenſation to enjoy the Biſhoprick of *Lucon*: Pope *Paul* V. beſtowed it upon him, and he was conſecrated at *Rome* by the Cardinal *de Givri*, *April* 17th. 1607; returning afterwards into *France* he got Preferment at Court through the Favour of the Marchioneſs *de Guercheville*, firſt Lady of Honour to Queen *Mary de Medicis*, then Regent of the Kingdom; for he was made Grand Almoner to this Queen, and in a little time after had the charge of Secretary of State, with a Patent from the King which granted him the Precedency before the other Secretaries of State. In the mean time the death of Mareſchal *d' Ancre* having wrought a Change at Court, *Armand John du Pleſſis* retired to *Avignon* in 1618, and employed his time there in compoſing the Books of Controverſie we have of his, but the King recalled him to Court, and ſent him to *Angoulême*, whither the Duke of *Eſpernon* had brought the Queen, whom he inclined to an Accommodation, which was concluded in 1620. Theſe Services rendered him very acceptable to the King, ſo that he got for him a Cardinal's Cap of Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1622. He afterwards, in 1624 declared him chief Miniſter of State, and Preſident of his Councils, and confirmed him Grand-Maſter, Chief and Superintendant of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*. The Office of Admiral being ſuppreſs'd *October* 1626, the Iſle of *Rhée* was preſerved by his care, and *Rochel* alſo taken in 1628, ſtopping up the Haven by that famous Dike he ordered to be made there, which, as it were, bridled the Ocean in the very midſt of its Empire; after which, the King marching in Perſon to the Relief of the Duke of *Mantua* his Ally, the Cardinal accompanied him in the Expedition, and contributed not a little to the raiſing of the Siege of *Cazal* in 1629. The King's Return was of bad Conſequence to the *Hugonots*, for the Cardinal brought things to that paſs, that he obliged them to accept of the Treaty of Peace that had been concluded at *Alets*, *June* 27th. which contributed to the Ruin of that Party. Six months after, the Cardinal being conſtituted General of the Army in *Piemont*, took *Pignerol*, and ſuccoured a ſecond time the City of *Cazal*, beſieged by *Spinola*. The Court was then at *Lyons*, and the King ſick, to whom the Queen Mother, and other great Perſonages continually blamed the Cardinal's Conduct; ſo that they obliged him to promiſe that he would diſcard him. And, in ſhort, it was believed the thing was done when the Court returned to *Paris*; for the Cardinal was to go to *Pontoiſe*, and thence to *Havre-de-Grace*, which he made choice of for his Retreat. He was already looked upon as undone, and his Palace become forſaken and empty. And the King was to depart for *Verſailles*. But the Cardinal was not at all diſturbed in ſo nice a Conjuncture; but inſtead of going to the Place appointed for his Retirement, went directly to *Verſailles*. And being the beſt of any in the World acquainted with all the Windings of the King's Mind; he overthrew by his charming Expreſſions and powerful Reaſonings, what was thought to have been determined againſt him by the moſt effectual means imaginable. And this Journey called, *Le Journee des Dupes*, produced fatal Effects. The Cardinal mediated a Truce between the *Poles* and *Swedes*, in *January*, 1631. The King made him a Duke and Peer of *France* in *Auguſt* following; and conferred upon him the Government of *Bretany*. He contributed much to the reducing of ſeveral Places, as *Nancy*, *Arras*, *Perpignan*, *Sedan*; check'd the Progreſs of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and made the Duke of *Lorrain* repent his Breaking with *France*. He ſtirred up the *Catalonians* and *Portugueſe* to ſhake off the *Spaniſh* Yoke; and fomented the Civil-war in *England*. But falling at laſt ſick, he died in his Palace at *Paris*, *Tueſday*, 4th. of *December*, 1642. He was undoubtedly a Man of very great Abilities, but as ſome think, took too much Liberty in his Expedients. He built the College of the *Sorbonne* as it is at this day; and his Body was buried in the Church of the ſame. *Sponde. Dupleix.*

PLIMOUTH, Lat. *Plimuthum*, one of the beſt Ports in *England*. It lies in the moſt Weſtern parts of *Devonſhire*, upon the Borders of *Cornwal*, betwixt the *Tamer* and the *Plime*, the firſt of which ſevers the two Counties. But the laſt, as inconſiderable as it is, gives its Name to *Plimouth*, as being ſeated on the Mouth thereof. This Town, which was formerly inhabited by none but Fiſhermen, is now improved to that degree, that it's become equal to ſome of the beſt Cities in *England*, for which it's indebted to the Conveniency and Goodneſs of its Haven, which is now ſtrongly fortified Seaward by a Fort built on S. *Nicholas Iſle*, Landward by two Forts on the Haven, a Caſtle upon a Hill, and a Cittadel lately built on another Hill, by King *Charles* II. Beſides all which, it has a Chain, for the Security of the Harbour in time of War. In ſhort, It is one of the moſt principal Magazines in the Kingdom, and a Place of great Importance, not only for the Crown; but alſo for Merchants Ships, outward or homeward bound, to anchor in upon any Caſualty. A Dock has been lately made here by his Majeſty's Order, for the Building of Ships. And as for Honorary Titles, the firſt beſtowed from this Place was that of an Earldom in King *Charles* IId. his Reign, who created *Charles Fitz Charles*, commonly called *Don Carlos*, one of his Natural Sons, Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viſcount *Totneſs*, and Earl of *Plimouth*, in the Year 1675, who dying ſoon after at *Tangier*, the Title was by the ſaid King conferred on *Thomas*, Lord *Windſor*, Grandfather of the Preſent Earl of *Plimouth*. Laſtly, 'Twas from *Plimouth* that the famous Sir *Francis Drake* ſet ſail, *Anno* 1577, for that Voyage in which he ſailed round the World, in a Ship called *The Pelican*, in three years wanting three days. Out of this Port alſo *Charles* Lord *Howard*, Admiral of *England*, went to fight the *Spaniſh Armado*. It's 250 miles from *London*.

New-**PLIMOUTH**, a Town of *New-England*, in *America*, was the firſt Colony that ſettled in that Plantation in the year 1620, to the Weſt of *Cape Cod*. It conſiſted at firſt but of nineteen Families, and was made up only of *Puritans*, who went thither for Liberty of Conſcience.

PLIMTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Plimton* Hundred, in the South-weſt parts of *Devonſhire*. It lies about four miles from *Plimouth* N. Eaſtward, one hundred and eighty from *London*.

PLINILLION, a vaſt high Hill, bordering upon *Cardigan* and *Montgomeryſhires*, in *Wales*, out of which the *Severn*, *Wye* and *Rydal*, have their Riſe.

PLINY *(C. Secundus)* ſurnamed the *Elder*, born at *Verona*, lived in the firſt Age, in the time of *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*; his Merit gained him the Favour of thoſe Princes, who employed him on ſeveral Occaſions; but he found time to compoſe his *Natural Hiſtory* which we have in thirty ſeven Books. They contain many falſe things, affirmed for Truth upon the Relations of others. He writ beſides, *The Hiſtory of Nero*, *The Life of Pomponius Secundus*, *The Wars of Germany*, and other things which are loſt. But the Irruption of Mount *Veſuvius* was fatal to him; for its affirmed, that the Fire was ſo great in the year 79, that after having ruined ſeveral Cities, and a vaſt Tract of Land, the Cinders thereof flew as far as *Africa*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, and that *Pliny* approaching too near to obſerve it was ſuffocated with the Smoke and Flames. The beſt Edition of *Pliny* was publiſh'd by *F. Hardouin*, at *Paris*, in five Volumes in *Quarto*, 1685. *Pliny the Young, lib. 6. ep. 16. Tacitus in Annal. S. Jerom in Chron. Onuphrius Com. in Faſt.* &c.

PLINY *(C. Cæcilius Secundus)* ſurnamed *The Young*, was of *Como*, a Nephew to *Pliny* of *Verona*, and adopted by him for his Son, as himſelf witneſſeth. He lived in the time of *Trajan*, in 106. and was Diſciple to *Quintilian*. The Emperor had an Eſteem for him, and raiſed him to the higheſt Charges, and indeed he juſtly merited it, as being one of the fineſt Wits of his Time. It was while he was Conſul he pronounced in the Senate the *Panegyrick* of *Trajan*, which we look upon as his Maſter-piece. His *Epiſtles* alſo are full of Wit and Politeneſs, contained in ten Books; in one whereof we may ſee, that being Governor of *Bithynia*, he was aſhamed to put the Chriſtians to Death; and writ to *Trajan*, that after an exact Inquiry, he had found that thoſe that bore that Name, were in their Sentiments more Religious than others, in their Words more Modeſt, and more Vertuous in their Lives; that they made profeſſion of great Charity; that they abhorred Theft and Cheating; and that their Crime was but a ſtrange Opinionativeneſs in their Superſtition. *The Lives of Illuſtrious Men* is moreover attributed to *Pliny*; but it's affirmed, they are of *Aurelius Victor*'s compoſing. *Euſebius in Chron.*

PLISTANES, a *Greek* Philoſopher, born at *Elis*, ſucceeded in the School of *Phedo*, and left the Care of it to *Menedemus*. *Diogenes Laertius in Phed. lib.* 2.

PLOCZKO or **PLOSCO**, Lat. *Plaucum*, a Palatinate of *Poland*, that takes its Name from that of a conſiderable City ſituated upon the *Viſtula*, with a Cittadel, and is a Biſhop's-See under *Gneſna*.

PLOTINA, Wife to the Emperor *Trajanus*, illuſtrious for her Modeſty and Goodneſs, underſtanding that the Provinces were overcharged with Impoſts and Taxes, acquainted *Trajan*, that it would be diſadvantageous to the glory of his Empire. She alſo contributed much to *Adrian*'s Adoption, and he was not wanting in his Acknowment of it; having learnt at *Niſmes*, in the year 122, in a time that he viſited the Empire, that *Plotina* was dead, he erected a Temple, Palace, and Amphitheatre in honour of her, ſome Remains whereof may ſtill be ſeen in that City. *Dion & Spartian in Adrian. Angelois Hiſt. Aug.*

PLOTINUS, a *Platonick* Philoſopher, was born at *Lycopolis*, a City of *Egypt*, and lived in the third Age. He ſtudied for twelve years under *Ammonius* a Chriſtian Philoſopher, and afterwards came to *Rome*, in the time of the Emperor *Philip*, in 245, where he taught, and his Scholars conſiſted of Chriſtians as well as Heathens. He was of a fantaſtical Humour, would have built a City and call'd it *Plato*'s Town, where he deſign'd to oblige the Inhabitants to live up to the Rules of *Plato*'s Commonwealth, which the Emperor *Galienus* intended to incourage, but was diſſuaded from it by his Council, as a thing ridiculous and impoſſible. *Plotinus* compoſed a Work in 54 Books, divided in *Enneads*. *Porphyrius* adds alſo, that he writ againſt the *Gnoſticks*. He died in 270, aged 66 years. *Porphyrius in his Life. Julius Firmicus lib.* 1. *Aſtron. lib.* 3. *q.* 8.

PLURS, an *Italian* Prefecture belonging to the *Griſons*, by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1513. It takes its Name from the chief Town, once ſeated at the foot of the *Alps*, near *Chiavenne*, upon the River *Maira*, the chief of ſeveral Villages that lay in the ſame bottom, now nothing but a deep and bottomleſs Gulf, for on *April* 26th. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the Top of the Mountains overwhelmed it, and deſtroyed 1500 People, left no ſign or ruin of a Town, but in place of it a great Lake, of about two miles in length. Dr. *Burnet* ſaith it had 2200 Inhabitants, and was nobly built by the rich Factors of *Milan*, who came hither to enjoy the Air and Freedom of the Place. He ſaith alſo, that they had Warning of the Earthquake before it happened by one who ſaw the Mountain cleaving, but they laughed at him, and would not believe him, ſo that he only eſcaped, his Daugher periſhing with the reſt.

PLUTARCH, of *Cheronea* a City of *Bæotia*, was a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian and Orator, in great Eſteem in the time of *Nerva* and *Trajan*. He ſtudied under *Ammonius*, afterwards travelled into *Greece* and *Egypt*, there to conſult with the Learned, and in thoſe ſeveral Journeys was very careful to take Particular Memoirs of whatever he met with that was curious. Then he came to *Rome*, and was eſteemed by *Trajanus*, who honoured him with the Conſular Dignity, according to *Suidas*; ſent him into *Illyricum*, in the Quality of Intendant of the Province, and imployed him in divers Negotiations After which he returned into his own Country, where it's like he died; but what year it was we know not. S. *Jerom* ſaith, He lived till the Third of *Adrian*, which was the year 119. But if what *Plutarch* himſelf affirms in his *Table Diſcourſe* be true, that he had been *Prætor* or *Archon* of *Cheronea*, he muſt have lived long after, perhaps till the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*. He writ *The Lives of the Illuſtrious Men of Greece and Rome*, and ſeveral other things, wherein he manifeſts the general Knowledge he had in all things; but 'tis obſerved that ſome of theſe Treatiſes are of the compoſing of another *Plutarch* called the *Younger*. Beſides which, there has been alſo another that was Secretary to, and afterwards Author of the Life of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. *John Rualdus in vita Plutar. Photius Cod.* 245, 259, & 269. *Voſſius lib.* 2. *de Hiſt. Græc. c.* 10.

PLUTO, the Son of *Saturn*, and Brother to *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, had Hell for his Share, as his Brothers had Heaven and the Sea. He is repreſented in a Chariot drawn by four Black Horſes, and having a Bunch of Keys in his Hand, intimating that the Key of Death was in his Cuſtody, and that the Horſes ran through the four Ages of Men. The Poets have alſo feigned that he raviſhed *Proſerpina*, the Daughter of *Ceres*. 'Tis thought that *Pluto* was the firſt that invented Funeral Solemnities, which gave occaſion to ſay, he was the God of Hell. Others confound him with *Plutus*, the God of Riches. He has been otherwiſe called *Hades*, that is, *Death*: Vid. **AIDONEUS**. He was believed to be the God of Riches; from whence he took his Name of *Pluto*, becauſe he had Mines in *Epirus* whereat he wrought; and hence the Poets place Hell under the Earth.

PLUTUS, *The God of Riches*, coming from the Greek word Πλοῦτος. The Poets ſay he comes towards one Lame, but at his Departure has Wings; intimating thereby the difficulty that is found in gathering of Wealth, and how ſoon many times it's loſt again. They repreſented him alſo Blind; becauſe, ſay they, he confers upon the baſeſt his Treaſure, and leaves the moſt meritorious deſtitute. *Roſs Myſtagog. Poetic.*

PLUVINEL *(Antony)* a Gentleman of *Dauphine*. He it was who in *France* firſt open'd for the Nobility thoſe Schools of Civility and Exerciſe called by the Name of Academies, which he fetched from *Italy*. They were founded by him in the Reign of *Henry* IVth. And he taught *Lewis* XIIIth to ride. He has writ a Book of the Inſtructions he gave, and died *Auguſt* 24th. in the year 1620. *Charier Hiſt. Abbreg. di Dauphiné.*

PO, Lat. *Padus, Eridanus*, a River in *Italy*, famous for the Fall of *Phaeton*, that runs from Weſt to Eaſt, ariſing from the *Alps*, in Mount *Viſa*, that lies between *Dauphiné* and the Marquiſate of *Saluces*. It paſſeth near to the ſaid City of *Saluces*; thence to *Carmagnole*, *Turin*, and the Territories of the Duke of *Savoy*, where it receives into it ſeveral ſmall Rivers; from thence it runs and watereth *Montferrat*, the *Milaneſe*; and paſſing by *Cazal* towards *Valence* and *Pavia*, thence goes to *Placenza*, *Cremona*, to the Countries of the Dukes of *Parma* and *Mantua*; and afterwards through the Lands of the Church, into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*; where it's divided into two Branches, which are again ſub-divided into ſeveral other Branches, and diſcharge themſelves almoſt all into the Gulph of *Venice*. This River receiveth into it the *Adda*, the *Teſin*, &c. and is very dangerous in reſpect of its Inundations, notwithſtanding the Dikes made to keep it in. It receives about thirty other Rivers from the *Alps* and *Appennine*, and being much the greateſt River in *Italy*, and highly magnified by the Latin Poets, who compare it with the *Nile* and *Danube*, call it the King of Rivers, and the greateſt in the World. It is indeed a very noble River, and the Conſtellation *Eridanus* takes it's Name from it; but there are a great many greater Streams in *Europe*. Its principal Branches are, *Il Po grando, Il Po di Ariano, Il Po di Valana, & Il Po d' Argenta. Strabo, lib.* 5. *Pliny, lib.* 3. *c.* 16. *Solin. Polyb.* &c. quoted by *Leander Alberti Deſc Ital.*

POCKLINGTON, a Market Town of *Harthill* Wapentake, in the Eaſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*.

POCUTIA, a little Province in *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, towards *Moldavia*, and *Tranſilvania*, having no Towns of Conſequence in it.

PODIEBRACK or **POGGEBRACH** *(George)* was Governour of *Bohemia*, for young King *Uladiſlaus*, Poſthumous Son to *Albert* of *Auſtria*, and made himſelf to be declared King in 1458. He won a Battle from the *Moravians*, and got himſelf to be crowned in 1461. But his Inclination to the *Huſſites* loſt him the Kingdom. The Popes were his Enemies, and his Subjects took Arms againſt him, and invited *Matthias Corvinus* to take Poſſeſſion of the Crown, whom he was too weak to reſiſt. He died afterwards of a Dropſie, the 22d. of *March*, in the Year 1461. *Cochleus Hiſt. de Huſſit. lib.* 12. *Michovius lib.* 4. *Dubrav. lib.* 30, 31. *Hiſt. Bohem.* &c.

PODLASSIA, a Province of *Poland*, called by them *Podlaske*, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Volhinia*, on the North by *Lithuania*, on the Weſt by *Maſſovia*, and on the South by *Ruſſia Nigra* It was united to the Kingdom of *Poland* in 1569. It belonged formerly to *Lithuania*, and was diſmembred from it. The principal Place in it is *Bielsko*. It is called *Podelaſſia*. Next *Bielks* are *Tycokzyn* and *Auguſtow*, two ſtrong Places. The other Towns are *Bransko*; *Suras*, *Knyſſyn*, *Narew*, *Waſilkow* and *Auguſtow*.

PODOLIA, a great Province of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, between *Moldavia*, *Black-Ruſſia*, and *Volhinia*. It's uſually divided into the *Higher-Podolia*, that lies to the Weſt, wherein are the Cities of *Bar* and *Kaminieck*; and into the *Lower*, which lies to the Eaſt; and has in it the City of *Bracklaw*. This Province is very fertile, hath been often waſted by the Inroads of the *Tartars* and *Coſſacks*, and was lately the Theatre of the War between the *Poles* and the *Turks*, who made themſelves Maſters of *Caminieck*. By the Peace of *Carlowitz* it was entirely reſtored to the *Poles* by the *Turks*.

POECILE, a Gallery in *Athens*, enriched with curious Paintings, where *Zeno* read his Philoſophick Lectures, and where his Followers diſputed, for which Reaſon they were called *Stoicks*; from the Greek word Στοὰ which ſignifies a *Gallery*. The word *Pœcile* comes from ποίκιλος, *deverſified*, becauſe of the variety of Pictures there.

POGGE or *Poggius*, *Braciolin* or *Brandolin*, or *Florentin*, lived in the XVth. Age, and was Secretary to the Popes *Eugenius* IVth. and *Nicholas* Vth. and to ſix more, as himſelf witneſſeth. He continued at *Rome* till he was ſeventy two years old, when he was recalled to *Florence*, to be Secretary to the Republick. He was a Man of Learning, but Satyrical, as appears by his Invectives againſt *Laurentius Valla*. He writ ſeveral things as, *De varietate fortunæ*, two Books of *Epiſtles*, one of *Stories*, in which he fails both in Point of Modeſty and Religion; and an Hiſtory of *Florence* looked upon not to be very candid and exact. He was at *Conſtance* in the time the Council was celebrated there, where he found the Works of *Quinctilian* and *Aſconius*, and in his Travels in *Germany* he tranſcrib'd the Books of *Tully de Finibus, & de Legibus*, which before that time had not been ſeen in *Italy*. He died in 1459. aged eighty years. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. lib.* 10. *Raphael de Volterra lib.* 21. &c.

POICTIERS, upon the *Clain*, called anciently *Auguſtoritum, Pictavium, Limonium, Pictava, Pictavorum Urbs.* A City of *France*, which has an Univerſity, and is a Biſhop's-See. It's one of the greateſt and ancienteſt in the Kingdom, ſituate upon a Platform raiſed between the River of *Clain* and another ſmall one, which there form a great Pond or Lake. Theſe Rivers meet at one end of the City near unto a Gate called S. *Lazarus*, where is an old Caſtle, believed to be built by the *Romans*, who continued there a great while, and built an Amphitheatre, and ſeveral other Edifices, whereof there are yet ſome curious Remains. In this City they have a Preſidial and Seneſchalſhip that appeal to the Parliament of *Paris*, with a Generality, Exchequer-Office and Mint, which marks with the Letter G. The Parliament of *Paris* ſat here for ſome years, while the *Engliſh* were Maſters of the Capital of the Kingdom in the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. who erected an Univerſity here in 1431. *Poictiers* is governed by a Mayor, twelve Alderman, and twelve ſworn Councellors. Its Church is very famous. It has five Abbies, twenty four Pariſhes, and ſeveral Monaſteries. The Dioceſs in general contains 722 Pariſhes, under 24 Arch-prieſts, with 30 Abbies, 25 Chapters, and a great many Priories. Within half a League of *Poictiers* may be ſeen a famous Stone upon the Way that leads to *Bourgos*. It's great and ſquare, five and twenty foot long, and about ſeventeen broad, ſupported by four other Stones, concerning which the People have many fabulous Stories, and whereon is engraven this Dyſtich.

Hic Lapis ingentem ſuperat gravitate Coloſſum,
Ponderis & grandi ſydera mole petit.

There have been ſeveral Councils held in this City, as one in 589. whereunto were ſummoned the Monks of that Place, to appear for ſome Diſorder they had committed, but refuſed, whereupon enſued much Trouble: And another in 1002, or 1010. *&c. Strabo, lib.* 3. *Ptolemy Geog. Caſar Comment. Ammian. Marcellinus, lib.* 16. *Peter Roger. Pict. Deſc.* &c.

POICTIERS *(Diana)* Dutcheſs of *Valentinois*, famous in the Reign of *Henry* IId. was the Daughter of *Lewis de Poictiers*, Count of S. *Valier*, and married to *Lewis de Breze*, Count of *Malevrier*, &c. Governour of *Normandy*, by whom ſhe had two Daughters, *Frances*, Wife to the Duke of *Bouillon*, and *Loviſa*, married to the Duke of *Aumaul*, *Diana*'s Father was accuſed of favouring the Deſigns of *Charles*, Conſtable *de Bourbon*, and ſo ſiezed at *Lyons*, where *Francis* Iſt. was, and condemned to die; the Fear whereof changed his Hair in one Night to perfect Gray; ſo that the Gaoler, when he ſaw him in the Morning, could hardly be perſuaded that he was his Priſoner; the Fear did alſo put him into a violent Fever, which gave occaſion to the Proverb, *The Fever of St. Valier*. For his Daughter, notwithſtanding ſhe had got his Pardon, could not with all her Endeavours recover his Health. After this *Henry* IId. fell paſſionately in Love with her. For though ſhe was 47 years of Age, ſhe was ſtill very beautiful. She degraded whom ſhe pleaſed, and advanced her own Creatures. But after King *Henry*'s Death, Queen *Catharine de Medicis* contented herſelf, for ſome particular Reaſons, to baniſh this Rivaleſs the Court only, and to take from her the richeſt Jewels ſhe had in her Poſſeſſion that belonged to the King. She died *April* 26th. in the year 1566. *De Thou Hiſt. lib.* 2. *&* 23. *Charier Hiſt. de Dauph. Mezeray*, &c.

POICTOU, a Province of *France*, formerly part of *Aquitain*, being about ſixty Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, having *Berry*, *Limoſin*, and *Tourain* to the Eaſt, *Angoumois* and *Santonge* to the South, *Anjou* and *Britany* to the North, and to the Weſt, the *Britiſh* Sea. It's divided uſually into the higher and lower *Poictou*. The higher, which is to the Eaſt, is much greater than the other, whoſe capital City is *Poictiers*, the other are *Maillezais*, formerly a Biſhop's-See, but transferred ſince to *Rochel*, *Fontenay le Comte*, the Capital of the *Lower-Poictou*, *Chatelleraud*, *Richelieu*, *Thouars*, S. *Maixant*, *Loudun*, *Partenay*, *la Ganache*, *Monmorillon*, *Mirebeau*, &c. The Country is watered with Rivers, fruitful and abounding with Corn, Wine, Cattle, *&c.* its Inhabitants Courageous, and Lovers of Learning. The *Romans* were Maſters of this Province, by the Name of *Aquitain*. The *Vandals*, *Huns*, or *Germans*, under the Conduct of their King *Crocus*, ruined it in the fifth Age, and plundered *Poictiers*. The *Romans* quitted it in the Reign of *Honorius* to the *Wiſigoths*, who were driven thence by *Clovis the Great*, about the year 510, after the Battle of *Civeaux*. *Poictou* was under Sovereign Counts of its own from *Charlemaign*'s times till 1271, when upon the failure of the Line it was united to the Crown of *France*. It was much haraſſed during the *Civil-Wars*, about Religion, in the XVIth. Age. The Proteſtants poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Poictiers*, but the *Mareſchal de St. Andrew* took and plundred it in 1562. The Battle of *Poictiers* was very fatal to *France*, in 1356. King *John* being made a Priſoner there by the *Engliſh*. *Peter Roger. Picton. Deſcrip.*

POISSI, Lat. *Piſciacum*, a little Town of *France* upon the *Seine* in the Iſle of *France*. It's famous for the Birth of

S. *Lovis.* ſtands within ſix Leagues of *Paris*, wherein are ſeveral Religious Houſes and a fine Monaſtery of *Dominicans* founded by *Philip the Fair.* Here was that famous Conference held between four Cardinals, almoſt forty Biſhops, and the ableſt Divines of *France* of the *Roman* Catholick Perſuaſion, and twelve or thirteen Proteſtant Miniſters, in 1561. But the Bope, fearing they might come to diſcuſs Matters cloſely, diſſolved the Aſſembly, of which *Morery*, as partial as he is, ſpeaks thus: In the mean time, the Cardinal of *Ferrara*, Legate of the Holy See, arrived at *Poiſſi* accompanied with F. *James Laynes*, a *Spaniard*, General of the *Jeſuits*, who refuſed to confer with the Miniſters whom he called Wolves, Apes, and Serpents, and confidently remonſtrated to the Queen, that it belonged not to her to hold Aſſemblies in Matters of Religion, eſpecially when the Pope had called a General Council. There were Endeavours us'd to reduce the Controverſie to two Heads, the one relating to the True Church, and the other to the Euchariſt. The Cardinal of *Lorrain*, who harangued in the Conference, declar'd in the cloſe of his Diſcourſe, that an Agreement with the *Hugonots* was Impracticable, unleſs they would own the Reality of our Saviour's Body in the Lord's Supper, which Opinion of the Cardinal, was approv'd by the reſt of the *French* Biſhops. In ſhort, the Diſputes continued till their over-heated Spirits were capable to do nothing but jangle, ſo that the Conference broke up *November* 25th. *Sponde An. Chr.* 1561. *& ſeq. Mezeray Hiſt. de Franc. Tom.* 3. &c.

POLA, Lat. *Julia Pietas*, an ancient City of *Iſtria*, belonging to the *Venetians*, ſituate upon the *Adriatick Sea*, with a good Haven, between *Parenzo*, and the Gulf *il Quarnero.* It's pretended to have been a Colony of the People of *Colchos*, who purſued the *Argonauts*, which has been deſcrib'd very wittily by the Poet *Callimachus*, but with little appearance of Truth. This City has been without doubt a *Roman* Colony. There are divers Inſtances of its Antiquity, as an Amphitheatre, called *l'Orlandino*, or *Rouland*'s-*Houſe*, a Triumphal-Arch, called the *Gilded Gate*, which ſerves for the Gate of the City, ſeveral Inſcriptions, *&c.* The *Venetians* ſend a Governour to *Pola*, that takes the Title of Count upon him. The Place is well peopled, and has a ſmall Cittadel. In the year 1606, or thereabouts, *Juriſſa*, a baniſhed *Corſaire*, or *Buccaneer*, of *Segna*, with 150 *Uſcochi* (Pirates) entered this City by night at one of the Poſterns, and plundered it of Money and Goods to a very great Value. The Inhabitants the next day took Arms, and drove out theſe Villains, recovering a good part of the Booty, but yet they carried off about 4000 Ducats. *Hiſt. de gli Uſcochi*, p. 216. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, mention it, *&c.*

POLAND (*Amand*) a Proteſtant Divine, was of *Oppaw*, in *Sileſia*, where he was born, *December* 16th. 1561. He ſtudied at *Breſlaw*, and elſewhere, and afterwards read Lectures in Divinity, at the Univerſity of *Bale*, where he died, *July* 18th. 1610. aged 49 years. He commented upon *Daniel*, writ *de quatuor Monarchiis*, *Analyſis Hoſeæ cum Orationibus Hiſtoricis. De Anno Jubelæi*, *De Morte Chriſti*, &c. *Mel. Adam. in Vita Theol. Germ.*

POLAND, called by the Inhabitants *Polska*, from the word *Pole* or *Pola*, which in the *Sclavonian* Tongue ſignifies a *Plain*, is an Elective Kingdom of *Europe*, that comprehends the ancient *German Sarmatia*, and the Eaſtern part of *Germany*, towards the *Viſtula.* It's now much greater than formerly, becauſe *Lithuania*, and ſeveral other Provinces are united to it. For before it was but barely what we call'd the Great and Little *Poland.* It has *Muſcovy* and *Tartary* to the Eaſt, *Tranſilvania* and *Moldavia* to the South, *Germany* to the Weſt, and to the North the *Baltick-ſea*, *Livonia*, part of *White-Ruſſia* or *Muſcovy.* This Country may be divided into *Lithuania* and the Kingdom of *Poland*, which again is ſubdivided into the Greater and Leſſer *Poland*, in which laſt ſtands *Cracovia*, the Capital of all the Kingdom. In Great *Poland* are the Cities of *Poſnan*, *Kaliſch*, *Gneſna*, &c. Beſides which it comprehends the Provinces of *Mazovia*, wherein are *Warſaw* and *Ploczko*, *Cujavia* wherein is *Uladiſlaw*, *Royal Pruſſia* that takes in *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, &c. and *Ruſſia Nigra*, with the Cities of *Leopold*, and *Prezmyſi.* *Lithuania*, wherein are the Cities of *Wilna*, *Novogrodeck*, *Minks*, &c. is divided into *Volhinia*, which takes in the Cities of *Lucko*, *Kiow*, &c. *Podolia*, where is *Kaminick*, &c. *Poleſia*, in which ſtands *Breſſici* and *Samogitia*, whoſe Capital is *Medniki.* This Kingdom may moreover be divided into thirty four Palatinates, each Palatinate having *Caſtellans* under them, that in the whole Country amount to the number of eighty ſeven. There are in it two Archbiſhopricks, which are thoſe of *Gneſna* and *Leopold*, and fifteen Biſhopricks, ſeveral Abbies and Univerſities as *Cracovia*, *Royaumont*, *Konigsberg*, *Zamoski*, &c. The Air of *Poland* is very good but piercing, the Soil very fertile but woody, eſpecially in Great *Poland.* It has Silver and Iron Mines, Wine, and excellent Fruits; abounds in Honey, Wax, Veniſon, Fowl, Wood for Building, Bevers, Otters, Elks, Sables, and ſuch other wild Beaſts; Copper, Lead, Iron, and eſpecially fine Steel. The Gentry are Tall and Strong, manage their Fauchions with much Addreſs and Dexterity, and are both Learned and Liberal; but yet Fierce, Proud, Obſtinate, and Jealous of their Liberties. This Obſtinacy and Jealouſie of their Liberty has often given the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites* an opportunity to over-run and deſtroy a great part of their Country, and was the Reaſon why the King of *Swedeland*, with an Army of forty thouſand, reduced to the laſt Extremity, a Country whoſe leaſt Armies generally exceeded 200000 Fighting Men. For their Miſunderſtanding is ſuch, and the Authority of their Prince ſo little, that before the Dyet is aſſembled and the Gentry come to a Reſolution, the Enemy have time to do what they pleaſe, there being no Place of Strength to put a Stop to them until they come to *Warſaw.* The *Polanders* are good Soldiers, eſpecially the Cavalry, being armed with a Carbine, a pair of Piſtols, an Hatchet at one ſide, and Fauchion at the other, with a Quiver full of Arrows, and a Bow behind their Backs, which they make uſe of after they have diſcharged their Fire-Arms, when the Enemy runs. They are great Travellers, faithful, obliging, and civil to Strangers, magnificent in their Cloaths and Entertainments, which are frequent among them. In their Meat, they uſe a great quantity of Saffron, Spice and Sugar. They pretend to a great deal of Devotion, faſt *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, but will be drunk, and fight luſtily on thoſe days. The Peaſants are the pooreſt Wretches in the World, having not the leaſt thing which they call their own, and being Subject to Lords that treat them worſe than Gally-ſlaves. The Gentry have Power of Life and Death over their Domeſticks and Peaſants, and if a Neighbour kills a Boor, it's but paying the Price he is rated at, and the Buſineſs is made up. And whereas in other Countries a Nobleman is ſaid to be worth ſo much a year, here he is ſaid to be Maſter of ſo many Slaves, who work hard, live on little, and dwell in pitiful Cabins, daubed with Mud and covered with Straw. Their Children play, eat, and ſleep with the Pigs, whilſt the Father makes uſe of the Hog-Trough and Cow-Rack for Table and Bed. 'Tis true, ſome times they have a little Room in their Cottages, which is their Stove, where the chief of the Family lie upon Skins. There are no Inns in the Country. The Gentlemen, when they travel, lodging with their Friends, or being treated by the Boors, who are obliged to entertain them upon ſuch Occaſions. If any of the Gentry happens to be taken Priſoner, the King is obliged to ranſome him. Their Drink is Beer and Metheglin. They drink no Water becauſe it ſtinks in *Poland*, where it is ſtagnant in the Plains. Their Women are of ſhort Stature, very ſimple, yet are not wanting in decent Behaviour and Civility. The Men are ſomewhat Jealous, and entruſt them only with their neareſt Kindred when they are in the Wars or abſent from Home. They ſpeak there the *Sclavonian* Tongue. Beſides which they all ſpeak Latin. The firſt Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign about 550. His Poſterity continued in fourteen Deſcents, to *Miciſlaus*, or *Miesko*, who began to reign in 964, and who was the firſt Chriſtian Duke. *Boleſlaus*, the Son of *Miciſlaus*, received the Title of King from *Otho*, Emperor of *Germany*, when that Prince viſited the Tomb of S. *Adelbert*, who was killed by the *Pruſſians.* This King left *Miciſlaus* IId. the Father of *Caſimir* Iſt. to whom his Son *Boleſlaus* IId. ſucceeded. This laſt, ſurnamed *The Cruel*, put to Death *Staniſlaus*, Biſhop of *Cracovia*, whereupon *Poland* was deprived of the Title of Kingdom until *Primiſlaus* was choſen King in 1295. *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, choſen after *Caſimir* the IId. left two Daughters, the youngeſt of which, called *Hedwige*, being declared Queen, married *Jagellon*, Duke of *Lithuania*, who thereupon became Chriſtian, and took the Name of *Ladiſlaus* IVth. and united his Territories to *Poland* in 1386. He had for Succeſſors *Ladiſlaus* Vth. *Caſimir*, *John*, *Albert*, *Alexander*, *Sigiſmond* I. and *Sigiſmond* II. which laſt dying without Iſſue in 1572. the *Polanders* choſe *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, Son to King *Henry* II. of *France*, who was crowned there in 1574. but coming to *France*, to ſucceed his Father *Charles* IXth. in 1576. ſome of the Electors named *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, and another part *Maximilian* Archduke of *Auſtria*, which occaſioned a War, wherein the firſt got the better; but dying without Children in 1586, *Sigiſmond* IIId. Son to *John*, King of *Swedeland*, was put upon the Throne in 1587, and after his Father's death took Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Swedeland*; but the *Sweeds* revolted, and choſe *Charles* Prince of *Sudermania*, *Sigiſmond*'s Uncle, made War againſt *Poland*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of *Riga* in 1625. *Sigiſmond* died in 1632. His Son *Ladiſlaus* ſucceeded, who dying in 1648, *John Caſimir* was choſen to ſucceed him. He voluntarily abdicated the Crown, and was ſucceeded by *Michael Koribut Wieſnoviski*, who died in 1672. and had for his Succeſſor *John Sobieski*, renowned upon many Accounts, but more particularly for his Relief of *Vienna*, *June* 17th. 1686. and is ſucceeded by *Frederick Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, who carried the Election againſt all the Competitors, and now reigns King of *Poland*. As to Government, *Poland* is Monarchical and Ariſtocratical; Monarchical, becauſe they have a King; but Ariſtocratical, becauſe this Prince's Power is ſo limited that he cannot, without the Conſent of the Senators, undertake any conſiderable Matters. Others add to the two former, a Democracy or Popular Government, which is that of the Gentry. The Archbiſhop of *Gueſna*, Primate of the Kingdom, has the Adminiſtration during the *Interregnum*. He aſſembles the States for the Election of a new King, appoints the time and place for it. The King being choſen by the Plurality of Voices, this Prelate calls him into the middle of the Aſſembly, and then leads him to the Church, where he ſwears he will preſerve the Privileges of the Kingdom, and obſerve the eſtabliſhed Laws, which oblige him to do nothing without the Approbation of the States. In Buſineſs of Importance the King ſends by his Chancellor Letters, which he calls *Inſtructionis Literæ*, to the Palatines, to acquaint them with what he deſigns to propoſe to them, and the time that he would have them come to Court. Upon the Receipt of theſe Letters, each Senator examines in particular the Nature, Quality and Conſequences of the Propoſitions, to which he has full Liberty to make what Anſwer he thinks ſuits beſt with the publick, and his own private Intereſt. The King ſends his Letters alſo into the Palatinates, to aſſemble the Gentry, who chuſe a *Nuncio*, that is, a Man of Parts and Capacity to appear for the Province; but they muſt all agree unanimouſly in their Choice; for if but a private Gentleman refuſes his Suffrage, it hinders the Election, and the Province from having either Vote or Privilege in the States. When theſe Provincial Aſſemblies are ended, the Senators and Nuncio's come to Court, where the King, attended by his Chancellor, propoſes the thing a-new, and hears their Advices. If they all agree, *nemine reclamante, nemine diſſentiente*, as they ſpeak, things go well. If they differ, then the Diet breaks up, and each returns to his Home. Among the Cities, none but *Cracovia*, *Dantzick*, and *Vilna* have the Privilege to ſend Deputies to the Diet that ſit among the Nobles. Their Provincial Aſſemblies being open to the meaneſt Peaſant, the Enemies of the State never fail to know what is debated in them, to the great Diſappointment of their Undertakings. The King's principal Revenue conſiſts in the Salt-pits near *Cracovia*, in the Copper, Lead, and Silver Mines, and Tribute from the *Jews*. Beſides that, he has the Nomination to Biſhopricks, and to other Places of Honour and Truſt, as the Commands in the Army, the Officers of State, of the Exchequer, and the Courts of Juſtice. The Crown-General has great Incomes, and by virtue of his Office, is Grand-Maſter of the King's-Houſhold, Grand-Maſter of the Ceremonies, Introductor of Embaſſadors, Lord High Steward, Sovereign Judge, *&c.* The Generals of the Kingdom and *Lithuania*, have a Sovereign and unlimited Power in the Field. Beſides Palatines and Chatelains, the Towns have their Burgraves, Judges, and Magiſtrates. But there goes an Appeal from their Sentence to *Cracovia* for *Great Poland*; and to *Lublin* for *Little Poland* and *Pruſſia*. As to their Religion, they were formerly Idolaters, and adored the ſame Divinities that the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Germans* did. *Tertullian* affirms in his Treatiſe againſt the *Jews*, That the Goſpel was preached in *Sarmatia*, but we know it was not received in that of *Europe*, which is *Poland*, till the tenth Age. The Reformation, about 1535, begun in theſe Countries, but was never generally embraced. The *Greek* Church has ſome footing here too. But the moſt general is the *Roman Catholick*. *Gregory Pauli*, Miniſter of *Cracovia*, preached *Arianiſm* there about the Year 1566, but *Sigiſmund Auguſtus* expelled him, together with *George Blandrata*, *Lelio Socini*, *Valentin Gentilis*, and ſome others. *Fauſtus Socinus*, who gave Name to the *Socinians*, came afterwards, and left his Diſciples there; who continued till 1660, when they were baniſh'd by King *John Caſimire*. To underſtand the State of the *Socinians* in *Poland*, and the manner of their Expulſion in 1660; the Reader may conſult a Book, call'd *Hiſtoria Reformationis Polonicæ*. *Munſter*, *Mercator*, *Ortelius*, *Merula*, *Bertius*, *Cluverius*, *Cromer Hiſt. Polon. Chytræus de Ruſſor. ac Tartar. Relig. Spondan. &c.*

POLEMARKE, that is, Chief of the War, from the *Greek* πόλεμος, *war*, and ἀρχεῖν, *to command*; he commanded in the *Athenian* Army, and aſſiſted the Kings with his Council. In the time of Peace he adminiſtred Juſtice to the Citizens and Strangers, *Jul. Paul.* Amongſt the *Ætolians*, he was called by this Name, who had the Care of the Gates of the City. *Alex. de Alex. lib.* 3. *ch.* 16.

POLEMIUS, a Grand Heretick, about 373. He drew his Errors from the Books of *Apollinarius*, the principal whereof was the mixture which he ſaid there had been between the *word* and the *fleſh*. His Diſciples were called *Polemians*, and confounded with the *Apollinarians*. *Theodoret. lib.* 4. *Hær. Fab. Epiphan. Hær.* 77, *&* 78.

POLEMON, King of part of *Pontus*, in the time of the Emperor *Claudius*, and mentioned by *Joſephus*, *lib.* 19. *c.* 7. His Kingdom was reduced into a Province. In the time of *Nero* it was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*, to diſtinguiſh it from another part of *Pontus*, called *Pontus Pelagonius*. *Suet. in Nerone*, *c.* 18.

POLEMON, an Academick Philoſopher, born at *Oete*, in the Territories of *Athens*, was very debauched in his Youth. It's ſaid alſo, that being half drunk, he came into the School of *Xenocrates*, and was ſo charmed with a Diſcourſe of Temperance, which that Philoſopher made, that he quite reformed his Life, and became the moſt temperate and reſerved Man in the World, and applied himſelf forthwith to the Study of Philoſophy, wherein he made ſo wonderful a Progreſs, that he merited to ſucceed in the Chair of the ſame *Xenocrates*. He was much eſteem'd by the *Athenians* for his Probity, Affableneſs and Conſtancy. He died very aged, after having compoſed ſeveral Works, in the 127th. *Olympiad*, and the 4 4th year of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius l.* 4. *in Polemon*, *Euſebius in Chron.*

POLEMON, a Sophiſt and Orator, lived in the time of *Trajan*. It's ſaid he was a very talkative Perſon. And that at his Death he prayed his Friends to bury him with all ſpeed, for fear leaſt the Sun ſhould boaſt to ſee him have his Mouth ſhut. He writ ſome Treatiſes. *Philoſtratus in vita Soph. & Suidas.*

POLICASTRO, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality, a Biſhop's-See under *Salerno*, called in Latin *Policaſtrum*, or *Polæocaſtrum*, but not very conſiderable, ſtanding upon the Gulf *Lai*, or the Gulf of *Policaſtro*.

POLIGNANO, Lat. *Polinianum* and *Pulinianum*, a little Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bara*, a Biſhop's-See under *Bari*.

POLITICKS. A Party which appear'd in *France*, in 1574, in the time of the *Holy League*. This Faction was made up of diſcontented *Roman Catholicks*, who without concerning themſelves with Religion, proteſted, That they took up Arms for no other Reaſon but the Publick Good, for the Eaſe of the People, and to Reform thoſe Diſorders in the Adminiſtration, occaſion'd by the too great Power of thoſe, who cover'd their own Miſmanagement and private Deſigns, with the Pretence of the Royal Authority. Theſe *Politicks* join'd the *Hugonots*, in Conſequence of a Vote carry'd at *Montpelier* in 1574. *Henry de Montmorency*, Marſhal *de Damville*, and Governour of *Languedoc*, form'd this Party of the *Politicks*, to keep himſelf in his Government, which he was then in danger of loſing, and drew in the famous *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne* his Nephew, and Viſcount *d'Turenne*, who was afterwards Marſhal of *France*, Duke *de Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. League.*

POLLA (*Argentaria*) the Wife of *Lucan* the Poet, was famous for her Learning, Birth and Beauty. She writ good Verſe, and after her Husband's Death reviſed & corrected his *Pharſalia*.

POLLENTIA, the Goddeſs of Power worſhipped by the *Romans*, as alſo a Town by the *Alps*, famous for white Wool.

POLLOCZKI, Lat. *Polocska*, and *Polotium*, a City of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, formerly the Capital of a Dutchy of that Name; but now is no more than a Palatinate. It's large and well fortified with two Caſtles upon two Rivers. It was taken in 1563 by the *Muſcovites*, who uſed ſo many Machins againſt it, that they imployed 40000 Peaſants to draw them, King *Stephen* beat them out in 1579; but they retook it again in the XVIIth. Century, but could never keep it.

POLLUX (*Julius*) liv'd in the Second Century, in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, whoſe *Epithalamium* he compos'd, to whom likewiſe he dedicated his *Onomaſticon*; ſeveral other Treatiſes are ſaid to be written by him, and amongſt others, an Oration *De Arcadicis*.

POLTROT (*John*) *Sieur de Merey*, was a Gentleman of *Angoumois*, who in 1563 being in the Service of *Soubize*, Chief of the Proteſtants, attempted to kill the Duke of *Guiſe*, who was then at the Siege of *Orleans*, and accompliſhed his Deſign; but having been taken and brought to *Paris*, he was drawn to Pieces by four Horſes, had his Head afterwards cut off, and the reſt of his Body burnt and reduced to Aſhes. *John le Frere Hiſtoire des Troubles.*

POLYÆNUS, a *Macedonian*, wrote a Book of Stratagems, which he dedicated to the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*; the beſt Edition is that of *Leyden*, in 1690.

POLYARCHUS, of *Cyrene*, in *Africa*, had ſo extraordinary a Love for Animals, that he cauſed the Dogs and Birds he loved to be publickly buried, and made them Funeral Solemnities; erecting alſo *Pyramids* in honour of them, with *Epitaphs* graven thereon. *Polyæn. lib.* 8.

POLYBIUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, born at *Megalopolis*, a City of *Arcadia*, Son to *Lycortas*, Chief of the Republick of the *Achaians*, who ſent them both Embaſſadors to *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, about the 556th. of *Rome*. The Son afterwards had the ſame Honour, as having been deputed to attend the *Roman* Conſul that made War in *Theſſaly*. He, after this, came to *Rome*, contracted a ſtrict Friendſhip with *Scipio* and *Lelius*. He writ his Hiſtory in that City, having before made ſeveral Voyages in order to know the Places he was to treat of. This Hiſtory took in all that had paſs'd conſiderable from the beginning of the *Punick War* till the end of the *Macedonian*, for about fifty three years, divided into forty Books, but of all of them we have but the five firſt left entire. *Brutus* highly eſteemed the Book, read it often, and made an Abridgement thereof for his own uſe, when he made War againſt *Anthony* and *Auguſtus*. *Lucian* ſays, he died aged 82 years. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. l. 1. c. 19. Caſaub. in not. in Polyb.*

POLYBUS, King of *Corinth*, who preſerv'd *Oedipus* when he was expos'd, Educated him at his Court, and own'd him for his Son. *Sophoc. Oedip. Tyran.*

POLYCARP, is a Collection of Canons, Conſtitutions and Ordinances referring to Church-Affairs, compoſed by *Gregory*, a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, about 1120. *Doujat. Hiſt. du droit. Canon.*

POLYCARPUS, Biſhop of *Smyrna*, Diſciple of S. *John*, the Evangeliſt; he took a Journey to *Rome* in order to conferr with *Anicetus*, about the celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, concerning which there was a difference between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches. In this Journey he converted ſeveral Perſons who had ſuffered themſelves to be deluded with the Errors of *Valentinus* and *Marcion*, who meeting him at *Rome*, and asking if he did not know him. He anſwered, Yes, I know you to be the eldeſt Child of the Devil. At his Return into *Aſia*, he ſuffered Martyrdom, *January* 26th. 167, or 169. *Euſebius* relates the manner of his being Martyred, as taken out of a Letter written by the Church of *Smyrna*. We have an Epiſtle of this holy Man which he writ to the *Philippians*. S. *Irenæus* relates that he had ſeen S. *Polycarp*, and that he remember'd the Features of his Face, his Gate, his way of Living, and ſeveral things which S. *Polycarp* related from thoſe who had Convers'd with our Bleſſed Saviour. *Irenæus l. 3. adv. Hær. c. 2. Tertullian. de Præſcr. l. 32. Euſebius lib.* 4. *Hiſt. & in Chron. An. Chr.* 157, *&* 167, &c.

POLYCLETUS, a famous Statuary, lived in the 87th. *Olympiad*, and was Native of *Sicyon*, in *Peloponneſus*, had *Agelades* for his Maſter, and ſeveral famous Statuaries for his Scholars, as *Aſopodorus*, *Alexis*, *Ariſtides*, *Myron* the *Lycian*, &c. He made ſeveral Statues of Braſs, that were highly eſteemed, and one repreſenting a beautful Youth crowned, which he ſold for an hundred Talents; Which amounts to Sixty thouſand Crowns of French Money. He alſo made another Figure, of a little Child, holding a Lance in his Hand, which was no leſs valued than the former; but that which gain'd him the greateſt Reputation, was a Figure, in which he repreſented all the Proportions of a Humane Body, ſo exactly, that 'twas call'd the Rule, and look'd upon as a Performance of that Excellency, that *Statuaries*, from all Parts, came to view it, and make it their Original to Copy by. The Picture of the three naked Children playing together, which the Emperor *Titus* had in his Palace, and which paſs'd for a Maſter-piece of Art, was of his doing, as was alſo the *Hercules* of *Rome*, repreſented lifting *Anteus* from the Earth. *Pliny lib.* 34.

POLYCRATES, a Tyrant of *Samos* lived in the 72d. *Olympiad*. It's ſaid he was ſo fortunate, that all things ſucceded according to his deſires; and that having thrown a Ring of great Price into the Sea, he found it ſome time after in a Fiſh which his Cook dreſſed. But he was not ſo ſucceſsful at laſt, for *Orontes*, Governour of *Sardis*, having cunningly ſurpriz'd him, put him to Death upon a Croſs in the 74th. *Olympiad*.

POLYCRATES, Biſhop of *Epheſus*, lived about the end of the ſecond Age. He got it determined in an Aſſembly of *Aſiatick* Biſhops, that *Eaſter* ſhould be kept on the fourteenth day of the Moon, wherewith he acquainted Pope *Victor* by a Letter which he writ to him. *Euſebius l. 5. Hiſt. cap.* 23.

POLYCRETA or **POLYCRITA**, a Damſel of *Naxos* taken by *Diognetus*, General of the *Erythræans*; who uſed her as his Wife. The *Mileſians* on a time being overtaken with Sleep and Wine, ſhe gave notice thereof to her Brethren, upon Leaden Tables ſent in a Tart, who ſurpriz'd them, but ſpared *Diognetus* at her requeſt. *Polyæn.*

POLYDAMAS, a famous Champion of *Theſſaly*, who killed a Lyon upon Mount *Olympus*, lifted up a moſt furious Bull, and ſtopped a Chariot in its full career. He was cruſhed to pieces under a Rock, whither he had retired to ſhelter himſelf from a Tempeſt, and that misfortune befell him through his own Indiſcretion, flattering himſelf that he could ſuſtain that Rock, which began to fall when his Companions fled and ſo eſcaped. *Pliny l. 7. c.* 49.

POLYDORE *(Virgil)* of *Urbin* in *Italy*, lived in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ages. He publiſhed in 1499 a piece *De Inventoribus Rerum*, in eight Books. Going afterwards into *England*, in order to receive the *Peter-pence*, he acquired the Prince's favour and was made Archdeacon of *Wells*. In 1526 he printed at *London* his Treatiſe of *Prodigies*, and afterwards compleated the *Engliſh Hiſtory* in 26 Books, which is not very exact. He died about 1555. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. cap. 135. Henry Savil. in Edit. Script. Aug.*

POLYDORE *de Caravaggio*, a famous Painter in the Sixteenth Age. He wrought in the *Vatican* and had the glory to have contributed much to the finiſhing of that Work. When *Rome*, in 1627, was beſieged by the *Spaniards*, he went to *Naples* and thence to *Sicily*; and as he was well skill'd in Architecture, he was employ'd to prepare the Triumphal Arches erected againſt the Emperor *Charles* V's. arrival at *Meſſina* in his return from *Tunis*; afterwards intending to return to *Rome* he was killed by his Man and his Aſſociates, who had an intention to rob him and his Body being carried by them and laid near unto the Door of a Woman whom he loved, in order to make Men believe that her Friends had made away with him; but the fact was diſcovered, and his Servant puniſhed. *Vaſari Vit. de Pit. Felibien entr. des Peint.*

POLYDORUS, Son to *Priam* and *Hecuba*; during the Siege of *Troy* he was ſent for his Security, to the Court of *Polymneſtor*, King of *Thrace*, who after the Town was taken, murder'd him for his Money. *Eurip. Hecub.*

POLYDORUS a King of *Lacedæmon*, who, to put an end to the 20 years War betwixt his Countrymen, and thoſe of *Meſſena* feign'd a quarrel with *Theopompus* King of the other Family, and made as if he retired from the Battle, whereupon the *Meſſenians* advanced, and were encompaſſed and defeated by the Enemies. *Hoffman.*

POLYGAMISTS, Hereticks who ſaid that it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleaſed. Their Patron was *Bernardinus Ochinus*, at firſt General of the *Capuchins*, and afterwards profeſſed himſelf to be a Proteſtant, but at laſt fell into this and divers other Errors. He lived in the Sixteenth Century. *Hoffman.*

POLYGLOTT, the *Bible* in ſeveral Languages. *Francis Ximenes de Sineros* Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Toledo* was the firſt that publiſh'd a Work of this nature, called the *Bible* of *Complutum*, where may be found the Hebrew Text as the *Jews* read it; the Greek Verſion of the *Septuagint*, the Latin Verſion of S. *Jerom*, which we call the *Vulgar*; and laſtly, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of *Onkelos* upon the Five Books of *Moſes* only; to which is added, a Dictionary of the *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* words in the *Bible*. It was printed in 1515, and what is moſt remarkable therein, is, that the Cardinal printed the *Greek* Text of the *New Teſtament* without Accents or Aſpirats; for that the moſt Ancient Manuſcripts had none. The *Jews* have alſo *Polyglotts*; thoſe of *Conſtantinople* have printed two Copies of the *Pentateuch* in the form of *Tetrapla's*, which are in four Languages; one of which contains the *Hebrew* Text of *Moſes*; the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of *Onkelos*; the *Arabick* Tranſlation of *R. Saadias*, and the *Perſian* Verſion of another *Jew*: The other comprehends the *Hebrew* Text, and Paraphraſe of *Onkelos*, as well as the firſt; and beſides that, takes in the Verſion of the Vulgar *Greek*, and another *Spaniſh* Tranſlation; but all of them writ in *Hebrew* Characters. The *Polyglott* of *England*, is the ſame with that of *Paris* (of which by and by) excepting ſome Additions thereto. The *Engliſh* have judiciouſly preſerr'd the *Vatican* Edition of the *Septuagint* before others, having alſo put in their Work the Vulgar, according to the laſt Edition of *Rome*; beſides the *Syriack* and *Arabick* upon ſome Books of the *Bible*, which were not printed in the *Bible* of M. *le Jay*. They take in moreover, the *Jeruſalem Targum*, that of the falſe *Jonathan*, with a *Perſian* Verſion of the *Pentateuch*, another *Perſian* one of the *New Teſtament*, and added what had been before printed in the *Ethiopian* Tongues of the *Pſalms*, *Canticles*, and the *New Teſtament*. The *Prolegomena*, and the Sixth Volume of this *Polyglott*, are a great Addition to this Work. The *Polyglott* of *Antwerp*, or the *Royal Bible* of *Philip* II. was printed at *Antwerp*, in 1572, by *Arius Montanus*, which contains, beſides what is in the *Complutenſian*, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe upon the other Books of the *Old Teſtament*, a *Syriack* Tranſlation of the *New Teſtament*, with the Latin Interpretation of the *Syriack*, and the Latin Verſion of *Pagninus*, which he corrected in ſeveral Places, being of Opinion that the Vulgar Tranſlation was not litteral enough. There are ſeveral Dictionaries added to this *Polyglott*, for the better Underſtanding of the Languages. The *Polyglott* of *Paris*, which far exceeds that of *Complutum*, and of *Philip* II. was got printed ſome Years ago, at a vaſt Expence, by M. *le Jay*; who, not content with what had appear'd before, ſent for ſome *Maronites* from *Rome*, for the Management of the *Syriack* and *Arabick*, which are not in the two forementioned *Polyglotts*, and printed the *Samaritan Pentateuch* beſides, with a *Samaritan* Verſion never ſeen till then; but ſome Learned Men ſay, He ſhould have taken in the Vulgar inſtead of the *Greek* Verſion of the *Septuagint*, printed in the *Complutenſian*

Bible, and that of *Montanus*; for, that that *Greek* Edition is very imperfect; but this great *Bible* has no Preface nor Dictionary. *R. Simon Diſquiſ. de Bibl. Edition.*

POLYGNOTUS, a *Thaſian*, and famous Painter, was the Diſciple of his Father *Aglaophon*, and particularly Eminent for repreſenting Women, whom he painted in Lightſome and Shining Draperies, adorning their Heads with Dreſſes of ſundry Colours, and giving a greater Freedom to his Figures, than had been us'd by any of his Predeceſſors. His principal Works were thoſe which he made *gratis*, in the Temple at *Delphi*, and the Grand Portico at *Athens*, call'd the *Various*, in Honour of which it was Decreed in a great Council of the *Amphyctions*, or General Diet of *Greece*, That where-ever he travel'd in *Greece*, his Charges ſhould be born by the Publick. He died about the 90th. *Olympiad*, which was 418 Years before *Chriſt. Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

POLYHISTOR (*Alexander*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian and *Philologiſt*, was in eſteem in *Sylla*'s time, ſaid by *Suidas* to be of *Miletum*, but by *Stephanus*, to be of *Gotyæum*, which we call now *Cataye*, or *Caitage*, which is the Reſidence of the *Beglerbeg* of *Natolia*; he was ſurnamed *Cornelius*, becauſe, that having been made a Priſoner, he was ſold to *Cornelius Lentulus*, who coming to know his Merit, would be his Diſciple. He was by that means made free, married at *Rome*, and periſhed in the Fire of *Laurentium*, his Wife hanging her ſelf in deſpair about the 173d. *Olympiad*, 86 Years before the Birth of Chriſt. He compoſed ſeveral Pieces relating to Hiſtory, Grammar, and Philology, which Authors ſpeak of with Commendation. *Joſephus l. 1. Ant. Jud. c. 15. Clem. Alexand. l. Strom. Cyril. &c.*

POLYHYMNIA, one of the nine Muſes. They feign'd ſhe took care of Hiſtory; others ſay, ſhe preſided over Rhetorick; and for that reaſon it is that ſhe has been pictured with a Crown of Pearls, a white Robe, and her right Hand moving, as if ſhe harangued, and holding in her left, a Scrowl of Paper, where was written the Word *Suadere. Plutarch in Sympoſ.*

POLYNICUS. Vid. **ETEOCLES.**

POLYPHEMUS, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Neptune*, was a *Cyclops* that devoured four of *Ulyſſes*'s Companions, but *Ulyſſes* having made him Drunk, overcame him. He was the greateſt of all the *Cyclops*, and ſome ſay he had but one, others two, and a third ſort, that he had three Eyes; the whole is fabulous; and by the one Eye, which they fanſie he had near his Brain, is meant his extraordinary Prudence; but however he was outwitted by *Ulyſſes*, who is therefore ſaid to have made him blind. *Hygin. Homer, Ovid, &c.*

POLYSPERCHON, a Captain to *Alexander the Great*, who gave frequent Proofs of his Conduct and Valour. After that King's death *Antipater* made him Tutor to the Princes. He made the *Greek* Cities free, and himſelf potent in *Macedonia*, whither he brought in 444 a Son of *Alexander*'s, named *Hercules*, and then put him to death. He was ſome time after kill'd in Battle, having loſt one of his Sons named *Alexander* before. *Quintus Curtius lib. 4, & 5. & ſeq. Diod. Siculus lib. 10 & 20, &c.*

POLYSIRATES, a *Macedonian* Soldier, who when *Beſſus*, Governour of *Bactriana* had Aſſaſſinated *Darius*, after the Battle of *Arbela*, finding the King mortally wounded, and ready to expire, gave him a Glaſs of Water at his Requeſt, upon which, *Darius* had juſt Strength to tell him, That he had given him the laſt Pleaſure he was capable of receiving, and though he was in no Condition to reward his Civility, yet he did not doubt but *Alexander* would; ſoon after *Alexnnder* himſelf came up to the Place, and finding that great Monarch juſt dead, cover'd the Corps with his own Cloak, and ſent it back with a Solemn and Pompous Equipage, to his Mother. *Quintus Curt. Plutarch. in vit. Alexand.*

POLYXENA, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*; ſhe was to be married to *Achilles*, whom *Paris* ſlew in the Temple of *Apollo*, where they were aſſembled to conſummate that Marriage. After the taking of *Troy*, *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles* ſacrificed *Polyxena* upon his Father's Tomb, willing thereby to appeaſe his injured Ghoſt. *Ovid lib. 13. Met.*

POMERANIA, a Country in *Germany*, with the Title of a Dutchy, called by the Inhabitants *Pommern*. It hath on the N. the *Baltick* Sea, along which it is extended for near 80 Leagues, with ſeveral Havens belonging to it; *Pruſſia* to the E. the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* and *Lower Poland* to the S. and the Dutchy of *Meckleburg* to the W. It hath had formerly very potent Dukes of its own, whereof *Bogiſlaus* was the laſt. Thoſe of that Houſe had made an Agreement with the Princes of *Brandenburg*, that if they died without Iſſue, *Pomerania* ſhould be united to that Marquiſate; in the mean time, after the death of *Bogiſlaus*, this Dutchy became the ſubject of the War between the *Swedes* and Houſe of *Brandenburg*, but by the Peace of *Oſnabrug* and *Munſter*, in 1648, it was divided between both. But in the Year 1676, 77, and 78, the Elector of *Brandenburg* attack'd the *Swediſh* Diviſion there, but reſtor'd what he had taken from that Crown, at the Treaty concluded in 1679, the River *Oder* being made the Boundary. *Pomerania* is uſually divided into two Parts, whereof that to the Weſt of the *Oder* is called *the Higher*, and the other to the Eaſt, the *Lower Pomerania*. It's ſubdivided by others into ten Parts, to wit, the Dutchy of *Stetin*, Principality of *Rugen*, Earldom of *Gurskon*, and the Seigniories of *Bardi* and *Wolgaſt*, which belong to the *Swedes*; the other five belong to *Brandenburg*; to wit, the Dutchies of *Pomerania*, *Caſſubia*, and *Wenden* or *Wandalia*; with the Lordſhips of *Butow* and *Lawenborch*, which have been granted him by the King of *Poland*. *Stetin* upon the *Oder* is the Capital City of the Country, which is fruitful and pleaſant. The others are *Gartz*, *Auklam*, *Guskoo*, *Wolgaſt*, *Stralſund*, *Cammin*, which is a Biſhoprick, ſecularized by the Peace of *Munſter*, *Stargard*, *Colberg*, &c. The Iſles of *Rugen*, *Wolin* and *Uſedom* depend alſo upon *Pomerania*. It's a cold Country, but the Sea and Rivers make it a place for Traffick. It was firſt inhabited by the *Swedes*, and afterwards by the *Vandals*. Some Geographers call it *the Farther Pomerania*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Pruſſia*, which they name the *Hither Pomerania*. The Proteſtant Religion prevails there ſince 1573. Before this Country embraced Chriſtianity, they uſed the Language of the *Vandals*, but ſince 1120, that they were brought to embrace the Chriſtian Religion by *Boliſlaus* of *Poland*, they have uſed the *Saxon* Tongue. The Country is very fertil, well watered, abounding with Lakes and Havens. It is excellent for Arable Land, Paſtures, Fruit, Wood, Hunting and Fiſhing; abounds with Cattle, Corn, Butter, Honey, Wax, and other ſuch Commodities. It hath alſo great Numbers of Cities, Towns, Caſtles, and Villages. *Culverius. Bertius de rebus German. Cramen, &c.*

POMERUS (*Julian*) a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*, lived in the Fifth Age, and paſſing into *France*, was there ordain'd a Prieſt. It's ſaid he lived a long time at *Arles*; 'tis he whom *Gennadius* and *Iſidorus* of *Sevil* acknowledge to be the Author of the *Contemplative Life*, or of *Vertues* and *Vices*, which was ſo excellent, as to be thought worthy to be attributed to S. *Proſper*. He was living ſtill about 496, when *Gennadius* writ his Book. *Iſidorus c. 12. Bellarmin, &c.* *Julian* of *Toledo* had alſo the Name of *Pomerus*, which gave occaſion to *Trithemius* and ſome other Writers, to confound theſe two Authors, but there is this Diſtinction, that the firſt lived in the Fifth Age, and the other flouriſhed about 200 Years after, about the end of the Seventh Age. *Gennad. de Script. Illuſt.*

POMONA, feigned by the Ancients to be the Goddeſs of Gardens and Fruits, was beloved by *Vertumnus*, who after ſeveral ſorts of Transformations, had the good Fortune to pleaſe her; for one while he turned himſelf into a Reaper, another while into a Fiſherman, then into an Artificer, Soldier, and laſt of all to an Old Woman; under which Form he obliged her to love him, by what he ſaid unto her. *Ovid* ſaith, *Pomona* lived in the time of *Procas* King of the *Latins*. The Mythologiſts pretend, that *Vertumnus* ſignifies the Year, and that his frequent Metamorphoſis ſignifies the different Seaſons, and the various Productions of the Earth, and that *Vertumnus*'s laſt Diſguiſe of an Old Woman, denotes the old Age of the Year, that is, the *Winter*; and his gaining of *Pomona* under that Appearance, is to let us underſtand, that during this Seaſon, People make uſe of the Fruits of the Earth, which were gather'd in *Autumn*. *Ovid. Lib. 14. Metam. Natalis Comes Mythol.* See **VERTUMNUS.**

POMONA, the greateſt of the *Orkney* Iſlands, commonly called the *Mainland*, being, according *Buchanan*, 30 Miles in length, contains the Town of *Kirkwall*, and many Villages and Gentlemens Houſes, there being in all 12 Pariſh Churches in the Iſland, which is about 24 Miles from *Caithneſſe*. This Iſland runs out into abundance of Promontories, which afford convenient Harbours for Ships. There are alſo Mines of as good white and black Lead here, as are to be found any where in *Britain*. This Iſland is more fruitful than any of the reſt, and abounds with Proviſions and other Neceſſaries. *Buchan. Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.*

Q. POMPEIA, the third Wife of *Julius Cæſar*, was Daughter to Q. *Pompeius*. *Cæſar* married her after *Cornelia*, but quickly divorced her, upon ſuſpicion that ſhe had committed Adultery with *Clodius*, the Report being that he came to meet her in Woman's Apparel, during the Ceremonies of the Feaſt of *Bona Dea*. They would have obliged *Cæſar* to come in Evidence againſt her, but he refuſed, ſaying, *That he did not believe her faulty, but that* Cæſar's *Wife ought not only to be void of fault, but ſuſpicion. Suetonius & Plutarch in Julio.*

POMPEIOPOLIS, a City of *Cilicia*, called *Soli*, until it took this name from *Pompey* upon the defeat of the *Pirates*, and afterwards that of *Trajanopolis*, from the Emperor *Trajanus*; ſince which it has been a Biſhoprick under *Seleucia*, but is now a miſerable Town, called *Paleſali*, according to ſome modern Authors. There was in *Paphla-*

gonia another City, called *Eupatoria*, to which *Pompey* gave his Name alſo, after he had vanquiſh'd *Mithridates*, which was afterwards a Metropolitan City in the Patriarchſhip of *Conſtantinople*, but is now entirely ruin'd. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Solinus*. *Pomponius Mela*, &c.

Cn. **POMPEIUS STRABO**, Conſul of *Rome* and General, was Father to *Pompey the Great*. He ſerved the Republick very faithfully in the *Social* War of the *Marſians*, was Conſul in 665, with *Portius Cato*; and being diſſatisfied that he was not continued in the ſame Charge, he declar'd againſt *Cinna*. It's ſaid, that he regulated all his Actions according to his Intereſt, and that being at the head of an Army, he did nought but ſeek opportunities to make himſelf ſtrong; at laſt he fought a great and bloody Battle againſt *Cinna* before the Walls of *Rome*; after which the Plague infeſted both Armies, and *Pompey* died at the ſame time; others ſay, he was killed with a Thunderbolt in 667. The joy for his death in *Rome* ſeem'd, ſaith *Velleius Paterculus*, to have been balanced by the Loſs of their Citizens by Sword and Sickneſs. The *Romans* exerciſed upon his Body after his death, the Reſentments they had againſt him when alive. *Plutarch in Vit. Pomp. Velleius Paterculus, lib.* 2. *Cicero in Piſon. & Phil.* 1. &c.

Q. **POMPEIUS**, ſurnamed *the Great*, was Son to the foreſaid *Pompey* and *Lucilia* deſcended from a Noble Family, of conſiderable Rank among the Senators, and born *September* 30th. in the 648th. of *Rome*, being the ſame year that *Cicero* was born. *Paterculus* ſaith, He was free from moſt ſorts of Vices, were it not that in a free City, and Miſtreſs of the *Univerſe*, where the Right of Citizens ought to be equal, he was concerned to ſee any in the ſame degree of Reputation and Power. He applied himſelf to the Wars when but very young, with his Father, who was a good and experienced Commander. At the Age of 23 he rais'd of his own accord, and without any publick Authority, for the defence and re-eſtabliſhing the Honour of his Country, three Legions, which he carried to *Sylla*; and three years after merited the honours of Triumph, which could not be refuſed to his Valour, whereof he had given ſufficient Proofs in retaking *Sicily* and *Africa* from thoſe who were outlaw'd for Treaſon. Some time after *Sylla* dying, he drove *Lepidus* out of *Rome*, becauſe he would abrogate all that *Sylla* had done, and in 677 overcame him in Battle, whereupon he got a Commiſſion to carry the War againſt *Sertorius* into *Spain*, which he happily terminated in 681, and triumphed a ſecond time, ſome days before he enter'd upon the Office of Conſul, being no more than a *Roman* Gentleman, which never happened to any Perſon before him. During his Conſulſhip he re-eſtabliſhed the Power of the Tribunes of the People; and after this overcame the Pirates in a Sea-fight, and cleared the Seas; to which Advantages were added thoſe which he obtained againſt *Tigranes* and *Mithridates*. He purſued his Victories into *Media*, *Albania*, and *Hiberia*, and then turned his Arms againſt the People that lay to the right of the *Euxine* Sea, the *Colchians*, *Achæans*, *Jews*, *Parthians*, &c. and having done all this he returned into *Italy*, being now greater than the *Romans*, or himſelf ever expected. He was received with great joy, becauſe that having disbanded his Troops, he came to the City like a private Citizen. His Triumph laſted two days, and was very magnificent by the great number of vanquiſh'd Princes which were led in it. He brought a greater quantity of Money into the publick Treaſury than any General that ever was before him. It was at this time, ſays *Velleius Paterculus*, That Fortune rais'd his Glory by degrees to the very height, having made him triumph over *Africa*, *Europe* and *Aſia*. But in the mean time, *Cæſar*'s Glory ſeem'd to obſcure his; the one could not endure an Equal, nor the other a Superior; but *Julia*, *Cæſar*'s Daughter, whom *Pompey* had married, kept up Friendſhip betwixt them for ſome time, and together with *Craſſus*, they made a Triumvirate, but this Correſpondence was ſoon broken after the death of *Julia* and *Craſſus*. *Pompey* had the Government of *Spain* conferr'd on him, and *Cæſar* was ordered to quit the Command of the Armies he had for ten years in *Gaul*, and come to *Rome* as a private Perſon, to demand the Conſulate that he deſired, but he refuſed; and ſo the War was declared, *Cæſar* came to *Rome* in 705, which *Pompey* with the Conſuls and Senate had quitted, as they did alſo *Italy*, and went to *Epirus*; whither *Cæſar* went alſo after having defeated *Pompey*'s Lieutenants in *Spain*; and in the year 706 overthrew him in the Battle of *Pharſalia*. *Pompey* fled into *Egypt*, where, by the Advice of *Theodatus* and *Achillas*, *Ptolemy* ordered *Photinus*, a Slave, to kill him the Eve of his Birth-day, after he had been three times Conſul, triumphed thrice, and had ſubdued a great part of the World, at the Age of 58. The *Romans* had before this erected him a Statue with this Inſcription, *P. urb. R. S. P. Q. R. Pompeius Magnus imp. Bello* XXX *Ann. confecto, fuſ*[illegible] *fugatis, occiſis, in deditionem acceptis hominum centies vicies, ſemel* lxxxiii M. *depreſſis aut captis navibus*, Dcccxlvi *oppidis*, *Caſtellis* M.D. xxxviii *in fidem acceptis, terris à Mæoti ad Rubrum mare ſubactis; quum oram Maritimam prædonibus liberaſſet & Imperium Maris Pop. Rom. reſtituiſſet, ex Aſia, Ponto, Armenia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Syria, Scythis, Judæis, Albanis, Iberis, Inſula Creta, Baſternis, & ſuper hæc de Regibus, Mithridate & Tigrane, triumphaſſet.* The Emperor *Adrian* when in *Egypt Anno* 132, honoured his Memory with this Line upon his Tomb.

Oſſa viri magni tenui quam clauſa Sepulchro.

Tully gives him this Character, That he was a Perſon born for great things, and capable of attaining the height of Eloquence, but he choſe rather to follow his Military Inclinations. He could expreſs himſelf with great Variety, weighed Affairs with great Judgment, his Deportment was fine, his Voice ſtrong and muſical, and his Motions grave. He left two Sons, the eldeſt *Cn. Pompeius*, got a potent Army together, and became formidable, but *Cæſar* defeated him at the Battle of *Munda* in *Spain*, which was fought with great Reſolution, the Victory hanging doubtful a long time; and *Pompey* being unable to make his eſcape, becauſe of his Wounds, as his Brother did, he was kill'd there. The younger *Pompey* got an Army of Slaves together, and made himſelf Maſter of *Sicily*. *Paterculus* ſaith, He made a Peace with *Auguſtus* and *Antony*, and had *Sicily* and *Greece* aſſigned him, but he quickly renewed the War, was beaten at Sea by *Auguſtus*; and endeavouring to make his eſcape to *Antony* was killed by the way; ſo that it may be truly ſaid, Theſe two young Men were Heirs both of the Valour and Misfortune of their Father. Authors add, concerning *Cn. Pompeius*, the elder of the *Great Pompey*'s Sons, That having feaſted *Auguſtus* and *M. Anthony* aboard his Ship, he told them jeſtingly, That he entertain'd them in *Carinis*, which was the Name of his Father's Houſe then poſſeſſed by *M. Antony* at *Rome*; and being adviſed by one of his Friends, To cut them both off, and render himſelf Maſter of the World, now when he had them in his power, he gallantly rejected the Propoſition, as being contrary to his Faith which he had given them. *Florus. Dion. Plutarch.*

POMPONATIUS *(Peter)* of *Mantua*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Age. He was a great follower of the Doctrine of *Ariſtotle*; was Profeſſor at *Bolonia* and elſewhere, and had *Paulus Jovius* for his Diſciple. He was ſo bold as to maintain the Opinion of *Ariſtotle*, That the Soul died with the Body, and when he was reproved, ſaid, He followed this Opinion as a Philoſopher, but condemned it as a Chriſtian; in the mean time he was neither the one nor the other, and his Doctrine was pernicious to many young People. He died of a ſtoppage of Urine in 1512, aged 63 years. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. lib.* 7. *Sponde, A. C.* 1513. *n.* 20.

POMPONIUS *Lætus (Julius)* born in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is ſaid to have been the natural Son of a Prince of *Salerno*, and was in eſteem at *Rome* in the XVth. Age, in the time of *Pius* II. with *Platina* and *Callimachus*; but was not ſo in the time of *Paul* II. againſt whom it's not doubted, but he was one of them that conſpired, and perhaps to avoid Puniſhment, retired to *Venice*; but came afterwards to *Rome*, publiſhed an Abridgement of the Lives of the *Cæſars* from the death of *Gordian* to *Juſtin* III. a Book of *Mahomet*, and one concerning the *Roman* Magiſtrates. He died aged 70 years, in the time of *Alexander* VI. as it's ſaid, in a very poor Condition. *Sabellicus*, who was his Diſciple writ his Life. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. lib.* 40. *Eraſmus in Cicer. Lilio Giraldi in Hiſt. Poet.*

POMPONIUS *Mela*, a *Spaniard*, born at *Mellaria*, a ruined City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, where *Begar de Melena* ſtands now, according to the Teſtimony of *Moralis* and others of that Country. He lived in the Iſt. Age, writ a piece of Geography, entitled, *De ſitu Orbis*, in three Books, which has the Notes of ſeveral Learned Men upon it. The beſt Editions are thoſe of *Holland* with *Voſſius*, and *Gronovius*'s Notes. *Alphonſo Garcias. Motamore de Doct. Hiſp. viris*, &c.

POMPONIUS *Sextus*, a very eminent *Roman* Lawyer, living in the IIId. Century. He was, together with *Ulpian* and *Julius Paulus*, one of the Diſciples of *Papinian*. The Emperor *Alexander Severus* made him one of his Council, and gave him a great ſhare of the Government under him. He wrote divers Works, which are frequently cited in the *Code & Digeſt*. *Lampridius in Alex. Sev.*

PONCE *de Leon (Baſilius)* an *Auguſtinian*, born at *Granada* in *Spain*, and extracted from a Family of the firſt Quality. He died in 1629. His Works are, *De Sacramento Confirmationis. De Impedimentis Matrimonii. De Sacramento Matrimonii. Variæ Diſputationes ex Theologia Scholaſtica & Poſitiva. Riccioli Chron. Reform. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PONCES *de Santa Cruz (Antony)* firſt Phyſician to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*, who died about the year 1650, aged above 80 years. He writ ſeveral things, as, *Opuſcula Medica ac Philoſophica*; *In Avicennæ primam Fen.* 1. *lib. Hippocratica Philoſophia de Pulſibus*; *De impedimentis magnorum auxiliorum*

liorum in morborum Curatione, in lib. Galen. de morbo & ſymptomate, &c. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

PONIATOVIA (*Chriſtina*) was Daughter to *Julian Poniatovius*, a Noble *Polander*, who of a Monk turned Miniſter; coming to *Bohemia* when a Widower, he placed his Daughter *Chriſtina*, at the Age of ſixteen, with the Baronneſs of *Engelburg* of *Zelking*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. She fell, in *November* 1627, into ſeveral ecſtaſies or fits, during which, ſhe declared wonderful things in reference to the State of the Church, and future Re-eſtabliſhment, by the Deſtruction of her Enemies and Perſecutors. She continued thus from time to time, during the years 1628 and 1629, and on *January* 27th. in the laſt year, appearing as if ſhe were dead, ſhe ſuddenly ſtarts up, and afterwards had no more Revelations. She was married in 1632 to *Daniel Vetter* of *Moravia*, who had been Tutor to *Frederick Henry*, Son to *Frederick* V. King of *Bohemia*, then driven out of his Kingdom and lived with him till 1644, when ſhe died of an Hectick Fever. *Lux è tenebris.*

PONS, a City of *France*, in *Xaintonge* in the Dioceſs of *Xaintes*, ſtands upon the River *Seugne* that diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Charant* above *Xaintes*. The City is Ancient, it gives Name to the noble Houſe of *Pons*, famous for its Antiquity, Alliances, and the great number of Illuſtrious Perſons it has produced.

DU PONT (*Perrin*) forty fourth Grand-Maſter of the Order of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded in *Auguſt* 1534, *Philip de Villiers C. Iſle-Adam*; he was choſen when abſent, being Bailiff of S. *Euphemia* of the *Italian* Language. *Muly Aſſem*, King of *Tunis*, unable to withſtand the Forces of *Barbaroſſa*, ſent an Embaſſador to the Grand-Maſter, to deſire him to intercede with the Emperor *Charles* V. to take him under his Protection; which the Emperor granted, upon Condition the Knights would join their Gallies with his Fleet to go to *Barbary*. The Knights had the Honour of making themſelves Maſters of the Tower of *Goletta*, where they ſet up their Flag, and ſignaliz'd themſelves no leſs at the taking of *Tunis*, which the Emperor delivered to *Muly Aſſem*. The Grand-Maſter *du Pont* died a little time after, in *November* 1535, having reigned but about fourteen Months, and was ſucceded by *Didier de Saint Jalle*. *Boſio, The Hiſt. of the Order of S.* John *of* Jeruſalem. *Naberat*, &c.

PONT St. *Ange*, formerly call'd *Pons Adriani*, or *Adrian's Bridge*, being built by that Emperor. It ſtands under the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, and is the fineſt Stone Bridge in *Rome*, Pope *Clement* IXth. Ornamented this Bridge with a great many Marble Figures. *Marlian.*

PONT *de l'Arche*, Lat. *Pons Arcus*, *Pons Arcuenſis*, a ſtrong place in *Normandy* upon the *Seine*, above which, this River receives into it the *Eure* and the *Andela*, and forms there an Iſland, to which there is a Paſſage by two Bridges. This Town ſtands three Leagues above *Rhoan* and is an important Paſs, being the firſt place that ſurrender'd to King *Henry* IV. upon his coming to the Crown in 1589.

PONT *Audemer*, Lat. *Pons Audemari*, a ſmall City in *Normandy* upon the River *Rille*, between *Rhoan* and *Caen*.

PONT *Beauvoiſin*, Lat *Pons Bellovicinus*, a Town in *Dauphiny*, which divides *France* from *Savoy*, and ſtands upon the River *Guger*.

PONT-DE-CE, *Pons* or *Pontes Cæſaris*, a Town and Caſtle of *France* in *Anjou*, upon the *Loire*, within a League of *Angers*, and conſiderable for the Paſs; for which reaſon there is a Garriſon in it. Here it was that the Troops of *Lewis* XIII. defeated in 1620, under the Command of the Mareſchal *de Crequi*, thoſe of the Queen Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, who removed from the Court.

PONT *l'Eveque*, Lat. *Pons Epiſcopi*, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, upon the little River *Leſon*, three Leagues below *Liſieux*, and two from the Sea. It's a place famous for Cheeſe

PONT *du Guard*, Lat. *Pons Vardonis* or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aqueduct to *Niſmes*, the loweſt having ſix Arches, the ſecond twelve, and the higheſt thirty four; a thing of great Antiquity. It ſtands in the middle between *Avignon* to the E. and *Niſmes* to the W. four Leagues from the latter. The Learned Dr. *Brown*, in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work, and aſſures us, That the top of it is 186 foot above the Water of the River.

PONT *de Lima*, or *Puenta de Lima*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province between *Douro* and *Minho*, upon the River *Lima*. It's not doubted but that it is the *Limia* or *Forum Limicorum* of *Antoninus*, tho' others take it for S. *Eſtevaon de Geras de Lima*, within two Leagues of the ſame.

PONT *au Mouſon*, upon the *Moſelle*, Lat. *Muſſipons*, a City of *Lorrain*, with an Univerſity. It gives Title to a Marqueſs, ſtands upon the brink of two Rivers, to which you muſt paſs over a Bridge, from whence it has its Name in part, that of *Mouſon* being the Name of a Caſtle ſtanding upon a Hill there, and was formerly conſiderable. It's a pretty Town, has two Abbies in it, ſeveral Churches, and curious Places, but no Walls.

PONT S. *Eſprit*, Lat. *Pons Sti Spiritus*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*, which has a Caſtle, and a curious Stone Bridge over the *Rhoſne*; the Bridge is a thouſand ordinary Paces long, and fifteen broad, ſupported by nineteen great Arches, and four leſſer ones. The City is large enough, but ill built; the Streets being ſhort and narrow, but there are ſome pretty Squares in it, ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, &c.

PONT S. *Maixance*, Lat. *Pons S. Maxentiæ*, a Town of *France* in *Valois*, belonging to the Government of the Iſle of *France*, ſtanding upon the River *Oiſe*, to which you paſs over a Bridge three Leagues from *Senlis*.

PONTANUS (*James*) a Jeſuit, born in *Bohemia*, a Perſon of Note for his Skill in the Languages, and the Polite part of Learning. He died at *Augsburg* in 1626. He wrote ſeveral Tracts both in Proſe and Verſe, as, *Commentaries upon Ovid. Attica Bellaria*, Part III. *Colloquia Sa*[illegible]*a. φιλοκαλία ſeu Excerpta è Sacris & Prophanis Auctoribus, lib.* 10. &c. *Alegamb. De Script Soc. Jeſ.*

PONTANUS (*Lewis*) an eminent Lawyer, living in the XVth. Century, born at *Spoleto* in *Italy*; he liv'd for the moſt part, at *Rome*, where he had the Office of Proto-Notary; *Æneas Sylvius*, who was afterwards Pope *Pius* IId. and moſt Authors, at that time, ſpeak of *Pontanus* as a meer Prodigy for Learning and Memory, for he never forgot any thing which he once heard or read. He did not only Cite the beginning of a Law, like the reſt of his Profeſſion, but run through the whole Text. He wrote Remarks upon the Law, *Conſilia Singularia, Repetitiones*. He died at *Baſil* in 1439, during the Seſſion of the Council, being but 30 years of Age, and had he liv'd longer, had undoubtedly been made a Cardinal. *Marcus Mantica de vir. Illuſt. Æneas Sylvius Hiſt. Concil. Baſil.* &c.

PONTANUS (*John Iſaac*) originally of *Haerlem*, was born in *Denmark*, where his Parents then reſided. He taught Phyſick and the Mathematicks at *Harderwick* in *Guelderland*, and died there in 1640. He was Hiſtoriographer to the King of *Denmark* and Province of *Guelderland*, and writ, *Hiſt. Urbis & rerum Amſtelodamenſium*; *Itinerarium Gallicæ Narbonenſis*; *Rerum Danicarum Hiſt. lib.* 10; *Diſceptationes Chronologicæ, de Rheni divortiis & accolis populis, adverſus Philippum Cluverium*; *Diſcuſſionum Hiſtoricarum, lib.* 2. *Hiſtoriæ Geldricæ, lib.* 14, &c. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. le Mire*, &c.

PONTANUS (*John Jovius* and *Jovianus*) a Philoſopher, Poet, Orator, and Hiſtorian, was born at *Cerreto*, a little Town in *Umbria*, having loſt his Father in a popular Sedition. He retired to *Naples*, where he was choſen to be Tutor to the young *Alphonſo* King of *Naples*, and after that made his Secretary and Councellor of State. He writ the Hiſtory of the Wars of *Ferdinand* I. and *John* of *Anjou*, and ſeveral other things both in Proſe and Verſe, which we have in three Volumes, printed at *Strasburg* in 1515. He died in 1505, aged 78 years. He ordered this Epitaph for himſelf, *Sum Joannes Jovianus Pontanus, quem amaverunt bonæ Muſæ, ſuſpexerunt viri probi, honeſtaverunt Reges, Domini, ſcis jam quis ſim, aut quis potius fuerim. Ego vero te, hoſpes, noſcere in tenebris nequeo; ſed, te ipſum ut noſcas, rogo. Folib. Sandr. Felinus Sanderus Epit. de Reg. Sicil. Eraſmus in Cicer. Lilio Giraldi Dial.* 1. *de Poet. ſui temp. Voſſius*, &c.

PONTE MOLE, Lat. *Pons Milvius*, is a Bridge upon the *Tiber* near *Rome*, very famous for the Victory got there by *Conſtantine the Great* in 312, over the Tyrant *Maxentius*, who falling over that Bridge was drowned in the *Tiber*. *Baudrand.*

PONTEFRACT, a Market and Borough Town of *Oſgodcroſs* Wapentake, in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated in a dry ſpot of Ground, watered by a little Stream that runs into the *Are*, and of chief Note for its ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle, commonly called *Pomfret* Caſtle, ruin'd by the Civil Wars. 'Twas in this Caſtle that *Richard* II. was murthered after his Reſignation of the Crown. This Borough has two Parliament Men. In this Neighbourhood groweth plentyof Liquorice and Skiriwort.

PONTHIEU, Lat. *Ponticum* and *Pontinia*, a little Country of *France* in *Picardy*, that lies all along the River *Somme*, which makes it very Marſhy. *Abbeville* is the Capital City, the others are *Crotoy*, *S. Valery* a Sea-Port, *Crecy*, *S. Riquier*, *Pont de Remi* an important Paſs upon the *Somme*, near unto which may be ſeen ſome Remains of *Cæſar's* Camp; *Rue*, *Monſtrevil*, &c. The Counts of *Ponthieu* are very ancient: *William* lived in the Tenth Age; he took the Town of *Guines* from *Artold the Old*, Earl of *Flanders*, which *Sifrid*, a *Daniſh* Lord, took from him afterwards. *Charles* VIIth. after the Expulſion of the *Engliſh* from *France*, united *Ponthieu* to the Crown; yielded it afterwards by the Treaty of *Arras*, in the year 1435, to the Duke of *Burgundy*; which *Lewis* XI. alſo did by the Treaty of *Conflans*, in 1465. The Right which the Emperor *Charles* Vth. pretended to have to the Earldom of *Ponthieu*, as Heir to the Houſe of *Burgundy*, was founded upon theſe Conceſſions;

ceſſions: but he renounced it by the Treaty of *Madrid*, in 1526; by that of *Cambray*, in 1529; and by that of *Creſpy*, in 1544. *Ariuſphus Chron. de S. Riquier: Oldric Vitalis, lib.* 13. *Hiſt. des Comtes Ponthieu.*

PONTIA, a *Roman* Lady, with whom *Octavius Sagitta*, Tribune of the People, fell deſperately in Love, corrupted her with great Preſents, and afterwards got her divorced from her Husband, promiſing to marry her himſelf; but however it came about, when ſhe became free, he delayed, and put it off from one time to another; excuſing himſelf, that his Father was unwilling; and when ſhe had a Proſpect of a greater Fortune, ſhe in her turn abſolutely refuſed him; whereat he was ſo enraged, that he aſſaſſinated her; for which he was accuſed before the Conſuls by her Father, and condemned for an Aſſaſſin. *Tacitus, lib.* 13. *cap.* 15.

PONTIANUS, a *Roman* by Birth, was choſen Pope inſtead of *Urban*, about the end of *June*, in 231; but the Emperor *Alexander Severus* baniſhed him to the Iſland of *Sardinia*; and his Succeſſor, who had raiſed a Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, cauſed him to be ſo ſeverely beaten with a Stick, that the poor Man died with the Pain and Agony of it, *November* 19th. in the year 235. *Euſebius in Chron. & lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Baronius in Annal.*

PONTICUS (*Virunius*, or *Virumnius*) of *Treviſo*, a City in the *States* of *Venice*, lived about 1490; writ *An Abridgement of the Engliſh Hiſtory*, in favour of the Family of *Badori* of *Venice*, which came originally out of *Great Britain*, and commented upon *Statius, Claudian*, &c. beſides ſeveral other things in Proſe and Verſe. *Trithemius in Catal.*

PONTIFICES *Romani, Roman Pontiffs*, were thoſe who had the Care of all things, that regarded the Worſhip of the Gods, and the Ceremonies of Sacrifices. *Varro* ſaith, They were ſo called *à Ponte faciendo*; for that the firſt of them built the *Wooden Bridge*, called *Pons ſublicius*; but it's likely this Name came from *Potis* and *facere*; ſo that *Pontifex* might be ſaid for *Potifex*, and ſignified him that could ſacrifice. *Numa* inſtituted four at firſt who were of the *Patrician* Order; but in 454 of *Rome*, there were eight created, four out of *Patrician*, and the reſt out of *Plebeian* Families. This Number, in 673, was increaſed by *L. Sylla*, the *Dictator*, who made ſeven more. But the firſt eight retained the Name of *Great Pontiffs*, and the ſeven new ones of *The Leſſer*; who nevertheleſs made but one College. After *Numa*'s time this College made choice of Members to fill up the vacant Places. But about the year 654 it was ordered, That the People ſhould chuſe them in their Aſſemblies. When *Sylla* became *Dictator*, he abrogated that Law. But *Cicero*, during his Conſulſhip, reſtored it. At laſt the Emperor *Auguſtus*, having for ſome time permitted the College of *Pontiffs* to admit ſuch as they judged capable, aſſumed afterwards that Power to himſelf, as alſo to create *Pontiffs*, and all ſorts of Prieſts. The Dignity of the *Pontiffs* was ſo great, that they were not obliged to give any manner of account of their Actions; and were Judges of all Matters that related to the Worſhip of the Gods and Sacrifices; making new Laws if they ſaw it convenient. To them belonged the Examination of the Magiſtrates, who had the Care of Sacred Things, of the Prieſts, and all the Officers that belonged to the Sacrifices. He that preſided in the College was called *Pontifex Maximus*, and was choſen by the People in the *Comitia Tributa*, being a Dignity that at firſt was beſtowed on none but ſuch as were *Patricians*. But in proceſs of time, the People, being admitted to the Offices and Honours of the Republick, did often raiſe to this Dignity Perſons that were not of a Noble Extract; till the time of *Julius Cæſar*, who having been created *Pontifex Maximus*, had *Lepidus* for his Succeſſor, and then *Auguſtus*; and afterwards, all the Emperors took this Title upon them. Even *Conſtantine*, and ſome of his Succeſſors, continued it, tho' they were Chriſtians, and hated Paganiſm; till *Theodoſius* the Emperor entirely aboliſhed this College. *Zoſimus* obſerves, It was the Emperor *Gratian* that firſt by an Edict forbad this Title of *Pontifex Maximus* ſhould be given him, and that *Theodoſius*, his Succeſſor, confiſcated all the Revenues belonging to them and the Pagan Prieſts. The Name of *Pontifex* and *Pontifex Maximus* was given to Biſhops afterwards; but the Popes have ſince uſurped it. *Roſin Roman Antiquities lib.* 3. *cap.* 22.

PONTINUS, a Valiant *Roman*, and Sharer with *Cicero* in all his Fortunes, ſubdued the *Allobroges*.

PONTIS (*Lewis de*) a Gentleman of *Provence*, born about 1578, was bred up to Arms in the Reign of *Henry* IVth. and *Lewis* XIIIth. who beſtowed upon him a Command in his Guards, and the Charge of Commiſſary-General of the *Swiſſers*. And after he had ſerv'd 56 years under three Princes, and receiv'd ſeventeen Wounds, being convinc'd of the Vanity of the World, he retir'd to a ſolitary Place where he ſpent almoſt twenty years in the Exerciſes of Piety, and the Preparations for another Life. He died in 1670. the ninety ſecond of his Age. We have under his Name very curious *Memoirs*, that contain all things of moment which happened in his time, with all the remarkable Circumſtances of War, Court, and the Government of the Princes under whom he ſerved. But Monſieur *Le Clark* is of Opinion, that he is ſometimes miſtaken both in his Matters of Fact, and in his Chronology.

PONTOISE, Lat. *Pontiſara, Ponteſium, Oetiæ Pons*, and *Pons ad Oetiam*; a Town in the Iſle of *France*, ſituated upon the *Oyſe*, between *Iſle-Adam* and the Confluence of that River with the *Seine*, within ſix Leagues of *Paris*, being a very important Paſs upon the *Oyſe*. It was taken by the *Engliſh* in 1417; and recovered by the *French* in 1442. It ſtands upon the ſide of an Hill, and reaches down to the Banks of the River; has a Caſtle on the top of that Hill, which commands the Town; ſeveral Churches, whereof that of S. *Melon* is the principal; and diverſe Monaſteries. This Town has a Bailiwick, Provoſtſhip, *&c.* has had formerly its own Counts; and ſince 1240 belonged to the *French* Kings; the Revenue whereof S. *Lovis* beſtowed upon Queen *Blanch*, his Mother. *Du Cheſn, Rech. des Ant. des Villes de Franc. John Chartier.*

PONT-POOL, a Market-Town in *Monmouthſhire*, betwixt the Hills, of chief Note for Iron Mills.

PONTUS, a Province in *Aſia Minor*, between *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*; thus called, becauſe it lies all along the *Euxine* Sea, whoſe capital City was *Heraclea*. It muſt not be confounded with *Pontus* in *Scythia* in *Europe*, whither *Ovid* was baniſhed. This Country had its particular King's, whoſe Succeſſion has been much interrupted, and very uncertain. It's pretended that *Artabaxes* was the firſt, who had five Succeſſors of the Name of *Mithridates*, and three afterwards called *Pharnaces*. After which at laſt is reckoned *Mithridates the Great*, who killed himſelf in the 691ſt. of *Rome*, after he had reigned 57 years, for grief his Son *Pharnaces* had revolted againſt him, and taken the Name of King upon him. *Pharnaces* had *Darius* for his Succeſſor; and after him came two of the Name of *Polemon*, and another *Mithridates, Darius*'s Nephew. The *Romans* having before this reduced *Pontus* into a Province. *Ptolemy lib.* 5. *Geogr. Strabo, Pliny, Appian & Riccioli Chron. Reform.*

PONTUS (*Euxinus*) called by the *Italians, Mare Maggiore*; by the *Greeks, Mauro Thalaſſon*; by the *Turks, Caradeniſi*; and by the *Ruſſians* and *Muſcovites, Zornemore*; has *Colchis* to the Eaſt, *Moldavia* and *Thracia* to the Weſt, *Aſia Minor* to the South, and *Sarmatia* of *Europe* and *Aſia* to the North. *Propontis*, or the Sea of *Marmora*, is joined to it by the *Thracian Boſphorus* on the South-part. The Sea of *Zabbachy*, or the *Palus Mæotis* is alſo united to it by the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, on the North-ſide. The *Danube* diſchargeth it ſelf into the Black Sea. *Pliny, lib.* 4. *Strabo, lib.* 12. *Sanſon Geogr.*

PONZA, is a very ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, and taken from him by the Spaniards in the late War; but reſtored him again by the Peace of *Reſwick*.

POOL (*Reginald*) or Cardinal *Pool*, was ſecond Son unto *Richard Pool*, Knight of the Garter, a near Kinſman to King *Henry* VIIth. by *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Salisbury*, Niece to King *Edmard* IVth. and Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*. This *Reginald* was bred in *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*, preferred afterward Dean of *Exeter*, and highly favoured by King *Henry* VIIIth. who ſent him beyond the Seas, allowing him a large Penſion to live in an Equipage ſuitable to his Birth. He ſtudied at *Padua*; and upon the breaking of King *Henry* VIIIth. with the Pope, he wrote his Book, *De Unione Eccleſiaſtica*, in which he condemn'd the King's Proceedings, and preſs'd him to return to the Obedience of the See of *Rome*: This Book was writ with a great deal of Spirit and Elocution, but as Dr. *Burnet* obſerves, had ſome Satyrical Reflections in it, which loſt him the King's Favour; whereupon his Penſions were withdrawn, which made him to apply his Studies the more privately in a *Venetian* Monaſtery, where he attained great Credit for his Eloquence, Learning, and good Life: Such Eſteem foreign Grandees had of his great Judgment, that Cardinal *Sadolet*, having written a large Book in the Praiſe of Philoſophy, ſubmitted it wholly to his Cenſure. Some time after this, he was made Deacon-Cardinal by the Title of S. *Mary*, in *Coſmedin*, by Pope *Paul* the IIId. who ſent him on many dangerous Embaſſies to the Emperor and *French* King, to incite them to war againſt King *Henry* the VIIIth. Afterwards he retired to *Viterbo* in *Italy*, where his Houſe was obſerved to be the Sanctuary of *Lutherans*. Being appointed one of the three Preſidents of the Council of *Trent*, he endeavoured (but in vain) to have Juſtification determined by Faith alone. After the Death of *Paul* the IIId. he was at midnight in the Conclave choſen to ſucceed him. *Pool* refuſed it, becauſe he would not have his Choice a Work of Weakneſs, which being miſinterpreted, the next Morning, he found *Julius* IIId. choſen in his place. But afterwards was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by Queen *Mary*, after whom he died in few Hours, 1558. He was a learned, modeſt, and good natur'd Man, and was always againſt rigorous Expedients in Matters of Religion: In a word, he was a Perſon of as great Probity and Vertue, as moſt of the Age in which he liv'd. Beſides the Treatiſe above-mention'd, he wrote, *De ſummo Pontifice*; *De ejuſdem poteſtate*; *De concilio Tridentino*; *A Volume of Letters*, &c. *Fuller*'s *Worthies*. *Burnet*'s *Hiſt. Reform. Becatel. Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angl.* &c.

POOL, a Market and Borough Town, with a Harbour in the S. E. of *Dorſetſhire*. It ſtands upon the Inlet of the Sea, incloſed on all ſides with it, but on the North, where it admits Entrance only by one Gate. This Town, from a mean Hamlet, conſiſting of a few Fiſhermens Houſes, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId. grew to be a Town of good Trade, and throve to that degree, that *Henry* VIth. granted it the Privilege of an Haven, and licenſed the Mayor to wall it in. Then began the Inhabitants to abound in Wealth, and purchaſed the Privilege of a Country corporate. But it has loſt much of its former Glory. Diſtant 110 miles from *London*.

POPAYAN, Lat. *Popaiama*, a great Province in South *America*, in the firm Land, towards the Mountains; is bounded on the Weſt by the South Sea, on the South by *Peru*, on the Eaſt by *New Granada*, and on the North by *New Carthagena*. Its greateſt extent is from North to South. Its capital City is *Popayan*, ſituate near the Riſe of the River S. *Martha*, 140 miles Eaſt of the South Sea. This City and Province took its Name from a King that reigned here when the *Spaniards*, about the year 1537, conquered this Province. The City ſtands 2 deg. 30 min. from the Line to the North, 72. 30 from *Toledo* Weſt, on both Sides of a fine River, which by the Acceſſion of others, before it falls into the *Altantick* Ocean, becomes one of the biggeſt Rivers in *America*. The Air is temperate and healthful; but too much ſubject to Rain, Thunder and Lightnings. It has plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fruits and Herbs, and a double Harveſt every Year. Theſe *Indians* are more Civil, Induſtrious and Ingenious than moſt of the other *Indians*.

POPE, the word in *Greek* ſignifies *Father*. It's a Name that was given formerly to all Biſhops, as appears by the Epiſtles of S. *Auguſtin* and S. *Jerom*, and by the Works of the ancient Eccleſiaſtical Writers. But about the end of the XIth. Age, *Gregory* VIIth. in a Council held at *Rome*, ordered that the Name of Pope ſhould peculiarly belong to the Biſhop of *Rome*. When one of the Cardinals is choſen Pope, the Maſters of the Ceremonies come to his Cell, to acquaint him with the News of his Promotion. Whereupon he is conducted to the Chapel, and clad in the Pontifical Habit, then receives the Adoration, that is, the Reſpects paid by the Cardinals to the Popes. After which he is carried to S. *Peter*'s Church, and placed upon the Altar of the Holy Apoſtles, where the Cardinals come a ſecond time to the Adoration; from thence he is conducted to his Apartment, and ſome days after is performed the Ceremony of his Coronation, before the Door of S. *Peter*'s Church, where is erected a Throne, upon which the New Pope aſcends, has his Mitre put off, and a Crown put on his Head in preſence of all the People. Afterwards is the Cavalcade, from S. *Peter*'s Church to S. *John de Lateran*, whereat all the Embaſſadors, Princes, and Lords aſſiſt, mounted on Horſeback and richly Habited. Next before the Pope goes the two Cardinal-Deans with their red Caps, and the other Cardinals come after, two and two, followed by the Patriarchs, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Prothonotaries. When the Pope is come to S. *John de Lateran*, the Archbiſhop of that Church preſents him with two Keys, one of Gold, and the other of Silver; then all the Canons, paying their Obeyſance, and kiſſing his Feet, he gives the general Benediction. *Maimburg*, in his *Hiſtory of the Grand Schiſm of the Weſt*, ſays, That for the firſt five Centuries the People and Clergy together, and ſometimes the Clergy alone, with Conſent of the People, choſe the Pope by Plurality of Voices; until after the Death of Pope *Simplicius*, in 483. *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli* and *Italy*, made a Law, That none ſhould be choſen without firſt acquainting the Prince whom they had a mind to chuſe. This Law was aboliſhed about twenty years after, in the IVth. Council of *Rome*, under Pope *Symmachus*, by the Conſent of King *Theodorick*, in 502. But that Prince turning *Arian*, grew Tyrannical in the latter end of his Reign, and ſeiz'd the Privilege of making the Pope himſelf, and in conſequence of it plac'd Pope *Fælix* IV. in the Chair. The *Gothick* Princes followed his Example, only allowing the Clergy to chuſe; but he was not to aſcend the Chair till confirmed by them. *Juſtinian*, who overturned the Empire of the *Goths*, and alſo his Succeſſors, retained the ſame Privilege, and demanded Money of the Pope elect to confirm his Election. But *Conſtantinus Pogonatus* freed them from this Impoſition in 681. Nevertheleſs the Emperors did ſtill keep a ſhare in the Election; ſo that the Popes were not conſecrated without their Conſent. Until the *French* Emperor *Louis le Debonnaire* in 824, and his Succeſſors *Lotharius* I. and *Louis* II. in 864, reſtored the Popes to their former Liberty. In the Xth. Age, the Marqueſs of *Hetruria* and Count *de Tuſcanella*, with the Grandees of *Rome*, choſe and depoſed Popes as they pleaſed, as did the Emperor *Otho the Great*, and his Son and Grand-ſon in that ſame Age. S. *Henry*, Duke of *Bavaria*, their Succeſſor, reſtored the Popes to their privileges again in 1014, leaving the Election to the Clergy and People of *Rome*; but his Son and Grand-ſon, *Henry* IIId. and IVth. reaſſumed the power of chuſing or depoſing the Popes, which occaſioned Wars between them and the Emperors about the Inveſtitures, the Emperors ſetting up Anti-popes, which occaſioned a Schiſm in the Church of *Rome*. But after the time of *Innocent* II. and that the Controverſie between *Peter de Leon* called *Anaclete*, and *Victor* IV. was extinguiſhed, the Cardinals and principal of the Clergy of *Rome*, choſe Pope *Cæleſtine* II. by their own Authority in 1143. and the reſt of the Clergy having parted with their Pretenſions, *Honorius* III. in 1216, or according to others, *Gregory* Xth. in 1274, ordered that the Election ſhould be made in the Conclave, ſince which time the Cardinals have ſtill kept poſſeſſion. The manner of the Election is thus: Nine or ten days after the Funerals of the deceaſed Pope, the Cardinals enter the Conclave, which is generally held in the *Vatican*, in a long Gallery, where Cells of Boards are erected, covered with purple Cloth, one for each Cardinal, who is during this time allowed only two Servants except in caſe of Sickneſs. They are guarded by the *Militia* of *Rome*, who hinder all Intercourſe of Letters from without, and the Diſhes alſo are inſpected by a Maſter of the Ceremonies, leſt any Letters ſhould be concealed in the Meat. Of late it hath obtained among them to premiſe certain Articles, which they think neceſſary for the better Government of the Church, and every one ſwears to obſerve them if he ſhould be choſen. The Election is made by Scrutiny, Acceſs or Adoration. The firſt is, when the Cardinal writes the Name of him whom he votes for in a Scroll of five pages, on the firſt whereof he writes, *Ego eligo in Summum Pontificem Reverendiſſimum Dominum meum Cardinalem*— But this is writ by one of his Servants, that the Cardinal may not be diſcovered by his Hand. On this fold two others are doubled down and ſealed with a private Seal. On the fourth the Cardinal writes his own Name, and covers it with the fifth folding. Then ſitting in order on Benches in the Chapel, with their Scrolls in their hands, they aſcend to the Altar by turns; and after a ſhort Prayer on their Knees, throw the Scroll into a Chalice upon the Table, by it the firſt Cardinal Biſhop ſitting on the right, and the firſt Cardinal-Deacon on the left ſide, and the Cardinals being returned to their places, the Cardinal Biſhop turns out the Scrolls into a Plate, which he holds in his Left-hand, and gives them as they come to the Cardinal-Deacon, who reads them with an audible Voice, while the Cardinals note down how many Voices every perſon hath; and then the Maſter of the Ceremonies burns the Scrolls in a Pan of Coals, that it may not be known for whom any one gives his Voice; and if two thirds of the number preſent agree, the Election is good; and he on whom the two thirds falls is declared Pope. When the Choice is made by Acceſs, the Cardinals riſe from their places, and going towards him whom they would have elected, each ſays, *Ego accedo ad Reverendiſſimum Dominum*— And the Adoration is much in the ſame manner, only the Cardinal approaches him whom he would have choſen with a profound Reverence, but both the one and the other muſt be confirmed by the Scrutiny. There was another way of chuſing by *Compromiſe*, when the Differences roſe ſo high that they could not be adjuſted in the Conclave, they referred the Choice to three or five, giving them leave to elect any, whom all, or the *majority*, ſhould chuſe, provided it were determined within the time that a Candle lighted by common conſent ſhould laſt. There is yet a fifth way of Election called, By Inſpiration, *viz.* When the firſt Cardinal ariſes in the Chapel, and after an Exhortation to chuſe a capable Perſon, names ſuch an one, to which if two thirds agree, he is reckoned legally choſen. Which being performed by any of theſe Methods, he is led into the Veſtry cloathed in his *Pontificalibus*; then carried into the Chapel, ſeated on the Altar, and the Cardinals performing the Ceremony of Adoration kiſs his Feet, Hands, and Mouth; after which all the Doors and Gates of the Conclave are opened, and the Pope, ſhewing himſelf to the People, bleſſes them; the firſt Cardinal Deacon proclaiming with a loud Voice to them in theſe words, *Annuncio vobis Gaudium magnum, Papam habemus. Reverendiſſimus Dominus Cardinalis— electus eſt in Summum Pontificem, & elegit ſibi Nomen* -- This being done, he deſcends into S. *Peter*'s Church, the Cardinals with a Croſs going before him: and then coming to the high Altar, takes off his Mitre, kneels and prays a while, and returns thanks to God and the bleſſed Apoſtles, *&c.* Sir *Paul Rycaut*'s *Introduction to Platina*. Here it is fit to be noted, That the Ancient

Church did not allow any ſuch diſtinguiſhing Primacy in the Pope, as is now challeng'd, as appears plainly by ſeveral of S. *Cyprian's Epiſtles*, in which, That Father calls the Pope Brother, treats him upon a Level, and declares himſelf, by virtue of his Epiſcopal Authority, accountable to none but God, for the Government of his Dioceſs. *Firmilian* likewiſe, Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, writing to Pope *Stephen*, uſes him with great freedom, and reproves him ſharply, without giving him the leſt Mark of any Superiority. The Council of *Carthage* likewiſe, held under S. *Cyprian*, about the Caſe of Rebaptization, condemns the Stile of *Epiſcopus Epiſcoporum*, as an Incroachment upon the reſt of Church; to this we may add the third Canon of the ſecond General Council, at *Conſtantinople*, by which the See of *Conſtantinople* had a *Grant* of Privilege and Precedency next to the See of *Rome*: The Reaſon aſſign'd by the Council for this Privilege, is taken from the Grandeur of the City, *eo quod ſit Nova Roma*, becauſe it was the Seat of the Empire, and *a ſort of New* Rome; from whence we may infer, That in the Opinion of the Council, the Pope's Prerogative was founded more upon *Rome*'s being the Capital of the Empire, than upon any Claim deriv'd from S. *Peter*. To proceed; The Fourth General Council of *Chalcedon*, held in the Fifth Century, aſſign'd the Biſhop or Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, the Limits of his Juriſdiction, Decreeing withal, in the Twenty eighth Canon, That he ſhould have τὰ ἴσα πρεσβεῖα, *Equal Privileges* with the Biſhop of *Rome*: Their Reaſon being the ſame with that of the Council of *Conſtantinople*, (*viz.*) Becauſe *Conſtantinople* was a kind of New *Rome*, Dignify'd with a Senate, and the Reſidence of the Emperor. 'Tis true, the Pope's Legates complain'd againſt this Canon, and refus'd to be preſent at the paſſing of it, but notwithſtanding their Oppoſition, 'twas read a ſecond time in the laſt Seſſion of the Council, and unanimouſly carry'd by the Fathers and afterwards *confirm'd* by the Emperor: Some time before this, in the Year 402, there was a Provincial Council held at *Milevis* in *Numidia* in *Africa*, in which, the Caſe of one *Apiarius*, a Prieſt, was examin'd: This *Apiarius*, being cenſur'd by his own Biſhop, Appeal'd from his Sentence to the Pope. now the Council, after a full hearing of the Matter, condemn'd the Proceedings of *Apiarius*, and made a Canon againſt *Ultra-Marine*, and Foreign Appeals. The Reader that has a mind to ſee more of this Argument, may Conſult Mr. *Dodwell's Diſſertationes Cyprianicæ*, upon S. *Cyprian. De Unitate Eccleſiæ. Dr. Cave Hiſt. Liter. p.* 1. *p.* 32, 33. 50. 63. 79. 103. 106. 110. 130. 135. 146. 154. 191. not to mention many other Authors. The Pope's Juriſdiction extends to all the Provinces called the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate, which takes in *Campagna di Roma*, the Patrimony of S. *Peter*, *Terra Sabina*, *Umbria*, or Dutchy of *Spoleto*, the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, the Dutchy of *Urbin*, *Romagnia*, *Boulonois*, the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the Territory of *Peruſa*, *le Contado de Citta Caſtello*. In the *Patrimony* of S. *Peter* are, the Dutchy of *Caſtro*, the Cities of *Caprarola*, *Ronciglione*, *&c.* which belong to the Duke of *Parma*, and the Dutchy of *Bracciano*, which has its particular Duke. Between *Romagna* and the Dutchy of *Urbin*, is the little Republick of S. *Marin*. But to return to the Dominion of the Pope, *la Campagna di Roma* hath for principal Cities, *Rome*, *Oſtia*, *Paleſtrina*, *Freſcati*, *Albano*, *Tivoli*, *Terracina*, *&c.* The *Patrimony* of S. *Peter*, the Cities of *Porto*, *Civita-vecchia*, *Viterbo*, *&c.* The principal Cities of *Terra Sabina* are, *Magliano*, *Veſcovio*, &c. *Umbria*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, has *Spoleto*, *Apiſa*, *Todi*, *&c.* The Marquiſate of *Ancona* contains the Cities of *Ancona*, *Fermo*, our Lady of *Loretto*, *Aſcoli*, *Jeſi*, *&c.* The Dutchy of *Urbin* hath four conſiderable Cities, *Urbin*, *Senigaglia*, S. *Leo*, *&c.* *La Romagnia* hath *Ravenna*, *Cervia*, *Faenza*, *&c.* The principal City of the *Boulonois* is *Bolonia la Graſſe*. The Dutchy of *Ferrara* comprehends *Ferrara*, *Comachio*, *&c.* The Territory of *Orvietta* hath *Aquapendente*, *Orvietta*, *&c.* and that of *Perugia* takes in *Perugia*, *Citta de Pieve*, &c. and in *Contado* ſtands *Citta di Caſtello*. The Pope has a Vicar who is always a Cardinal. He that manageth that Charge has Juriſdiction over the Prieſts and Regulars, over the Lay-Communities, Hoſpitals, Places of Piety and *Jews*. His Place may be worth to him one hundred Ducats *per* Month. He has two Lieutenants, one for civil, and the other for criminal Affairs, and a Vice-gerent, who is a Biſhop, for the exerciſe of Epiſcopal Functions. The Penitentiary has Juriſdiction in Caſes reſerved to the Pope; and gives to approved Confeſſors Power to abſolve. At ſolemn Feaſts he goes into one of the Churches of *Rome*, where ſitting in an high Chair, he has a Switch in his hand, and hears the Confeſſions of particular Caſes. This place is worth eight thouſand Crowns a Year. The Chancellor was properly Secretary to the Pope *ab intimis*. This Charge is beſtowed now upon none but a Cardinal; and it may be worth to him fifteen or ſixteen thouſand Crowns a Year. His Buſineſs is, to diſpatch the Apoſtolick Letters, whoſe Petitions are ſign'd by the Pope, except thoſe which are diſpatched by a Brief *ſub annulo piſcatoris*. He has under him a Regent, and twelve Abbreviators *di Parco maggiore*, which are all Prelates. The Regent has Power to commit all Cauſes of Appeal to the *Rota* and Referendaries. The Abbreviators *di Parco maggiore* draw the Minutes of the Bulls, and ſend them when they are written. Beſides which, there are Abbreviators *di Parco minore*, which are Scriveners, and other Officers of the Chancery, appointed to receive and ſign Bulls. The Vice-Chancellor keeps a Regiſter of the Collation of Titles given to Cardinals, and of Promotion to Biſhopricks and Conſiſtorial Abbies. The Chamberlain is always a Cardinal, and hath for Subſtitutes the Clerks of the Apoſtolick Chamber, a Treaſurer, and a Preſident. This Office is worth to him fourteen thouſand Crowns a Year. He takes Cognizance of all Cauſes within the verge of the Apoſtolick Chamber; and beſides, judgeth of Appeals from the Maſters of the Streets, Bridges, and Edifices. When the See is vacant, the Chamberlain remains in the Palace, in the Pope's Apartment, goes through the Streets with the *Swiſs* Guards attending him, coins Money with his own Arms thereon, and holds a Conſiſtory. He has one of the three Keys of the Treaſure of the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, whereof the Dean is another, and the Pope the third. The Prefect of the Signature of Juſtice is alſo one of the Cardinals, and has two hundred Ducats in Gold *per* Month. His Buſineſs is to make Reſcripts of all the Petitions and the Commiſſions of Cauſes which are delegated by the Court. Every *Thurſday* the Signature of Juſtice is held in the Palace of the Cardinal Prefect, where aſſiſt twelve Prelates Referendaries, that have Vote, and all the other Referendaries, with Power to propoſe each two Cauſes; as alſo an Auditor of the *Rota*, and the civil Auditor of the Cardinal Vicar, having no Vote, but only to maintain their Juriſdiction in what relates to them. The Prefect of the Signature of Grace ſigns all the Petitions and Grants which the Pope beſtows in the Congregations held in his own Preſence once a Week. The Prefect of the Briefs is always a Cardinal; he reviſeth and ſigns the Copies of the Briefs. The General of the Holy Church is created by a Brief or Patent of the Pope, who gives him the Staff himſelf in his Chamber, and takes his Oath. In time of Peace he has allowed him a thouſand Crowns *per* Month; and three thouſand in time of War. He commands all the Troops and all the Governours in the Places and Fortreſſes of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate. His Lieutenant has three thouſand Crowns a Year, and is made alſo by a Brief from the Pope; as is the General of the Artillery, who has twelve hundred Crowns *per Annum*. The General of the Gallies has three hundred Crowns a Month. The Governour of the Caſtle of S. *Angelo* has ſix thouſand Crowns *per Annum*, an hundred Soldiers for the Guard of it, with their Captain, Lieutenant, and other Officers. The Chamberlain of the Sacred College is changed every Year; which College conſiſts of the Pope and Cardinals, who hold a Conſiſtory upon important Affairs. The Pope has four Maſters of Ceremonies, who are always clad in Purple, and have great Authority in publick Affairs. Beſides which there are other Maſters of the Ceremonies, which are in the Congregations of Privileges, whereof one diſcharges the Office of Secretary, and the other diſpatches Orders. The Maſter of the Sacred Palace is always a *Dominican*. He reviews and approves all the Books that are printed, being aſſiſted by two Prieſts of the ſame Order. The Palace, beſides a Table, allows him a Coach. The Veſtry-keeper is an *Auguſtin* Monk, who hath the ſame allowance as the Maſter of the Palace. He takes care of all the Riches in the Pope's Veſtry. He goes like a Prelate. And if he be a Titular Biſhop, takes place among the aſſiſtant Biſhops. The Pope's Secretary is always a Cardinal, and very often his Nephew. This Place is united to that of Super-intendant of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate. He writes and ſubſcribes all the Letters ſent to the Princes and Nuncios. All Embaſſadors and all Miniſters at *Rome*, after having negotiated with the Pope, are obliged to give him an Account of their Negotiations. The Secretaries of State are ſubject to the Secretary Super-intendant, or Cardinal-Patron, whoſe Orders they receive, and to whom they ſend their Letters to be ſubſcribed. They live in the Palace, and are Prelates clad in Purple. There are twenty four Secretaries of Briefs; the chief whereof lives in the Palace. Their Buſineſs is to ſubſcribe and diſpatch all the Briefs that are received by the Cardinal-Prefect of the Briefs. The Secretary of the ſecret Briefs takes care to prepare them when the Cardinal-Patron, or ſome one of the Secretaries of State commands him. Theſe Briefs are ſhewed to no Body, nor ſigned by the Prefect of the Briefs, and after they are ſealed *ſub annulo Piſcatoris*, and accompanied, they are ſent away with a Letter from the Cardinal-Patron. The Copies of theſe Briefs are carefully kept; and when the Pope is dead they are carried to the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*. The *Major-domo*, or Steward of the Houſhold to the Pope, is always a Prelate. The Chamberlains of Honour are Perſons of Quality, who come not to the Palace but when they pleaſe. The Maſter of the Stables is a Gentleman, who has the Office of Maſter of the Horſe, without the Title of it, for the Pope beſtows no ſuch upon any Perſon. He is Sword-bearer, and ſometimes one of the greateſt Lords in *Rome*, as was *Pompey Frangipani* under *Leo* XI. The General of the Pope's Guards has under him two Troops of Horſe, and a Company of three hundred *Swiſſers*, with their Officers. As to the Officers of the Datary, Prothonotaries, Participants, and Auditors of the *Rota*, *vide* DATARY, PROTHONOTARY, ROTA. The Pope has eſtabliſhed an Apoſtolical Chamber, which conſiſts of the Cardinal-Chamberlain, the Governours of *Rome*, as Vice-Chamberlain, the Treaſurer-General, the Auditor and Preſident of the Chamber, the Attorney General of *Rome*, and ſeveral other Officers, for to judge of Matters that concern the Revenues of the Provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate; the Moneys, Impoſitions, Gabels, *&c.* The Governour of *Rome* takes cognizance in a ſpecial manner of civil and criminal Matters, and hath power to ſtop the Proceedings of other Courts of the City in caſe of default. The Treaſurer-General looks over the Accounts of the Revenues of the Chamber. This place is worth ſeventy thouſand Crowns, and brings in yearly twelve thouſand. The Auditor of the Chamber has as great a Revenue. He is the ordinary Judge of the Court of *Rome*, of the Courtiers, Barons, Princes, Biſhops, and other Prelates, and of all the Appeals in the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate. He has two Lieutenants, one for civil, and one for criminal Matters. The Preſident of the Chamber inſpects the Accounts of the Moneys of the Chamber and Apoſtolick See. The Attorney-General takes care of the Rights and Revenues of the Exchequer in all Courts of Judicature, and the Sollicitor-General maintains 'em by Argument in Writing. The Mareſchal of *Rome* has under him two civil Judges, one whereof is called the firſt collateral Judge, and the other the ſecond collateral, with a Judge for criminal Cauſes. He, together with theſe Judges, takes cognizance of Matters between the Citizens and Inhabitants of *Rome*. He is always a Foreigner, and lives in the Capitol; while at the diſcharge of his Office, he appears clad like an old Senator, having a Robe of Cloth of Gold that hangs down to the Ground, with large Sleeves to it, lined with Crimſon Taffety. He has a Seat in the Pope's Chapel, near unto the Emperor's Embaſſador. As to the Government of the Pope's Dominion. He governs the Province of *Rome* himſelf; but all the other Provinces are governed by Legates or Vice-Legates. Beſides which every Province has a General, which commands the Forces; and each City a Governour, choſen by the Pope. But the *Podeſta*'s and other Officers are choſen by the Inhabitants; except the Forts, Caſtles, and Ports, whoſe Officers as well as Governours depend upon the Pope's Choice. *Onuphr. Panvin.*

POPIEL, King of *Poland*, was Son to *Leſchus* IV. and ſucceeded him about 816. He died five Years after, and left a Son of the ſame Name with himſelf. Authors ſay, he and his Family were devoured by Rats. *Piaſt* was put upon the Throne after him, about 242. *Chron. Hiſt. Polon.*

POPILIUS, called *Lænas*, Conſul of *Rome*, was choſen from among the People, exerciſed that Charge four times, and in 404 routed the *Gauls* ſeveral times. This was an illuſtrious Family in *Rome*, whereof there were ſeveral great Men, and among the reſt, that *Popilius* who was ſent to *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, to hinder him from attacking *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*, the *Romans* Ally. *Antiochus* would have evaded his Propoſals, but *Popilius* underſtanding his Intentions, made a Circle round about the King, and prayed him not to go out of it till he gave poſitive Anſwer of Peace or War. I know not whether that *Popilius Lænas* that killed *Cicero*, was of this Family. If he was, he diſhonoured it by his Wickedneſs and Ingratitude, in depriving that Man of his Life, who had preſerved his by his Eloquence. *Livy, Valerius Maximus, Velleius Paterculus, &c.*

POPMEN, or *A Popma*, (*Auſonius de*) a Native of *Ilſt*, a little Town in *Friezſland*, lived about 1610, was famous for his Learning, and had three Brothers, who were all Writers. He himſelf was a Learned Grammarian, and a Famous Lawyer; and writ ſeveral Things, publiſhed Notes upon *Varro, Paterculus, &c. De differentia verborum, De ordine & more Judiciorum, &c. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Suffridus Petri de Script. Friſ.*

POPPEA *Sabina*, *Nero*'s ſecond Wife, was the Daughter of *Titus Ollius*, but ſhe took the Name of her Uncle by the Mother's ſide, *Poppeus Sabinus*, as being more renowned, becauſe a Conſul, and honoured with a Triumph. She had been married to a *Roman* Knight, named *Rufus Criſpinus*, and had a Son by him, when *Otho*, who was afterwards Emperor, debauched her, but he afterwards married her; and whether it were through exceſs of Love, or to preſerve thereby his Credit, never ceaſed praiſing her to *Nero*, who, when he ſaw her, was immediately ſmitten with her Beauty; and ſhe by her cunning Management wrought ſo, that he divorced *Octavia*, who was barren, and afterwards made her away, removed *Otho* far from *Rome*, under the ſpecious Pretence of giving him the Government of *Portugal*, and married her. Some time after ſhe bore him a Daughter, whereat *Nero* was ſo tranſported with Joy, that he gave her the name of *Auguſta*, as well as the Mother. Authors ſpeak much of the Beauty and Magnificence of *Poppea*, who to preſerve her Beauty, waſhed her ſelf every Day in Aſſes Milk. She died of a kick *Nero* gave her in his Paſſion, when ſhe was big with Child. This happen'd *A. C.* 65, *Tacitus lib.* 13, 14, 15 *&* 16 *Annal. Suetonius in Nerone & Othone. Dion & Xiphilin in Nerone. Pliny l.* 28. *c.* 12.

POPULONIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the ancient *Romans*, who implored her help to ſecure their Country from Plunder, Inundations, Hail, Inſects, *&c. S. Aug. de Civit Dei.*

PORC ESPIC, *Porcupine*, an Order of the Knights of *Orleans*, inſtituted by *Lewis*, ſecond Son to *Charles* V. Duke of *Orleans*, as 'tis ſaid, upon the birth of his Son *Charles* in 1394. It conſiſted of twenty five Knights, whereof the Duke was chief: They were to be of Noble Extraction, and to wear a Mantle of Ermine, over which was a Gold Chain, at the end whereof hung upon the Breaſt a Golden Porcupine, with this Deviſe, *Cominus & Eminus*, which King *Lewis* XI. took afterwards for himſelf. It appears alſo, that this Order has been called by the name of *The Order of the Agate*, becauſe the Duke of *Orleans* gave, together with the Collars, a Gold Ring, adorned with an Agate, whereon was engraven a Porcupine; but King *Lewis* XII. aboliſhed this Order upon his coming to the Crown, *S. Martha, l.* 15. *de Hiſt. Geneal. Favin. Theat. d'Hon. & de Cheval.*

PORCHETUS (*Salvaticus*) of *Genoa*, lived about 1315. He was a *Carthuſian*, and led a ſolitary Life: He compoſed a Piece againſt the *Jews*, wherein he proves, both by Scripture, and *Talmud*, and *Cabbaliſt* Writers, the truth of the Chriſtian Religion, which was printed at *Paris* in 1520, by the title of *Victoria Porcheti adverſus impios Judæos. Bartholomew Paſcheti nelle bell. de Genoa. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in app.*

PORCIA, Daughter of *Cato Uticenſis*, and Wife to *Brutus*, attained to a great knowledge of Philoſophy, was a lover of Learning, and her Wit as well as Courage made her appear to be above her Sex. When *Brutus* was about to execute the Conſpiracy againſt *Cæſar*, ſhe gave her ſelf a very large Wound, and ſeeing her Husband concern'd at it; *I have wounded my ſelf*, ſaid ſhe, *to give you a proof of my love, and to let you know, with what Conſtancy I could die, if the Buſineſs you undertake coming to miſcarry, ſhould cauſe your ruine.* Coming afterwards to underſtand the defeat and death of *Brutus*, which happened in 712 of *Rome*, ſhe reſolved to die: Her Friends oppoſed that fatal Deſign, and deprived her of all the Weapons ſhe could uſe for her Deſtruction; but ſhe had the Courage to ſwallow red hot Coals. *Plutarch in Bruto. Valerius Maximus, lib.* 3. *c.* 2. *ex* 16. *& lib.* 4. *c.* 6. *ex* 6. *Bocace de clar. Mulier. l.* 8.

M. **PORCIUS LATRO**, a famous Orator, was a great Friend of *Seneca*, and ſaid to be originally of *Cordova* in *Spain*, who having been for a long time troubled with a Quartan Ague, kill'd himſelf to be out of that Miſery in the 750th. Year of *Rome*. There is a Declamation that goes under his Name againſt *Cataline*, but 'tis thought below the Pen of ſo great a Man. *Seneca in Præf. Contr. l.* 1. *Voſſius de Rhet. Nat. N.* 15. *&c.*

PORCIUS LICINIUS, a Latin Poet, lived in the beginning of the ſecond *Punick* War, in the time that Poetry was not come to any conſiderable Perfection, being the 536 Year of *Rome*. The Family of the *Porcii*, *Gens Porcia*, was illuſtrious at *Rome* among the *Plebeians*, whereof there was *Porcius Cato*, whoſe Sons were *Cato the Cenſor*, and *Porcius Licinius*, Conſul in 570. The firſt of theſe two Brothers had two Sons alſo, to wit, *M. Porcius*, and *Porcius Cato Salonianus*, who died when Pretor. Some Authors ſpeak of him as Father to *M. Porcius*, who was Conſul in 640, and baniſhed from *Rome* for his Miſgovernment in *Macedonia*, and retired to *Tarragon* in *Spain*. He had a Son of the ſame Name, who was Father to *Cato* of *Utica*; and this ſame was the Father of *Porcius Cato*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Philippi*, in 712. *Porcius Cato*, the Cenſor's eldeſt Son, died before his Father. He had married *Fertia*, Daughter to *Paulus Æmilius*, and left ſome excellent Books concerning Law, according to *Pomponius*. This famous Lawyer had a Son that died in *Africa*, the Father of *L. Porcius Cato. Titus Livius lib.* 33, 34 *&* 39. *Velleius Paterculus lib.* 2. *Pomponius lib.* 2. *de Orig. Jur. Cicero. Dion. &c.*

PORLOCK, a Market and Sea Town of *Carhampton*, Hundred in the Weſt of *Somerſetſhire*. It has a good Harbour on the Weſtern Point of the Country, 136 Miles from *London*.

PORPHYRIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, was notorious for his Vices. He ſucceeded *Flavian* in 404, but was put upon the See irregularly, by the order of *Severian* and *Antiochus*, the Church Doors being ſhut, and the People not called together. He corrupted the Soldiers, and uſed all ſorts of Violences to conſtrain the People to communicate with him, He died in 408, and was ſucceeded by *Alexander*. *Theodoret lib.* 5. *Baronius in Annal.*

PORPHYRIUS, a *Platonick* Philoſoper, lived about the end of the Third Age, in the Reign of *Diocleſian*. S. *Jerom* makes him to be a *Jew*, but *Eunapius* affirms he was of *Tyre*, that his firſt Name was *Malchus*, which in the *Syrian* Tongue ſignifies a *King*, and that the Sophiſt *Longinus*, his Rhetorick Maſter, called him *Porphyrius*, in Alluſion to the Purple which Kings wear. His Maſters in Philoſophy were *Plotinus* and *Amelius*. He writ a piece of the Lives of Philoſophers, of Abſtinence from Fleſh; an Explication of the Categories of *Ariſtotle*, &c. He died, it's likely, towards the end of *Diocleſian*'s Reign. He writ alſo a piece in fifteen Books, againſt the Chriſtian Religion, which he once profeſſed, according to S. *Auguſtin*, *Socrates*, and ſome others, and was anſwered by *Methodius* Biſhop of *Tyre*, and *Euſebius* afterwards, and had his Books burnt in 388. *S. Jerom in Præf. Catal. Script. Eccl. S. Aug. de Civitat. Dei. Cyril. l.* 1. *Cont. Julian. Eunapius in Vit. Phil.*

PORPHYROGENETI, or **PORPHYROGENITES**, a Name given to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*'s Children, becauſe that the Empreſſes were wont to lie-inn in an Appartment, called the *Porphyrie*, or *Purple Room*, that ſtood at the entry into the Palace towards the *Propontis*, which place was built by *Conſtantine the Great*, and deſign'd for the Birth and Education of the Princes deſcended from him; but *Nicetas* ſays, This Place was ſo called from the Princes, who were named *Porphyrogenites*, becauſe they were received into the World in a purple Cloth, whereof he gives a particular Inſtance in the Birth of *Emanuel Comnenus*. *Nicetas l.* 5. *Luitprand l.* 2. &c.

PORRETA (*Margaret*) a certain Woman of *Hainault*, that lived in the Thirtenth Age, and writ a very erroneous Book at *Paris*, whither ſhe went, ſaying, That a Man wholly devoted to the love of his Creator, can freely ſatisfie all the Deſires of Nature, without fear of offending God; which Doctrine ſhe maintained. She was burnt for this falſe Doctrine in 1210. *Guiard de Creſſonneſart* publiſhed his Errors at the ſame time, calling himſelf *The Angel of* Philadelphia; but he recanted, and came off with a perpetual Impriſonment. *Spond. A. C.* 1210. *n.* 6.

PORSENNA, a King of *Hetruria*, whoſe Capital was *Cluſium*, now *Chiuſi* in *Tuſcany*. He beſieged *Rome* in 247, in order to reſtore *Tarquinius Superbus* to the Throne, which Siege laſted a long while, and reduced the *Romans* to great Extremity; but the Courage of *Clelia*, *Horatius Cocles*, and *Mutius Scævola* chiefly contributed to the ſaving of the City, ſo that *Porſenna* was forc'd to raiſe his Siege, and depart Home. *Livy l.* 2. *Dionyſ. Halicar. l.* 5. *Florus l.* 1. *c.* 10.

PORT, or **PORTO**, Lat. *Portus Auguſti* and *Portus Romanus*, a City in *Italy*, at the Mouth of the *Tyber*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, a Biſhop's See, whoſe Haven was built by *Claudius*, repair'd by *Trajan*, and was very conſiderable, but now there are ſcarce any remains of it. The Town is alſo ruinated and thin of People, becauſe of the badneſs of the Air, but it gives Title to one of the ſix ancient Cardinals.

PORT ALEGRE, Lat. *Portus Alacris*, formerly *Amæa*, a City of *Portugal*, a Biſhop's See under *Bragua*, is in the Province of *Alentejo*, towards the Frontiers of *Eſtremadura*, and ſtands upon a River, being very well fortified. It's an Earldom belonging to the Houſe of *Silva*.

PORT AU PRINCE, a City in the Southern part of the Iſland of *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*, whoſe Haven is called *Port S. Mary*. This City ſtands in a great Plain, where the *Spaniards* have many Hato's or Parks for the breeding of Cattle to get Tallow and Leather. Thence comes that Leather called *Havana* Leather, ſo much eſteemed throughout *Europe*. They carry it from this City to that of *Havana*, which is the Capital of the Iſle, in order to imbark it for *Spain*, whence 'tis tranſmitted to all the other Kingdoms of *Europe*. *Oexmelin Hiſt. of the Weſt Ind.*

PORT AUX PRUNES, a Country in the Northern part of the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, extends it ſelf from the Port of *Tametavi* to the Bay of *Antongil*, and is boundded on the Weſt with the Mountains of *Vohits-Anghombes*, and *Anſianach*. It's a good Country, abounding in Rice and excellent Forage, and its Inhabitants are laborious, who will rather die of Hunger than eat of any Beaſt that has been killed by a Chriſtian. They pretend they are deſcended from *Abraham*, know nothing of *Mahomet*, and call thoſe of that Sect *Cafres*. They honour the Patriarchs, *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *Joſeph*, *Moſes* and *David*, but know nothing of the other Prophets, nor of Chriſt. They Circumciſe, and do not work upon the Sabbath no more than the *Jews*. They neither faſt nor pray publickly, but only ſacrifice Bulls, Cows, Kids and Cocks, *&c.* In every Village they have a *Philoubei*, who adminiſters Juſtice; all which *Philoubei*'s obey an Elder, who is Judge of all Controverſies. Their Women plant the Rice, making a hole in the Earth with a ſharp pointed Staff, and throw in two Grains of Rice, which they cover with their Feet, dancing and ſinging over it; which is performed in one Day by all the Women and Maids of each Village, who meet together for that purpoſe. The River of *Manaugouron*, which diſchargeth it ſelf into the Sea about the Iſle of S. *Mary*, is very large, but ſo rapid, that it's ſcarcely Navigable. There are to be ſeen, all along this River, Chryſtal Stones, ſome whereof are four foot thick. It's ſaid alſo, that there are found in the Iſle of *Amboulnoſis*, which is in this River, many precious Stones. *Flacourt Hiſt. de Madagaſcar.*

PORT CONQUET, a Town in the Point of *Bretaigne* in *France*, five *French* Leagues from *Breſt* to the Weſt. It was taken and burnt by the *Engliſh* in 1558, in revenge for the taking *Calais*, but the Country coming down upon them, they were driven to their Ships with the loſs of 600 Men.

PORT DESIRE, a Port in *South America*, upon the Eaſt of *Mare Magellanicum*, called formerly *Baya de los Trabajos*, the Mouth whereof is about half a League broad, with two little Iſlands, and two Rocks adjoining, that cannot be ſeen when the Tide is in. The neigbouring Country is covered with white Sand, and has no Trees yet there is ſweet Water, which the Ships that come towards the *Streight* uſually take in.

PORT HERCOLE, Lat. *Portus Herculis*, a City and Sea-port of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, lying to the Eaſt of *Orbitello*, towards the Mountain *Argentara*.

PORT LEWIS, a new built Town in the *Lower Languedoc* on the *Mediterranean* Sea near Mount *de Seſe*. This Haven and Port was made by a vaſt Artificial Mount, rais'd out of the Sea with mighty expence. It ſtands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and 5. E. from *Agde*.

PORT LOVIS, or *Blavet*, a ſtrong Town of *Bretaigne* in *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Blane*, which has a large Haven. It ſtands twelve Leagues W. of *Vannes*, and fifteen E. from *Quimper*.

PORT ROYAL, a famous Nunnery near unto *Chevreuſe*, within ſix Leagues of *Paris*. Note, that ſome have erroneouſly confounded this place with the Abby of *Gif*, whence the famous *Janſeniſts* have taken their name. *Le Maire*, &c.

PORT ROYAL, a Town and Sea-port in North *America* in *Acadia*, a Province of *New France*, being one of the ſafeſt and moſt conſiderable in the Country. It was taken by the *Engliſh* and reſtored to the *French* by the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. The **PORT** in the *Turkiſh* Language ſignifies the Court of the Grand Signior.

PORT ROYAL, a Port on the South of *Jamaica* in the hands of the *Engliſh*, by whom the Town was built, which, before the late dreadful Earthquake in 1692 ruin'd the greateſt part of it, had above 1500 Houſes, and extended twelve miles in length, extreamly populous, as being the ſcale of Trade in that Iſland. It is ſeated at the end of a long point of Land, which makes the Harbour on the N. The Harbour is about three Leagues broad, and in moſt places ſo deep, that a Ship of 1000 Tuns may lay her ſides to the Shoar of the Point, load and unload at pleaſure; and it affords good Ancorage all over. For its ſecurity there is a very ſtrong Caſtle, always well garriſon'd, and having ſixty pieces of Canon well mounted. The Town ſtands upon a looſe Sand, which affords neither Graſs, Stone, Freſh-water, Trees, nor any thing elſe that could encourage the building of a Town beſides the goodneſs and conveniency of the Harbour.

PORT (*Baptiſta de la*) known by the name of *Giovan Baptiſta de la Port* of *Naples*, lived about the end of the ſixteenth Age and the beginning of the Seventeenth. He underſtood Philoſophy, Phyſick, Mathematicks, Judicial Aſtrology, and Natural Magick, upon which he writ much. He had a great hand in eſtabliſhing the Academy of *Gli Oxioſi*, and had another in his Houſe called *di Secreti* whereunto none was admitted but ſuch as had made ſome new deſcovery in Nature. He died in 1615. We have of his compoſing, *Magia Naturalis*, *Elementa Curvilinea*; *de Diſtillatione*; *de Ziferis*; *de Occultis literarum notis*; *de refractione Optices*; *de Aeris tranſmutationibus*; *de Munitione*; *Della Fiſonomia*; ſome Plays, *&c.* *Imperialis in Muſæo Hiſt. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. d' Huom. Letter. Ghilini. Theat. d' Huom. Letter.*

PORT (*Simon*) a *Neapolitan* who had been the Scholar of *Pomponatius* of *Mantua*, and ſuſpected to be of his Opinion; who held, That the Soul died with the Body. He taught Philoſophy a long time at *Piſa*, and afterwards began to writ the Hiſtory of Fiſhes, when upon ſight of *William Rondelet*'s Book he gave it over. He died at *Naples* in 1553 aged 57 years. He writ ſeveral things, as, *De Mente humana Dictionarium Latinum Græco-barbarum & literale*; *De dolore liber*; *De coloribus oculorum*; *De Rerum Naturalium principiis*; *De fato*, &c. *Thuan. Hiſt. Geſner in Bibl.*

PORTLAND Caſtle, ſtands on the North-ſide of the Iſle of *Portland* belonging to *Dorſetſhire*.

PORTLAND, Lat. *Vindelis*, a noted Iſland, or rather, a Peninſula belonging to *Dorſetſhire*. It lies three miles from *Weymouth* South Eaſtward, and is about ſeven Miles in compaſs, all ſurrounded with Rocks, except at *Portland* Caſtle, which is the only Landing-place. Here the Soil is very good for Corn, and indifferent for Paſture, but ſo deſtitute of Wood and other Fewel, that the Inhabitants are fain to dry their Cow-dung and burn it. For Building we have no Stone like that of this Iſland, which has great Quarries of it. By *Portland* Race, is meant the meeting of the two Tides there. This Peninſula has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom; firſt in the Perſon of *Richard Weſton*, created Earl of *Portland* by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1632, in whoſe Family the Title being extinct at the Death of his Son *Thomas*, it was revived again ſince the late Revolution, upon the Right Honourable *Myn Heer Bentink*, the preſent Earl of *Portland*, and Groom of the Stole to King *William*. This Iſland belongs to the Church of *Wincheſter*, by the Gift of *Edward the Confeſſor*, and hath one Church on the South-ſide, near the Sea; to preſerve it from the fury of the Waves, they have walled the Church-Yard Banks to an incredible height.

PORTO, Lat. *Portus Calenſis*, or *Cividad de Puerto*, a great City, and conſiderable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the Mouth of the *Douro*, a Biſhop's See, under *Braga*, and gave Name to the Kingdom of *Portugal*. Thoſe of the *Low-Countries* call it *Port-a-Port*. It ſtands within a League of the Ocean, and is one of the chief and moſt frequented Ports in that Kingdom. *Roſendius in Antiq. Luſitaniæ.*

PORTO BELO, a new City in South *America*, on the North ſide of the *Iſthmus* of *Panama*, within eighteen Leagues of the City of *Panama*, ſituate upon a Bay, at the Mouth of which are two very ſtrong Caſtles, called *S. James* and *S. Philip*, beſides a Fort upon a riſing Ground that commands the Town. The Galleons of the King of *Spain* come thither every Year to take in the Gold and Silver brought from *Peru* to *Panama*, which are carried by Land upon two thouſand Mules from *Panama* to *Porto Belo*, in order to imbark it for *Spain*. All the Merchandizes that come from *Peru*, are alſo unladen at *Porto Belo*, and carried in the ſame manner on Mules to *Panama*, to be put on board the Galleons in the *South-Sea*. *Porto Belo* is an unhealthy Place, becauſe of the Mountains round it that exclude the Sun, and hinder it to purifie the Air, ſo that 'tis thinly peopled, having no more than about four hundred Men able to bear Arms in it, beſides the Garriſon, which conſiſts of as many Soldiers. There is a Governour of the City, and two Caſtellans, that is, Governours of Caſtles. This City was taken and plundered by the *Buccaniers* in 1668. *Oexmelin Hiſt. des Ind. Occid.*

PORTO FINO, Lat. *Portus Delphini*, a City in *Italy*, to the Eaſt of *Genoa*, with a ſmall Haven belonging to it, about twenty Miles from *Genoa*, towards the Gulf of *Ripallo*.

PORTO LONGONE, Lat. *Portus Longus*, a Fortreſs and Sea-Port in the Iſland of *Elea*, in the *Tuſcan* Sea, with a *Spaniſh* Garriſon in it. The *French* took it in 1646, under the command of the Marſhal *de Meilleray*, but was retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1650. It ſtands 12 Miles to the S. of *Piombino*, 54 from *Legorne*, 37 from the Iſle of *Corſica* to the E.

PORTO RICO, or *S. John de Porto Rico*, an Iſland ſituated in the *North* Sea, towards *America*, at the entrance into the Gulf of *Mexico*, and to the Eaſt of the Iſle of *San Domingo*, or *Hiſpaniola*, called anciently *Boriquen*, diſcovered firſt by *Columbus* in 1493. This Iſland is about 16 *Spaniſh* Leagues diſtant from S. *Domingo*, and 136 from the Continent of *America*. It is thirty Leagues in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and twenty broad. Its Air very temperate, ſave in *December* and *January*, when it is very cold; and from the end of *May* till *September*, when 'tis extraordinary hot. In the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, it is frequently incommoded with Hurricans. The Soil is fertile, and affords good Graſs, but the Abundance of Trees, called *Guajabes*, which cover the Earth with their ſhadow, make part of it unfruitful. The Cows alſo, and other Domeſtick Animals grow ſo wild here, that there is no taming of them, which is a great Inconveniency. There are ſeveral Rivers in this Iſland, ſome whereof have commodious Havens for Ships of Burthen; beſides which, they have Brooks wherein Gold is found. Amongſt the Trees there, the moſt remarkable are the *Tabernacuio*, or *Taborucu*, from whence proceeds whitiſh Bitumen very good for Painters, and likewiſe proper for the calking of Ships, and has an excellent virtue for the curing of Wounds, and Pains cauſed by cold. In this Iſland, moreover, grows a Tree, call'd *Sant-Bois*, very different from the *Gajac*, but has the ſame Properties; beſides ſeveral other Shrubs, upon the Sea ſide whoſe Apples kill Fiſhes when they fall into the Water, and whoſe ſhadow has the ſame effect upon Men in the Night-time, that ſleep under their Branches. The Tree, which the Iſlanders call *Guao*, and the *Mexicans*, *Thetlatian*, has Leaves which reſemble Crimſon Velvet, which never fall off; the Fruit of it is green, and is like an *Arbute* or *Crab*, the Wood of it is likewiſe of a beautiful Green, and which is imported into *Europe* to make Bed-Poſts, becauſe they ſay, it drives away Buggs, but 'tis ſaid, that the Joiners, who ſet 'em up, have their Hands and Face ſwell'd ſeveral Days after they have handled it. The Salvages prepare a Poiſon of the Fruit of it, that kills without Remedy. The principal Commodities of the Iſland of *Porto Rico*, are Sugar-Canes, Ginger, Caſſia, &c. The *Spaniards* began to dwell here in 1510, and in 1514, began to lay the Foundations of their chief Town, called by them now *Porto Rico*. In a little Town joined to the great one by a Cauſey made croſs the Haven, reſides the Governour; where they have a Cathedral Church, with a Biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of *San-Domingo*. The Haven is large, and ſafe from Winds, and the Incurſions of Enemies, being guarded by a well-fortify'd Caſtle. Sir *Francis Drake* attacked this Town in 1595, but could not ſucceed, only burnt ſome Ships that rode at Anchor there; but in 1598, the Earl of *Cumberland* made himſelf Maſter of it, but ſoon quitted it to ſave his Men, who died there apace. *Baldwin Henry*, Commander of the *Dutch Weſt-India* Fleet, being ſent into *Braſil*, entred in 1615 into *Porto Rico*, but deſpairing to take the Fortreſs, retir'd with a conſiderable Booty. In this Iſland there are about 1500 Men fit to bear Arms, beſides a conſiderable Number of other Inhabitants. The Iſland of *Mona*, which lies between *Porto Rico*, and S. *Domingo*, affords very good Water. It has likewiſe excellent Fruit, and particularly Oranges, much valued for their Largeneſs and Taſte. *De Laet.*

PORTO DE PRIMARO, a Port in *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, where one Branch of the River *Po*, called *Po di Primaro*, diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*. This Haven is guarded by *Gregory*'s Tower, and the Town that ſtands there is very good.

PORTO SANTO, *Ilha de Puerta Santo*, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Sea, belonging to *Portugal*, to the Weſt of *Barbary*, diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1428, not far from the *Madera*'s, and about eight Leagues in Circumference.

PORTO SEGURO, a City and Country of *Braſil*, in South *America*. The Prefecture or Government, which is as it were a Province, lies between that of *S. Eſprit*, which is to the South of it; and that of the Iſlands to the North, upon the Sea of *Braſil*, and is poſſeſſed by the *Portugueſe*.

PORTO VENDRES, Lat. *Portus Veneris*, a Haven in *Rouſſillon*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near unto *Collioure*, and toward Cape *de Creuz*. It's a famous Port, and has adjoining to it the City of *Vendres*, near unto *Caſtel S. Elme*, which the *French* took in 1641. See *de Marca* in his Book entituled *Marca Hiſpanica*.

PORTO PENERE, Lat. *Portus Veneris*, a Town in the States of *Genoa*, which has an Haven and Caſtle, ſeated over-againſt the Iſland of *Palmaria*, ſixty miles from *Genoa*, and three from the Gulf *del Spezza* to the Eaſt.

PORTSEY, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Hampſhire*, ſo called from *Portſey*, a Town therein, and of chief note, for *Portſmouth*, the ſtrongeſt place of *England*, ſeated here.

PORTSMOUTH, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, a famous Sea-Town upon the Channel, in the South parts of *Hampſhire*, almoſt on the South Point of *Portſey* Iſland, which has a Communication Northward with the main Land by a Bridge. This place is both a good Harbour for Ships, and by its ſtrong Fortifications, a ſhelter to *Hampſhire*. Here are Docks and Store-Houſes for the King to build and equip Men of War; and for its Defence ſuch Fortifications as make it almoſt impregnable, the beſt part whereof were chiefly raiſed by the late King *Charles*, who beſtowed great Summs upon it; but when all is done it's but an unhealthy Place. About this Town is bred a Race of ſmall Dogs, like Beagles, which hunt Moles as their natural Game. *Portſmouth* is 73 Miles from *London*.

PORTUGAL, an Hereditary Kingdom of *Europe*, in the Weſtern part of *Spain*, comprehending part of the ancient *Luſitania*, and part of the ancient *Gallicians*, *Gallaici Braccarii* that dwelt in the Province called now *Tra los Montes*. It's one of the leaſt Kingdoms in *Europe*, but conſiderable for its Wealth and Fertility; being about an hundred and ten *French* Leagues in length, and about fifty over where 'tis broadeſt; has *Gallicia* to the North, from which 'tis ſeparated by the River *Minho*, to the South and Weſt, the Sea, *Caſtile*, *Leo*, *Eſtremadura*, and *Andaluzia* to the Eaſt. It's divided into five Parts or Provinces, which are, *Entre-Doura* and *Minho*, beyond the Mountains; *Beira*, *Eſtremadura*, or *Eſtremadura Portugheſa*, and *Alentejo* or *Entre Tejo* and *Guadiana*; to which appertains alſo the little Kingdom of *Algarva* that gives Title to the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *Portugal.* Tho' this Kingdom do's not contain above the ſixth Part of *Spain*, yet the Advantage of its Situation makes it exceed all the reſt of this great Country, it is watered with a great many curious Rivers, whereof there are four very conſiderable ones, to wit, the *Minho*, the *Douro*, the *Tagus*, and the *Guadiana*. The *Portugueſe* are ſtrong in the *Eaſt Indies*, where they have a great many Towns, of which *Goa* is the Capital, *&c.* are poſſeſt alſo of *Braſil* in *America*, the *Molucca's*, ſeveral places in the Gulf of *Bengala*; the *Azores*, *Madera's*, the Iſlands of *Cape Verd*, *Ceuta*; and *Mazagan* in *Africa*, the Fortreſſes of *Mina* and *Arquin* upon the Coaſts of *Guinea*, with ſome others along the Coaſts of *Congo* and *Angola*, *Sofala* and *Mozambequet* beyond the *Cape of good Hope*. The Kingdom of *Portugal* has very good Ports, abounds with excellent Wine, Fruit, Fiſh, Game, Salt, Horſes, *&c.* There are alſo ſome Mines, for it's certain, that the *Romans* came formerly for Gold to *Portugal*, as the *Portugueſe* now ſeek it in the *Indies*. It's very well peopled, eſpecially towards the Coaſts, there being above Six hundred Towns and privileged Boroughs which contain Four thouſand Pariſhes; *Lisbonne* is the chief Town; the other which are moſt conſiderable, are *Evora*, *Braga*, *Coimbra*, *Elvas*, *Beja*, *Porto*, *Bragança*, *Portalegre*, *Viſieu*, *Guarda*, *Miranda de Douro*, with a great many other. Of theſe *Lisbonne*, *Braga*, and *Evora*, are Archbiſhops-Sees which have ten Biſhopricks under 'em. It's a very populous Kingdom, eſpecially towards the Sea-ſide, the Capital City whereof is *Lisbonne*. The *Moors* were Maſters of it a long time; but *Henry* of *Burgundy* took it from them, and by his Marriage with *Tereſa*, the natural Daughter of *Alphonſo* VI. King of *Caſtile*, became peaceable Poſſeſſor of it. There is a Law in this Country that excludes all Foreign Princes from the Crown, which Law they would have once diſpenſed with in behalf of a Marriage to be conſummated between the *Infanta Elizabeth Maria Loviſa* with *Victor Amadeus Francis*, Duke of *Savoy*; but Baſtard Sons are capable of ſucceeding: At leſt, there is one Inſtance of it, in *John* Iſt. called the *Father of his Country*, who was natural Son to King *Peter*, the *Juſticer*, to whom he ſucceeded. *Sebaſtian*, who ſucceeded *John* IIId. in 1557. made two Expeditions into *Africk*, in the ſecond of which he was kill'd by the *Moors*, at the Battle of *Alcacer*, on the 4th. of *Auguſt*, 1578. After the Death of this Prince, ſo fatal to *Portugal*, Cardinal *Henry*, fifth Son of *Emanuel the Great*, was proclaim'd King, and died a year after, in 1580. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* in this year 1580, finding the *Portugueſe* uneaſie under the Government of *Don Antonio*, who had taken the Quality of King upon him, becauſe of his mean deſcent by his Mother's ſide, was unwilling to neglect ſo favourable an Opportunity of uſurping *Portugal*, and ſo ſent thither the Duke of *Alva* with a powerful Army, who defeated *Antonio* at the Battle of *Alcantara*; but the *Portugueſe* ſhook off the *Spaniſh* Yoke in 1640, and choſe *John*, Duke of *Bragança*, for their King, which Revolution was ſo well managed, and with ſo much ſecrecy, that all the Places which the *Portugueſe* had in all the four Quarters of the Earth, ſhook off the Dominion of *Spain* in one Day, except the little Town of *Ceuta* in *Africa* alone. The chief Motives of the great Revolution were, That the King of *Spain* allowed other People to trade to the *Eaſt Indies*, as well as the *Portugueſe*; his Exactions and the Tax of five *per Cent.* which he impoſed upon all the Merchandices of the Kingdom. The *Portugueſe* are proud, haughty, good Soldiers, great lovers of their King: None but the Roman Catholick Religion is allow'd in their Dominion. They have Inquiſitions at *Lisbonne*, *Coimbra*, and *Evora*, Parliaments at *Lisbonne* and *Porto*, Generalities called *Comarques*, and Almoxarifats in 27 other places. Beſides the Royal Council the *Portugueſe* have other Tribunals, as that of the *Finances*, *La Meſada Conſcientia* or Council of Conſcience, Council of War, *le Reſidor*, *la Camera*, *la Caſa de Supplication*, from which there lies no Appeal, *&c.* King *John* IV. eſtabliſhed a Tribunal againſt thoſe that ſhould be accuſed of diſcovering the Secrets of the State to Enemies, or that in any other way ſhould aſſiſt their Undertakings. The Kings of *Portugal* are great Maſters of the Order of Chriſt that reſide at *Tomar*, of that of *Avis* and S. *James*, which have their Reſidence at *Palmella* near *Setuval*. They take theſe Titles, King of *Portugal*, of the *Algarves*, of both ſides of the Sea of *Africa*, Lord of *Guinea*, Maſter of the Navigation and Commerce of *Æthiopia*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and the *Indies*. When the *Portugueſe* diſcovered the Paſſage into the *Eaſt-Indies* by the *Cape of good Hope*, tho' the *Venetians* ſent their Ship-Carpenters to the Sultan of *Egypt* with all things that were neceſſary to build a Fleet of Ships on the Red Sea, to out 'em of the Trade of the *Indies*, yet they engroſſed it, that the Spices, Jewels, Gold, Callico's, Silks, and Druggs of that Country paſs'd by *Portugal* into *Europe*, which made it the richeſt traded Kingdom in that part of the World: Being beat out of this by the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*, they ſupported themſelves by the Sugar and Tabaco trade of *Braſil*, but the *Dutch* having ruin'd the Sugar Plantations in the tedious War that begun in 1640, and the *Engliſh* raiſed theirs in *Barbados* and *Jamaica* to perfection, and the Tabaco Trade in *Virginia*, *Portugal* loſt all hers, and is become the weakeſt and pooreſt Kingdom in all *Europe*. *Reſend. Ant. Luſit. Antonio de Souſa. Excellent. de Portug. Bernardin. S. Antonio Deſcript. Portug. Gaſpard Eſtazo. Antiq. de Portug.* &c.

PORUS, King of the *Indies*, was great in Stature and Courage, and valiantly withſtood *Alexander the Great*, but *Alexander* defeated him in Battle in the 427th. year of *Rome*. It's ſaid, That when this victorious Prince had bid *Porus* ask of him what-ever he deſired, that *Porus* made anſwer, *I deſire only to be treated like a King*; which ſo charm'd *Alexander*, that he gave him all his Country again. *Quintus Curtius, lib.* 8. *Arian, lib.* 5. *Plutarch in the Life of Alexander.*

POSEGA, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, is a place of great Commerce, and has depending upon it, almoſt four hundred Villages. It ſtands 8 miles N. of the *Save*, 30 E. from *Gradiſca*, conſiſts of about 1000 Houſes. The Country about is very fruitful, producing Fruits of all ſorts of a more than ordinary ſize. It fell into the Hands of the *Turks* under *Solyman the Magnificent* about 1544, together with *Walpo*, and *Quinque Eccleſiæ*. It's 7 miles from *Gneſna* to the W. and 20 E. from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*. It was taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialiſts October* 12th. 1687. The *Bey* made at firſt ſome reſiſtance, but after having fired ſome Canon, he abandoned the place; part of the Garriſon retired to the Mountains, and the reſt into different places upon the *Save*. The *Germans* found in it a great quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion, with five pieces of Canon.

POSNA or **POSNAM**, Lat. *Poſnania*, the Capital City of the *Lower Poland*, gives its name to a *Palatinate*, is a Biſhop's See under *Gneſna*, and ſtands upon the *Wart*, with a Cittadel belonging to it. It's 7 miles from *Gneſna* to the W. 20 E. from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*. The Palatinate of *Poſnanskie* is bounded on the W. by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, on the N. by the *Further Pomerania*, on the E. by the Palatinate of *Kaliski*, and on the S. by *Miſnia*. It's environed with two Walls and a deep Ditch, and defended beſides by a ſtrong Caſtle. It has three great Fairs evey year.

POSSIDIUS, called by *Honorius, d' Autun*, and by ſome others erroneouſly *Poſſidonius*, Biſhop of *Calama* in *Africa*, was in eſteem in the Fifth Age in 430, having been the Diſciple of S. *Auguſtin*, whoſe Life he writ, and gave us a Catalogue of the genuine Works of that great Man, which he had ſeen himſelf, and ſo could not be ſuſpected. *Iſidorus & Sigibert de illuſt. Script. Honorius d' Autun de Lumin. Eccl.*

POSSIDONIUS of *Alexandria*, a famous Mathematician, who meaſured the Circumference of the Earth, and found it to be thirty thouſand Furlongs. *Eratoſthenes*, who lived 500 years after the building of *Rome* had before made an Obſervation upon the ſame ſubject, and found it to be two hundred and fifty thouſand Furlongs; and *Ptolemy* after *Poſſidonius* found it no more than twenty two thouſand and five hundred; but this great Difference proceeds from the different Meaſure. About 150 years ago People applied themſelves to make new Obſervations; *Fernelius*, chief Phyſician to King *Henry* II. has aſſign'd 68096 Geometrical paces for every Degree, which make 56746 Fathom, and four Foot of *Paris* Meaſure. *P. Riccioli* makes each 64363 Paces of *Bolonia*, which make 62900 Fathom, but the Mathematicians of the Royal Academy of Sciences allow a Degree 57060 Braces or Fathoms, allowing for each Degree 2000 Fathoms, which amounts to 2400 Geometrical Paces, that is, 28 Leagues and a half, and 60 Braces, and according to this Computation 10270 Leagues 1600 Toiſes for the 360 Degrees. *Perrault Sur Vitruve, lib.* 1. *cap.* 6.

POSSIDONIUS, a famous Architect and Engineer that lived in the year of *Rome* 433. *Biton*, a skilful Mathematician, and his Contemporary, attributes to him the building of *Heliopolis*, on a kind of a rowling Tower, to approach near unto the Walls of a beſieged Town, and ſaith, That *Alexander the Great* put him upon it. It's not known whether he be the ſame *Poſſidonius* of *Rhodes*, who writ a Treatiſe concerning the Art of War, which is ſtill extant. *Voſſius, lib. de Univ. Matheſ.*

POSSIDONIUS of *Apamea*, who called himſelf Native of *Rhodes*, a *Stoical* Philoſopher, lived in the time of *Pompey the Great*, whoſe Life he writ: He is thought alſo to have writ an Hiſtory which was but a Continuation of that of *Polybius*; tho' others would have it to be *Poſſidonius* of *Alexandria*. *Voſſius de Phil. Sect. lib.* 19. *S.* 12. *& de Hiſt. Græc. c.* 24.

POST, is uſually taken for one that rides with full ſpeed from one place to another. *Herodotus* informs us, That this way of riding upon the publick Account, was firſt invented in *Perſia*; and ſaith, That there were from the *Egean* Sea, and the *Propontis* to the City *Suza*, the then

Capital of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, an hundred and eleven Stages upon the Road, a Day's Journey diſtant from each other. *Xenophon* adds, That it was King *Cyrus* that firſt ſettled the Poſts, cauſing places to be built upon the great Roads, on purpoſe, where both Men and Horſes might be always ready; and this about five hundred years before Chriſt, when the ſaid *Cyrus* undertook his Expedition againſt the *Scythians*. As to the *Romans*, ſome think they had Couriers in the time of the Republick, and before *Julius Cæſar*'s time; that they called the places they ſtop'd at *Stationes*, and thoſe that carried the Packets *Statores*; but others think that it was *Auguſtus* that inſtituted 'em: And *Suetonius* adds, That he built upon the Highway Stations at convenient diſtances, and made choice of young nimble Men, who ran and handed the Packets from one to the other, and afterwards ſet Horſes and Chariots for greater Expedition. There was ſomething like this in *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, about 807 in *Charlemaign*'s Reign; but People believe the Cuſtom was diſcontinued under his Succeſſors, until *Lewis* XI. renewed it in 1477. *Bergier Hiſt. des grand Chemins de l'Empire.*

POSTEL *(William)* was born in 1477 in the Pariſh of *Barenſon* in the Dioceſs of *Auranches* in *Normandy*. *Francis* I. ſent him into the *Eaſt*, from whence he brought ſeveral Manuſcripts. He was a Man of great Accompliſhments, very well skill'd in the Oriental Languages, a skilful Mathematician, and acquainted with the Secrets of the *Rabbins* and *Cabbaliſts*. Being at *Venice*, he fell in love with an old Maiden; which cauſed him to fall into that fantaſtical Error concerning the Redemption of Women-kind, and to aſſert it was not finiſhed; and that that *Venetian* Woman called *Mother Mary* by him in his Book entituled *Virgo Veneta*, was to accompliſh that great Work. He died on the 6th. or 7th. of *September* 1581, ag'd near 100 Years, having never been ſick in all his Life-time. *Florimond de Raimond* holds, That his ſole deſign was to praiſe this Woman, who had been very kind to him in his Travels; but this was not the only Error that was imputed to him, for it was ſaid, That he pretended that the Angel *Raziel* declared ſeveral Myſteries to him. He writ, *De orbis Concordia*; *Clavis reconditorum*; *De Conſtitutione mundi*; *De Magiſtratibus Athenienſibus*; *De Hetruriæ Origine*; *De Candelabro Moſis*, &c. *Prateolus V. Poſt. Bellarm. lib.* 2. *de ſcr. c.* 22. *Orlandin lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Soc. num.* 3. &c.

POSTHUMIUS *(M. Caſſius Latienus)* a valiant Man of the *Gauls*, who roſe up againſt *Salonius* the Son of *Galienus*, about the year 260, put him and his Govenour *Albinus* to death, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor, and maintained himſelf in the Poſt for the ſpace of ten years, building ſeveral Forts upon the *Rhine*, and keeping good Order and Diſcipline; inſomuch, that he was ſtiled *The Reſtorer of the* Gauls; but he was at laſt kill'd by his own Soldiers, becauſe he would not ſuffer them to plunder *Mayence* that held out for *Lollianus* who rebell'd againſt him. His Son *Cajus Junius Caſſius Latienus Poſthumius*, who had been declared *Auguſtus*, died with him; or according to ſome, before him. *Trebellius Pollio vie des* 30 *Tyr. Aurelius Victor. Oroſius. Eutropius*, &c.

POSTHUMIUS, ſurnamed *Tubertus*, was Conſul in the 251ſt. year of *Rome*, with *Agrippa Menenius Lanatus*; he made his Entry into that City crowned with Myrtle when he returned victorious over the *Sabines*; and hence came the Cuſtom of Ovations, or little Triumphs. In 258 he defeated the *Latins* that favoured *Tarquin* at the Lake of *Regillus*, who loſt one of his Sons there, and deſpairing of ever being able to mount the Throne, retired to *Cumæ*, where he ſpent the remainder of his days. *Livie l.* 2. Vid ALBINUS POSTHUMIUS.

POSTVORTA, a Goddeſs adored by the Pagans, and ſaid to foreſee what was to come to paſs, and prevent the Evil that might happen. *Antevorta* was another Goddeſs, which had, according to their Sentiments, power over what was paſt, and which they invoked, to be rid of the Evils they had already felt. Theſe two Goddeſſes being regarded by them as the Councellors of Providence. The Women in their lying-in joined theſe two alſo to the reſt of their Deities. *Antevorta* made the Child come forth aright, that is, with his Head foremoſt, and the other put him out when his Feet appeared firſt. *Poſtvorta* allayed the Pains of Child-bearing, and *Antevorta* quickly cured Women after lying-in. *Macrob. Saturn. lib.* 1. *Cælius. Rhod. Varro apud Gell.*

POTAMIUS, an *Arian* Biſhop of *Lisbon*, lived in the IVth. Age, and at firſt defended the Catholick Faith, but the Emperor *Conſtantius* made him forſake it for Temporal Intereſt. He writ a Letter full of Blaſphemies, which he diſperſed every where, but *Oſius* of *Corduba* having diſcovered his Prevarication, writ to all the Churches of *Spain*, and treated him as a wicked Man and an Heretick, *Potamius*, to be reveng'd on him, prevail'd with the Emperor to make him come to *Sirmich* in 357, and it's believ'd, *Potamius* was the Author of the Confeſſion of Faith made there. *Marcel. in libell. S. Hilarius adverſ. Arian.*

POTAMON, an Orator of *Lesbos* and *Mitylene*, flouriſhed in the time of *Tiberius*, was the Son of *Lesbonacte* a Philoſopher, famous for his Writings, as *Suidas* ſays. This Emperor, who highly eſteemed *Potamon*, gave him his Letters of Recommendation in theſe terms; *Potamonem Lesbonactis filium ſi quis offendere eiq; incommodare auſus fuerit, conſideret ſecum an mecum bellum gerere valeat.* He taught at *Rome*, and publiſhed an Elogy upon the ſame *Tiberius*, with an Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, the Limits of the *Samians*, a Panegyrick on *Brutus*, and a Treatiſe of a compleat Orator. *Strabo, lib.* 13. *Heſychius. Suidas. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2. *Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin. in appar.* &c.

POTENZA, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicate*, and a Biſhop's See under *Matera*.

POTHEREUS, a River in the Iſle of *Creet*, upon the Banks of which were formerly ſeen ſeveral ſorts of Animals; but it is obſerved, That thoſe that fed near to *Gnoſſus* had a Spleen, but that thoſe that were on the other ſide, near unto *Gortyna*, had none; the Reaſon whereof being enquired into by the Ancients, they found the Herb Aſplenon, that had the Virtue to leſſen the Spleen grew there in abundance, and indeed it was the occaſion thereof. *Le Clarke* obſerves from *Vitruvius*, that Aſplenon was a Medicine made of the Herb, and not the Herb it ſelf.

POTIPHAR, Captain of the Guard to *Pharaoh*, bought *Joſeph An. Mund.* 2306, and being ſatisfy'd with his Prudence and Modeſty, entruſted him with all the concerns of his Houſe; but *Potiphar*'s Wife, in 2316, proved troubleſome to *Joſeph* by her deteſtable Paſſion, and the credulity of that Man made him ſo unjuſt and cruel towards *Joſeph*, that he put him into Priſon. Some Authors are of Opinion, That this *Potiphar* was that Prieſt of *Heliopolis* whoſe Daughter *Aſeneth Joſeph* married in 2329. *Gen.* 37, *&* 39. *St. Jerom in Gen. c.* 41. 37. *de tradit. Hebr. Torniel. A. M.* 2306 *&* 2319. *n.* 16.

POTITIANS and **PINARIANS**, the Names of two Families in *Rome*, who were employ'd in Sacrifices, the chief whereof, called *Potitius* and *Pinarius*, were choſen by *Evander* King of *Italy* to order the Sacrifices to be offered to *Hercules*. It's ſaid, That at firſt the *Potitians* drunk only the Liquors which they preſented to the Gods, their Name coming from ποτίζειν, to Drink; and did beſides eat all the Victims that were ſacrificed, leaving no ſhare to the *Pinarians*, which word ſeems to come from πεινᾶν, to be hungry, or not to eat. *Titus Livius.*

POTNIADES, Goddeſſes that inſpired with Rage and Fury, and to whom were ſacrificed Pigs for the appeaſing of them, as believing that theſe Goddeſſes came to eat thoſe Victims left upon the Altar when ſacrificed. The Name comes from *Potnia* a City of *Bœotia*, where *Glaucus* the Son of *Siſyphus* fed his Mares with Man's Fleſh, to the end, they might in Battle fall with the more eagerneſs upon the Enemy. The *Greeks* expreſs'd Drunkards and Furies alſo by this Name. *Le Clarke* obſerves, 1ſt, That theſe Goddeſſes were call'd ποτνίαι: 2dly, 'Tis true, that they did ſacrifice Pigs to them, but the reſt of the Story is a miſtake: 3dly, 'Twas a Fountain, which made People mad that drank of it, and from thence it comes that *Potniades* ſignifies *Bacchantes*. *Hygin. Fab.* 250. 273. *Pauſan.*

POTOSI, a City of *Peru*, in the Province of *Charcas* towards the Tropick of *Capricorn*, ſituate at the foot of the Mountain *Arazaſſou*, and divided by a little River that comes from a Lake incloſed with Walls, about a quarter of a League above the Town. It's one of the richeſt and moſt populous Cities in *America*, being peopled by *Spaniards*, Strangers, original Natives, whom the *Spaniards* call *Indio's*, *Negroes*, *Metis*, and *Moulates*; the *Metis* are born of a *Spaniard* and a Salvage, the *Moulates* of a *Spaniard* and a *Negro*. This City is governed by twenty four Magiſtrates, beſides the Corregidor and Preſident of *Charcas*, who manage Affairs as in *Spain*. The beſt Silver in all the *Indies* is that of *Potoſi*; for beſides the Mines of the Mountain of *Arazaſſou* very near *Potoſi*, there are ſeveral others thereabouts that are very rich, but thoſe of *Ouroures*, which have been diſcovered ſome years ago, are yet much better. The King of *Spain* gives all the Mines to particular Perſons that have diſcovered them, who remain Maſters and Proprietors, he only reſerving the fifth part to himſelf, and the general Direction of the Mines which he commits to Officers, who oblige all the *Couracas*, or Heads of the Salvages to furniſh a certain number of Labourers for to work there. The Monaſteries are numerous and very rich; the Fields about it are cold, barren, and bear nothing but Oats, which ſcarce ever ripen, but are cut up and given for Forage in the Blade. The City is two Leagues in compaſs, and is by far the greateſt City in *Peru*. The Inhabitants are very rich, and moſt of 'em eat in Plate, and the Wives of Gentlemen, and the better ſort of Burghers, are oblig'd to keep at home, and uſed with as much Strictneſs as in *Spain*: There is in this Town about four thouſand *Spaniards* capable of bearing Arms, beſide *Dutch*, *Iriſh*, *Genueſe*, &c. *Voyage du Peron in* 1655 *dans le Recueil de M. Thevenot au* 4 *Volume.*

POTTON, a Market-Town of *Bigleſworth*-Hundred in the E. parts of *Bedfordſhire*, three miles N. of *Bigleſworth*, 37 from *London*.

POVERTY, a Goddeſs adored by the Pagans, but ſuch Adoration as manifeſtly diſcovered more Fear than Love; and tho' ſhe was believed to be the Mother of Induſtry and good Arts; yet they repreſented her like unto a Fury, pale, fierce, famiſhed, and ready to deſpair. *Plautus* and *Claudian* make her to be the Daughter of Luxury and Idleneſs, as well as Riches; is uſually made the Daughter of Labour and Thriftineſs. But it muſt be obſerved, that as there is one ſort of Riches that is the Daughter of Good-fortune only, ſo there is alſo a Poverty that is purely the Daughter of Misfortune.

POUGUES, a Village in *Nivernois*, between *Nevers* and *la Charite*, famous for two Fountains called S. *Legier* and S. *Marceau*, whoſe Waters have been in eſteem a long time for their Virtue to cure the Dropſie. Though they are not diſtant from one another above one foot, yet there is a remarkable Difference in the Taſte of their Waters.

POUHATAN, a Kingdom in *Virginia* in North *America*, with a River of the ſame Name. The City of *Pomeſok*, ſtanding upon the Sea-ſide, was the moſt conſiderable place in this Country. Upon the firſt Diſcovery of it; when Captain *Smith* came to the King of *Pouhatan*, that Prince had no other Palace but a little Hut, made of the Branches of Trees, and plaiſtered over. *Biart of America.*

La **POUILLA**, *La Puglia*, *Appulia*, a Province of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a very delightful place, that comprehends the Cities of *Luceria*, *Gravina*, *Manfredonia*, *Andria*, *Pari*, *Aſcoli*, *Venoſa*, &c. *Collenucio & Summontus Hiſt. Napol.*

POULTON, a Market-Town of *Amounderneſs*, in the Country of *Lancaſhire*, from *London* 168 miles.

POUZOL, or *Pozzuolo*, Lat. *Puteoli*, a City of *Italy*, within 8 miles of *Naples*, and a Biſhop's-ſee, famous for the Baths there, and a Bridge of 3900 paces in length built by *Caligula*, and carry'd on from thence to *Baiæ*. It ſtands upon a Hill near the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a large Haven; wherein may be ſeen, beſides, a Temple dedicated by the Ancients to *Auguſtus*, and by the Chriſtians to S. *Proclus*, the Remains of a Theatre, and a Fort, wherein is a *Spaniſh* Garriſon.

POWISLAND, or *Powyſland*, a part of *Wales*, given by *Roderick*, the laſt King of *Wales*, to *Mervin* his youngeſt Son. It contained the whole Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, all *Shropſhire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and part of *Denbighſhire*, and *Flintſhire*; which Eſtate continued entire in the Race of *Mervin*, till *Meredith-ap-Blethyn*, following the ill Example of *Roderick*, divided it between *Madoc* and *Gryffith* his two Sons. *Madoc* dying at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1160, *Gryffith* was by King *Henry* II. made Lord of *Powis*, the Title of Prince being laid aſide. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Owen ap Gryffith*, the fifth from the ſaid *Gryffith*, ſurrendred both his Place and Title to the King at a Parliament held at *Shrewsbury*, and received them of him again, to be holden in free Baronage according to the Cuſtom of *England*. *Owen* left but one Daughter, who being married to one *John Charleton*, a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Edward* II. he was, in right of his Wife, made Lord *Powis*. From the Houſe of *Charleton*, the Eſtate and Title went to the Family of the *Greys*, upon the Marriage of *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Edward*, the laſt of the *Charletons*. It continued in the Houſe of *Grey* through five Generations, and *Edward Grey* was the laſt Lord of the Line or Race of *Mervin*. After whoſe Death the Title lay extinct till revived again in the Perſon of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Caſtle*, deſcended from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created Lord *Powis*, by K. *Charles* I. in 1629.

POYNINGS (Sir *Edward*) of *Kent*, a great Soldier and good Stateſman, having feretted *Perken Warbeck* out of *Ireland*, ſeriouſly ſet himſelf to reclaim that Nation to Civility. In order whereunto he paſs'd an Act in Parliament, whereby all the Statutes made in *England* before that time were enacted, eſtabliſhed and made of force in *Ireland*. And cauſed another Law to be made, That no Act ſhould be propounded in any Parliament in *Ireland* till it had been firſt tranſmitted into *England*, approved there by the King, and returned thence under his Broad-ſeal; which though it ſeemed at firſt ſight prejudicial to the Liberty of the *Iriſh* Subjects, yet it was made at the Requeſt of the Commons, who choſe rather to refer themſelves to the King's Mercy, than continue under the Oppreſſion of their private Laws. And to conform *Ireland* ſtill the more to *England*, he procured the paſſing of an Act, That the *Iriſh* Barons ſhould appear in Parliament in their Robes, which put a face of Grandeur and State on their Convention. Having ordered things thus, he was recalled into *England*, and created Baron, but died without legitimate Iſſue. *Fuller's Worthies.*

PRAGMATICK SANCTION. The word *Sanction* comes from the Latin *Sanctio*, which ſignifies an Ordinance; and *Pragmatick*, from *Pragmaticus*, or rather from the Greek Πραγματικὴς derived from πρᾶγμα which ſignifies a *Buſineſs* or *Affair*. But Cuſtom has appropriated this Name to the Ordinances that relate to the Affairs of Church or State, and more particularly them made or authorized by the Kings of *France*. The King S. *Lovis* made a *Pragmatick Sanction* in 1268, which ordained, 1. That the Eccleſiaſtical Prelates, Collators of Benefices and Patrons, ſhould peaceably enjoy all their Rights. 2. That the Cathedral Churches and others ſhould be maintained in the Liberty of chuſing their Prelates. 3. That *Simony*, and ſelling of Benefices, ſhould be aboliſhed entirely. 4. That all Promotions and Collating of Dignities and other Benefices or Eccleſiaſtical Offices ſhould be done according to the common Law, Councils, and Cuſtoms, eſtabliſhed by the ancient Fathers of the Church. 5. That there ſhould be no Exaction or Levying of Money by the Court of *Rome* in any parts of the Kingdom, but upon ſome urgent Occaſion; and then too with the King's Conſent and Approbation of the *Gallican* Church. 6. That all the Churches and Eccleſiaſticks of the Kingdom ſhould be maintain'd in their Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges, granted them by the Kings of *France* his Predeceſſors. But the moſt famous *Pragmatick Sanction* was that of *Charles* VII. King of *France* in 1438. The better to underſtand this, We muſt obſerve that Prelates were formerly choſen by the Suffrages of the Clergy and People. In proceſs of time the People were excluded from the Election in the Eaſtern Church but the ancient Cuſtom continued in the Weſtern, even in the choice of Popes. Whilſt the *Gauls* were ſubject to the *Roman* Emperors, the Clergy and People choſe Biſhops, but ſome time after the Kings of *France* would have a hand in the Promotion, which Cuſtom continued not only during the firſt Race of the Kings of *France*, but alſo under the firſt Monarchs of the ſecond Race, as appears from *Gregorius Turonenſis*, and the *Formulæ* of *Marculſus*, *Pepin*, and *Charlemaign*, as *P. Sirmond* obſerves, who adds, That it was *Lewis the Meek* that reſtored the power of chuſing Prelates to the Clergy, in the third year of his Reign. But ſtill that power was limited by ſome Reſtriction; for no Biſhop was to be conſecrated until the King had approved the Election. Things ſtood thus until about 1431, that there being a difference between *Eugenius* IVth. and the Council of *Bale*. King *Charles* VII. of *France* aſſembled his Council and the Clergy of his Kingdom at *Bourges*, and the Schiſm continuing to 1438, they made a *Pragmatick Sanction* which was verified by the Parliament of *Paris* in 1439. The Iſt. Article of which, was drawn from the 1ſt. Seſſion of the Counſel of *Baſil*, and relates to the Authority of General Councils. The IId. Article was copied from the 2d. Seſſion, and treats of the Power and Authority of the Council of *Baſil*. The IIId. Article taken from the 12th. and 23d. Seſſions, ſets down the Form of Elections. The IVth. Contains an Abolition of Reſervations, and is extracted from the 23d. Seſſion. The Vth. Article mentions the Collation of Benefices, and admits of no expective Graces, nor Reſervations for the Pope and his Legates; this Article is drawn out of the 31ſt. Seſſion of the Council of *Baſil*. The VIth. Article, which relates to Cauſes and giving of *Judgment*, is part of the Contents of the ſame 31ſt. Seſſion. The VIIth. is againſt unreaſonable and ill-grounded Appeals, and is agreeable to the Decree of the 20th. Seſſion. The VIIIth. regulates the Matter of Quiet Poſſeſſion, and is drawn from the 21ſt. Seſſion. The IXth. Article limits the number of the Cardinals, in purſuance of the Decree in the 23d. Seſſion. The Xth. mentions the Annates, and is drawn from the 21ſt. Seſſion of the year 1435. The XIth. regulates the Performance of Divine Service, in Conformity to the Decree of the 31ſt. Seſſion, adding withal, that the laudable Cuſtoms of particular Churches in *France* ſhould be obſerv'd. The XIIth. XIIIth. XIVth. XVth. XVIth. XVIIth. XVIIIth. and XIXth. Articles, concern the Government and Ordering of Cathedral Churches, according to what had been decreed in the 21ſt. Seſſion of the Council. The XXth. Article mentions Concubinaries, and follows the Regulation of the 20th. Seſſion. The XXIſt. ſtates the Caſe and Uſage of thoſe who are excommunicated, and is drawn from the 20th. Seſſion. The XXIId. treats the Affair of Interdicts, conformable to the Decree of the 20th. Seſſion. The XXIIId. Article dilates upon the Proof which may be drawn concerning Matters publiſh'd in the Pope's Letters or Bulls, according to the Decree of the 23d. Seſſion of the Council of *Baſil*. This is the Summ of what was concluded in the Aſſembly held at *Bourges*, and this *Pragmatick Sanction* was verify'd in the Parliament of *Paris*, on the 13th. of *July*, 1439. The principal Deſign of which Proviſion, was to make all the Biſhops of the Realm acknowledg'd as ſuch, before their going or ſending to the Court of *Rome*; that the Primitive Cuſtoms of Elections ſhould be reviv'd; that the Authority of a General Council ſhould be pre-

ferr'd

preferr'd to the ſingle one of the Pope, and that *Expectative Graces* ſhould be aboliſh'd. *Æneas Sylvius*, who had been Secretary to the Council of *Bale*, being choſen Pope in 1458, under the Name of *Pius* II. manag'd the Matter ſo artificially, that he perſuaded King *Lewis* XIth. to let things ſtand as before the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and thereupon ordered that Ordinance to be dragged through the Streets of *Rome*, as a ſign of its being aboliſhed; and ſent the King a bleſſed Sword enriched with Pearls, with ſome Verſes to his Praiſe. In the mean time, this Condeſcenſion was not approved by the Parliament, and complaint was made of it in the States at *Tours*, in the beginning of King *Charles* the VIIIth's Reign, and *John de S. Romain*, Attorney-General, hindred the regiſtring of the Letters, ſaying, That in aboliſhing the *Pragmatick Sanction*, Chapters were deprived of their Elections, Ordinaries of their Collations, *&c.* That the King's Subjects would go to *Rome* to wait and ſue for Benefices; and obſerved, That during the three years that this *Sanction* was not obſerved, 340000 Crowns were ſent from *France* to *Rome*, for Biſhopricks, *&c.* and two Millions of Crowns for other Benefices. The Univerſity of *Paris* beſtirred it ſelf alſo, and the Rector declared to the Pope's Legate, That he appealed to the next General Council. Thus during the Reigns of *Charles* the VIIIth. and *Lewis* XIIth. it was neither aboliſhed, nor yet ſtrictly obſerved; but Pope *Leo* Xth. and King *Francis* I. came to an Agreement, by which it was revoked in 1516. See CONCORDAT.

PRAGUE, Lat. *Marobudum, Bubiemum, Luſurgis & Praga*, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, with an Univerſity in it, is an Archbiſhop's-See. It ſtands upon the River *Molda*, in a very pleaſant and fertile Country, ſurrounded with Palaces and pleaſant Seats, where it appears as in the midſt of a great Amphitheatre, which may be diſtinguiſhed into three Parts, to wit, the old City, which is the greateſt, the new, and the little City, which all together make without Contradiction the greateſt City in *Germany*. Here the Dukes, Princes, and Emperors have a long time had their Court. The Caſtle which is in the little Town has very fine Apartments, being called alſo the *Caſtle-Royal*. The new and old Town ſtand to the Eaſt of the *Molda*. The greater Town is joined to the leſſer by a Bridge of twenty four Arches. It's a very populous Place, *Leo* counting forty four thouſand Scholars there under *John Huſs*, beſides forty thouſand Strangers, who left the Town, becauſe their Privileges were retrenched. There are in it very curious Churches, and other Buildings, and eſpecially the Metropolitan Church dedicated to S. *Vaite*, with curious Tombs, and the *Jeſuits* College. Its ſaid, that *Wenceſlaus* built it about the year 698. Its Univerſity was founded by the Emperor *Charles* IVth. The Bridge of *Prague* is 1700 foot long and 35 broad, the Univerſity was founded by the Emperor *Charles* IV. about 1370. The new Town is large, ſeparated from the old by a large Ditch. The *Klein Seitten*, or *Leſſer Prague*, for Pleaſantneſs, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces far exceeds the other two. The Circuit of the whole is very conſiderable, but there are many Hills and void Places within the Walls. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels gives an exact Account of it. *John*, King of *Bohemia*, took it from *Henry*, Duke of *Carinthia*, in 1311. The Inhabitants impriſoned *Wenceſlaus*, their King in 1392. *George Podebrach* took it in 1441. This Place is very famous for the Defeat of the Proteſtant Forces near it, *Novemb.* 8th. 1620. which was afterwards ſeverely revenged in the *Swediſh* Wars; and here, *May* 26th. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Proteſtant Subjects. *Cluvier. deſcr. Germ. Æneas Sylvius Hiſt. de Boh. Bertius de reb. Germ.*

PRASUGUS, a *Britiſh* King of the *Iceni*, who being very rich, and having no Male Iſſue, thought it expedient to ſecure both his Kingdom and Houſe from all Wrongs, by making the *Roman* Emperor Co-heir with his Daughters. But it proved quite contrary. For under colour of overſeeing, and taking Poſſeſſion of this Inheritance, his Kingdom became a Prey to *Centurions*, his Houſe to Ravenous Officers, his Wife *Boadicia* was abuſed with Stripes. his Daughters with Rape, his Kindred uſed little better than Slaves, and his Wealthieſt Subjects turned out of their Eſtates. In ſhort, Such were the Oppreſſions of the *Romans*, that the *Britains* could no longer brook it, but choſe rather to periſh, than live in ſuch Bondage.

PRAT (*Antony du*) *Sieur de Nantovillet*, Baron of *Thiern* and *Thouri*, firſt Preſident in the Parliament of *Paris*, afterwards Chancellor of *France*, Cardinal, and Archbiſhop of *Sens*, was Native of *Iſovia* in *Auvergne*. Hiſtorians ſpeak very diſadvantageouſly of his Conduct; *viz.* That to confirm himſelf in the King's Favour, who ſought for Money to wage War, he ſuggeſted to him to ſell Juſtice, by erecting a New Chamber of twenty Councellors, whereof the *Tournelle* was added to the Parliament of *Paris*, and ſo proportionably to all others. After which, he perſuaded him that it was in his Power to raiſe Taxes, and to lay New Impoſts, without the Conſent of the States, according to the ancient way of Government. He after this followed *Francis* I. into *Italy*, and was with him *Decemb.* 19th. 1514 at the Conference he had with Pope *Leo* Xth. at *Bolognia*, where he perſuaded that young Prince to aboliſh the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and to make the *Concordat*, whereby the Pope remitted to the King the Right of naming perſons to the Benefices of *France* and *Dauphine*; and the King granted to the Pope the firſt Fruits of thoſe great Benefices as the Revenue was at the preſent; which changes rendred the Chancellor very odious to the Rich. He died *July* 9th. 1535. aged 71. *Le Ferron, & Godfrey Offic. de la Cour. d'Athon Hiſt. Capelloni, lib.* 3. *Frizon. Gall. Purp.* &c.

PRATE (*Pile de*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, was of an Illuſtrious Houſe in *Dalmatia*, and made a Cardinal in 1378, by Pope *Urban* VIth. who ſent him Legate to *Wenceſlaus*, King of the *Romans*, whom he brought to approve of the Election of *Urban*. After his Return to *Rome* he was made Governor of the City of *Corneto*, and undertook to make a Peace between the Pope and *Charles*, King of *Naples*; but failing in his Deſign, he retired to the Anti-pope *Clement* VIIth. and burnt his Cardinal's-cap in the Sight of the Citizens of *Pavia*. But *Clement* VII. created him a Cardinal a-new, and gave him the Command of an Army with which he beat the *Urbaniſts*, and made himſelf Maſter of the City of *Orvietto*, the Government whereof he left to *Conrade* and *Luke Monaldi*, with charge to pay yearly to the Pope a Sparrow-Hawk upon S. *Peter* and S. *Paul*'s Day. He afterwards forſook the Schiſm, and gave up to *Boniface* IXth. all the places he had conquered from the Princes that were the Protectors of *Urban*, who made him a Cardinal again, which gave his Enemies occaſion to call him the Cardinal with three Caps *Boniface* gave him the Government of ſeveral Provinces, and at laſt made him his Vicar-General at *Rome*. He died about the year 1400, at *Padua*, where he founded a curious College. *Ciaco, Onuphrius, Ughellus, Aubery, Hiſtoire des Cardinaux.*

PRATEOLUS (*Gabriel*) Curate of S. *Saviour de Peronne*, born at *Marcouſſi*, near *Montleheri*, and Dr. of the *Sorbonne*, liv'd near the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts againſt Hereticks. A Hiſtory of the Church, in two Volumes, beginning at the Birth of our Lord, and carry'd on to the year 1580. A Treatiſe of the Authority of Councils. He died at *Perronne* in 1588. *Spondan in Annal. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. Miræus de Script. Sac.* 16. *&c.*

PRAXAGORAS, of *Athens*, lived in the fourth Age, in the Reigns of *Conſtantius, Conſtans*, and perhaps *Julian* the Apoſtate. He was a Man of excellent Parts, and at the Age of nineteen writ the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Athens* in two Books. When two and twenty he compoſed two Books of *The Life of Conſtantine the Great*. And though a Pagan, yet he preferred that Prince to all the Emperors his Predeceſſors, which *Photius* has not forgot in giving us ſome Extracts of this Work. He writ moreover, in ſix Books, *The Life of Alexander the Great. Photius cod.* 62. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2.

PRAXEAS, a grand Heretick in the ſecond Age, was at firſt the Diſciple of *Montanus*, whom he forſook, but afterwards fell himſelf into the ſame Hereſie, acknowledging but one Perſon in the Trinity; and ſaying alſo, that the Father had been crucified. *Tertullian de Præſc. adverſ. Prax. Optat. lib.* 1. *contr. Parmen. Baronius in Annal.*

PRAXIDICA, a Goddeſs of the Heathens, whoſe care was, according to their Sentiments, to ſet the juſt bounds and meaſures within which Men ought to contain themſelves in their Actions or Diſcourſes. They never made a whole Statue to this Goddeſs, but only repreſented her by an Head, to ſhew perhaps that 'tis the Head and a good Underſtanding that determines the Limits of every thing. And they ſacrificed alſo to her nothing but the Heads of the Victims. Some Authors make this Goddeſs to be the Mother of *Homonoca* and *Arete*, that is, of Concord and Vertue. *Mniaſeas*, as *Suidas* reports, makes her to be Wife of *Soter*, which is the God-preſerver, the Siſter of Concord, and Mother of Vertue. *Heſychius* ſaith, That *Menelaus*, after his Return from *Troy*, conſecrated a Temple to this Goddeſs, and to her two Daughters, Concord and Vertue, under the ſingle Name of *Praxidica*. It's obſerved this Goddeſs had all her Temples uncovered, to ſignifie, ſhe drew her original from Heaven, as the only Spring of Wiſdom. *Suidas, Heſychius.*

PRAXITELES, an excellent *Greek* Statuary, who lived in *Rome* in the time of *Pompey the Great*, and who made himſelf famous by a great number of excellent Pieces he left. *Pliny, lib.* 33, 34, *&c.*

PRE-ADAMITES, ſignifies either Men whom ſome feign to have lived before the Creation of *Adam*, or thoſe who follow the Opinion of an Anonymous Author, who adventured to publiſh in 1655 a Book entitl'd, *Præ-Adamitæ, ſive, Exercitatio ſuper verſibus* 12, 13, *&* 14. *capitis* 5. *Epiſtolæ D. Pauli ad Romanos*; with another which has for its Title, *Syſtema Theologicum ex Præ-Adamitarum hypotheſi*; the Heads whereof are theſe; 1. He ſaith, That on the 6th.

Day of the Creation of the World, God created Man male and female, that is, as he expounds it, God created Men and Women on the ſame Day in all the parts of the Earth: So that as the Earth produced immediately Trees, Fruits, and Animals, it had alſo every-where at the ſame time Men and Women placed in it. 2. That long after, God made *Adam* to be the firſt Man of his own peculiar People, who were afterward called *Jews*. 3. That this Creation of *Adam* out of the Earth, which is deſcribed in the ſecond Chapter of *Geneſis* is different from the Creation of the Men whom *Moſes* ſpeaks of in the firſt Chapter. 4. That the *Gentiles*, that is, People differing from the *Jews*, were the Men of the firſt Creation; and that *Adam*, from whom the *Jews* deduced their original, was a new Production of God, who formed him to be chief of his own People. 5. That *Moſes*'s Intention was not to write the Hiſtory of the World; but only that of the *Jews*: Wherefore he ſays but little of the firſt Creation of Men. 6. That *Noah*'s Deluge was not univerſal throughout the Earth; but that it drowned *Judæa* only. 7. That thus all the People of the World did not deſcend from *Noah*, nor from his three Sons. 8. That the *Gentiles* gave themſelves over to all ſorts of Vices; but that theſe Sins were not imputed to them, becauſe God had not given them a Law; and that they were not properly Sins, but evil Actions; as thoſe of Beaſts, who do wrong, but ſin not. 9. That the *Gentiles* died not becauſe they had ſinned, but becauſe they were compoſed of a Body ſubject to Corruption. 10. That as to the ſecond Creation, to wit, that of *Adam*, he had been created to be the firſt Patriarch of the *Jewiſh* People, to whom God was to manifeſt himſelf in due time, and afterwards to the *Gentiles*, for to make at laſt but one Church of both. The Author of theſe deteſtable Opinions makes uſe eſpecially of theſe Words in the fifth Chapter of S. *Paul*'s Epiſtle to the *Romans*, *There were ſins in the World before the Law, but they were not imputed, there being no Law*, whence he argues thus, we muſt underſtand here the Law preſcribed to *Moſes*, or that given to *Adam*; if the firſt, it follows, That there were ſins before, and until *Moſes*, but that God did not impute them; which latter is manifeſtly falſe, as appears by the Puniſhment of *Cain* and the *Sodomites* mention'd in Scripture, *&c.* If we underſtand by it the Law of *Adam*, we muſt conclude there were Men before him. This Paſſage is anſwered, in ſaying, that the Apoſtle ſpeaks of the Law preſcribed to *Moſes*, which is called Law ſimply in Scripture, and by the Apoſtle himſelf when he ſays, *I had not known Sin but by the Law; for I ſhould not know what Concupiſcence was, if the Law had not ſaid, You ſhall not covet.* Now 'tis certain, 'tis the Law of *Moſes* which gives this Prohibition. Nor does the Apoſtle ſay, that there were Sins before *Moſes* his Law that were not imputed; but that there were Sins in the World before that Law; that no Sins were imputed when there is no Law; whence it follows, that before *Moſes* his time, there was a Law preſcribed to *Adam*. I ſhall only here ſay ſomething concerning the Antiquity of the *Chaldæans*, *Egyptians*, and *Chineſes*; for that 'tis chiefly upon the Hiſtories of theſe Nations, that the Author of the *Præ-Adamites* has grounded his Theological Syſtem; after having ſaid in his Preface, That thoſe that could ſee any thing might diſcern, that the *Epocha* of the World ought not to be taken from the Creation of *Adam*. He adds, That he muſt go back as far as the original of the *Chaldæans*, *Egyptians*, *Æthiopians*, and *Scythians*. But in his third Book, where he treats of theſe Matters, he ſays nothing of the *Chaldæans* and *Egyptians*; but after *Diodorus*, that theſe People believed that the World was Eternal; and that they boaſted to have applied themſelves for above four hundred and ſeventy thouſand years to obſerve the Stars. But to overthrow their vain Aſſertions, when *Alexander the Great* took the City of *Babylon*, he had with him there *Calliſthenes*, a famous Philoſopher of the City of *Olinthus*. This Relation we have from *Simplicius*, in his Comment upon *Ariſtotle*, who took it from the Writings of *Porphyry*. *Ariſtotle* deſired *Calliſthenes* to ſhew him what Monuments of Antiquity were amongſt the *Chaldeans*; and this Friend ſent him the ancienteſt Aſtronomical Obſervations he could find in *Babylon*, which were not of above a thouſand nine hundred and three years ſtanding before that Expedition of *Alexander*. And now according to thoſe that follow the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, theſe Obſervations riſe no higher than the time of *Semiramis*, who began to reign after the Death of *Abraham*. *Beroſus* in his *Hiſtory of the Chaldæans* reckons ten Generations from *Alorus* (who is the *Adam* of *Moſes*) to *Xiſuthrus* (who is no other than *Noah*) and reckons ten more from *Xiſuthrus* to *Abraham*, whence it may be ſeen that the *Chaldæans* would make their Nation as ancient as the World, and equal by their twenty Generations the number of the twenty Patriarchs that were from the firſt Man to *Abraham*. But it's known that the *Babylonians* and *Chaldæans* had their beginning but a little before the Birth of *Heber*. For Holy-writ informs us, that the Poſterity of *Noah* having quitted the Mountains where they dwelt a long time after the Deluge, ſpread themſelves in the Plains, and gave the Name of *Shinaar* to the firſt Land where they fixed, and afterwards built there the Tower and City of *Babylon*. It's true, as to the *Egyptians*, they believed that they were the firſt People of the World, but it's eaſie to ſee their original is fabulous. Their Hiſtorians ſay, That they have had Kings for the ſpace of 36825 years, to *Nectanebes*, who was driven from his Throne by *Ochus*, King of *Perſia*, ninteen years before the Monarchy of *Alexander the Great*. They ſay that the Gods and the Hero's or Demi-gods reigned in this Empire for 34201 years, and that from that time they were ſucceeded by the Kings, the firſt whereof was *Menes*. The famous *Manetho*, who was Prieſt in the City of *Heliopolis*, and writ *The Hiſtory of Egypt* by the order of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, imitating this ancient Chronicle, made the Gods and Hero's to reign upon the Borders of the *Nile*; but he does not reckon up ſo great a number, and aſſigns them not ſo many years to reign. But it is manifeſt that theſe things are but Fables invented by the *Egyptians* to make their Antiquity equal with that of the *Chaldeans*, theſe two Nations having always been jealous of one another in this particular. Wherefore *Diodorus* ſaith, that the *Egyptians* had abandoned Truth, and given themſelves over to the belief of incredible and monſtrous Falſhoods. And for the *Chineſes*, one may ſee by their Hiſtories, that to the year of our Lord 1688, their Empire has laſted four thouſand ſix hundred and forty years, which muſt aſcend up about ſix hundred years before the Deluge, according to the ordinary Calculation; but according to the Computation of the *Septuagint*, this muſt begin 665 years after the Deluge. So that upon the whole it appears that the Author of the *Pre-Adamites* hath ſearched to no purpoſe in the Antiquity of theſe Nations for Proofs to the ſupporting of ſo impious and extravagant Opinions. But after the writing of this Book, he acknowledg'd his Error, and died a good Chriſtian at *Aubervillers* near *Paris*. *John. Bap. Morin Refutatio deteſtandi libri de Præ-Adamitis. A. Hulſe Non-Ens Præ-Adamitium. J. Pythius Reſponſio Exetaſtica ad Tractatum cui Titulus, Præ-Adamitæ. J. Hilpert. Diſquiſitio de Præ-Adamitis*, &c.

PRECARY, it's a word well known in the *French* Civil and Canon Law. *Paolo* ſaith, That the Contract called the *Precary*, brought great Riches to the Churches. That it was uſed firſt in *France*, and thence paſſed into *Italy*. *M. Simon* obſerves in his *Hiſtory of the Church-Revenues*, that the old Records were full of theſe ſorts of Acts, which conſiſted in a Donation that private Perſons made of their Goods to the Churches; they afterwards obtained of the ſame Churches by Letters which they called *precarious* or *precatorious Letters*, the ſame Eſtates again, to enjoy them by a kind of *Emphyteotick Tenure*, *i. e.* by Leaſe, for a certain Term of Years upon a reſerv'd Rent; for the greateſt part gave Security for five or ſix Generations, to give to the Church or Monaſtery a certain Revenue every year; he makes Proof hereof by the Copies of the *Precaries*, wherein private Perſons ſold their Eſtates to the Monaſteries, and afterwards obtained Letters for that for five Generations. So that after the fifth Generation the Monaſtery might diſpoſe of the Eſtate as it thought convenient. *La P. Paul. Traittè des Matieres Benefic.*

PRECOPS, a City of *Crimea*, or *little Tartary*, called *Tartaria Præcopenſis*. It was called formerly *Taphræ*, and ſtands between the Mariſh of *Buges* called *Luka-Morzi*, and the Gulf of *Nigropolis*. Vid. TARTARIA.

PREDESTINARIANS, were Hereticks that appeared in the Vth. Age. The Learned do not agree about them ſome believing there were ſuch Hereticks, as the *Dominican Piccinardi* obſerves upon *Prædeſtinatus*; others think that this Name was given by the *Semi-Pelagians* to thoſe that followed S. *Auguſtin*'s Opinions, which is the Opinion of a *Sorbonniſt* Doctor, as may be ſeen in his Book printed in *Holland* in 1645. See *The Univerſal Bibl. Tom.* 3. *& F. Noris in his Pelagian Hiſtory, lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

PREFECTUS PRETORII, or *Prætorian Præfect*, a *Roman* Magiſtrate, who was as it were Colonel of the Regiment of Guards to the Emperor. *Auguſtus* was the firſt who created this Officer, who was choſen from among the *Roman* Knights. But ſince *Macrinus*, who was poſſeſs'd of this Charge, was choſen Emperor in 214. not only the Senators, but alſo thoſe who had been Conſuls, were proud to execute this Office. But it was aboliſhed by the Emperor *Conſtantine*, who disbanded the *Prætorian* Guards, becauſe they had taken part with *Maxentius*. He afrerwards divided the Empire into Dioceſſes, to wit, into *Italy*, *Gaull*, *Illyrium*, and the Eaſt, and created a *Prætorian Præfect* to govern and adminiſter Juſtice in theſe Dioceſſes. When the Emperor made any ſuch Officer, he beſtowed upon him a Sword and a Belt, and 'tis obſerved as a thing very remarkable in the performing of this Ceremony, that *Trajan* ſaid to the Officer that received it, *Take this Sword to defend me, if I maintain the Intereſt of the Republick; or, Uſe it againſt me, if I reign unjuſtly. Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 7. *cap.* 33. *Gutherius de Offic. dom. Auguſt.*

PREMISLAW, Lat. *Premiſlia*, and called by the Natives *Prezmyſl*. A City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, a Biſhop's See under *Leopold*, ſtands upon the River *San*, is great, large, and ſtrong, and lies towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*.

PREMONTRE, an Order of Regular Canons, founded by *Norbert*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*. The Houſe of *Premontrè*, which is chief of the Order, gave it its Name. It's in the Dioceſs of *Laon*. *Bartholomew*, who was Biſhop of it, aſſigned to *Norbert* the Deſart called *Voſage*, where, about 1129, he eſtabliſhed his Inſtitution, which the Holy See afterwards approved of. *Aubert le Mire in Chron. Præm. Baronius in Annal. Eccl. S. Martha T.* 4. *Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

PRESANCTIFIED, a Word us'd by the Greek Church, who have a Liturgy or Maſs, call'd, *the Præ-ſanctify'd*, becauſe on thoſe Days, they do not conſecrate the Bread or Wine, but receive the Bread which was conſecrated the Day before. This Maſs is ſaid all *Lent* long, excepting *Saturdays* and *Sundays*, and the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin*, which being Feſtivals, are exempt from Faſting. The Greeks being of Opinion, That the whole Maſs is not to be celebrated upon Faſting Days, and upon this Account charge the Latin Church with breach of the Canons, becauſe they ſay Maſs in *Lent* time, as they do the reſt of the Year, *Good Friday* excepted, for on that Day this Maſs of the *Præ-ſanctify'd*, is obſerv'd in the Latin Church. The Prieſt then conſecrating neither Bread nor Wine, but making uſe of an Hoſt, which was conſecrated the Day before, and Communicating only under one Species, for the Wine he receives, is only for Ablution, being Unconſecrated. The Greeks do the ſame thing; from whence we may conclude, That they communicate only in one kind, during *Lent*, the Wine which they then receive, being not conſecrated. *Fath. Simon.*

PRESBURG, upon the *Danube*, the capital City of *Upper-Hungary*, that gives Name to a County, which is a Province of *Hungary*, between *Moravia*, *Auſtria*, and the *Danube*. It's called in Latin *Poſonium*, *Piſonium*, and *Flexium*, and by thoſe of that Country *Poſon*. It ſtands within eight Leagues of *Vienna*, in *Auſtria*, and as many from *Newhauſel* and *Comora*, to the N. W. 70 from *Raab*. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels ſays, it was the chief City of *Hungary* in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion, before he retook *Buda*. That it's the place of Convention for the Eſtates, and ſince the Loſs of *Strigonium*, the Metropolitan City; that it's pleaſant, the Caſtle ſtately, beautiful, and well ſituate on the top of a Hill, and all built of white Stone. Herein is kept the ſo highly eſteemed Crown of *Hungary*, comonly ſaid to have been brought by an Angel from Heaven unto S. *Stephen*, their King, and of a different Figure from other Crowns. The Garden of the Archbiſhop is very fair, the Walks, the Grotto's, the Figure of *Jeronymo*, the Labyrinth, Fiſh-Ponds and Fountains are noble. In the Dome, or Cathedral Church lieth the Body of S. *Joannes Eleemoſynarius*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*. The Jeſuits have a part of the ſame Church, and a Noble Apothecary's Shop full of Rarities. The *Lutherans* have alſo a Noble Church here. *Raynaldi in Annal. Fumeus Hiſt. Hung.*

PRESBYTERIANS, ſo called, becauſe they maintain, That the Government of the Church appointed in the New Teſtament, is by Presbyteries, that is Miniſters and Ruling Elders, aſſociated for Government and Diſcipline. They ſay, That there is no Order in the Church ſuperiour to that of a Presbyter, by Divine Inſtitution. That all Miniſters, being Embaſſadors of Chriſt, are equal by their Commiſſion; and that Elder and Biſhop are the ſame in Name and Office, according to the Scriptures, *Titus* 1. 5, 7. *Acts* 20. 28. The loweſt of their Courts is the Miniſter of the Pariſh or Congregation, with his Elders, who govern that ſingle Pariſh or Congregation. Having power to call before them any Member of the Congregation, to inſtruct, examine, admoniſh, rebuke and ſuſpend them from the Lord's-Table, as there ſhall be occaſion, which they ground on *Hebr.* 13. 17. 1 *Theſſ* 5. 12, 13. *Matt.* 7. 6. 2 *Theſſ.* 3. 6, 14, 15. They have alſo a Deacon to take care of the Poor, and for all thoſe Officers cite 1 *Tim.* 5. 17. *Heb.* 13, 7. 1 *Cor.* 12. 28. *Acts* 6. 2, 3. The next Court is, A Presbytery, compoſed of a greater Number of Miniſters and Elders aſſociated for governing the Churches in their Bounds, *Acts* 11. 30. *Acts* 15. 4, 6, 22. *Acts* 21. 17, 18. Their higheſt Court is a Synod, which they hold may be provincial, national, or œcumenical; and allow of Appeals from the leſſer to the greater, as in *Acts* 15. 2, 6, 22, 23. The Ordination of their Miniſters is by Prayer, Faſting, and Impoſition of the Hands of the Presbytery, 1 *Tim.* 4. 14. after he is examined as to his Converſation, Religion, and Learning, by the preaching Presbyters, who only lay Hands upon him. Thoſe who have a mind to read what they ſay for thoſe things more at large, may ſee it in the *Appendix* to the *Weſtminſter Confeſſion*, concerning *Church-Government*. This is a Summary Account of their Diſcipline, wherein all foreign Proteſtants, except ſome of the *Lutherans*, agree with them. And for their Doctrine, it is contained in the above-cited *Weſtminſter-Confeſſion*.

PRESLAIN, in *Radnorſhire*, a fair, large, well-built Town, ſituate in a pleaſant and rich Place, with pav'd and well-ordered Streets; here the Aſſizes are held, and the County Gaol kept, 148 m. from *London*.

PRESTER-JOHN, an old King of the *Indies* or *Tartary*. *Du Cange* ſaith, A great *Indian* King had this Name given him, becauſe he drew his original from *Johannes Presbyter*, the *Neſtorian*, who in 1145 killed *Coiremcham*, and uſurped the Crown. *Godingus*, on the other hand, affirms, that *Preſter-John* was a potent *Neſtorian* King in *Tartary*, towards *China*; and that the Natives called all the Princes of that Empire *Juhanna*, by one common Name, and adds, that the laſt of theſe Kings was defeated by *Zinges*, Emperor of the *Tartars*. The Name of *Preſter-John*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from the *Perſian* words *Preſte Cham*, which ſignifie Apoſtolick or Chriſtian King. Others ſay, *Preſter* ſignifies a *Slave*, and that *Preſter-John* is as much as to ſay, King of Slaves. Some again would have this Name to be deduced from the *Perſian Preſchteh-Jehan*, which ſignifies the *Angel of the World*; and they obſerve, that the *Moguls*, who poſſeſs a great part of the *Indies*, have often taken the Title upon them of *Schah-Jehan*, which ſignifies, *King of the World*. And it may be ſaid that the word *Jehan* added to their Name is not unlike that of *Preſter-John*. Finally, there are ſome who ſay, that upon the Confines of *India*, *China*, and *Tartary*, there have been *Neſtorian* Princes, who were called *Uncha*, and their People *Jouan*; and that the name of *Preſter-John* has been given to theſe Princes; for that they had a Croſs, as Biſhops have, carried before them. This Croſs ſay they was made of Gold and enriched with precious Stones. But when they went to War, they cauſed two to be carried, whereof one was a golden one and the other of precious Stones which intimated they were Defenders of the Faith. Thoſe who have imagined that *Preſter-John* was the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, ſay, that theſe People call their King *Belul-gian*, and that *Belul* ſignifies *precious*, whence the modern Latin renders it *Precioſus Johannes*, and the Engliſh *Preſter-John*. But as to the Hiſtory of *Preſter-John* of *India*; it's ſaid, He had ſeventy Kings for his Vaſſals; but that it came to paſs that *David*, who reigned in 1180, loſt his Dominions and Life in a Battle againſt the *Tartars* who revolted againſt him; and that according to ſome *Singi* or *Chingi* who ſucceeded him, after he had married his Daughter quitted the title or ſurname of *Preſter-John*, and took that of *Cham* of *Catay*, which is the Northern part of *China*, or South *Tartary*. Others who follow the Chronicles of the *Tartarian* Kings written in the *Perſian* Language, ſay, that in 1240 there was ſtill one of theſe Princes that bore the Name of *Uncha* or *Preſter-John*; and that being troubled by the *Arabs*, he had recourſe in 1246 to Pope *Innocent* IVth. who ſent ſome *Dominicans* to this Idolatrous *Tartarian* Prince, to deſire him not to imbrue his hands in Chriſtian blood, and to perſuade him to receive the Faith; ſo that the Name of *Preſter-John* was then very famous in the Latin Church. In proceſs of time, and before that the *Portugueſe* had made a Diſcovery of the *Indies* by Sea, *John* II. King of *Portugal*, who reigned in 1490. made diligent ſearch in order to find out a Chriſtian Prince that reigned in *Æthiopia*, and of which ſome *Abyſſines* had ſpoken. And becauſe they ſaid they were the Subjects of a King that carried a Croſs, as defender of the Faith, it was believed to be the famous *Preſter-John*; which thing increaſed the Curioſity of *Emanuel*, *John* IId's. Succeſſor. But it's acknowledged that the true *Preſter-John* was in *Tartary*. And this Truth was made yet more manifeſt when that *Eſtevan de Gama*, Governour of the *Indies*, paſs'd the Streight of the Red-ſea, in 1541, and left to *David*, Emperor of *Æthiopia*, four hundred *Portugueſe* under the Command of his Brother *Paul de Gama*, to aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Country which the *Mahometans* poſſeſs'd for thirteen years. For they ran through all the Country, and learn'd by thoſe that return'd that that Prince of the *Abyſſines* was a *Jacobite* Chriſtian, *Marmol. de l'Africa*, *l.* 10. *Ricaut. of the Ottoman Empire. Ludolph.*

PRESTON, a handſome, large and populus Borough in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, repreſented in the Houſe of Commons by two Burgeſſes, and honoured with the Court of Chancery and the Offices of Juſtice, for *Lancaſter*, as a County Palatine. It's ſituate upon the River *Rible*, over which it hath a fair Stone-bridge. This Town is governed by a Mayor and 24 Common-council-men, and is diſtant from *London* 162 miles.

PRETOR a *Roman* Magiſtrate that adminiſtred Juſtice, whereof there was at firſt but one in *Rome*; but when there came many Foreigners to live there, they choſe another to be Judge of the Differences that might ariſe between them. The firſt was called *Prætor Urbanus*, and the other *Prætor peregrinus*. But about the 605th. Year of *Rome*, there were conſtituted ſix *Prætors*, whereof the firſt two took Cognizance of the Caſes of private Perſons, and the other four of publick Crimes, ſuch as Extortions, unreaſonable

Fees, Breaches of the Laws. Treaſons, that is, things done againſt the People of *Rome*, and their Liberty, or the Privileges of the Citizens; and laſtly, of robbing or imbezeling the publick Treaſure. *Cornelius Sylla*, the *Dictator*, added two more to theſe, and in proceſs of time they increaſed in the City of *Rome* to the Number of Fifteen. They exerciſed their Charge for the Space of one Year. The Provincial Prætors had the Care of Adminiſtring Juſtice in the Roman Provinces, and in time of War commanded the Forces there, during the Year of their Office: The Word, *Prætor*, properly ſignifying a General, or Captain, from *Præire*, as our Author will have it, thoſe who were Commanders in Chief, being likewiſe Judges in civil Cauſes, from whence *Prætorium* ſignifies, both a General's Tent, and a Court of Juſtice; but if the War was dangerous, and the Enemy formidable, there was a Conſul ſent into the Province to manage Affairs, and give neceſſary Orders. *Perizonius de Prætorio. Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c.* 43.

PREVESA, a Fortreſs ſtanding at the Mouth of the Gulf of *Larta*, in *Epirus*, built upon the Ruins of the antient *Nicopolis*, by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, to preſerve the Memory of the famous Battle of *Actium*, won by him from *Marcus Antonius*. *Marco Grimani*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, General of the Pope's Gallies, accompanied with *Andrew Doria*, General of the League, in 1539, endeavoured to ſurprize this Place, which was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks*; but they were conſtrained to retire. But Captain-General *Moroſini* made himſelf Maſter of it in *September* 1684. *Coronelli deſcript. of the Morea.*

PREXASPES, a Magician, whom *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, entruſted with his greateſt Secrets, and to whom he gave Orders to kill *Smerdis*, which he executed in conducting of this Prince out a hunting. But after *Cambyſes*'s Death, ſeeing the Magician *Smerdis* got upon the Throne, he ſtrenuouſly denied his having killed the King's Brother, that he might ſhelter himſelf from the Rage of the People, who loved that Prince, and from the Violence of the *Magi*, who maintained, That *Smerdis*, the Brother of *Cambyſes*, was yet living. He promiſed theſe *Magi* to get up to the top of the Tower that was in the Market-place, and to declare with a loud Voice to the *Perſians*, when met together, that *Smerdis*, the King's Brother, and *Cyrus*'s Son was alive, and poſſeſs'd the Kingdom. But he did the contrary, and proteſted publickly, That he had executed *Cambyſes*'s Command, in killing his Brother *Smerdis*, and that he who now reigned was a Magician that uſurped the Crown; which when he had ſaid, he threw himſelf down head-long over the Tower. Hiſtorians obſerve he ſpoke very boldly to his Prince, and that one day he adventured to demonſtrate to him, That his Intemperance in reſpect of Wine obſcured the Glory of all his noble Actions. But this faithful Admonition was fatal to him; for ſome Days after, *Cambyſes* being drunk, ſhot an Arrow into *Prexaſpes*'s Son's Heart, and then asked this unfortunate Father, *If ever he knew any one more dextrous, even before he were drunk*, But *Prexaſpes*, that he might not exaſperate the King the more, made anſwer, *That a God could not have ſhot better. Juſtin. Herodotus.*

PRIAMUS, King of *Troy*, was the Son of *Laomedon*. He married *Hecuba*, and had a great many Children by her, and amongſt the reſt *Paris*, who having ſtolen away *Helena*. was the occaſion of the ruin of his Country; the City of *Troy* having been taken by the *Grecians*, in the Year of the World 2870, and *Priamus* killed there by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, after he had reigned forty Years. *Virgil. lib.* 2. *Æneid. Euſebius, Ovid*, &c.

PRIAPENDAR, Emperor or King of *Ceylan*, which is a great Iſland towards the point of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengale*, reigned there about ſixty Years, and turned Chriſtian, taking at his Baptiſm the Name of *John*. But as ſoon as he embraced the Chriſtian Faith, the Princes and Prieſts of the Country ſet up a King in his place. But yet he did all that lay in him to bring his People to imitate him. Some Years after this King became a Chriſtian, there was a Philoſopher of *Ceylan*, called *Alagamma Motiar*, that is, *The Maſter of Philoſophers*, who received Baptiſm alſo, and laboured for the Converſion of the Pagans of the Iſland but the Idolatrous King hindred the Succeſs of this good Deſign, and he who reigns there alone now, continues the worſhipping of falſe Gods. *Tavernier Voyage des Ind.*

PRIAPUS, a God of the Ancients, whom they made to be the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, and who had the care of Gardens. He was worſhipped at *Lampſacus*. *Adonis* or *Oſiris* having conſecrated a *Phallus* of Gold in memory of a Wound he had received in the Groin, it happened that the reaſon of the *Phallus* came to be forgotten, and that the Prieſts of that God introduced a great many Impurities and Vileneſſes upon this occaſion. *Priapus* was called *Ityphallus*, that is, the *Phallus* of *Adonis*, who was named *Iyaüs*. *Adonis* was the God of Gardens as well as *Priapus*, inſomuch that there is reaſon to believe they were both the ſame Deity. *Tom.* 3. *of the Univerſal Bibliotheque.*

PRICE (*William*) a Glaſier in *Holborn*, *London*, and an eminent Glaſs-Painter, from whom the Reader may receive the following Account concerning ſome Curioſities in this Art. Glaſs-Painting conſiſts of two Parts; Firſt of Staining, that is, to Stain the whole Body of the Metal of any Colour in the Glaſs-Houſe Furnace, and then blow it into broad Glaſs or Sheets, which was the old Way, and the ſame which I now uſe. The common Opinion, of the old red Glaſs being Stain'd through, is a Miſtake, for notwithſtanding that Method is practicable, it is by no Means convenient; and that it was not ſo formerly in Fact, may be prov'd thus: Suppoſe therefore I have a Coat of Arms, Gules, or with a Red Field, and charg'd with a Lion of any other Colour. In this caſe, I can grind off the red, and make the Glaſs white in the Place ground, and then Paint the Lion, or *Charge*, Sable, or any other Colour, which had the Glaſs been quite Stain'd through, could not have been perform'd, unleſs join'd together with Leads: From whence 'tis plain, 'tis better to be Stain'd on one ſide, than that the Colour ſhould paſs through the Body of the Glaſs. Secondly, *Painting*, that is to lay ſeveral Colours on one Piece of Glaſs, which the Ancients could not; for they, when they made any Figure, or Coat of Arms, faſhion'd Pieces of ſeveral Colours, and ſo ſhaded thoſe colour'd Pieces with black Shading to form the Foldage, and join'd them together with Leads: For if you obſerve the old Paintings, you will always find, between every Colour, Leads to join them together, except in ſome particular Places, where the yellow may be apply'd, which was Stain'd as I do now.

The **HIGH-PRIEST** was he who was the chief Sacrificer under the ancient Law. *Aaron*, *Moſes*'s Brother, was the firſt, and this Dignity was poſſeſs'd by thoſe of his Family, and others of the *Jews*, for 1578 Years, from the Year of the World 2545, till 4123, which was the ſeventieth after the Nativity of Chriſt, when the City of *Jeruſalem* was taken by the Emperor *Titus*. There was none but the High-Prieſt to enter into the Sanctuary of the Tabernacle. His Habit and Ornaments were myſterious. He wore, beſides the ordinary Veſt of Prieſts, one of a *Jacinth* colour, that came down to his Heels, and whoſe Border was ornamented with divers Flowers, and embroider'd with Gold. The lower part of this Robe was fringed and adorned with Pomegranates and Bells of Gold intermixed, over which was another Veſt, called an *Ephod*, like that the *Greeks* call *Epomis*. This *Ephod* was a kind of ſhort Coat, but of a Cubit's length, interwoven with various Colours with a mixture of Gold. And towards the middle of the Breaſt was a piece of Stuff like to that of the *Ephod*, which the Hebrews call *Eſſen*, the Greeks *Logion*, and vulgarly *The Oracle*. Upon this *Oracle* were fixed twelve precious Stones of an ineſtimable value, placed in four Rows, three in each. The firſt Row was made up of a *Sardonyx*, *Topaz* and *Emerauld*. The ſecond of a *Ruby*, *Jaſper*, and *Sapphire*. The third of a *Ligure*, *Agate*, and *Amethyſt*. The fourth of a *Beryl*, *Onyx*, and *Jaſper*. Upon each of theſe Stones was graven the Names of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*. The High-Prieſt had moreover upon his Shoulders two *Sardonyx*'s enchaſed in Gold, whereunto was faſtned the *Ephod*. The Names of the twelve Sons of *Jacob* were alſo engraven upon theſe two Stones. He wore beſides, a Mitre made of fine twined Linen, and a Plate of pure Gold, with a blue Lace put to it, and ſo ſet upon the fore-front of the Mitre, with the Name of GOD engraven thereon. *Joſephus Hiſt. of the Jews*, *l.* 3. *c*, 8.

PRIEST comes from the *Greek* Word Πρεσβύτερος, that ſignifies *Old*, and indeed Prieſts ought to be ſo in reſpect of Age or Prudence. As to the *old Teſtament*, there the Age of the Prieſthood was fixed to thirty Years; and we ſee our Saviour did not begin his Miniſtry before that time. But under the *New* there are no certain term of Years prefix'd; and the Practice of Churches hath been various herein. As to the Heathen Prieſts, they were Perſons appointed to offer Sacrifices, and firſt inſtituted at *Rome* by *Numa Pompilius*, and called *Sacerdotes*. Whereof there were two Sorts; one for all the Gods in general, called *Pontifices*; the other for the Gods in particular; as the *Luperci*, for the God *Pan*; the *Sodales Titii*, for the Gods of the *Sabines*; the *Salii*, for *Mars*; the *Veſtals*, for the Goddeſs *Veſta*; the *Flamens*, for *Jupiter*, *Mars*, or *Quirinus*; the *Galli*, for *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods. Beſides which there were certain *Magiſtrates* or Officers, called *Epulones*, who were as the Intendants or Stewards that preſided over thoſe Feaſts that were made after the Sacrifices. The King of the Sacrifice, who was as it were the *Maſter of the Ceremonies*. The *Fratres Arvales*, who took care of the Sacrifices offered for the Increaſe of the Fruits of the Earth. And the *Fratres Curiones*, that were over the Sacrifices of each *Curia*. *Apuleius, Titus Livius.*

PRIMASIUS, Biſhop of *Adrumetum*, in *Africa*, and not of *Utica*, as ſome Authors have affirmed, lived in the ſixth Age, and was in 553, at the fifth General Synod held at *Conſtantinople*; where he with his Fellow-brethren, oppos'd the Condemnation of the three Chapters. He was extreamly zealous for the Doctrine of S. *Auguſtin*, whoſe Diſciple he declared himſelf to be. He commented upon the Epiſtles of S. *Paul*, or rather collected out of the Works of S. *Auguſtin*, ſome Paſſages that might ſerve for an Expoſition of them, which *John Gagneus* publiſh'd in 1543, which Work is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, together with ſome Comments of the ſame *Primaſius* upon the *Revelations*. He writ alſo three Books of *Hereſies* to ſupply what was wanting in that of S. *Auguſtin*, left unfiniſhed. *Caſſiodor. de div. Lect. c. 9. Iſidor. in Cat. Baron. Bellar.*

PRIMISLAS, or *Premiſſus*, whom others call *Leſchus*, was a Goldſmith, but created Prince or Duke of *Poland* about 760, after that Country had been governed for ſome time, by twelve *Palatines*. He reigned 44 Years.

PRIMISLAS II. was choſen King in 1295, in the time that *Poland* was extreamly divided, after the death of *Leſchus* the VIth. ſurnamed the *Black*; his Election was not generally approved of, and ſo he was aſſaſſinated about ſeven or eight months after he was Crowned. *Cromer Hiſt. Polon. Guagnini Deſc. Sarm.*

PRIMISLAS, *Premiſlas*, or *Przemyſk* I. Duke of *Bohemia* after *Crocus*, who left three Daughters, *Bela*, *Techa* and *Libuſſa*, which laſt, though the youngeſt, was choſen to govern the Country at the age of 25 Years, which ſhe did very ſucceſsfully for thirteen Years, and afterwards married *Primiſlas*, who was a mean Perſon, but he made good Laws, reigned 44 Years, lived above ninety, and died not in 745, as ſome have imagined, but more probably about 676, when *Nezamiſlas* his Son ſucceeded him.

PRIMISLAS, or *Przemyſlas* II. the Son of *Ladiſlaus* III. was ſurnamed the *Victorious*, or the *Golden Prince*, and crowned King with a Crown made all of Gold in 1199, with the conſent of the Emperor *Philip*, and after the death of that Prince ſtruck in with *Otho* IV. for whom he did good Service upon ſome important Occaſions; in Conſideration whereof the Emperor, ſurnamed him *Ottocarus*, that is, the Favourer of *Otho*. He died in 1231, after he had reigned 32 Years.

PRIMISLAS III. ſurnamed *Ottocarus* II. ſucceeded *Wenceſlas* the Son of *Primiſlas* II. in 1253, and was famous for his Hoſpitality and Courage, whereof he gave proofs in the Conqueſt of *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Auſtria*, &c. The Emperor *Rodolphus* I. diſpoſſeſs'd him of theſe Provinces, and beſtowed them upon his Son *Albert*, the Anceſtor of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, whereupon *Primiſlas* marched his Army into the Field, but loſt his Life in a Battle fought *Auguſt* 28. 1278. being the 25th. Year of his Reign. *Æneas Sylvius, in Script. Rer. Germ. & Hung.*

PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS, a Title which the ancient Roman Emperors gave their Sons, or thoſe they adopted to ſucceed them; but after the Imperial Line fail'd in the *Julian Family*, thoſe who were deſign'd to ſucceed in the Empire, were call'd *Cæſars*, which is much the ſame with that of King of the *Romans* at preſent *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 7. c. 13.*

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an Iſland on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, in three degrees of North Latitude, 120 miles from S. *Thomas* to the N. E. and ſomething leſs from *Africa*, little, but very fruitful. Its Revenues were aſſign'd to the Prince of *Portugal*, from whence it took its Name.

PRINCIPATO, a Country in the Kingdom of *Naples*, divided into *Principato Citra*, and *Principato Oltra*; the firſt whereof comprehends part of the Country of the ancient *Picentines*, and *Lucanians*, and hath the other *Principato* to the North of it, with part of *Campagnia the Happy*; the *Tuſcan* Sea to the South and Weſt, and the *Baſilicata* to the Eaſt. Its Capital City is *Salerno*. *Principato Oltra* is bounded on the Eaſt and North by the *Capitanata*, *Terra di Lavoro* to the Weſt, and the *Hither Principato* to the South; and its Capital City is *Benevento*.

PRINCIPATO *di Val di Taro*, a Province of *Italy*, in *Lombardy*, had formerly its particular Lords, but now the Duke of *Parma* is Maſter of it.

PRINTING. This Art was found out about the middle of the XVth. Century, *i. e.* between the Years 1420, and 1450, but 'tis a hard matter to determine who was the firſt Inventor, Hiſtorians being divided upon the Point: Some ſay, that *John Fauſtus*, Citizen of *Mentz*, invented Printing, with the Aſſiſtance of *Peter Scheffer*, of *Gernſheim*, his Son-in-Law, but not having Stock enough to carry on their Buſineſs, they took in for their Partner, one *John Guttembergh*, a Gentleman of the ſame Town. Others give the Credit of this Invention to *John Guttembergh*, who, they ſay, was a Knight, living at *Strasburg*, adding, That this Gentleman, not being furniſh'd with every thing neceſſary for his Deſign, went to *Mentz*, and communicated the Secret to *Fauſtus* and *Scheffer* abovemention'd. Others affirm, that *John Mentel*, of *Strasburg*, invented Printing; but that his Servant, *John Gansfleiſch*, born at *Mentz*, betray'd his Maſter, and diſcover'd his Art to *John Guttembergh* who retir'd to *Mentz* with *Gansfleiſch*, and took in *Fauſtus* and *Scheffer* for his Aſſiſtants. The Dutch aſſure us, That *Lawrentius Coſterus* of *Harlem* was the firſt that found out this admirable Secret, and that *John Fauſtus*, who liv'd with him, ſtole away his Letters, while the other was at Midnight-Maſs, and run away with them to *Mentz*; but after all, let the Inventers be who they will, it muſt be confeſs'd, that this Art is extremly uſeful to the Commonwealth of Learning. *I. de la Caille Hiſtoire de l'Imprimerie. Mich. Meyer vera Germanorum Inventa, Serrarius Rerum Moguntinarum, Lib. 1. &c.*

PRISCIAN, a learned Grammarian of *Cæſarea* or *Rome*, was in eſteem at *Conſtantinople*, not in 440, as *Trithemius* believed, but in 525, as we are informed by *Caſſiodorus*, who was his Cotemporary. He writ ſeveral things which *Aldus* hath printed at *Venice* in 1476, from a Manuſcript found in *France*. *Putſchius* hath placed theſe Works in the Body of the ancient Grammarians. *Trithemius in Catal. Geſner in Bibl. Poſſevin in appar.*

PRISCILLA, a Lady of Quality, and a Diſciple of the Heretick *Montanus*. The *Priſcillian* Hereticks that differ from the *Priſcillianiſts*, took their name from this Woman. She muſt not be confounded with another *Roman* Lady of the ſame Name, whom Pope *Marcellus* I. perſwaded to build a Church-Yard for the interring of the Martyrs about the Year 306. Vid. MAXIMILLUS.

PRISCILLIAN, a Grand Heretick, chief of the *Priſcillianiſts*, was a *Spaniard* of Noble Extract, and very wealthy, endued with Wit, Learning and Eloquence; one *Mark*, an *Egyptian*, and an Heretick, having ſown the Errors of the *Gnoſticks* in *Gaul*, went into *Spain*, where Carnal Pleaſure, which was the principal Article of his Doctrine, got him preſently a great many Diſciples, the chief whereof was *Priſcillian*; and as he had the greater Capacity, he did the moſt miſchief; he covered his Vanity under the Appearance of a profound Humility. He taught, beſides the Abominations of the *Gnoſticks*, That the Soul was of the ſame ſubſtance with God, and that deſcending to the Earth through ſeven Heavens, and certain other degrees of Principality, it fell into the Hands of the evil one, who put it into the Body, which he made to conſiſt of twelve parts, over each of which preſided a Celeſtial Sign: He condemned the eating of the fleſh of Animals, and Marriage, as an unlawful Conjunction, and ſeparated Women from their Husbands without their Conſent; and according to his Doctrine, Man's Will was ſubject to the power of the Stars. He confounded the Perſons in the Trinity with *Sabellius*. He ordered his Followers to faſt on *Sunday* and *Chriſtmas day*, becauſe he believed Chriſt had not taken true Fleſh upon him. Lying was a thing tolerated amongſt them. There was a Volume compoſed by them, call'd *Libra*, becauſe that in the twelve Queſtions in it, as in twelve Ounces all their Doctrine was explained. The Catholick Biſhops aſſembled at *Saragoſſa* in 381, and condemned theſe Hereticks; but theſe ſame got *Priſcillian* ordain'd Biſhop by *Inſtantius* and *Salvian*, Prelates of their Party; whereupon the Orthodox had recourſe to *Gratian*, who by an Edict baniſhed the Hereticks, not only from Churches, but alſo from all Cities; but *Salvian*, *Inſtantius* and *Priſcillian* undertaking a Journey into *Italy*, obtained of the Emperor, through the favour of *Macedonius*, Maſter of Requeſts, an Order for the reſtoring of them; but yet they continued to be perſecuted till about [illegible]86, that *Priſcillian* had his Head cut off at *Trier*, by the command of the Tyrant *Maximinus*; but yet it was queſtion'd at the time that S. *Jerom* writ of Eccleſiaſtical Authors, which was but ſeven Years after the death of *Priſcillian*. Whether he had maintained the Hereſies attributed to him. His Accuſers *Idacius* and *Ithacius* were very ill Men, if we believe *Sulpitius Severus*, and ſought rather to ſatisfie their own particular Paſſions, than to maintain the truth. So *Martin* of *Tours*, diſapproving the Conduct of thoſe who would put *Priſcillian* to death, endeavoured to hinder it, and failing to accompliſh his End would no longer communicate with the Faction of thoſe two Biſhops. *S. Jerom. Catal. Script. Eccleſ. Sulpitius Severus l. 2. & dies 3.*

PRISCUS, Brother to the Emperor *Philip*, was Governour of *Syria*, and the adjacent Provinces, and after his Brother's death was proclaimed Emperor in 249; but having been declared Enemy to his Country by the Senate, he was kill'd ſometime after. *Aurelius Victor de Cæſar.*

PRISCUS, a Philoſopher, who had a great ſhare in the eſteem of *Julian the Apoſtate*, and was accuſed of being a Magician. He muſt not be miſtaken for *Priſcus Jabolenus* an ancient Lawyer, nor for *Priſcus* the Sophiſter mentioned by *Eunapius*, *&c.* *Geſner in Bibl.*

PRISCUS *(Panites)* a Sophiſter that lived in the Fifth Age, in the time of *Theodoſius the Younger*. He publiſhed, beſides Epiſtles and Declamations, an Hiſtory of *Conſtantinople*, and ſome other things, which *Volatteran* ſaith are in the *Vatican*. *Vol. Com. l. 18. Evagr. l. 5. c. ult. Jornandes de reb. Got. c. 24. 35. 42. &c.*

PRIVATUS, Biſhop of *Lumbeſa* in *Africa*, in the Third Age, was condemned in a Synod of fourſcore and ten Biſhops. He went to *Rome*, in order to get himſelf reſettled in his See, but to no purpoſe, inſomuch, that returning into *Africa* to purge himſelf, as he pretended, he caballed with five other Prelates to put another Biſhop in the place of S. *Cyprian*. *Fortunatus*, one of the five Prieſts, who in the Church of *Carthage* had before made a Schiſm, together with *Feliciſſimus*, appeared fit for their turn, and they ordained him. *Cyprian Ep.* 38, *&* 35. *Edit. Rigalt. Baronius in Annal.*

PROBA (*Falconia*) a *Roman* Lady, who lived in the Year 401. compoſed ſome *Cento*'s taken out of *Virgil*, writ the Life of Chriſt, and fitted them very well to the principal Actions of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*. Some have writ, That ſhe delivered up the City of *Rome* to *Alaricus* in 409, but there is little likelihood of it. *Baron. in Annal. A.* C. 410.

PROBUS (*Marcus Aurelius Valerius*) became a *Roman* Emperor, though but Son to a Peaſant of *Dalmatia*. He was choſen after *Tacitus*, by the Army that was then in the Eaſt in 276. He was famous for his Victories, for in *Gaul* he defeated four hundred thouſand *Germans*; afterwards bravely overcame the *Sarmatians* in *Illyrium*, and the *Goths* in *Thrace*. *Bonoſus* and *Proculus*, who had revolted from him, were alſo defeated by him, as well as *Saturninus*. His Prudence and Conduct made him generally belov'd, and there was great things expected from his Government; but he was kill'd baſely, at laſt, in 282, by his Soldiers, who were incenſed againſt him, becauſe he kept 'em cloſe under Military Diſcipline, and for fear of being disbanded when this Prince had ſubdued all the Enemies of the Empire, after he had reigned ſix Years and four Months. *Vopiſcus in Probo. Euſebius in Chron. Aurelius Victor. Eutropius, &c.*

PROCAS, King of the *Latins*, ſucceeded *Aventine*, his Father, about the Year of the World 3234, and reigned 32 Years. He died, and left two Sons, *Amulius* and *Numitor*, Grandfather to *Romulus* and *Remus*. *Livy, lib.* 8. *Dion. Halicarnaſſus. Euſebius, &c.*

PROCHORUS, the Diſciple of the Apoſtles, and one of the ſeven Deacons. There is falſely attributed to him a Book that is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, of the Life of S. *John the Evangeliſt*.

PROCIDA (*John de*) ſo called becauſe he was Sovereign of the Iſland of *Procida*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, had great Authority in *Sicily*, in the Reign of *Manefroy*; but *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, diſpoſſeſs'd him of his Eſtate and Places: To be reveng'd, *Procida* undertook to make *Sicily* revolt from *Charles*, and to reduce it afterwards under the Obedience of *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had married *Manefroy*'s Daughter; and, that he might the more ſecretly carry on his deſign, he diſguiſed himſelf in a *Franciſcan*'s Habit in the Year 1280; and when he had run all over *Sicily* to ſound the Peoples Inclinations, he went to *Conſtantinople*, to *Michael Paleologus*, to get ſome Money of him for the Work; and thence came to *Rome*, where he engaged the Pope to favour the Deſign, but Pope *Nicolas* dying, and the Cardinal S. *Cecilia* being advanced to the Chair, it changed the face of things. In the mean time, *Procida* continued his Deſign, and ſpent two Years in bringing about that horrible Conſpiracy, which was executed in 1282, on *Eaſter*-day, in the time of *Veſpers*, wherein were killed, in cold Blood, about eight thouſand Perſons, without regard of Age, Sex, or Condition, all the *French*, as well Eccleſiaſticks, as Laicks, being kill'd, except *William Porcelet*, a Gentleman of *Provence*, whom the *Sicilians* ſent ſafe into his Country, in recompence to his Fidelity in his Government intruſted to him. *Surita. Mariana. Maimbourg.*

PROCLINIATES, Hereticks in the Fourth Age, that denied the Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt, the Reſurrection of the Body, and laſt Judgment. *Epiphan.*

S. **PROCLUS**, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, had been Diſciple of S. *Chryſoſtom*, and Secretary to *Atticus*. He was choſen Biſhop of *Cyzicum*, by the Patriarch of the Imperial City, who pretended to have a right to do ſo; but the Inhabitants choſe another, ſo that *Proclus* ſtay'd at *Conſtantinople*, and was made Patriarch after *Maximinian*. He laboured much in the Converſion of *Voluſian*, and held his See twelve Years, three Months, and died *October* 24, 445. He writ a Treatiſe, call'd *Tractatus de Traditionibus Miſſæ Divinæ*, ſome Homilies, *&c.* *S. Cyril in Expoſ. Symb. Nicen. & Ep.* 31. *ad Joan. Antioch. Socrates l.* 7. *Hiſt. c.* 26. 28.

PROCLUS, an Heretick, the Diſciple of *Montanus*, publiſhed his Errors in the Second Age. *Gaius* diſputed publickly againſt him, and confounded him. *Euſebius* ſaith, That Diſpute was publiſhed, and that he found a great many excellent Reaſons in it againſt the *Montaniſts*; but *Tertullian* commends *Proclus* very much. *Euſebius lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Jerom deſcript. Eccl. in Gaio. Baronius in Annal.*

PROCLUS, a *Platonick* Philoſopher, that lived about the year 500, and no doubt, the ſame that was ſurnamed *Diadochus*; he was of *Lycia*, and in favour with the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, and being a good Mathematician, it's ſaid, that when *Vitalian* laid Siege to *Conſtantinople*, *Proclus* burnt his Ships with great Brazen Looking-glaſſes, as *Archimedes* had done by the *Roman* Ships before *Syracuſe*. He was a Pagan and writ againſt the Chriſtian Religion: Of his Works we have ſtill remaining *Elementa Theologica & Phyſica*, done into Latin by *Patricius*, and printed in Quarto in 1583; *Theologiæ Platonicæ, lib* 6. publiſhed in 1618 in Folio at *Hamburg*; *Paraphraſis in Ptolem. De ſiderum affectionibus* publiſhed in 1635 at *Leyden*, in Octavo. *Suidas in Proc. Annal. p.* 3. *Geſner in Bibl. Voſſius de Sect. Phil. l.* 16. *de Matth.* &c.

PROCONSUL; this name was given in the beginning of the Republick of *Rome*, to him who was continued in the Office of Conſul after the year of his Conſulſhip for ſome important reaſons; they afterwards called him Proconſul, who going out of his Conſulſhip, had the Government of a Conſular Province. In the time of the Emperors, he was named Proconſul who was choſen by the Senate to govern one of the Provinces of the People. The Proconſuls going out of their Conſulſhip, were not choſen in the Aſſemblies of the People, but they caſt Lots for one of two Conſular Provinces, and took the Government of that which fell to them, where they adminiſtred Juſtice, and commanded the Army that was in their Province, *&c.* *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l.* 7. *c.* 42.

PROCOPIUS, a Native of *Cilicia*, and Kinſman to *Julian* the *Apoſtate*, got himſelf ſaluted Emperor in oppoſition to *Valentinian* and *Valens*. His firſt attempts proved ſo ſucceſsful, that *Valens* had thoughts, being reduced to great extremity, to reſign the Empire; but the year after the face of things changed, and *Procopius* was defeated in *Phrygia*. It's ſaid, that he was deſerted by his Men, and that *Valens* cut off his Head and ſent it to *Valentinian* into *Gaul*. *Ammian. Marcellin. l.* 25. *&* 26. *Zoſimus lib.* 4.

PROCOPIUS, Son to the Emperor *Anthemius* and Brother to *Marcian* and *Romulus*; they rebell'd againſt *Zeno* about the year 479, and were ſubdued by the ſubtilty of one *Hillus* a famous Cheat.

PROCOPIUS of *Cæſarea*, an Hiſtorian, got great reputation for his Works in the time of *Juſtinian*. He was Secretary to the famous General *Beliſarius* in all his Wars, was afterwards made Senator and Prefect of *Conſtantinople* which was then the higheſt employ. It's not certain whether he was a Pagan or a Chriſtian: All his Works were contain'd in eight Books, to wit, two of the *Perſian* Wars, abridged by *Photius*; two of that of the *Vandals*; and four of that of the *Goths*. *Suidas* ſpeaks of a ninth Book that had not been publiſhed, entitled, *The Secret Hiſtory*, or *The Anecdotes*, which is a Piece againſt *Juſtinian* and *Theodora* his Wife; part of it is now Printed, and as to the whole work 'tis ſo full of Satyr and Venom, and outragious liberty, blackning the Characters of *Juſtinian*, and *Theodora*, his Empreſs, to ſuch a Scandalous Degree, that ſeveral of the Learned believe it a Spurious *Piece*, and not written by *Procopius*. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. p.* 1.

PROCOPIUS of *Gaza*, a Rhetorician and Sophiſt, lived in 560. He was a better Author than Divine. He wrote ſome Commentaries. *Photius* commends his Style, but finds fault with his too tedious Digreſſions, not that they were altogether uſeleſs, but becauſe he quoted the Explications of the Ancients, tho' never ſo different; he makes uſe of the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, of *Aquila*, of *Symmachus*, of *Theodotion*, and ſometimes of that of S. *Jerom*, tranſlated by *Sophronius* into Greek. *Conrade Clauſet* of *Zurich*, Author of a Verſion of this Work, publiſhed it in 1555. *John Curtier* publiſhed an Abridgment of *Procopius*'s Commentaries upon *Iſai.* in 1580, and other parts of his Works have been publiſhed by ſeveral others. *Photius. Bellarmin. Poſſevin. Godeau.*

PROCRIS. See **CEPHALUS.**

PROCRUSTES, the name of a famous Highwayman in the Country of *Attica* in *Greece*, that had his Haunts about the River *Cephiſus*; he exerciſed great Cruelties upon Paſſengers, ſtretching them upon a Bed, and cutting off the Feet and Legs of thoſe who were longer than the Bed, and extending, with Cords, thoſe who were not ſo long. He was himſelf put to the ſame death by *Theſeus*. *Plutarch in Theſeo.*

PROCULUS, ſurnamed *Eutychius*, a famous Grammarian, born at *Sicca*, a Town of *Africa*, lived in the Second Age, and was Tutor to the Emperor *M. Antoninus the Philoſopher*, who raiſed him to the Dignity of Proconſul. *Proculus* writ a Treatiſe of what was rare and admirable in Foreign Countries, which piece is quoted by *Trebellius Pollio*, in the Life of the thirty Tyrants, and in that of *Æmilian* in particular. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

PROCULUS (*Titius Ælius*) Native of *Arbenga*, a Town near *Genoa*, he rebelled about the Year 270, in *Gaul*, againſt the Emperor *Probus*, at the Sollicitation of his Wife *Viturgia*, and of the *Lionnois*, but being unable to make head againſt *Probus*, he fled; being afterwards taken, he was put to death, together with his Son *Herennian*. *Vopiſc.*

PROCULUS (*Licinius*) an ancient *Roman* Lawyer in the time of the Emperor *Otho* and *Vitellius*. He taught Law after a particular Method of his own, and his Followers were called *Proculeians*. *J. Bertrand de Juriſperitis.*

PROCULUS, a Roman, who gave his Countrymen an Account, that *Romulus* was admitted among the Gods.

PRODOMIANS, Lat. *Prodomii*, were the Gods that took care of the Foundations of Buildings, and called by *Romulus Præſtructores*. *Comitius Calderinus* by this Name underſtands the Gods that were adored at the entring into the Houſes, and even at the Threſholds, called alſo *Dii Veſtibulares*; and 'tis in one of theſe two Sences that *Prodomia Juno* is to be explained *Pauſanias in Atticis.*

PROETUS, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, had a ſtrange Antipathy to his Brother *Acriſius* from his very Youth; but *Acriſius* being ſtronger, *Proetus* retired to *Jobates* King of *Lycia*, whoſe Daughter he had married, who aſſiſting him with an Army, brought things to that paſs, that the State was divided between him and his Brother, giving *Argos* to *Acriſius*, and *Tiryntha* to *Proetus*: *Bellerophon* coming after this, to ſhelter himſelf in *Tiryntha*; *Proetus*'s Wife falſely accuſed him of having attempted her Honour, whereupon, that eaſie King ſentenced him to fight with the Chimera; whom, when the innocent Prince overcame, *Sthenobea*, in deſpair, poiſon'd her ſelf. *Apollodorus. Hygin*, &c.

PROLOGUE, was a Diſcourſe addreſs'd to the Spectators of a Tragedy or Comedy before the Play was acted, whereof there were ſeveral ſorts, as, ſome that recommended the Poet, and ſome, the Intereſt of the Comedians. Authors have alſo taken this Name of Prologue in another ſence, that is, for an *Epiſode* or *Act* placed in the beginning of the Piece, and before the coming in of the Chorus; ſo that it made part of the Poem, and concerned the Subject-matter of the Play from which it could not be ſeparated. *Hedelin*, &c.

PROMETHEUS, the Son of *Japetus*, and Brother of *Atlas* and *Epimetheus*, concerning whom the Poets have feigned, that having formed the firſt Men of the Earth and Water, he ſtole Fire from Heaven to put Life into them; and that having hereby diſpleaſed *Jupiter*, he commanded *Vulcan* to tie him to Mount *Caucaſus* with Iron Chains, and that a Vulture ſhould prey upon his Liver continually; but the Truth of the Story is, that *Prometheus* was an Aſtrologer, and conſtant in obſerving the Stars upon that Mountain, and that among other things he found the Art of making Fire, either by the means of a Flint, or contracting the Sun-beams in a Glaſs; by which Expedient he had it in his Power to put Life, as it were, into People, who were almoſt dead with cold. *Bochartus* affirms this Heathen *Prometheus*, is the ſame with *Magog*, mentioned in Scripture. *Phaleg, lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. *Ovid. lib.* 1. *Metam. Horace. Heſiod. Cicero. Lactantius*, &c.

PROPERTIUS (*Sextus Aurelius*) a Latin Poet originally of *Umbria*, called *Mevania*, now *Bevagna*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*: His Father is ſaid to have been of the *Equeſtrian* Order, that he had conſiderable Imploys during the Triumvirate, and that afterwards being of the number of thoſe that followed *Antony* after the taking of *Peruſa*, he was beheaded by *Auguſtus*'s Order. *Propertius* having hereby loſt the greateſt part of his Eſtate, came to *Rome*, acquired much Reputation, and was in Eſteem with *Mæcenas* and *Cornelius Gallus*. He compoſed four Books of his Amours and Paſſion for a Maiden called *Hoſtia* or *Hoſtilia*, as *Apuleius* has it; to whom he gave the Name of *Cynthia*. The firſt Book of his Elegies was ſurnamed *Monobiblos*. *Lilio Giraldi Dial.* 4. *Poet. Crinitus. Scaliger.*

PROPHETS were choſen Perſons inſpir'd by God for to inſtruct the *Jews*, and to predict what was to come. Beſides *Samuel*, *David*, *Nathan*, &c. we uſually reckon up ſeventeen who are diſtinguiſhed into the Greater and Leſſer. The word Prophet comes from the *Greek* προφήτης, which ſignifies a teller of things to come. The Hebrew in the Holy Scripture makes uſe of the Word *Nabi*, which the *Septuagint* have tranſlated Prophet, yet the learnedeſt Rabbins, as *Solomon Jarchi*, and others hold, that *Nabi* draws his original from the *Hebrew* Word *Noub*, which according to 'em, ſignifies to ſpeak; as if the Prophets among the *Jews* were Orators, who manifeſted God's Will to the People either in publick Diſcourſes, or by their Writings. And it's for this reaſon that they divide their Prophetical Books into two Claſſes, whereof the firſt contains thoſe they call *Nebiim Riſchonim*, that is, firſt Prophets, under which are comprehended the Books of *Joſuah*, *Judges*, the Books of *Samuel*, and the *Kings*; in the ſecond are *Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the other Prophets, which they call *Nebiim Aharonim*, or the Latter Prophets. *Theodoret*, with ſome other *Greek* Fathers agree in this with the *Jews*, becauſe they affirm, that the Prophets wrote each of 'em the Hiſtory of what paſt in their time. This *Theodoret* makes out clearly, in his *Preface* to his Expoſition on the *Kings*. *Joſephus* alſo in his firſt Book againſt *Appion*, ſays, That thoſe who wrote the Annals of his Country were called Prophets. The *Egyptians* alſo gave the Name of Prophets to thoſe that wrote their Hiſtories, as may be ſeen at large in *Clemens Alexandrinus* and others. The Opinion of Father *Simon*, concerning the Prophets being *Jewiſh Annaliſts*, has been examin'd in a Book call'd, *The Sentiments of the Divines of* Holland, *concerning the Critical Hiſtory*, *Ep* 10. and in *The Defence of that Book*, *Ep*. 5. where 'tis endeavour'd to be prov'd, That the Keepers of the Publick Regiſters were not ordinarily Prophets

PROPONTIS, 'tis thus we call the Sea of *Marmora*, that is between *Europe* and *Aſia*, or between *Aſia minor* and *Thrace*; the Gulf of *Comidia*, and that of *Polmear*, are parts of it.

PROPRÆTOR, a Name the *Romans* gave him who was to continue in the Office of Prætor after his year was out, for ſome particular Reaſon; he was alſo called Proprætor, who having bore the charge of Prætor, had afterwards the Government of a Pretorian Province In the Emperor's time he had the Name of Proprætor who was conſtituted by the Prince to govern one of the Provinces of the Empire, that is, thoſe which the Emperor had united to his own proper Dominion. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 7. *cap.* 43.

PROSA, or **PRORSA**, a Goddeſs of the Pagans that was propitious to Women in their Lying-in, by making the Infant come forth in the right manner; for *Proſa* in the old Latins ſignified *right*; hence *Proſa Oratio* in oppoſition to *Verſa Oratio*, meaning Poetry from its inverſion of the natural Order of the Words The Statue of this Goddeſs repreſented her the moſt upright of any of the reſt. *Aulus Gellius, lib* 15. *cap.* 16.

PROSELYTES, a *Greek* Word ſignifying a Stranger, whereof there were two ſorts among the *Jews*, to wit, the Proſelytes of Righteouſneſs, and the Sojourning Proſelytes, or Proſelytes of the Gate; the firſt ſubmitted to the Law of *Moſes*, and the other lived among the *Jews*, being obliged only to keep the ſeven Commandments of the Sons of *Noah*, which by the *Jews* were eſteemed as the Law of Nature, and every Body bound to obſerve them; the firſt whereof forbiding Idolatry: 2. To hallow the Name of God: 3. To forbid Murther: 4. To condemn Adultery and Inceſt: The 5th. forbidding Theft: 6. To do Juſtice, and ſubmit to it: 7. To forbid eating Things ſtrangl'd, and Blood; all theſe Commands, the *Jews* held, were immediately given by God; the firſt ſix were enjoin'd to *Adam*; and the ſeventh to *Noah*; and this was all the reveal'd Religion there was till *Abraham*. But as to the Proſelytes of Righteouſneſs, they were obliged to be circumcized of the *Jews*, and to offer Sacrifice; but this relates only to the Men, for the Women were oblig'd to receive Baptiſim, and have Sacrifice offered for them: But there was no ſuch thing required of the other Proſelytes, it was enough they ſolemnly promiſed to obſerve the foreſaid ſeven Commandments. Before they admitted a *Gentile* to Circumciſion, they examined the Sincerity of his Converſion, leaſt Fear, Intereſt, or Ambition might occaſion it; then they taught him ſeveral Articles of the Law, as what regarded the Unity of God, the Impiety of Idolaters, the Recompence of Vertue, &c. and when he was cured of the Wound of the Circumciſion, he was led to the Font, where his whole Body was dipp'd in the Reſervatory of Water. Children that had not attained the uſe of Reaſon, that is, Boys under thirteen years and a day, and Girls under twelve and a day, were to have the conſent of their Parents or Magiſtrates. This Baptiſm was never repeated, being very different from the Oblations uſed every day by the *Jews*. The effect of this new Profeſſion of Faith was altogether ſurprizing; for the *Hebrew* Doctors ſay, That the Proſelyte was look'd upon as born anew, ſo that they that were born of *Gentile* Parents, were not look'd upon as their Children when *Jews*; and if the Proſelyte chanced to have Children before his Converſion they were not to inherit his Eſtate. As for the Proſelytes of the Gate, it was enough that they made a ſolemn Promiſe, in preſence of three Witneſſes, to obſerve the ſeven Commandments of the Children of *Noah*, after which the *Jews* ſuffer'd 'em to live among 'em, believing, that they might be ſaved in obſerving theſe Commandments. As for thoſe who refuſed to obſerve this Law of Nature, they were not tolerated in *Judæa*; nor did this Cuſtom of receiving Proſelytes of the Gate, continue always amongſt 'em, for it ceaſed with the *Jubilee*, when the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and *Manaſſes* were led in Captivity by *Tiglath Pilneſer* King of *Aſſyria* in the time of *Joatham* King of *Judah* about 757 before Chriſt. The *Jews* ſtill call Proſelytes the *Gentiles* and even the Chriſtians that embrace their Religion, and obſerve this Ceremony. When any one preſents himſelf with a Deſign to become a *Jew*, three Rabbins, or Men in Authority, are employ'd to uſe their Cunning to learn of him, the reaſon of this Reſolution, leaſt the motive might be Humane. If he perſiſts, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrance made him, That *Moſes*'s Law is ſevere, that his Sectators are the contempt of Mankind, *&c.* He is circumcis'd and bath'd all over in Water in preſence of the three Rabbins that examined him, after which he is eſteem'd as much a *Jew* as if he were born one. As to the Women that become Proſelytes, the Rabbins ſay, conformably to their *Talmud*, That they are immerſed in Water to the Neck by other Women, and afterwards inſtructed in *Moſes*'s Law by two Rabbins. *Ferrand. R. Leon de Modena coutumes & ceremoines des Juifs.*

PROSERPINA, the Daughter of *Ceres*, was ſtolen by *Pluto* the God of Hell, after which he married her; *Ceres* not being able to live without ſeeing her Daughter, made an Agreement with *Pluto*, that *Proſerpina* would ſpend ſix Months in the year with her Husband, and the other ſix with *Ceres* upon the Earth. The meaning of the Fable is this: *Ceres*, which ſignifies the Earth, gives Life to *Proſerpina*, which denotes the Seed; this latter continues the ſix Winter Months in the Boſom of the Earth, but ſhoots out in the Spring-time, and appears the other ſix Months above Ground. *Proſerpina* was called *Pherephratta*, becauſe *Dio* or *Ceres* her Mother had introduced Tillage and Husbandry into *Sicily*. *Ovid. lib. 5. Metam S. Auguſt. lib. 7. de Civ. Dei. Euſebius, lib. 3. Præp. Evang. Claudian de rapt. Proſer.*

PROSPER of *Aquitain*, Secretary to Pope *Leo* I. was a vigorous Defender of the Books of S. *Auguſtin* againſt the *Semi-Pelagians* and Prieſts of *Marſeilles*. He refuted alſo *Caſſian* the Author of the *Collations* or *Conferences*. It's thought he died ſoon after he had finiſhed his *Chronicle* in 455, which was continued from *Adam* to that time. He writ, beſides, a Poem againſt the Ungrateful; but the three Books of *The Contemplative Life* are none of his, but *Julius Pomerus Victor, de Cyclo Paſch.* The Criticks hold alſo, That the two Books of the *Vocation of the Gentiles*, which ſome have attributed without any good Grounds, firſt, to S. *Ambroſe*, and afterwards to this Saint, do neither belong to him nor to *Proſper* Biſhop of *Orleans*, who was his Contemporary, and to whom *Sidonius Apollinaris* wrote a Letter, which begins thus, *Dum Laudibus ſummis S. Anrianum*, &c. nor to that *Proſper* who ſubſcribed to the Council of *Carpentras* in 525, and to that of *Veſon* in 529. It's more probable the Author was an *African*, and the ſame that wrote the Letter to *Demetriades*, hitherto ill attributed to our S. *Proſper*; and truly the Stile of theſe Pieces, where are ſo many Rhimes and Antitheſes, and the turn of the Thought are altogether conformable to the *Africans* way of Writing. *Gennad. de Script. Eccl. lib.* 84. *Gelaſius. Fulgentius lib.* 1. *ad Monim. cap.* 30. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.* &c.

PROSPER *(Alpin)* of *Venice*, a learned Phyſician, lived in 1591, and hath left very curious Treatiſes of Phyſick, Plants, *&c.*

PROTAGORAS of *Abdera*, a Sophiſt that was firſt a Porter, and afterwards the Diſciple of *Democritus*. He was baniſhed from *Athens* for his Atheiſm. He writ ſeveral things, and died in his Travels aged 90 years. *Diogenes Laertius lib. 9. vitæ Phil. Athenæus lib. 8. Aulus Gellius, lib. 5. cap. 3. Suidas in Πρωτ.*

PROTERIUS Biſhop of *Alexandria*, conſtituted by the Orthodox Prelates in the place of *Dioſcorus* in 452, which occaſioned great Strife and Bloodſhed. The Emperor *Mercian* baniſhed the Enemies of *Proterius*, but that Prince dying, they returned to *Alexandria*, and ordained one *Timothy*, their Chief, to be their Biſhop, and aſſaſſinated *Proterius* in the Veſtry, at the Feaſt of *Eaſter* in 457. *Evagrius, lib. 2. cap. 5. Liberat. Brev. cap. 14, & 15.*

PROTESTANTS, a Name taken by the People of ſeveral Imperial Towns, and others, in *Germany* in 1529. becauſe they proteſted againſt a Decree made in the Diet of *Spire*, by *Ferdinand*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, and other *Roman Catholick* Princes; and demanded Liberty of Conſcience, till the Holding of a Council, in purſuance of a Decree made in 1526. *Sleidan Comment*, &c.

PROTEVANGELION, the Name of a Book attributed to S. *James*, which treats of the Birth of the Holy Virgin and that of our Saviour. It was brought firſt from the Eaſt by *Poſtelus* in Greek, who tranſlated it into Latin, affirming, that it's publickly read in the Eaſtern Church, and formerly believed to have been wrote by the ſaid *James*, firſt Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, but the Fables wherewith it's ſtuffed evidence the contrary.

PROTEUS, made by the Poets to be the Son of *Neptune*, could change his Shape at his pleaſure: What gave occaſion to the Fable, was, That *Proteus* King of *Egypt* had his Dominion all along the Sea-ſide, and changed his Cloaths almoſt every day, and eſpecially his upper Garment, which was of different Colours. *Ovid. lib. 8. Met. Diod. lib. 2 Bibl.*

PROTHESIS was a Name given by the *Greeks* to a Table, whereon the Bread and Wine were put, before they were carried to the great Altar to be conſecrated. The word *Protheſis* ſignifies in this place Preparation, becauſe things are prepared on the little Altar before they are placed on the great one. *F. Simon.*

PROTHONOTARY, has a different Signification in the *Greek* Church from what it has in the *Latin*; for in the firſt *Protonotarius*, is the Name of one of the great Officers of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, that takes place next the Patriarch, and writes all the Diſpatches he ſends to the Grand Signior; he has, beſides, power to have an Inſpection over the Profeſſors of the Law, into Purchaſes, Wills, and the Liberty given to Slaves; but in the *Roman* Church, they were formerly called *Prothonotaries*, who had the charge of writing the Acts of the Martyrs, and the Cirmcumſtances of their Death, but now 'tis a Title of Honour in the Court of *Rome*, whereunto is attributed many Privileges, as Legitimating Baſtards, making Apoſtolick Notaries, Doctors of Divinity, Doctors of the Canon and Civil Law; there are twelve of them, which they call at *Rome Protonotarii Participantes*, to diſtinguiſh them from the others who are called *Non Participantes*, and whoſe number is not fixed. *Prothonotary*, in the Law of *England*, is a chief Clerk of the *Common Pleas*, and *King's-Bench*, whereof the firſt has three, the other one. He of the *King's-Bench* Records all Actions Civil; thoſe of the *Common Pleas* Enter and Inroll all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Aſſizes, Judgments, and Actions; they make out all Judicial Writs, except Writs of *Habeas Corpus* and *diſtringas Jurator*: They alſo make out Writs of Execution and of Seiſin, and Writs of Privilege: They alſo Enter and Inroll all Common Recoveries, *&c.* *Blount*'s *Law-Dictionary*.

PROTOGENES, an ancient famous Painter, born in the City of *Caunas* in *Cilicia*, imploy'd much time to finiſh his Works. It was he that drew the Picture of *Jalyſus*, a famous Hunter in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, which was ſo admired by *Apelles*, that he confeſs'd, it was the fineſt in the World. This ſame Picture is obſerv'd by Hiſtorians to have preſerv'd the City of *Rhodes* when *Demetrius*, King of *Macedon* laid Siege to it; for it being not to be taken but on the ſide that the Houſe of *Protogenes* ſtood, that King choſe rather to raiſe his Siege than ſet it on fire, and deſtroy ſo admirable a Work; coming alſo to know, that during that Siege, the Painter ceaſed not to work in an Houſe out of the Town notwithſtanding the noiſe of Arms, Trumpets, and other Warlike Inſtruments, he came to him, and asked him, How he dared do ſo, and whether he believed himſelf ſafe in the midſt of the Enemies of the *Rhodians*; he reply'd, He well knew that ſo great a Prince as *Demetrius* made War againſt the *Rhodians*, and not againſt Arts, which highly pleaſed that Conqueror, and heightened the Eſteem he had for him. It's ſaid, That all the time he was about this Picture he eat nothing but Lupins, which is a ſort of flat and bitter Pea, leaſt the Vapours that other Meat ſends ordinarily to the Brain, ſhould leſſen the force of his Wit, or darken his fine Imagination, that enabled him to proceed with Succeſs; and to make the Picture the more laſting, he covered it with four lays of Colours, that as time ſhould wear one away, that underneath ſhould ſtill appear freſh.

PROTOSYNCELLUS, one of the chief Eccleſiaſtical Dignities amongſt the *Greeks*, as being the head Domeſtick in the Patriarchal Palace, and the Patriarch's Vicar.

PROVENCE, Lat. *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*, and the firſt part conquered by the *Romans*, who reduced it into a Province, from whence it had its Name. It's bounded on the Eaſt with the *Maritime Alps*, on the South by the *Mediterranean-Sea*, on the W. by the *Rhoſne*. It was formerly part of *Gallia Celtica*, *Liguria*, and *Gallia Braccata* of *Narbonne*; and had the Name of *Celtoliguria*. It now takes in alſo the Earldom of *Forcalquier*, that is united to it; *Avignon* and the Earldom of *Venaiſſain* belonging to the Holy See; the County of *Nice* to the Duke of *Savoy* and the Principality of *Orange*. Its Capital City is *Aix*; the others are *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Marſeilles*, *Apt*, &c. After the *Romans* had it, it became ſubject to the *Viſigoths*, *Burgundians*, *Oſtrogoths*, and to the Kings of *France*, and laſtly, to particular Earls, whereof the firſt was *Robaud*, or *Ratbald*, who was ſucceeded by *Boſon*; theſe Earls Governed about the Years 915 and 920; and thus it continued with the changes of Families till 1481, when *Charles*, Earl of *Maine*, the laſt Earl of *Provence*, gave it to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, his Couſin German, from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. Its Air is very good, and Soil fertil in Corn, good Oyl, Saffron, Figs, Olives, Oranges, Citrons, Prunes, Pomgranates: Has the conveniency of good Ports, as *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, &c. It's watered with curious Rivers, as the *Rhoſne*, the *Var*, &c. It has ſeveral Mountains and ſome Woods. This Province is forty four Leagues in length, thirty two in breadth, and its circumference 158. *Honorus Bouch. Hiſt. de Prov. Ruffi. des Com. de Prov.*

The United-PROVINCES, called *The States-General*, Lat. *Provinciæ Fœderati Belgii*, or *Belgium unitum & Batavum*, are thoſe Provinces that in the 16th. Age revolted from the *Spaniſh* Government, united together and formed a Republick.

lick. They are ſeven in number, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Lower Guelderland*, and the County of *Zutphen*, *Friezland*, *Over-Yſſel*, the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, and that of *Groeningen*. Theſe Provinces lie about the Mouths of the *Meuſe* and *Rhine*, in the Northern part of the *Low-Countries*, between the Territories of the King of *Spain* in *Flanders*, *England* ſeparated from 'em by the Sea, and ſeveral Principalities of the Empire. The Civil Wars of the *Low-Countries* begun in 1566, and laſted till the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648, except a Truce of twelve years made by the Mediation of King *Henry* IV. in 1609. The fear of the Inquiſition, and of loſing their ancient Privileges was the principal Occaſion of theſe Wars. The Severity of the Duke of *Alva*, the change of Religion, and the demand of the Tenth Penny added to it. Cardinal *Granville*, who treated the People too imperiouſly, begun to make 'em murmur, and at laſt made 'em revolt. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, ſent to the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, Governeſs of the *Low-Countries*, to publiſh the Council of *Trent*, and eſtabliſh the Inquiſition. The States of *Brabant* oppoſed it ſo, that the Governeſs fearing a Rebellion revok'd the Inquiſition by a publick Declaration. The Gentry of the Country met afterwards at *Gertrudenberg*, and leagued together for the Preſervation of their Liberties. The Governeſs ſeem'd alarm'd at this Conſpiracy, tho' the Count *Barlamont*, in deriſion, call'd it the Aſſembly of Beggars; which they hearing, wore on their Cloaths the Figure of a wooden Diſh, with theſe Words, *Servants to the King, even to beggary*; as if this had been the ſignal of an univerſal Inſurrection, the Proteſtants ran to Arms, ſeiz'd Towns, and broke down Images. Hereupon the King of *Spain*, ſent the Duke of *Alva* into the *Low-Countries*, where he governed five years with unheard of Cruelty, boaſting, that during that time he had diſpatch'd by the hands of the Common Executioner above 18000 Men, and rais'd Forfeitures to eight Millions of Gold a year; this Conduct irritated the People ſo, that the *Spaniſh* Soldiers mutinying and plundering *Antwerp* in 1576; the Catholick Provinces fearing the like Uſage enter'd into a Confederacy at *Ghent*, with thoſe of *Holland* and *Zealand*; and this was called the Pacification of *Ghent*. In the mean time the States eſtabliſhed themſelves better and better, and form'd what we call the *United Provinces*. In their Aſſemblies they gave their Voices in this Order, *Guelderland*, with *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frieze*, *Over-Yſſel*, and *Groeningue*, with the *Ommelandes*. Each Province ſends Deputies to the *Hague*, where they form three Aſſemblies or Colleges, the States-General, the Council of State, and Chamber of Accounts. All the Provinces muſt agree in the Reſolutions taken in the Aſſembly of the States-General, becauſe nothing is carried on there by plurality, but univerſality of Voices; each Province in particular preſides a Week; the Province of *Gueldreland* is the chief, becauſe the moſt ancient, and that which firſt propos'd the Union. Commerce and Manufacturies render theſe Provinces ſo very powerful, that they have footing in all parts of the World. The Province of *Holland* has two famous Companies of Merchants, one for the *Eaſt* and the other for the *Weſt-Indies*. The firſt is the moſt powerful, and ſeems to be a Commonwealth of it ſelf; it keeps 18000 Men in pay, and imploys 80000 at work. The Admiralty has five places of Seſſion, and as many Magazines, *viz. Roterdam*, *Amſterdam*, *Hoorn*, *Middlebourg* and *Harlingen*, the three firſt in *Holland*, the fourth in *Zealand*, and fifth in *Friezland*. The *United Provinces* are alſo very powerful at Sea, being able, upon occaſion, to fit out a Fleet of 100 Men of War; nor is there any State in the known World, which in ſo narrow a compaſs has ſo many ſtrong Holds. The King of *France* over-run a great part of it in 1672, through the Miſunderſtanding of ſome of the greater Cities. For Religion, the Reformed is the moſt followed, tho' all other Sects are tolerated. *Strada. Grotius. Bentivoglio*, &c.

PROVINS, a City in *France* in *Brie*, whereof it is the Capital, ſtanding upon the *Vouſie*, and famous for its Roſes. It's called in Latin *Provinum*. It's believed to be the *Agendicum* of the Ancients, but others would have it to be *Sens*.

PROVOST of the King's Houſhold, or Grand Provoſt of *France*, is the ordinary Judge of the King's Houſe, that takes cognizance of all Affairs Civil and Criminal; is the moſt ancient Judge in the Kingdom. He can alſo take notice of all Crimes in *Paris*, either for or againſt the King's Family. He has two Deputies of the long Robe, and four of the ſhort Robe; the firſt take cognizance of Civil Matters, and the other try Criminal Cauſes, and can call to their Aſſiſtance ſix Maſters of Requeſt. There's no Appeal from their Sentence. *Mem. Hiſt.*

PRUDENTIUS (*Aurelius Clemens*) a Chriſtian Poet who flouriſhed in the IVth. Age, and was a *Spaniard*, as ſome think, of *Saragoſſa*, in the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. He was at firſt an Advocate, or Bariſter, but its believed he was afterwards advanced to be Prefect of the City, and Conſul. There are ſeveral Editions of his Works; which are, *Pſychomachia*, *Cathemerenon*, or, *Hymns for every Day*. *Periſtephanon*, or, *The Crowns of the Martyrs*. *Apotheoſis Hamartigenia*. *Enchiridion Veteris & N. Teſtamenti*. *The Life of* Prudentius, together with a *Critick upon his Works*, may be ſeen in the Tenth Tome of *The Univerſal Bibliotheque*.

PRUME or **PRUYM**, a little Town and Abby of *Benedictine* Monks in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, between the Electorate of *Trier* and *Luxemburg*; it is an Eccleſiaſtical Principality of the Empire, whereof the Abbot was formerly Lord, but ſince 1576, the Elector of *Trier* has it, and it was confirm'd to him in the Diet of *Ratisbonne* in 1654. All the Monks here muſt be nobly born according to the Cuſtom of all other Abbies, which are Principalities of the Empire. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. de l'Empire.*

PRUSIA, a Town of *Bithynia*, built by *Pruſias*. It was at firſt a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Nicomedia*, and afterwards became a Metropolis it ſelf; the *Turks* call it *Buruſs*.

PRUSIAS, ſurnamed *Cynegus*, King of *Bithynia*, ſucceeded his Brother *Zielas*, was a Politick Prince, and always adhered to the ſtrongeſt ſide. *Hannibal* fled to him for Succors againſt the *Romans*, but could obtain nothing but fair Promiſes. After the Defeat of *Perſeus* he came to *Rome*, where he was kindly received, and where his Policy engaged him in a weakneſs unworthy of a Prince, which made him acknowledge himſelf to be the People of *Rome*'s Freeman. *Livy*, *lib.* 44. *Plutarch Polyb.*

PRUSSIA, *Boruſſia* and *Pruthenia*, bounded on the N. by the *Baltick* Sea, on the W. by *Pomerania*; by *Poland* and *Mazovia* on the S. and *Lithuania* and *Samogitia* on the E. This Province was under Sovereign Dukes of it own, till that the Knights of the Teutonick Order in the XIIIth. Age poſſeſs'd themſelves of it, after a long and tedious War; but in 1454, the Weſtern part was ſubdued by the *Poles*, and in 1525 the Eaſtern part ſubmitted to that Crown alſo; *Albert* Marqueſs of *Brandenburg*, 34th. and laſt Maſter of that Order, doing Homage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eaſtern part, with the Title of Duke of *Pruſſia*. It ſtands now divided into two parts the Regal and the Ducal *Pruſſia*, in the firſt whereof belonging to *Poland*, are the Cities of *Dantzick*, *Mariemburg*, *Elbin* and *Thorn*; in the ſecond belonging to *Brandenburg*, are *Konisberg*, *Memel*, &c. but the Regal *Pruſſia* (*Dantzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in 1655 to the Crown of *Sweden*. The Country is fruitful, but very woody. The ancient Inhabitants were barbarous, and worſhipp'd the Sun, Moon, and Thunder. On the Coaſt of the Ducal *Pruſſia* is found all the yellow Amber that is uſed in the World, which is farmed by the Duke of *Brandenburg* for 20000 Crowns a year. *Pruſſia* has many ſafe Harbours and pleaſant Bays upon the *Baltick* Sea. It had heretofore 72 noble Caſtles, and 62 Cities and great Towns, the principal of which were erected by the Knights of the Teutonick Order, which are ſince much encreaſed by the *Poles* and *Brandenburghers*. Extended from *Torun* S. to *Menul* N. it is 58 *P.* miles, and in breadth it is 50. The Rivers that Water it are the *Viſtula*, the *Cronon*, or *Niemen*, *Nogat*, *Elbing*, *Weſer*, *Paſſar Alla*, *Prægel*, *Oſſa*, *Drebſniez*, *Lica*, and *Lavia*, and many others. It has ſome Lakes ſeven *P.* miles in compaſs. The old Inhabitants have been for the moſt part extirpated, and thoſe it now hath, are *Poliſh* and *German* Colonies, ſo that no part of *Poland* has ſo many Cities as *Pruſſia*. The Earth is ſo fruitful in Corn and Cattel, that it can eaſily ſuſtain its Inhabitants and tranſport great Quantities into other Countries. It had four Biſhopricks, *Warmiland*, *Culm*, *Samzland*, and *Pomeſan*, but they are all united to that of *Culm* and *Warmiland*. *Guagninus in deſc. Sarmat. Chithræus in Sax. Cromer*, &c.

PRYTANÆUM, a Place in *Athens*, where the Judges and Magiſtrates ſate, and where thoſe were maintained at the publick Charge, who had done any conſiderable Service to the State: There being alſo an Altar whereon was kept Fire continually, conſecrated to the Goddeſs *Veſta*; but they were not *Virgins*, but *Widows*, that had the keeping of this Fire, whom they called *Prytanitides*. *Suidas, Plutarch in Numa.*

PRYTANES, the Name which the *Athenians* gave to their Judges, whereof there were fifty taken out of each Tribe in *Attica*, which made up the Council of five hundred. *Spon. Voyage de Italy*, &c. in 1675.

PSAMENYTUS, King of *Egypt*, called *Semnefertus* by *Pliny*, was, as ſome would have it, the Son of *Necus*, and Grandſon of *Amaſis*. *Cambyſis*, King of *Perſia*, overthrew him in Battle; and he fled to *Memphis*, where he was taken and uſed very ſeverely both in his own Perſon, and in the Perſons of his Family. His Daughter being ſent to draw Water, and his Son ſent with two thouſand *Egyptians*, with Halters about their Necks, into his preſence, whereat he was not diſmayed. But when he ſaw one of his Friends at a diſtance begging of Alms, he was mightily concerned; for which *Cambyſes* asked him the reaſon; to whom he reply'd, *That extream Sorrow was dumb, but that one might bewail the Miſfortune of a Friend.* *Cambyſes* was ſo pleaſed with the Anſwer, that he ſent to ſave his Son that was gone to be executed. But his Orders came too late. *Cteſias* ſays this Prince was baniſhed to *Sus*; tho' *Herodotus* ſaith he was conſtrained to drink Bulls-blood till he died, for having contrived a Revolt among the *Egyptians*. It's ſaid there fell ſome Rain in his time at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, which was looked upon to be a great Prodigy

PSAMETICHUS, King of *Egypt*, was dethroned by eleven other Kings that reigned in the Country, but was re-eſtabliſhed and expelled all the reſt. He lived in the year of the World 3357, and reigned 58 years. *Herodotus, lib. 2. in Euterpe, & lib. 3. or Thalia. Salian & Torniel in Annal. Veter. Teſt.*

PSAPHO, a Native of *Libya* in *Africa*, was contemptible in his Country, and being not able to bear it, he bethought himſelf of a way to retrieve it, by getting of ſome Birds, and teaching of them theſe words, *μέγας Θεὸς Ψάφων*, *Pſapho is a great God.* And when he had done, he let them fly. At the hearing of which words, from the Birds, the People were much aſtoniſhed, and conceived a grand Veneration for *Pſapho*. *Alex. ab Alex.*

PSELLUS *(Michael)* a Greek Author ſurnamed Πολυγραφώτατος, that is, famous for a great number of Works, lived in the time of the Emperor *Conſtantine Ducas*, and was Tutor to that Emperor's Son. *Ann. Commene lib. 5. Alexiad. Cedrenus*, and *Zonaras in Annal.*

PSYCHE, a kind of a Goddeſs of the Ancients, by which they underſtood the *Soul*, called by the Greeks Ψυχὴ. *Apuleius* and *Fulgentius* have deſcribed the Amours of *Cupid* with this Goddeſs, and their being married together. *Pſyche* was repreſented with the Wings of a Butterfly on her Shoulders; for that the nimbleneſs of this Creature expreſt in ſome meaſure the Nature and Properties of the Soul; which, according to their Sentiments, was nothing but Air and a Blaſt. The Butterfly was alſo the Emblem of the Soul, becauſe that when a dead Man was painted, they repreſented a Butterfly coming out of his Mouth, and flying into the Air.

PSYLLI, a People of *Africa* who inchanted Serpents, ſo that they fled away at the ſight of them. *Aulus Gellius* tells a pleaſant Story of them after *Herodotus*; That theſe *Pſylli* having no Water, reſolved to make War upon the South-wind, that had dried up their Water, and ſo marched againſt it; but the South-wind buried them under the Sand. *Xenophanes* of *Collophon* has writ a Poem of the *Pſylli*. *Herodotus lib. 4. Plut. in Cal. Utic. Aul. Gell. lib. 16. cap. 11.*

PTOLEMAIS, a very ancient City in *Phœnicia*, ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, and called *Ace*, or *Acre*. The Tribe of *Aſher* was never able to reduce this City, it being in thoſe early Days very ſtrong, rich, and populous, and of a Triangular Form, two of its ſides being ſecured the Sea, and the third fortified to a Wonder. Its Haven was on the South, large, ſafe, and admitting Gallies within the Walls, to the great inriching of the Inhabitants. In the year of Chriſt 1667, there periſhed here 2000 *Jews*. It was taken by the Weſtern Chriſtians in 1104. Retaken by *Saladin* in 1187. Taken again by *Richard*, King of *England*, in 1190. The *Nubian* Geographer ſaith, That when this City was in the Hands of the Weſtern Chriſtians it was two miles in length, but not of equal breadth. On the Weſt ſide it had a Lake of freſh Water, twelve miles ſquare. It was made a *Roman* Colony by *Claudius Cæſar*. And during the Holy-war was the Seat of the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. In 1290 the *Saracens* having taken all the other Towns which the Weſtern Chriſtians had taken during the Holy-war, they marched againſt this Place laſt of all, and the Chriſtians deſerting it, the *Saracens* dug up the Foundations, and from thence forward *Palæſtine* became inacceſſible to our Armies. It took the Name of *Ptolemais* from one of the Kings of *Egypt*, being before called *Acca*. To the Eaſt it had a very fruitful Field, in which *Tulck*, King of *Jeruſalem*, was ſlain hunting of a Hare, his Horſe falling upon him. This City was taken firſt from the Chriſtians by *Omar*, a *Saracen*, *An. Chr.* 636. After they had ruined it in 1291. the *Sultans* of *Egypt* rebuilt it, and it continued under them till 1517, when it was taken by *Selem*, the Grand Seignior of the *Turks*.

PTOLEMAIS, one of the five Cities of the ancient *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, and now call'd *Ptolometa*; 'twas formerly a Biſhop's-See, and had the Learned *Syneſius* for one of its Prelates: This *Syneſius*, in 1411, held a Synod againſt *Andronicus*, Governour of *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, who, beſides his Oppreſſion of the People, had been guilty of moſt horrible Outrages againſt God and Religion, being at laſt ſo haughtily blaſphemous as to ſay, That none of the Prieſts or Biſhops ſhould eſcape his Severity, *tho' they held Jeſus Chriſt by the Feet*: This impious Inſolence made the Biſhops meet and excommunicate him; the Form of which Sentence is ſtill extant in one of *Syneſius*'s Epiſtles. It ſtands thus; *The Church of* Ptolemais *Orders, and gives Notice, to the reſt of her Siſter Churches all the World over, That no Place, conſecrated to God's Service, may be open to* Andronicus, Thoantes, *or any of their Party, and that all Houſes, dedicated to Religion, may be ſhut againſt them; for the Devil has no Admittance into Paradiſe, or if he could ſteal in by ſurprize, he would quickly be turn'd out. All private Perſons therefore, and Magiſtrates, are forbidden to admit 'em, either to their Table or Houſes, and eſpecially the Prieſts, who are neither to ſalute 'em, if Living, nor ſo much as to follow 'em to the Grave, when Dead: And if any Perſon ſhall contemn this Order, becauſe it comes from a Little See, and entertains the Perſons condemn'd, as if there was no Neceſſity to obey the Decrees of a Poor Church, ſuch a Perſon may pleaſe to know, that he makes a Schiſm in the Church which our Saviour order'd ſhould be but one; and that we ſhall treat ſuch Perſons, let them be Deacons, Prieſts, or Biſhops, in the ſame manner we do* Andronicus. This Excommunication made ſuch an Impreſſion upon *Andronicus*, that he threw himſelf at the Biſhops Feet, ask'd their Pardon, and was admitted to Penance. *Syneſius Ep.* 57, 58. 72. *Baron. in Annal. Godeau, Hiſt. Eccl.* 5. *Siecle. T.* 5. *Concil.*

PTOLEMY *(the Young)* Son of *Ptolemy Auletes*, and Brother to *Ptolemy Denys*, or *Bacchus*, King of *Egypt*, married his Siſter *Cleopatra*, and was named King of *Cyprus* by *Julius Cæſar*. But after the death of his Brother poſſeſs'd *Egypt*, and accompanied *Cleopatra* to *Rome*, where he was forced to ſuffer *Julius Cæſar*, and *Mark-Antony*, to have Commerce with his Wife. He married his other Siſter *Arſinoe*, by *Cæſar*'s Order, whom he ſent afterwards to *Epheſus*, and was aſſaſſinated there. *Arſinoe* having preſumed to declare War againſt *Cæſar*, was vanquiſhed and brought in triumph to *Rome*, where *Mark-Antony* put her to Death at the Inſtigation of *Cleopatra*. *Plutarch, Juſtin.*

PTOLEMY I. of that Name, King of *Egypt*, was ſurnamed *Lagus*. He was Commander under *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, and imployed afterwards by *Alexander the Great*, and became very famous and renowned. He was alſo ſurnamed *Soter*, becauſe he ſaved the Life of that Prince by covering his Body in a Battle he fought againſt the *Oxydracans*, a People of *India*. It was he that ſeized upon *Beſſus*, who had aſſaſſinated *Darius*, King of *Perſia*, and gave him up to *Alexander*. After *Alexander*'s death he ſeized upon *Egypt*, and buried his Corps at *Alexandria*. *Perdiccas* and *Arideus* endeavoured in vain to diſpoſſeſs him of this new Sovereignty, which *Ptolemy* increaſed with new Conqueſts. He took *Jeruſalem*, and vanquiſhed *Antigonus*, King of *Syria*. But *Antigonus* afterwards re-took *Syria*, and *Demetrius*, his Son, won the Battle before the Iſle of *Cyprus*. *Ptolemy* reconquered *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, after *Antigonus*'s death, and ſubdued alſo the *Cyrenians* and took the City of *Gaza*. He cauſed his Son *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to be crowned before his Death. He died after he had reigned 40 years in the 124th. *Olympiad*, and the 470th. of *Rome*. *Polyb. lib. 2. Juſtin lib. 17. Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PTOLEMY II. called *Philadelphus*, by way of *Raillery*, becauſe he made away with his Brethren, was a Prince that was a Lover of Books and of Learned Men. *Demetrius Phalereus*, his Library-Keeper, made it his Buſineſs to get together, from all parts of the World, all Books of Worth, and ſuch as he thought pleaſed the King, which amounted to the number of two hundred thouſand; others ſay more. And that he told that Prince, He hoped in a little time to make them up five hundred thouſand. *Ptolemy*, by his Advice, ſent to *Jeruſalem* for a Copy of the *Old Teſtament*, which he got tranſlated into *Greek* by ſeventy two *Jews*. *Eleazer*, the High-prieſt, ſent it him for that purpoſe, as judging his Library not compleat without it. He did thereupon give their Liberty to 120000 *Jews* that were Captives in his Kingdom, and ſent very magnificent Preſents to the Temple. He made an Alliance with the *Romans*, and died in the 3807 year of the World, 507 of *Rome*, and the 40th. of his Reign, ſince his Father had aſſociated him in the Government. As to the time when the *Septuagint* was tranſlated, whether in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, or, in that of his Son *Philadelphus*, the Reader may conſult Dr. *Hody*'s *Diſſertation Contra. Hiſt. Ariſtæi*, Printed at *Oxford* in 1685, in which this Author is of Opinion, That the Verſion of the *Septuagint* was made towards the latter end of the Reign of *Philadelphus*. To this Book there was an Anſwer Printed by *Iſaac Voſſius*, the year after, at *London*.

PTOLEMY III. ſurnamed *Euergetes*, ſucceeded his Father *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. *Antiochus* II. had married *Berenice*, this King's Siſter, and put her to Death. To revenge, which, *Ptolemy* made War upon him, ſeized upon *Cilicia* ſome Provinces beyond the *Euphrates*, and almoſt all *Aſia*. But he was obliged to return to *Egypt*, becauſe of a Revolt there. *Joſephus* ſaith, He offered Sacrifices to God in *Jeruſalem*. He died after he had reigned 26 years, in the year of the World 3833. And 'tis ſaid his Son poiſoned him. *Juſtin, lib. 29, & 30. Polybius, lib. 2. Euſebius in Chron. St. Jerom, Joſeph. lib. 2. in Appion*, &c.

PTOLEMY IV. ſurnamed *Philopater*, in way of Deriſion, becauſe that after he had put his Father to Death, he made away alſo with his Mother, Brother, and Siſter; others add, that falling in Love with a Strumpet *Agathaclea*, he likewiſe put his own Queen to death. He ſpent all his Reign in a very licentious manner, whereupon *Antiochus* III. ſurnamed *the Great*, willing to make uſe of ſo favourable a Conjuncture, declared War againſt him, but was vanquiſhed in the Battle of *Raphia*. He went afterwards to *Jeruſalem*, and would have entred into the Sanctuary. But the High-prieſt, *Simeon* II. oppoſed him, and God caſt a great dread upon the Army, which at the ſame time ſurprized *Ptolemy*; ſo that he returned to *Alexandria* in a great rage, and would have put all the *Jews* there to Death; but he relented. *Joſephus* miſtakes in taking this King for *Ptolemy Phyſcon*. He died after he had reigned 27 years *Anno Mun.* 3850. *Polybius lib.* 5. *Juſtin lib.* 30. *Euſebius in Chron. St. Jerom. in Daniel. Torniel & Salian*, &c.

PTOLEMY V. called *Epiphanes*, that is, *Illuſtrious*, was but four or five years old when his Father died. *Agathocles*, Siſter to *Agathoclea* the late King's Concubine, and their Mother *Ananthe*, had uſurped the Government. They did for ſome time conceal the King's Death, waſted the Treaſure, and would have put the young Prince to death; but the *Egyptians* freed him from this Danger, and put him under the Protection of the *Romans*. *Antiochus* VIII. that he might re take *Syria*, married his Daughter *Cleopatra* to *Ptolemy*; but ſhe preferred the Intereſt of her Husband before that of her Father; and ſo all his Meaſures were broke. *Ptolemy* left two Sons, and died after he had reigned 27 years, in the year of the World 3873, and 573 of *Rome*. *Euſebius in Chron. St. Jerom in c.* 11.

PTOLEMY VI. called by way of Raillery *Philometer*, becauſe he hated *Cleopatra* his Mother, would have preferred his younger Brother *Ptolemy Phyſcon* before him. He married his Siſter *Cleopatra* to *Alexander Bala*, or *Balez*, King of *Syria*, whom he dethroned. *Ptolemy* died after he had reigned 35 years, *An.Mun.*3908, in the 167th of the *Greek Æra*, that anſwers to the 608th. of *Rome*. Vid. **ALEXANDER** I. King of *Syria*.

PTOLEMY VII. called *Phyſcon*, that is, *Debauched*, and *Euergetes* II. by the *Alexandrians* named *Cacergetes*, made himſelf Maſter of *Egypt* after his Brother's Death; reigned 29 years; lead an idle and debauched Life; married his Siſter *Cleopatra*; had a Son called *Memphiſus* by her, whom he cruelly murthered, and ſerved to his Mother's Table, after he had divorced her, and married the young *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Philometer*. He, that he might pleaſe the *Syrians* that were weary of the Dominion of *Demetrius Nicanor*, gave them one *Protarchus*, a Merchant's Son, for their King. This young Man ſaying he was adopted by *Antiochus Sidetes*, took the Name of *Alexander* upon him, and was ſurnamed *Zebina*. *Ptolemy Phyſcon* died *An. Mun.* 3937. *Strabo, lib.* 17. *Joſeph l.* 13. *Hiſt. & Cont.*

PTOLEMY VIII. called *Lathures*, ſucceeded his Father *Phyſcon*. He was expelled from the Throne by his Mother *Cleopatra*, who for that purpoſe made uſe of the Forces of *Alexander Jannes*, King of the *Jews*; to be revenged on whom he entred into *Judea*, took *Azoth*, and defeated the *Jews* near unto *Jordan*, and committed unheard-of Cruelty upon the Inhabitants; but yet failing to Maſter *Egypt*, he retired to *Cyprus*. He had reigned twenty ſeven years before he was dethroned; but he was recalled after his Brother *Ptolemy Alexander* was killed, in 3962, or 63; and reigned till 3970, according to *Euſebius*, or 73, according our modern Writers, in 673 of *Rome*. *Juſtin. lib.* 33. *Joſeph.lib.* 13. &c.

PTOLEMY IX. called *Alexander*. Vid. **ALEXANDER** I. King of *Egypt*.

PTOLEMY X. Vid. **ALEXANDER** II.

PTOLEMY XI. Vid. **ALEXANDER** III.

PTOLEMY XII. called *Auletes*, was natural Son to *Ptolemy Alexander*, and King after *Alexander* III. His Subjects dethroned him, and made *Berenice*, one of his Daughters, that had married *Archelaus* a Prieſt of *Pontus*, Queen in his ſtead. *Auletes* came to *Rome*, to demand Succours, but failing, retired to *Epheſus*. But ſome time after *Gabinius*, the Proconſul of *Syria*, reſtored him to his Throne by *Pompey*'s Order. He put his Daughter to death, and died ſome time after (having reigned 13 years) to wit, in the year of *Rome* 703, as we underſtand by a Letter of *Cælius* to *Cicero*, which is the fourth of the eighth Book. *Strabo, lib.* 17. *Dion, lib.* 39. *Appian. lib.* 2. *de Bel. Civ.*

PTOLEMY XIII. called *Denys*, or *Bacchus*, reigned after *Auletes* with his Siſter *Cleopatra*, for five years only. 'Twas he, by the Advice of *Theodorus* and *Achillas*, that murthered *Pompey*, after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, when he came to ſecure himſelf there. And he was no more faithful to *Cæſar*, but he was aware of him. He was drowned in the *Nile*, in the 707th. of *Rome*. *Appian. lib.* 2. *de Bell.Civ.*

PTOLEMY, King of *Cyprus*, was of the Houſe of the *Egyptian Kings*, of a very lewd Life. *Cato*, in quality of a *Quæſtor*, was ſent to *Cyprus* to diſpoſſeſs this Prince, who put himſelf to Death at the Arrival of that *Roman*, in the 698th year of *Rome*. *Velleius Paterculus Hiſt. lib.* 2.

PTOLEMY *(Claudius)* a famous Mathematician, was of *Peluſium*, and flouriſhed in *Alexandria* in the ſecond Age, in the Reign of *Antoninus Philoſophus*. He writ curious things both in *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*. His *Almageſtum*, in thirteen Books, *De Judiciis Aſtrologicis, in quarto, Phaniſperium*, &c. *His Syſtem*, and that of *Copernicus*, and of ſome other more modern Writers, who make the Earth to move, vary [illegible]y much. The *Ptolemaick Hypotheſis* divides the World into two Regions, the Æthereal and Elementary: The Æthereal Region begins at the *Primum Mobile*, which in the Space of Twenty four Hours, moves from Eaſt to Weſt. According to his *Syſtem*, there are Ten Heavens within the *Primum Mobile*, that is, the double Chryſtalline, the Firmament, and the Seven Planets: He ſuppoſes the Two Chryſtallines between the *Primum Mobile* and the Firmament to ſolve ſome Irregularities which he had obſerv'd in the *Primum Mobile*: The Elementary Region, which reaches to the Concavity of the Moon, comprehends the Four Elements of Fire, Air, Water, and Earth: His Terreſtrial Globe is made up of Earth and Water, and immoveably fix'd in the Centre of the World: The Element of Air encompaſſes the Earth, and is its ſelf encompaſs'd by the Element of Fire. Later Aſtronomers perceiv'd that ſeveral Appearances were not reconcilable with *Ptolemy*'s *Hypotheſis*, therefore the moſt Learned in this Science follow the *Syſtem* of *Copernicus*. *Suidas in Ptolem.*

PTOLEMY ſurnamed *Appion*, King of *Cyrene*, between *Egypt* and *Libya*, was baſtard Son to *Ptolemy Phyſcon*, who having a great kindneſs for him, ſettled him there. He reigned about twenty years, and finding himſelf without Children, left the *Romans* his Heir. The Senate ordered, That the Cities of this little kingdom ſhould remain free. *Juſtin lib.* 39. *Livy lib.* 70. *Euſebius in Chron.* &c.

PTOLEMY called *Ceraunus*, King of *Macedon*, was Son to *Ptolemy Lagus*, by his firſt Wife *Euridice*. He traiterouſly killed *Seleucus* King of *Aſia* and *Syria*, in the year 473, and uſurped the Kingdom of *Macedon*. That he might accompliſh his Deſigns, he married his own Siſter *Arſinoe*; but he preſently baniſhed her to the Iſle of *Samandrachi*, and put her two Sons *Lyſimachus* aged 16, and *Philip* 12, to death. He reigned but one Year and five Months, having been killed in 474, with a great many of his People, by the *Gauls*, who under the Conduct of *Belgius* ravaged *Illyrium* and *Macedonia*. His Brother *Meleager* ſucceeded him. *Juſtin lib.* 17. & 24.

PTOLEMY, a *Jew*, the Son of *Abobus*, advanced himſelf ſo as to marry the Daughter of *Simon Maccabæus*, Prince of the *Jews*, and High-prieſt; but he aſſaſſinated *Simon* in a Feaſt, in the 3919th. year of the World, and at the ſame time kept his Widow and Sons Priſoners; and afterwards ſent to kill *John* named *Hyrcanus*, who was the third Son. But failing of that, he retired to *Dagon*, a Fortreſs above *Jericho*, where he was beſieged by *Hyrcanus*; but his Tenderneſs for his Mother and Brethren hindred him to take the Place. *Ptolemy* miſerably abuſing of them upon the Walls in his Sight. And no ſooner was *Hyrcanus* gone, but that he put them to death, and fled afterwards to *Zeno*, ſurnamed *Cotylan*, that was become Tyrant in the City of *Philadelphia*. *Joſ. lib.* 13. *Hiſt. cap.* 14, & 15. & *lib.* 1. *de Bell. cap.* 2.

PTOLEMY, a grand Heretick in the ſecond Age the Diſciple of *Valentinus*, called by *Irenæus*, *Floſculus Valentini*. He made a Sect apart, and added ſeveral Fopperies to thoſe of his Maſter; giving to God two Wives, Underſtanding, and Will; ſaying, that on them he engendred other Gods. There is a Letter of his to a Woman called *Flora*, preſerved by *Epiphanius*, which contains this Heretick's Sentiments of the Law of *Moſes*. *Irenæus lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Tertullian. adv. Valent. Epiphanius.*

PTOLEMY, a Phyſician, lived in the time of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. He was an *Egyptian* Prieſt, and writ an Hiſtory of the Kings of his Country, ſome of which *Appion* hath tranſcribed. The Ancients make mention of it. *Clem. Alex. lib. Strom. Euſebius lib.* 10. *Præp. Evang. c.* 12. *Tertullian in Apol. c.* 19. *St. Cyril*,

PUBLICANS, among the *Romans* were thoſe who farmed the publick Revenue, and raiſed all ſorts of Taxes for the State. They were uſually *Roman* Knights, and might have Officers under them of divers Nations. But they were generally cruel Oppreſſors and Extortioners, horribly abuſing the Power given them, and hated by all Men, as appears in Holy-writ, and in the Life of *Lucullus*, as related by *Plutarch*.

PUBLIUS, a Mimick Poet, born in *Syria*, and eſteem'd at *Rome* for his Faculty in the 184 *Olympiad*, as we may learn from S. *Jerom*. He was a Favourite of *Julius Cæſar*'s. *Macrobius* has preſerv'd ſome Fragments of his, and ſo has *Aulus Gellius*. *Macrob. l.* 2. *Saturn. c.* 7. *Gell. l.* 17. *c*, 14.

PUDICITIA, a Goddeſs adored by the ancient Heathens, under the form of a veiled Woman, and of an exceeding modeſt Countenance, which had two Temples at *Rome*, one *in foro boario*, belonging to the noble *Roman* Ladies, and the other *in vico longo*, appertaining to the Plebeians or Tradeſmens Wives; the ground of which Diſtinction was upon a Diſpute that aroſe between the *Patrician* Ladies and one *Virginia*, who was alſo of a *Patrician* Family, but married to a Plebeian called *Volumnius*, a Man of great Merit. This laſt, one day entring into the Temple of *Pudicitia*, whereof there was then but one only in *Rome*; the *Roman* Matrons, jealous of their own and Husband's honour, would have put her out; to whom ſhe replied, *She was born noble, and that they had no reaſon to reproach her upon the account of her Husband, who had been twice Conſul, and acquired by his noble Actions and Imploys, as much glo*[illegible] *they might have by their Birth.* But not to conteſt with them, ſhe departed, and laid a Project of building a Temple near unto her own Houſe, which ſhe conſecrated to *Pudicitia* by the Name of *Plebeian*, the other being named the *Patrician Pudicitia*; to which ſhe aſſembled ſeveral conſiderable Citizens Wives, told them of the Affront put upon her, and deſired them to frequent the Temple ſhe had built; exhorting them to diſtinguiſh themſelves as much by their Vertues from the *Patricians*, as they pretended, to be diſtinguiſhed from them by their Nobleneſs. This was in the Year of *Rome*, 459. *Titus Livius l.* 10. *Foltus*.

PUERTO-SANTO, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, near that of *Madera*. The *Portugueſe* diſcovered it in 1428, and are Maſters of it. 'Tis about eight Leagues in circumference.

PUERTO-SEGURO, a Town and Sea-port of *America* in *Braſil*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*.

PUERTO-VIEIO, a Town and Sea-port in South *America*, in *Peru*, and in the Province of *Quitoa*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, upon the Pacifick or South Sea, near unto the City of *Quitoa*.

PULCHELY, a large and indifferent well-built Bailiff Town on the Sea-ſhore in *Carnarvanſhire*, from *London* 177 m.

PULCHERIA, a brave Empreſs, was Daughter to the Emperor *Arcadius*, and Siſter to *Theodoſius the Younger*. She was at the Age of 16 declared *Auguſta* by *Theodoſius*, and ſhared with him in the Sovereign Power. She took particular care of that Prince's Education; and in 421 got him married to *Athenais*, Daughter to the Philoſopher *Leontius*. The Emperor's Eaſineſs to ſign all manner of Requeſts, made *Pulcheria* reprove him, which he took ſo ill, that he would have her ordained a Deaconeſs, which made her leave the Court. But *Theodoſius* dying in 450, ſhe got *Marcian* choſen, and married him. 'Twas through her care that the General Council of *Chalcedon* was aſſembl'd in 451. She died, aged 54, in 453. *Leo in Epiſt. Theodoret. Niceph. &c.*

PUPIENUS (*Marcus Claudius Maximus*) was choſen Emperor by the Senate to govern with *Balbinus*, after the Death of the *Gordians*. He oppoſed the *Maximins*, was a prudent Prince, and beloved by the People. But the Soldiers, becauſe they had not made him Emperor themſelves, aſſaſſinated him about the Year 228, he being aged 74 Years, and his Collegue 60. They reigned but for about ten Months or a Year. *Julius Capitolinus in Gord. & Maxim. Herodian. l. 7. Aur. Victor. de Cæſar.*

PURBACH, *Purbachius*, or *Burbach (George)* a *German*, born *May* 13. 1423. was a great Mathematician, and taught Philoſophy and Theology at *Vienna*. He went to *Italy* with Cardinal *Beſſarion*; laboured to abridge *Copernicus*'s Syſtem, but had not finiſhed the ſixth Book, when he died ſuddenly at *Vienna*, *Apr*. 8. 1462, aged 39. Some of his Treatiſes have been publiſhed by *Regiomontanus* his Diſciple. *Trithemius in Catal. Voſſius de Math.* C 35. *&c.*

PURGATION CANONICAL, an Oath, by which a Man cleared himſelf of an Accuſation in preſence of a certain Number of credible Perſons, who affirmed they believed what he ſaid to be true. It was called Canonical, becauſe it was according to the Canon-law. And to diſtinguiſh it from the ordinary Purgation of Fighting, or tryal of Fire and Water. The Combat was perform'd in a Liſt. See **CHAMPIONS**. As for the Trial, the accuſed was ſometimes obliged to put his Arm in boiling Water. At other times to throw himſelf into ordinary cold Water, to ſee whether he ſhould ſink. Or was to carry a burning Iron in his Hands. Or walk upon live Coals. This Cuſtom was continued for ſeveral Ages among many Nations, and eſteemed ſo lawful, that they were called the Judgments of God. For ſuch was the Simplicity of thoſe times, that they thought God obliged to work Miracles, that Peoples Innocence might come to light. But theſe Abuſes were aboliſhed by little and little. *Lewis the Meek* forbad the Trial of cold Water in 840. The Trial of hot Iron and boiling Water was aboliſhed by the Emperor *Ferdinand* the IId. about 1240. And as for Duels *Charles the Bald* made very rigorous Ordinances againſt thoſe that ſhould endeavour to juſtifie their Innocence by their means. *Spelman Gloſſar. Archæol.*

PURIFICATION, a Jewiſh Ceremony, ordain'd by the Law of *Moſes*, where 'tis ſaid, that a Woman ſhould keep within 40 Days after her *Lying-inn*, if ſhe was brought to *Bed* of a Son, and 80 if of a Daughter, and when that time was expir'd, She was to go to the Temple, and offer a Lamb with a young Pidgeon or Turtle, or if ſhe were Poor, two Pidgeons or two Turtles. The Feaſt of the Purification among Chriſtians was inſtituted in honour of the Bleſſed Virgins going to the Temple, where according to cuſtom ſhe Preſented our Bleſſed Saviour, and offer'd two Turtles for him. The Inſtitution of this Feaſt is very Ancient, but being worn out in ſome circumſtances, 'twas Renewed again by the Emperor *Juſtinian*: There is a Homily upon this Feaſt, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, written by *Methodius* Biſhop of *Tyre*, who Flouriſh'd in the Third Century. Pope *Sergius* I. Added the Proceſſion with wax Tapers, to give a more ſenſible Repreſentation of the Myſtery; from whence it was call'd *Candlemas-Day. Bollandus*, and *Bellarm*.

PURIM is the Name which the *Jews* gave to one of their Feaſts celebrated in memory of *Eſther*, who prevented the *Iſraelites* being entirely deſtroy'd by the Conſpiracy of *Haman*. This Name has been given to this Feaſt, becauſe of the *Purim* or Lots, mention'd in the 9th. of *Eſther*. R. *Leo* of *Modena* ſaith, this Feaſt laſted two days, but 'twas the firſt that was only the Solemn-Day, and that they faſted the Evening before it. But yet that they might work and labour on both theſe Days. On the firſt they read over all the Book of *Eſther*, and at the time of reading of it, he obſerves, ſome hearing the Name of *Haman* pronounced, clapped their hands, to intimate they curſed him. They give alſo then very large Alms, Relations and Friends ſending to one another Preſents of things to eat, and all the day is ſpent in rejoicing and feaſting. *Leo de Modena, Trait de Ceremonies, part* 3. *c.* 10.

PURITANS, a ſort of Rigid *Calviniſts*, who appear'd in *England*, in 1565. or according to others, in 1568. *Thuanus*, in his Hiſtory for this year, gives this Account of them. ‘At the ſame time *ſays he*, in *England, Coleman, Button, Hallingham*, and others of the ſame Opinion, who believ'd or at leaſt, pretended ſo, that their Scheme of Religion was more pure and unexceptionable than that of others, began to queſtion the Receiv'd Diſcipline of the Church of *England*; and Oppoſe the Liturgy and Authority of the Biſhops, becauſe they ſaid, that theſe differ'd but little from the Church of *Rome*, and that for their Parts, they thought themſelves oblig'd to conform to the Plan of *Geneva*. And tho' they were check'd at firſt, yet their Party encreas'd to a conſiderable number: They had even ſome Biſhops enclinable to their Perſuaſion, beſides others of the Lay-Gentry, who had a mind to have ſome more of the Church Lands, not to mention the Common People, who are generally in Love with Novelties, and were beſt pleas'd, with thoſe that made moſt noiſe againſt the Pope. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 43. *Spondan. A. C.* 1565. See Presbyterians.

PUSSA, a Goddeſs of the *Chineſes*, whom Authors call the *Chineſian Cybele*. This Idol is repreſented ſitting upon the Flower of a Tree named in Latin *Lotus*, above the top-branches of the Tree, and having her two Hands in one another upon her Breaſt, beſides which ſhe has alſo ſixteen Arms, eight ſtretched out on the right ſide, and eight on the left; and in each hand a Sword, Knife, Book, Baſon, Wheel, and other myſterious and ſymbolical things. Her Ornaments were very coſtly, and ſhe ſhines all with Diamonds, and other precious Stones. *Kircher de China*.

LE PUY, Lat. *Vellana, & Vellanorum Urbs, Anicium, Avitium & Podium*, a City in *France*, the Capital of the Country of *Velay*, near the *Borne* and the *Loire*, and a Biſhop's See. It's a fair, large and ancient City, famous for the Cathedral of our Lady. Its Biſhop is Count of *Velay*, hath a right to the *Pallium*, and formerly coined Money. Its Chapter conſiſts of a Dean, Chaunter, Treaſurer, Veſtry-keeper, 24 Prebends, and two Abbots. This Town is under the Parliament of *Tholouſe*. And ſome Authors take it for the *Ruiſſium* of *Ptolemy*. The Biſhops of *Aquitain* met here in 1130, and condemned the Antipope *Anacletus*, approving alſo of the Election of *Innocent* IId. *Baronius*.

PUY (*Charles du*) called the *Brave Montbrun*, was one of the moſt Valiant Captains the *French* Proteſtants had during the War in the ſixteenth Age. He did his Party great Services in *Dauphine*. He was bred up in the Church of *Rome*; but one of his Siſters turning Proteſtant and retiring to *Geneva*, he went thither, in order, either to bring her back to his Communion, or to kill her. She, though advertiſed of his coming, received him without fear or diſturbance, and upon ſerious Conference with him, brought him over to *Calviniſm*, and he proved a moſt zealous Defender of it. The firſt Proofs of his Courage were in the Reign of *Henry* IId. and in the beginning of that of *Francis* IId. in 1560. *Bouvier*, Provoſt-Marſhal of *France*, in *Dauphine*, had Orders to ſecure him, but was himſelf taken by him. He fought very valiantly, upon ſeveral Occaſions; was at the Battle of *Moncontour*; paſſed the *Rhine*; joined himſelf to the Admiral *Coligni*, and entred into *Dauphine*. He had the Confidence to plunder the Baggage of King *Henry* III. in his Return from *Poland*, in 1574, and did it not out of Avarice, but pure Bravery; and therefore he reply'd to a Perſon, who reproach'd him with forgetting he was born a Subject, That *Arms*, and *Play* ſet all men upon a Level. He defeated the *Swiſſers*, and got great Advantages over them. But ſome time after he was himſelf defeated, and taken by *Gordes* near the *Pont de Mirebel*. Finding himſelf in danger of being killed or taken Priſoner, he jumped his Horſe that was much fatigued into a Mill-pond, and there broke his Thigh. He was proceeded againſt at *Grenoble*, condemned, and executed, dying with great Fortitude on the 12th. of *Auguſt*, 1575. But his Family was afterward, by the Peace of 1576, reſtored. *Thuan. Hiſt. Corier Hiſt. de Dauph. a' Avila*, &c.

PUY *(Peter)* Library-keeper to the *French* King, writ ſeveral things, as, *A Treatiſe concerning the King's right over Eſtates and Lordſhips. Proofs of the Liberties of the Gallican Church. The true Hiſtory of the Condemnation of the Order of the Templars. A General Hiſtory of the Schiſm in the Church, from the year* 1378 *to* 1428. *Hiſtory of the Difference between Pope* Boniface VIII. *and* Philip the Fair. *Of the Salick-Law. Of Forfeiture for Treaſon. That the Demeſnes of the Crown are unalienable. Conſiderations on the Treaties of* Madrid, Cambray, *and* Creſpy. *Whether Preſcription takes Place among Sovereign Princes. A Hiſtory of Favourites. A Hiſtory of the Pragmatick Sanction. Concerning the Concordat, made at* Bononia, *between Pope* Leo X. *and King* Francis I. *A Treatiſe concerning Regency, and the Majority of the Kings of* France. *A Treatiſe of Contributions, which the Clergy are oblig'd to pay to the Crown in Caſes of Neceſſity. A Treatiſe of an Eccleſiaſtical* Interdict, and ſeveral other Learned Pieces. He died at *Paris, Decemb.* 16. 1651, aged 69. *Rigault* writ his Life. His Works are a better Character of him than any Panegyrick, and therefore we ſhall ſay nothing farther.

PUY *(Raymond du)* Grand Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, was of *Dauphine*. He went to the *Holy-Land* with *Godfrey of Bullen*, and after the taking of *Jeruſalem*, devoted himſelf to ſerve the Poor and the Pilgrims in the Hoſpital of St. *John* in that City. Having already manifeſted his Valor in Battle, *Gerard*, who was Rector of the Hoſpital, dying, *Raymond* was choſen to ſucceed him. He preſcribed Laws to his Order, took in a great many Brethren, diſtinguiſhed them into three Degrees, to wit, Knights, Servants at Arms, and Chaplains. All his Conſtitutions were confirmed in 1123 by Pope *Calixtus* IId. and in 1130 by *Innocent* IId. who gave them for their Standard, A Croſs Argent in a Field Gules. He equipped his Troops, and ſent them to *Baldwin*, the ſecond King of *Jeruſalem*, aſſiſted him at the Siege of *Aſcalon*; and contributed very much to the taking of it. Upon which Pope *Anaſtaſius* granted the Order very great Privileges. And from this time forward it became very famous. *Raymond* died in 1160, and was ſucceeded by *Auger de Balben. Boſio Hiſt. of the Order of St. J. of Jeruſalem. Naberat Privileges of the Order.*

PUY-CERDA, the Capital City of the Earldom of *Cerdigne* to the Eaſt of that of *Rouſillon*, between *France* and *Spain*.

PUY *(James)* Cardinal, and Archbiſhop of *Bari*, born at *Nice* in *Provence*, in 1497. He ſtudied the Law under *Peter de Accolti*, one of the moſt Eminent of his Profeſſion, and was as conſiderable as his Maſter in that Faculty. He ſucceeded him likewiſe in his Employment, for he was Auditor of the *Rota* fifteen Years, and afterwards Dean; Pope *Julius* III. made him Archbiſhop of *Bari*, and then Cardinal, in 1551. He died in 1563. His Writings are, *Deciſiones Rotæ. De Mutatione Monetarum, &c. Joffredy Hiſt. Nitienſ. Ughel. Ital. Sacr. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Let. &c.*

PUYSEGAR *(James de Chatanet)* Colonel of the Regiment of *Piemont*, and Lieutenant General in the Armies of *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. he bore Arms 40 years conſecutively, during which, he was at 120 Sieges, and 30 pitch'd Battles, paſt to that Poſt thro' all the Military Degrees, was not ſick, and did not receive the leaſt wound all the time. His Memoirs are worth peruſing, which were printed at *Paris* and *Amſterdam* in 1690.

PYGMALION, King of *Tyre* was the Son of *Matgenus* or *Methres*, whom he ſucceeded, and lived 56 years, whereof he reigned 47. *Dido*, his Siſter, was to have governed with him, but it was pretended, the Subjects thought it not convenient; ſhe married *Sichæus* who was the King's Uncle, and very rich, wherefore he put him to death, and *Dido* ſoon after departed the Kingdom. This was in the year of the World 3147. Poets ſay, *Pygmalion* was puniſhed for the hatred he bore to Women with the love he had to a Statue. *Dius* cited by *Joſ. l.* 1. *Cont. Appion.*

PYGMIES; the Prophet *Ezekiel* in the 27th Chapter of his Prophecy ſays, That the Pygmies who were upon the Towers hung their Quivers round the Walls; whereupon *Nicholas de Lyra*, following the moſt common Opinion, ſays, That Pygmies were placed upon the Walls of *Tyre*, not for the defence of the place, but to inform the Enemy by the ſight of 'em, that the Town by its proper ſituation was of ſtrength enough to defend it ſelf. This bears ſome Reſemblance with what the *Jebuſites* did, who made uſe of none but Lame and Blind Men to defend their Fortreſs of *Sion* againſt *David*, to ſhew the raſhneſs of ſo bold an Enterpriſe. *Ariſtotle* not only held that there were Pygmies, but ſaid, They lived near the *Nile*, and were continually in War with the Cranes; that they dwelt in Caverns under ground, and were therefore called *Troglodites* by the *Greeks*. S. *Auguſtin* ſeems to be of the ſame Opinion. *Homer* was the firſt that made mention of 'em, yet moſt Authors pretend, That this Race is altogether Chimerical, and *P. Prade* in his learned Commentary upon *Ezekiel*, explaining this paſſage of the Pygmies, ſays, That the Walls of *Tyre* were ſo high that ordinary Men on the top of 'em ſeem'd Pygmies to thoſe that beheld them from below. Tho' this Interpretation ſeems reaſonable, yet there are ſome who pretend, that in *Ezekiel*'s time there were real Pygmies. The *Samoides*, People of *Moſcovy*, towards the Streights of *Waigats* may be put in this Number. *Le Clark* obſerves, That *Ezekiel* mentions no Pigmies, except in the Vulgar Tranſlation, the Word in the *Hebrew* is *Gammadim*, which occurs but once in the *Old Teſtament*, and is capable of ſeveral Significations; *Fuller*'s Interpretation ſeems the moſt probable, who underſtands the Prophet to mean, the Inhabitants of a Town in *Phœnicia*, ſee his *Miſcellania Sacra Lib.* 6. *c.* 3. *Le Clark Quæſt.* 1. *Acad.* 7. *Ezek. Ariſt. S. Auguſt.*

PYGMIES-ISLAND, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſlands which hath a Chappel, wherein the neighbouring People believe, That the Pygmies were anciently buried, becauſe, diging deep into the Earth, they find little round Heads and the ſmall bones of other parts of Humane Bodies, nothing derogating from the ancient Reports concerning the Pygmies. *Buchanan.*

PYLADES, the Son of King *Strophius*, and faithful friend to *Oreſtes*, whom his Father had ſaved and brought up in his Country. He was willing to die for his Friend, but *Iphigenia* coming to know her Brother *Oreſtes* ſaved him. *Ovid* and other Poets often mention him.

PYLADES, a famous Pantomime, born in *Cilicia*, who appear'd at *Rome*, in the time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*; and invented a ſort of Dance, conſiſting of Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick *Argument*, in which they were ſo much Maſters of their Geſtures, that they repreſented a whole Play, and made the Dialogue Intelligible. He ſet up a diſtinct Company, not concerning himſelf with the ordinary Way of Acting upon the Stage, but making himſelf admir'd, by a new Method of dumb Plays, in which the Actors only ſpoke with their Eyes, Geſtures, and Motion. *Bathyllus* practis'd the ſame Profeſſion, but he was famous for nothing but the Satyr and Comedy, whereas *Pylades* ſucceeded beſt upon grave Subjects, and Tragick Compoſitions; and for this Reaſon they made two Play-houſes. *Plutarch. Sympoſ. Lib.* 7. *Lucian de Pantomimi Scæna.* See *Pantomimes.*

PYLANDER *(George)* a *German* Phyſician, born in *Miſnia*, and lived in the Sixteenth Age in 1541. He lived long in *Italy*, and died at *Milan*. His Name was *Thorman*, but he changed it for *Pylander*, which is the Greek of it. He tranſlated *Hippocrates* out of *Greek* into *Latin* while he was at *Rome*, and compoſed ſome other things. *Pet. Albinus in Chron. Miſn. Melch. Adam in vit. Germ. Med.*

PYLEMENES, the name of an ancient King of *Paphlagonia* in *Aſia minor*, towards the *Euxine* Sea, which hath been common to the Kings that ſucceeded him. *Homer* in the ſecond Book of his *Iliads* makes mention of one *Pylemenes*, who was Captain of the *Paphlagonians* during the Siege of *Troy*, and in the fifth Book ſays, he was kill'd by *Menelaus*. *Juſtin* ſpeaking of the Alliance treated of between *Mithridates* and *Nicomedes* for the Conqueſt of *Paphlagonia*, ſaith, That *Nicomedes* gave the name of *Pylemenes* to his Son, that he might retain the Kingdom under that feigned name, and for that reaſon it was, ſays *Pliny*, that *Paphlagonia* was called *Pylemenia*. It's certain, that before the *Romans* entred into *Aſia* there had been ſeveral *Pylemenes*'s Kings of *Paphlagonia*; *Oroſius* is the firſt that mentions them, when he ſpeaks of the Wars of the *Romans* againſt *Ariſtonicus* the Brother of *Attalus* in the year of *Rome* 672. Some time after the King *Pylemenes*, a friend to the *Romans*, being diſpoſſeſs'd of his Kingdom by *Mithridates*, was re-ſettled upon his Throne by the *Romans*, and after his death *Paphlagonia* was reduced to a Province. But Authors do not yet agree touching the re-eſtabliſhment of *Pylemenes*, and the end of the Kingdom of *Paphlagonia*. *Spon, Recherches Curieuſes de Antiquite.*

PYLUS, a City of *Ælis* near the River *Peneus*, now called *Pilos*. There was another Town of this name in the Province of *Belvedere*, now named *Navarino*. The Ancients ſpeak of ſome other Cities and Mountains of this name.

The **PYRAMIDS** of *Egypt* are very ſtately Buildings within three Leagues of *Caire*, reckoned by the Ancients to be one of the ſeven Wonders of the World; whereof there are three principal ones, differing both in height and thickneſs; the two firſt are ſhut up, and the third, which is the greateſt is open. It has 208 ſtone Steps, each ſtone about three foot thick; this Pyramid is 520 foot high, and 682 foot ſquare; at one of the Angles is a little ſquare room, where one may reſt and refreſh himſelf; when you arrive at the top, there is a very fine Platform, which conſiſts of twelve great fair Stones that are almoſt ſeventeen foot ſquare; it's obſerv'd, that the ſtrongeſt Man cannot from the Platform throw a Stone beyond the Pyramid, but 'tis not true that an Arrow cannot be ſhot beyond it. There are ſixteen ſteps before you come at the Door of the Pyramid; the entrance is ſquare and always even, and that Walk leads to two more, at the end of one of which ſtands a Hall, where may be ſeen an empty Tomb, made of one Stone only which is like Porphyry; ſome ſay that that Sepulchre had been made for *Pharaoh*, who was drown'd in the Red Sea in his purſuit of the children of *Iſrael*. At the end of the other Ally or Walk, there is a hole, which ſeems to have been made to let down the Bodies into the Caverns that are underneath the Pyramid. The other Pyramids that are lock'd, are almoſt of the ſame Structure. Many are amazed whence they could get ſuch great Stones, and ſo great a quantity of them, ſince there is nothing all about there but Sand; but 'tis like there might be a Rock underneath; beſides, there are ſeveral Mountains not very far off; Some ſay they were brought from *Suid* along the *Nile*. Before each of the three Pyramids, appear'd ſome remains of old ſquare Buildings, which ſeem'd to have been Temples. At ſome ſteps of the open Pyramid is an Idol called by the *Arabs Abon-el-haoun*, that is, the chief Column; and by *Pliny Sphinx*: 'Tis a Buſt cut out of a Natural Rock, and ſeems to be made of five Stones joined together, but being narrowly obſerved, it is perceiv'd that theſe ſeeming Joints are nothing but the Veins of the Rock. It repreſents a Woman's Face, but is of a prodigious bigneſs, being ſix and twenty foot high, and fifteen foot from its Ear to its Chin; the top of its Head is open, and the hole through which a Man may eaſily paſs reacheth down to the Breaſt, and there ends. The Heathens adored this Idol; the ancient *Egyptians* believed that the Body of King *Amaſis* was ſhut up within it; others ſay, that a King of *Egypt* made this Figure in memory of one *Rhodope* whom he loved. *Pliny* ſpeaking of theſe Pyramids, ſays, That the biggeſt was built by order of the King of *Egypt*, who imploy'd 370000 Men for 20 years about it. Some call this King *Copthus*, others *Chauſpes*, and ſome *Chemnis*, and ſay, That he did not reap the fruit of his Expence, becauſe, that having oppreſs'd his Subjects by that tedious Work, they threatned they would burn his Body after his death, which made him order it ſhould be buried in a ſecret place. M. *Thevenot Voyage du Levant*.

PYRRHO, chief of the *Sceptick* Philoſophers, was at firſt, as *Apollodorus* ſaith, a Painter, then became a hearer of *Driſo*, and at laſt, the Diſciple of *Anaxarchus*, whom he followed into *India* for to ſee the *Gymnoſophiſts*. He pretended that Men did nothing but by Cuſtom, and that there was neither Honeſty nor Diſhoneſty, Juſtice or Unjuſtice, Good or Evil; he was very ſolitary, lived to be 90 years old; was highly eſteem'd in his Country, and created Chief Prieſt. The *Athenians* made him a Freeman of their City which was a great favour. He lived in the time of *Epicurus* and *Theophraſtus*, about the 120th *Olympiad*; his followers were called *Pyrrhonians*, beſides which, they named them *Ephecticks*, *Aphoreticks*, but more generally *Scepticks*. This Sect made their Sovereign good to conſiſt in a ſedateneſs of mind exempt from all Paſſion in regulating their Opinions, and moderating their Paſſions, which they called *Ataxia* and *Metriopathia*, and in ſuſpending their Judgment in regard of Good or Evil, Truth or Falſhood, which they called *Epoche*.

PYRRHUS, the Son of *Achilles*, was at the Siege of *Troy* where he revenged his Father's death when that City was taken, and then retired to *Epirus*, where he fix'd his Kingdom. *Juſtin lib*. 17. *Ovid*, &c.

PYRRHUS, King of *Epirus*, the Son of *Æacides* King of the *Illyrians*, was left by his Father very young, but taken care of by *Glautus*, who ſecured him from thoſe that would have kill'd him; he re-eſtabliſhed himſelf in ſpight of his Enemies, and defeated *Neoptolemus* his Competitor to the Crown; he was an ambitious Man, made great Conqueſts, but always richer in Hope than in Poſſeſſion. He began to give proofs of his Bravery at the Battle of *Ipſus* in the year 453 of *Rome*, and was victorious over *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*; this laſt being afterwards expell'd by his Subjects from *Macedonia*; *Pyrrhus* defeated him again, and made himſelf Maſter of his Country about the 122d *Olympiad*; but about ſeven Months after he was driven out by the *Macedonians*, who would not endure a *Foreigner* to Reign over them. Some time after *Pyrrhus* made War upon the *Romans*, againſt whom he fought three great Battels; the firſt in 474. near *Heraclea* in *Great Greece* upon the River *Siris*; he won the day but loſt abundance of Men, which made him ſay, *He would be ruined if he ſhould gain another Battle that coſt him ſo dear*. *C. Fabricius* was ſent to him about the releaſement of the Priſoners, which he did without Ranſom. In the mean time, the *Romans* ſent back his Chancellor *Cyneas*, who demanded a Peace, refuſing very conſiderable Preſents that were offered him. Theſe reciprocal Civilities were followed with the Battle of *Aſcoli* in the *Povilla* in the 475 year of *Rome*, the Victory was doubtfull, *Pyrrhus* loſt many Men and was himſelf wounded. Some time after he paſs'd into *Sicily*, beat the *Carthaginians* in two Battles, took *Erix* and ſome other places, but he quitted the Siege of *Lylibæum*, repaſſed into *Italy* to ſuccour the *Tarentines*, and fought a third Battle with the *Romans* in 479, wherein he was entirely defeated by the Conſul *Curius Dentatus*, ſo that the year following he went over to *Epirus* with 7000 Foot and 5000 Horſe. He raiſed a new Army, attack'd *Antigonus Gonatus* King of *Macedonia*, defeated him, and became Maſter of his Kingdom; he afterwards enter'd into *Peloponneſus*, ravaged the Country of the *Lacedæmonians*, but was obliged to raiſe the Siege of *Sparta*; thence paſſing by *Argos*, he was kill'd with a Tile thrown upon his Head by a Woman whoſe Son he would have put to death in the 127th *Olympiad*, and 481 of *Rome*. *Ælian* ſpeaks of a Scriech-Owl that flew at the Javelin of this Prince the Night before he was killed. *Ælian l*. 10. *c*. 7. *Hiſt*. *Anim*. *Juſtin l*. 17, 24, 25. *Plutarch*. *Livy*. *Polybius*. *Florus*. *Oroſius*, &c.

PYRRHUS, a *Monothelite* Monk, was made Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* after *Sergius* in 638. He was accuſed of having been concerned in the murther of the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Son of *Heraclius*, for which he fled into *Africa*, where coming to be acquainted with *Maximus*, a learned and holy Man, he inſtructed him in the true Faith; thence came to *Rome*, preſented the Pope with his Confeſſion of Faith, and was admitted into Communion, but no ſooner departed but he ſpread his Errors at *Ravenna*, and ſo was deprived of his Sacerdotal Order. He was afterwards re-eſtabliſhed in the See of *Conſtantinople*, but he held it but 4 Months, and 4 Days. *Theophanes in Annal*. *Niceph*. *in Chron*. *Baronius A*. *C*. 639, 642, &c.

PYTHAGORAS, a Philoſopher and Author of the *Italian* Sect, was of *Samos*, and lived in the year of *Rome* 220. He, that he might increaſe his knowledge, travelled into *Egypt*, *Phœnicia* and *Chaldea*, where 'tis likely he learned many things concerning the *Jewiſh* Religion, as *Joſephus* ſaith. After his return to *Samos* being not able to endure the Tyranny of *Polycrates*, and *Siloſo* his Brother that ſucceeded him, he retired to that part of *Italy* called *Magna Græcia*. His ordinary reſidence was at *Crotona*, *Metapont*, *Tarentum*, &c. where he had a conſiderable ſhare in the Government. He rejected the name of *Sophos*, and took that of *Philoſophus*; he underſtood many Sciences, eſpecially the Mathematicks: he invented new Rules of Arithmetick, and Improv'd Geometry. Authors vaunt much of his abſtinence, and confeſs, he was the firſt Philoſopher that maintained the immortality of the Soul; But the tranſmigration of Souls, which was a principal point of his Philoſophy, was a very improper Medium to prove this Truth. It's ſaid he was never ſeen to laugh or weep. Authors accuſe him of Magick, but without juſt grounds. There are few that can agree touching the various adventures of his Life; ſome ſaying he was aſſaſſinated, others, that he died ſuddenly, *&c*. There are thoſe who would have him to have lived in the time of *Numa Pompilius* but *Euſebius* makes his death to be in the fourth year of the 70th *Olympiad*, and 257 or 58 of *Rome*, and 80 or 90 of his Life. There are four ancient Authors that writ his Life, to wit, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Malchus Porphyrius*, *Jamblichus* and *Anonymus*. Monſieur *Bale* is of Opinion, That he flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Tarquinius Superbus*, and not in that of *Numa*, as is commonly ſaid. He adds farther, That his Rhetorick muſt needs be very perſuaſive, conſidering he was ſo ſucceſsful, as to work a general Reformation of Manners in the Town of *Crotona*, bringing them off from Luxury and Libertiniſm, to Sobriety and Vertue. He likewiſe perſuaded the Ladies to quit their fine Cloaths and Jewels, and conſecrate 'em to *Juno*, letting 'em underſtand, That Vertue was a much better Ornament than Finery. He likewiſe oblig'd his Diſciples to a ſort of an eaſie Diſcipline, not ſuffering 'em to ſpeak for the firſt two Years. And thoſe he underſtood moſt enclin'd to talking, had their Penance continu'd for three Years longer. Thoſe that reſign'd themſelves to his Conduct, liv'd together in Common, and giving up all claim to Property, put their Fortunes in their Maſters Hands. *Juſt*. *Lib*. 20. *Aulus Gellius*, *Lib*. 1. *cap*. 9. *&c*. *Diodorus Siculus*. *Plutarch*. *Clem*. *Alex*. *Aulus Gellius*. *Euſebius*, *&c*.

PYTHEUS, a certain rich Man of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor* in the time of *Xerxes*; he had ſo greedy a deſire of heaping up Gold, that a ſearch after that Metal took up all his Mind; being returned one time from a Journey, and having given orders for his Supper, his Wife put upon the Table ſeveral ſorts of Meats all of Maſſy Gold; the Splendor of theſe extraordinary Victuals pleaſed him immediately, but he quickly complained of the hardneſs of it, and that it could not allay his hunger, from whence his Wife took occaſion to let him underſtand his blindneſs, and the misfortune he expoſed himſelf to by ſeeking after nothing but Gold. *Plut*. *Pliny l*. 33. *c*. 10.

PYTHO, the name of certain Diviners, believed by the Pagans to have been inſpired by *Apollo*, ſurnamed *Pythius*. Others ſay this name was given to all thoſe that pronounced Oracles and that it comes from the Greek Πυθομαι, which ſignifies to Conſult or Ask. *Plut*. *de Defectu Oraculor*.

PYTHON, a Serpent of a prodigious bigneſs, produced by the Earth after the Deluge of *Deucalion*; the Fable ſaith *Juno* made uſe of this monſtrous Serpent to hinder the lying-in of *Latona* beloved by *Jupiter*, and that ſhe was obliged to fly to the Iſle of *Aſteria*, which was afterwards call'd *Delos*, where ſhe brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana* to the World; but *Apollo* growing up kill'd this Serpent with his Arrows, and in memory of that action inſtituted the *Pythian* Games. *Strabo* thinks, that by this Serpent might be meant a very wicked Man called *Dragon*, that *Apollo* killed, but Naturaliſts ſay, That *Python* is a Greek word deduced from the word *Putrefaction*; and that it ſignified the Vapours and Exhalations that aſcended up from the Earth after the Deluge, and which the Sun diſſipated with its Rays. *Macrob*. *Saturn*. *l*. 1. *c*. 17. Vid. *Pythian* GAMES.

PYTHONISSA, the Prieſteſs of *Apollo*, which pronounced Oracles at *Delphos* in a Temple conſecrated to that God, ſurnamed *Pythius*. Vid. DELPHOS. This name has been alſo given to all thoſe Women that pretended to Prediction, and boaſted they were inſpired by this God.

Q

Q: THIS mute Letter ſeems as uſeleſs as the K, for that the C may have the ſame ſignification, and ſerve in their ſtead: ſo that it was not always in uſe among the *Latins*, who, it's like, have borrowed it from the *Koph* of the *Hebrews*, and uſed it only to join the U Vowel with another Vowel. The *Latins* often change this letter into C, as *Sequor ſecutus*, *loquor locutus*, &c. The *French*, *Italians* and *Spaniards* have borrowed this Letter Q from the *Latins*; the *Engliſh* have it oftner than the *Germans*, who uſe it but rarely, as well as the *Hungarians* and *Sclavonians*, amongſt whom it is not found, but in words derived from the Latin.

QUADI, a People of the ancient *Germany*, who, according to *Cluverius*, dwelt between the *Danube*, *Bohemia* and the River *Marck*; and afterwards extended themſelves as far as *Hungary*, between two very famous Cities called *Erlaw* and *Vacia*. Theſe People were very Warlike, and in the time of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, paſſed the *Danube*, and fell upon the Territories of the Empire. In the following Ages they did the ſame, and in the Reign of *Valentinian*, joining with their Neighbours, they advanced as far as *Aquileia*. *Cluvier. deſcr. Germ.*

QUADRATUS, a Diſciple of the Apoſtles, was made Biſhop of *Athens* after *Publius*. To allay the fury of the Emperor *Adrian*, who perſecuted the Chriſtians, he preſented him in 126 with an Apology, to lay before him the Innocency of thoſe he purſued with ſo much Cruelty; he made alſo, upon the ſame ſubject, an excellent Speech, which influenced the Emperor to cauſe the Perſecution to ceaſe. *Euſebius. Baronius.*

QUAKERS, a Sect of Chriſtians Appearing firſt, in the North of *England*, about the Year 1650. Some of their particular Tenents are as follow; *viz.* They affirm the *Holy Spirit* enjoyns them to uſe *Thee* and *Thou*, or the *Plain Language*: (*Wyeth*'s *Switch for the Snake*, page 157.) That *Quivering* and *Quaking*, &c. are *Now* ſometimes wrought by the Power of God, and juſtifie theſe extraordinary Emotions from Texts of Scripture: (*Id.* 443.) They own a Diſtinction in the *Godhead*, an Eſſential Equality between *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy-Ghoſt*, but except againſt the word *Perſon*, as too groſs to expreſs it: (*Pag.* 34. 527.) They ſuppoſe new *Revelations* ſtill continued, and that their *Miniſters* may be thus ſupernaturally enlighten'd up to the degree of *Prophecy* and *Viſion*: (*Id. Pag.* 74, 75.) They own extraordinary Commiſſions or eſpecial Manifeſtations of God to his Children in the Higher Degrees of immediate Revelation: (*Pag.* 435.) And in vertue of this Privilege, their *Miniſters* pretend to receive the Goſpel in the ſame manner St. *Paul* did, *not of Man, but by the Revelation of Jeſus Chriſt*: (*Pag.* 475.) To go on, Thoſe, ſay they, who are not *Infallible*, are not in the Spirit, and, by conſequence, no *Miniſters*; For every true Member of the true Church has Certainty, and Infallibility of Judgment, and knows the Infallibility of the Truth he profeſſes: (*Pag.* 90. 93.) The ſame Author continues, That every Member of the Church of Chriſt muſt neceſſarily have a Meaſure of the Spirit of Chriſt, elſe *they are none of his*: Now even the leaſt meaſure or manifeſtation of this Spirit is Infallible: (*Pag.* 90. 93. 95.) Notwithſtanding theſe Aſſertions, they deny their lodging Infallibility in any private Spirit, or even ſo much as in their Church: Where is it lodg'd then? Why, to uſe their own words, In the Infallible Spirit of God, privately or particularly working in the hearts of *Men*: (*Pag.* 134, 135.) They grant the Manifeſtation of the *Holy Spirit* was greater in thoſe who wrote the Holy Scriptures, than in the preſent *Quakers*: (*P.* 150.) However Thoſe, as they ſpeak, that through Obedience, improve their Talent, have the ſame *ſure Rule* of the Holy Spirit, to Read and Underſtand the Scriptures, which the Apoſtles and Prophets had when they wrote 'em: (*P.* 151.) And that the *Senſible Experiences* of the *Holy Spirit* are, at this day, a certain Guide for Interpreting the Scriptures; for thoſe, who concurr with the Grace of God, have an infallible Evidence of the Holy Spirit to diſcern between Truth and Error: (*P.* 153, 156, 296.) They likewiſe deny, the Holy Scriptures being the only Object (they mean the Rule) of Faith, or that the *Letter* of the Scripture (or written word) is *the Sword of the Spirit*: (*P.* 222.) They make the *Light within*, the Rule for every one to walk by, and ſuppoſe that God ſpeaks to Men *Now*, in the ſame immediate manner in which he Reveal'd himſelf to the Holy Apoſtles and Prophets: (*P.* 381.) And ſeem plainly to aſſert that, their own Writings are Inſtances of ſuch immediate Revelation: (*Ibid.*) Farther they affirm, we muſt have *New Revelations* to juſtifie our being Govern'd by the Old ones; For, to practiſe any Command of Scripture, without the moving of the Spirit, is an *Abomination to the Lord*: (*P.* 169.) They affirm, the Life of the Saints, to be not Sinful at all, and that it is the Doctrine of Devils to Preach that Men ſhall have Sin, and be in a Warfare, as long as they be on the Earth: (*P.* 71, 72.) *George Fox* aſſerts, That it is not Blaſphemy to ſay, *that the Soul is a Part of God*; but *Joſeph Wyeth* endeavours to Interpret him in an innocent Senſe, and pretends that *Fox*'s Expreſſions of Chriſt being perſonally in the *Profeſſors*, means nothing more than a Spiritual Union: (*P.* 56.) To Proceed, The *Quakers* Adminiſter neither *Baptiſm*, nor the *Lord*'s-*Supper*, but diſown the Inſtitution of *both Sacraments*: (*P.* 258, 264, 265.) They hold alſo the Conſecration of Houſes or Churches, vain and inſignificant. (*P.* 476.) They look upon it as an abſurdity to affirm, That the Joy of the *Saints* is imperfect in the *State* of *Separation*, or that the Happineſs of the Soul depends on that of the Body: (*P.* 244.) They hold all *Swearing* unlawful: (*P.* 13.) They declare againſt the Payment of Tyths, call it an Antichriſtian Yoak of Bondage, and diſown thoſe that comply with the *Law* in this Point: (*P.* 13, 416, 371.) They have a mean Notion of the Fathers, and believe that Apoſtacy from the Life and Spirit of Chriſtianity, began very early, even while the Apoſtles were living: (*P.* 302, 303.) And as for the Clergy of the Church of *England*, they are, in the *Quakers* Opinion, *Baal*'s Prieſts, an Antichriſtian and Apoſtatiz'd Generation: (*P.* 378, 383.) But then they juſtifie their hard Language by parallel Inſtances of Privilege in the Prophets and Apoſtles; affirming, that ſharp and ſevere Expreſſions have ſome times been the immediate Dictate of the Spirit of God: (*P.* 311, 314.) The *Quakers* acknowledge that the Magiſtrate is Ordain'd of God to Puniſh with the Sword, but that it is not lawful for any of their Party to make uſe of it: (*P.* 367, 319.) The *Carnal Weapon* being only allow'd to thoſe, who are not (as they Phraſe it) under the *Goſpel Miniſtration*, nor come up to their imagin'd diſcoveries of *Truth*: (*Ibid.*) However, tho' their Principle Reſtrains 'em from Fighting, they may be ſometimes extraordinarily Commiſſion'd to Denounce War, and Foretel it: And upon this Claim, to give no more Inſtances, *George Biſhop* aſſumes the Character of a Prophet to *O. Cromwell*: (*P.* 359, 360.) The *Quakers* apply equally to all Governments, or pretended Governments, and do not ſeem to make one Title better than another; for, to uſe their own words, They diſpute not Authority with any Man, nor queſtion Forms of Government, nor trouble their *Heads* what becomes of the World: (*P.* 362. 366.) And, in conſequence of this Principle, I conceive it is, that they ſeem to make a Merit of their *Faithful Obedience*, under all the Uſurpations of the *Rump*, *Cromwell*, &c. (*P.* 375.) Thus far I have repreſented their Opinions from *Joſeph Wyeth*, *George Whitehead*, and *other Friends*, Quoted by them with approbation: I ſhall now Tranſcribe a few Lines from *Robert Barclay*, one of the moſt Learned of their Perſuaſion: This Author will afford us more of their peculiar Tenents, and it may be, give a fuller Explication of thoſe above mention'd. To begin: *Barclay*, in his 2*d* Propoſition, Affirms *that the Light within, or the Divine inward Revelation*, is, like common Principles, *Self-Evident*, and therefore is not to be ſubjected to the examination either of the outward Teſtimony of the Scriptures, or of the Natural Reaſon of Man. In his 3*d* Propoſition, he aſſerts, That the *Scriptures are not the* principal *Ground* of all *Truth*, nor the *Primary Rule of Faith and Manners, they being only a ſecondary Rule, and ſubordinate to the Spirit*: By the Inward Teſtimony of which Spirit, we do alone truly know 'em: So that by this Reaſoning, the Authority of the Scriptures muſt depend upon the inward Teſtimony of the Spirit. Farther he Affirms, That the *Deprav'd Seed*, or Original Sin, is not imputed to Infants before Actual Tranſgreſſion: (*Prop.* 4th.) Thoſe who have the Gift of the *Light within* are ſufficiently *Ordain'd* to Preach the Goſpel, tho' without any Commiſſion from Churches, or any Aſſiſtances from Humane Learning: Whereas thoſe who want the Authority of this Divine Gift, how well Qualify'd ſoever in other reſpects, are to be look'd upon as Deceivers, and not true Miniſters of the Goſpel: (*Prop.* 10th.) All acceptable Worſhip muſt be undertaken and perform'd by the immediate moving of the Holy Spirit, which is neither limitted to Places, Times nor Perſons: And therefore all outward Significations of Divine Worſhip, unmov'd by Secret Inſpiration, which Man ſets about in his own Will, and can both begin and end at his pleaſure; all Acts of Worſhip thus miſqualify'd, conſiſting either in Prayers, Praiſes, or Preaching, Preſcrib'd, Premeditated, or Extemporary, are no better than Superſtitions, Will-Worſhip, and abominable Idolatry in the ſight of God: (*Prop.* 11.) The Dominion of Conſcience belongs only to God, therefore 'tis not lawful for Civil Magiſtrates to Puniſh their Subjects either in Fortune, Liberty or Perſon, upon the ſcore of difference in Worſhip or Opinion; provided always that no Man under pretence of Conſcience, does any Injury to his Neighbour, relating either to Life or Eſtate; (*Prop.* 14.) The *Quakers* are Charg'd with other Errors of a very dark Complexion, drawn eſpecially from the Writings of thoſe who were firſt of their Perſuaſion; but theſe Tenents the Modern *Quakers* ſeem to diſown, and appear very willing to explain, and reconcile their Authors to a more Orthodox meaning: But it being my buſineſs rather to Report briefly, than Argue, I ſhall wave both the Particulars of the Charge, and Succeſs of the Conteſt. To be fully Inform'd of this Matter, the Reader may Conſult their Original Writings: The Tracts lately written by the *Author of the Snake in the Graſs*; by Mr. *Keith*, and the *Quakers* Defences upon this Occaſion. *Barclay*'s Apology. *Wyeth* and *Whitehead*'s *Switch for the Snake*, &c.

QUAKERS, a Religious People abuſively ſo called from the word *Quake*. The Curious may read their *Riſe* in **George Fox's** *Journal*, and **William Penn's** *Brief Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of that People*, and their *Apology* by **Robert Barclay**, who hath compriſed their Sentiments in *Fifteen Theſes*. Some of the *Principal Doctrines* held by this People are, That God hath given to *all* Men, without any Exception, *Supernatural Light*, which being obeyed can *Save* them, and that *this Light is Chriſt, the True Light which lighteth every Man, that cometh into the World*, John 1. 9. That the *Life* ought to be regulated according to *this Light*, without which no Man or Woman is capable of underſtanding the *Holy Scriptures*, which they believe were given *by Inſpiration of God*, are to be preferred to *all other Writings* extant in the World, and do own them to be a *Secondary* or *Subordinate Rule of Faith and Practice*, but the *Light* or *Spirit of God* they Believe is the *Primary Rule*; becauſe the *Holy Scriptures* were given forth by, and do receive *all their Authority* from the *Holy Spirit*. That *Immediate Revelation* is not ceaſed, but a Meaſure or *Manifeſtation of the Spirit is given to every one to profit withall*. That, in *Worſhip*, Men and Women ought to *wait* in the *ſilence* of all Fleſh, to *Receive Immediately* from the Lord, before they *open their mouths*, either in *Prayer* to Almighty God, or in *Teſtimony* to the People. That, all *Superſtitions and Ceremonies of meer Human Inſtitution in Religion* ought to be laid aſide; all alſo in *Civil Society*, as the *Saluting* of one another, by *Putting off the Hat*, *Bowing*, *Curching*, and ſaying *You* inſtead of *Thou* to a ſingle Perſon, *&c.* That Men and Women ought to be *Plain* and *Grave* in their *Apparel*, *Sober* and *Juſt* in their whole *Converſation*, and *at a Word* in all their *Dealings*; not to *Swear*, or *Fight*, or *Bear* any *Carnal Weapons* for that End; but to *Love one another*, and *do good*, as much as in them lies, unto all Men. ☞ *This Account was ſent in by the* Quakers.

QUANGTUNG, or *Canton*, a great Province of *China*, the Capital City whereof is *Quangchen*, called *Jangchin* and *Canton* upon the *Ta*, frequented by the *Europeans*. The *Tartars* took it after a years Siege in 1650, by a Stratagem, laying it cruelly waſte. It has a Capacious and ſafe Haven with two Caſtles well fortified. It is encompaſſed with Hills, and four *German* miles in Circuit. The other Towns of the Province are *Xaocheu*, *Nanchiung*, *Haicheu*, *Chaocheu*, *Lincheu* and *Kiuncheu*, to which ſome have added *Amacau* or *Makou*. There are ſeventy three leſſer Towns depending upon the aforeſaid Cities. The Province is very fertil, and well Peopled.

QUANSI, Lat. *Quanſia*, a Province of *China*, between *Quangtung*, *Junnam*, *Quiechu* and *Chochinchine*. This Province is the laſt of that vaſt Dominion that hath been taken by the *Tartars*; the Capital City of it is *Queilin*, at the foot of the Mountains, and upon the River *Quei*: The others are called *Lieuchen*, *Kingyren*, *Pinglo*, *Gucheu*, *Cincheu*, *Fiecheu*, *Nanning*, *Taiping*, *Suming* and *Chingan*; the four laſt belong to the King of *Tunquin*, and the reſt have appertaining to them 78 meaner Towns.

QUARTODECIMANI, or *Paſchites*, a Name which was given in the Second Century to ſome among the Chriſtians, who would Celebrate the Feaſt of *Eaſter* on the fourteenth Day of the Moon, what Day or Week ſoever it happened, in imitation of the *Jews*; the Diſpute was at firſt only among the Catholicks, and made no breach of Charity; but in a Council held at *Rome* in 196. Pope *Victor* Excommunicated thoſe who celebrated *Eaſter* upon any other Day than *Sunday*. This Severity appeared too rigorous to *Irenæus* Biſhop of *Lyons*, and to ſome other Biſhops. Afterwards, in 325, the Diſpute about the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter* was entirely quaſhed in the Council of *Nice*, which ordered, 1. That the Feſtival of *Eaſter* ſhould not be Celebrated till after the *Vernal Equinox*. 2. That the *Vernal Equinox* ſhould be fix'd to the 21ſt of *March*. 3. That that *Sunday* always be pitch'd upon, which immediately followed the 14th Day of the Moon. 4. That if the 14th Day of the Moon happened to be upon a *Sunday*, it ſhould be deferr'd till the next *Sunday* following, that *Eaſter* might not be Celebrated by them on the ſame Day, as by the *Jews*. So that the full Moon, which regulates the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, either falls upon the 21ſt of *March*, or ſome days after; from whence it follows, that the New Moon immediately preceeding, is the *Paſchal* New Moon. For Example; If the 14th Day of the Moon is the 21ſt of *March*, the New *Eaſter* Moon is the 8th day of *March*; and the Month which this Moon makes, is the *Eaſter* Month. According to this Ordinance *Eaſter-Sunday* arrived incluſively between the 22d of *March* and the 25th of *April*. And, that the New Moon might be known in every Month, they found out the *Golden Number*, which they ſet down in the *Calendar* over-againſt the firſt day of every Lunar Month; but inſtead of the *Golden Number* they afterwards made uſe of the *Epact*, which *Lilius Giraldus*, an *Italian*, invented, and which F. *Clavius* put in practice. *Euſeb. Beda. Tertullian.*

QUEBEC, a Town of *New France* in *Canada* in Northern *America*. This Town, which becomes daily more and more flouriſhing, owes its original to a ſmall number of poor Cottages, and its Name to the Mountain whereon 'tis ſituated; for the *Barbarians* call the heights or elevations of the Earth *Quebec*. Theſe Cottages were diſcovered in 1508, by *Thomas Aubert*, a Native of *Diepe*, who brought ſome of the Salvage Inhabitants into *France*. In 1608, a great Colony of *French* being come to ſettle in *Canada*, preferr'd this place before all others upon the River of St. *Laurence*, and laid the Foundations of the Higher and Lower Town of *Quebec*: For one part of the Colony remain'd on the Banks of the River, and gave a beginning to the Lower Town; the reſt ſeated themſelves on the Hill, and changed the Cottages which were there, into good Dwelling-Houſes; but the diverſity of ſituation hinder'd not theſe two places to preſerve the name of *Quebec*. The Houſes of the Lower Town are but a few in number, and not ſo beautiful as thoſe of the Higher, being moſt of 'em inhabited by Ship-Carpenters and Seamen who live by fiſhing. Upon the Way which leads from the Lower to the Higher Town, is a fair Houſe built by M. *Talon* when he was Intendant of *Canada*. The higher Town is large and well Peopled, its Houſes fairly built, make very fine Streets, wherein are Shops furniſhed with all ſorts of Merchandiees that can be brought from *Europe*. This Town has been erected into a Biſhop's See by *Clement* X. in 1674, and the Cathedral is conſecrated to our Lady. The College is under the Conduct of the Jeſuits. There is alſo the Monaſtery of the *Urſulines*, and that of the Religious Hoſpitallers, who follow the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*. The *Recolets* have their Convent without the Walls of the Town upon a ſmall River called *St. Charles*. At one end of the Town is the Fort of St. *Lewis*, ſurrounded with Walls, and conſiſting of divers Angles bending in and jetting out, drawn according to the nature of the Ground, and well provided with Cannon. The Governor lives in the midſt of this Cittadel. *Deny*'s *Hiſtoire de l'Amerique*.

QUEDA, a Town of the *Indies*, in the Province of *Siam*, with a Port belonging to it; 'tis a Place famous for Traffick, and much frequented by the *Europeans*.

QUEDELINBURG, a Town of *Saxony* near *Halberſtadt*, wherein is a famous Abby of Women, they were formerly Sovereigns of the Town and Country, but the Elector of *Saxony* is now poſſeſſor of it. *Herman* of *Lorrain*, whom the Partiſans of Pope *Gregory* the VIIth. Elected King of the *Romans*, in oppoſition to the Emperor *Henry* IV, paſſed the Feaſt of *Eaſter* in 1085 at *Quedelinburg*, and held there a Council in preſence of the Legate of the Holy See. There was an *Anathema* thunder'd out againſt *Guibert* the Anti-Pope, and againſt the Emperor's Party, which were called *Henritian* Hereticks. *Henry*, Son to this ſame *Henry*, held another Aſſembly at *Quedelinburg* in 1103, when he had already revolted againſt his Father, and in this Aſſembly *Gebhard* Biſhop of *Conſtance* gave him Abſolution from the Pope for his Rebellion againſt his Father.

QUEENS-COUNTY, a large and good County in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh Countac Loighſaigh*, bounded by *Kildare* to the W. *Kilkenny* to the S. the *King*'s *County* to the E. The chief Town is *Queen*'s *Town*, or *Marieborough*, 16 miles from *Kildare* to the W. and 22 from *Kilkenny* to the N.

QUEICHEU, a large Province in a Mountainous part of *China*; there are ſaid to be 8 Great Towns in't, beſide 75 leſſer ones. *Martin Martini. Atl. Sinic.*

QUEICHEU, a Town of *China*, in the Province *Suchuen*, upon the River *Kiang*; 'tis the Capital of 12 other Great Towns.

QUEILLOA, Lat. *Quiloa*, *Kiloa*, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, between *Moſambique* and *Melinde*, on the Eaſtern Shoar of *Africa*. The principal City is ſeated like *Monbaza*, in an Iſland in a freſh and cool Air, and ſurrounded with Trees always green, and has a fruitful Country, which yields it plenty of Victuals. The Iſland ſtands at the mouth of *Coavo*, a vaſt River, which my Author erroneouſly ſaith, ſpringeth from the ſame Lake with the *Nile*. The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, of a white Complexion, the Women comely and rich in their Garb, the Houſes are large, built with Brick, Stone and Lime, and richly furniſhed; and have belonging to them Gardens and Orchards, well ſtored with delicious Fruits and Herbs. In former times this City was Miſtreſs of the Coaſt to *Cape de Corientes*, but their King truſting to his ſtrength, and beginning a War on the *Portugueſe* was beaten, and *Quiloa* taken; ever ſince which it is tributary to the Crown of *Portugal*, and pays yearly 1500 pieces of Gold. The *Portugueſe* built a Fort on the City Iſland, which is ſince demoliſhed by the order of the King of *Portugal*. *Povy*. The Inhabitants are *Moors*, ſmall of Stature, and of contemptible Courage. The Iſland has plenty of Rice, Millet, Cattle, Woods, Palm-Trees, Limons, Oranges and Sugar-Canes. The City ſtands on the Weſt ſide, and has many Houſes built of fine Marble, but the Streets (after the *Arabian* way) are very narrow.

QUERCY, a Province of *France*, between *Perigord*, *Rovergue*, *Auvergne*, *Languedoc* and *Limoſin*: Its Inhabitants are the *Cadurci* of *Cæſar*, who ſupplied twelve thouſand Men for the ſupport of the League of the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*. *Cahors* is the Capital City; the others are *Montauban*, *Moiſlac*, *Lauzerte*, *Gourdon*, *Guillaume*, *Martell*, *Figeac*, *Sovillac*, *Negrepeliſſa*, &c. The Inhabitants divide their Country into the Higher and Lower; they diſtinguiſh the Higher *Quercy*, by the name of *Cauſſe*, which is that of the Vallies which are along the *Lot*. Thoſe are called the Lower Towns which are about *Aveirou*. The Country is fruitful in Grain, White-Wine, Prunes, Cattle, *&c.* There are found alſo excellent Tulips, and of divers ſorts, which are not ſeen elſewhere. *Quercy* belongs to the great Government of *Guienne*, to the Parliament of *Tholouſe*, and to the generality of *Montauban*, which hath under it three Elections, *Cahors*, *Montauban* and *Figeac*: theſe three Towns are alſo Royal Seats, juſt as *Lauzerte*, *Figeac* and *Gourdon* are. The Counts of *Tholouſe* were alſo Counts of *Cahors* until the time of *Raimond the Old*, who was diſpoſſeſs'd of his Eſtate for making an Alliance with the *Albigenſes*. *William de Cardillac*, Biſhop of *Cahors*, who had followed *Simon de Montfort*, got to be Count of *Cahors*, for which he did homage to the King. *Quercy* was ſince united to the Crown in the Reign of *Philip the Bold*, as being the Inheritance of the Counts of *Tholouſe*. In 1306 King *Philip the Fair* tranſacted with *Raimond Pauchelli* Biſhop of *Cahors* for the right of Peerage, and granted him to take the Title of Count upon him. *Du Puy. St. Marthe.*

QUERNO (*Camillus*) was of *Monopolis* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; he acquired great facility in making of Verſes, and came about 1514 to *Rome* with a Poem of twenty thouſand Verſes, called *Alexiada*. Some young Gentlemen of that City profeſs'd a great deal of friendſhip to him, they treated him in the Country, and at a Feaſt crowned him Arch-Poet; ſo that he was not known afterwards but by this name. Pope *Leo* X. delighted in his company, and cauſed him to be ſerved with Meat from his own Table. *Querno* being an excellent Paraſite, humour'd him exactly. He was obliged to make a Diſtych extempore upon whatever ſubject was given him, tho' at that time he was extreamly troubled with the Gout; and accordingly he made this Verſe;

Archipoeta facit verſus pro mille poetis.

And as he heſitated to compoſe the ſecond, the Pope readily added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Querno haſting to repair his fault, cry'd,

Porrige, quod faciat mihi carmina docta, Falernum.

To which the Pope at the ſame inſtant reply'd;

Hoc vinum enervat, debilitatque pedes.

It was then an happy time for *Querno*; but after the taking of *Rome* he retired to *Naples*, where he ſuffered much during the Wars in 1528, and died there in the Hoſpital. He uſually ſaid, He had found a thouſand Wolves after he had loſt one Lyon. *Paul. Jov.*

QUESNE (*Abraham*) Marqueſs of *Queſne*, Admiral of the Naval Forces of *France*, was one of the greateſt Men of the laſt Age, and the moſt experienced Commander the King had at Sea, having been entirely devoted to this imploy from his very youth; and there are but few examples of ſuch long ſervice as his; for there have not been many General Officers that have ſpent ſixty years in actual Service, commencing with the imploy of a private Captain, and ſo advancing to the higheſt Command. He was born in *Normandy* in 1610, of a Noble Family. He was in 1637 at the attacking of the Iſles of S. *Margaret*, and in 1638, contributed much to the defeating of the Naval Power of *Spain* before *Gattari*. He received a Musket-ſhot in taking the Ships in the Port of S. *Ogne*. He was dangerouſly wounded in 1641 before *Tarragone*, and in 1642 before *Barcelona* at the time of the taking of *Perpignan*; as alſo in 1643, in the engagement had at *Cape Galles*, againſt the *Spaniſh* Forces the year following. He went to the Service of the *Swedes*, where his name was already known, becauſe of his Father. He was preſently made Rear Admiral of the Fleet, and afterwards Vice-Admiral. It was in this quality he ſerved the day of that famous Battle wherein the *Danes* were entirely defeated, and he was the ſecond that boarded and took their Admiral-ſhip called *the Patience*, where he made a furious onſet, and wherein the *Daniſh* Admiral was kill'd. He had made the King of *Denmark* himſelf Priſoner, had it not been, that that Prince having receiv'd a Splinter of a Cannon in his Eye, was obliged to quit the Ship the Eve of the Battle. He was recalled into *France* in 1647, and Commanded that and the following year, one of the Squadrons ſent on the Expedition of *Naples*. The Sea-affairs of *France* being much fallen from their former Luſtre, through the *minority* of the King, he fitted out divers Ships at his own Charge, being preſſed thereto by the Court; in order to relieve the Royal Army that blocked up *Bourdeaux*; and at the ſame time, to prevent the Inhabitants receiving any Succors by Sea, he met in the Road with an *Engliſh* Squadron who would have him lower his Top-Sail; upon which, having ſmartly engag'd, he was dangerouſly wounded, but came gloriouſly off, though ſomewhat unequally match'd. After which he was oblig'd to go and Careen his Ships at *Breſt*; from whence he Sail'd back to *Bourdeaux*, without ſtaying to have his Wounds perfectly Cured. The *Spaniſh* Fleet arrived in the River at the ſame time with him; but he entred in ſpight of them; which was the principal Cauſe of the Surrender of the Town. The Queen Regent, to teſtifie her Acknowledgements to him until he was re-imburſed, gave him the Caſtle and Iſle of *Indred* in *Bretany*, which were her Majeſty's Patrimony. But nothing contributed ſo much to his Glory, as the happy Succeſs of the laſt Wars of *Sicily*, where he beat the *Dutch* thrice, tho' at the diſadvantage of unequal numbers; in the laſt of which Engagements *De Ruyter* was killed. This Epigram, which has two Alluſions to *Ruyter*'s Name, was made on the Subject of their three Engagements.

Terrui *in Oceano jam ſolo nomine claſſes,*
Ter *nunc in Siculo territus ipſe* rui.

Si vera inverſum quondam dedit omnia nomen
Nunc Rui-ter *nomen verius omen habet.*

After that the Ships of *Tripoli*, which were our Enemies, had retired into the Port of *Chio*, as unto a ſafe *Aſylum*, under one of the principal Fortreſſes of the *Grand Signior*, where they were protected by the Captain *Baſha* at the Head of forty Gallies; the Sieur *du Queſne* went to attack them with a Squadron conſiſting of ſix Ships; and having kept them block'd up for a long time, obliged that Republick to conclude a very advantageous Peace for *France*. He afterwards forc'd *Algiers* and *Genoua* to implore the King's Clemency. Finally, *Aſia*, *Africa* and *Europe* have ſeen the Effects of his Valour. And an infinite number of Chriſtians to whom he hath in all his Expeditions given freely their Liberty without Ranſom, are uncontrollable Teſtimonies of the Grandeur of his Soul. The King of *France* honoured his Merit with a particular Eſteem; and though he hated the Proteſtants, yet he made him a Gift of the Land of *Bouchet*, which is one of the fineſt in the Kingdom, ſituate near *Eſtampes*, and erected it into a Marquiſate. And having deprived it of its firſt Name, gave it that of *Du Queſne*, to immortalize the memory of that great Man. 'Tis ſaid, that after the Ceſſation of the Edict of *Nants*, the King of *France* ſolliciting him to change his Religion, he generouſly anſwered, That having faithfully ſerved his Prince for the ſpace of ſixty years, he would not be unfaithful to his God in his old days. This Great Man died the ſecond of *February* in 1688, after having lived ſeventy eight years with an extraordinary health and vigor. He married *Gabriella de Berniere*, by whom he had four Sons, who have already given divers Proofs of their Merit. *Henry*, the eldeſt, continuing a ſtiff Proteſtant, retired with the King's conſent to *Swiſſerland*. The ſecond, *Abraham*, Captain of one of the King's Men-of-War, took and brought to *Thoulon*, in 1683, *Monleſarchio*, the *Spaniſh* Admiral. And in 1684, ſignaliz'd himſelf at *Genoua*. *Iſaac*, the third Son, has alſo ſome Command in the Fleet. And *Jacob*, the youngeſt, is ſtill at the Univerſity. *Memoirs du Temps.*

QUESNOY (*Francis*) ſurnamed the *Fleming*, an excellent Carver, was born at *Bruſſels*, in 1592. During his Apprenticeſhip under his Father, who was of the ſame Profeſſion, he wrought in Marble two little Angels, to be ſeen at the Porch of the *Jeſuits* Church in that City, and the Paſſion of our Saviour in Ivory; with which *Albert* VIth. Archduke of *Auſtria*, was ſo taken, that he gave him a Penſion, and perſuaded him to make a Journey into *Italy*, where he became quickly known by the Excellency of his Work. The Pope ordered him afterwards to make the Statue of St. *Andrew* in Marble, to place it in St. *Peter*'s Church, which he performed with ſo much Art, that the *Italians* confeſs'd *Michael Angelo* never did any thing ſo well proportioned and complete. But of all Pieces, *Silenus* a-ſleep, ſurrounded by Children, as *Virgil* deſcribes him in his Sixth *Eclogue*, was the moſt admir'd, and his Statue of *Cupid* in white Marble cutting it ſelf a Bow with a Knife; this the *Hollanders* paid 6000 Florins for, and preſented it to the Princeſs of *Orange*, who plac'd it in her Garden at the *Hague*. At his coming into *France*, according to the King's Commands, who promiſed him a good Penſion, beſides twelve hundred Crowns in Gold which he had ſent him, he fell ſick at *Leghorne*, in the Dutchy of *Tuſcany*, where he died. *Acad. Put. part.* 2.

QUESTOR, among the *Romans*, was a Perſon who had the Charge of the Publick Treaſury. The firſt Original of this Office may be referred to *Pub. Valerius Publicola*, Conſul, who having eſtabliſhed the Place of publick Treaſurer in the Temple of *Saturn*, ſettled there for the Security of it, two *Queſtors*, or Treaſurers taken from among the *Senators*, and would afterwards

wards have them created by the Suffrages of the People. But in proceſs of time, the People, willing to have a ſhare in this Office, created four, two for the City, to have Care of the publick Treaſury, and the other two to attend the Conſuls, when they went to the War; and enacted that Plebeians ſhould be received of this number. But the Revenue of the Republick increaſing by their great Conqueſts, the number of theſe Officers was increaſed to twenty. Theſe *Queſtors* were imployed to accompany the Conſuls, Prætors, and other Generals of the Army, when they went to War; having the Charge to receive and keep account of the Spoils of the Enemy; to take the Tribute of the Provinces, and to pay the Army. There were alſo others as well at *Rome* as in the Provinces who received the Forfeitures and Fines which they regiſtred, to give account thereof. The *Queſtors* had their Clerks or Comptrollers of the Treaſury, whom they choſe from among Perſons of undoubted Fidelity; wherefore thoſe who had been Conſuls held it an honour to be admitted thereto. There was moreover another ſort of *Queſtors*, who were ſent into the Provinces by order of the Senate, and who had power to judge of Criminal Cauſes. Their Authority was great, as being empowred to keep *Lictors*, and other marks of chief Magiſtrates in their particular Provinces. They had alſo ſometimes the Conduct of the Armies as well as the Conſuls and Prætors; but the *Queſtors* of the City had not ſo great a Power; for they had no *Lictors*, no Chair of State, nor other Marks of Authority, being themſelves liable to be called to account before the Prætor. Their Buſineſs was to receive Embaſſadors and Kings, Princes or foreign Lords, to make them Preſents, and perform all that was ordered by the Senate upon theſe Occaſions. This Office was annual, although it hath been prolonged to ſome for three years. *Alexis ab Alex.*

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS (*Francis*) a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, Knight of St. *James*, was born in the Country of *March* in *New-Caſtile*. He compoſed divers Treatiſes of Piety, and other pleaſant Pieces; as, *The Adventurer Buſcon. The Viſions of Hell Reformed. The Spaniſh Parnaſſus*, &c. He was Impriſon'd by order of Count *Olivarez*, whoſe Miniſtery he had lampooned in his Verſes. He was ſet at Liberty after the Diſgrace of this Favourite. He died very old, in 1647.

QUIANSI, and *Kianſi*, one of the moſt conſiderable Provinces of *China*. Its Cities are *Nauchang*, *Jaocheu*, *Quanſing*, *Nankang*, *Kieuchiang*, *Vncheu*, *Linkian*, *Kiegan*, *Xuicheu*, *Juencheu*, *Caucheu* and *Naugan*. Upon theſe Cities depend other leſs conſiderable Towns.

QUIBRICHE, a City in the Kingdom of *Barca*, in *Barbary*, upon the Coaſt of the Gulf of *Sidra*. It's alſo called *Berniche*, but anciently *Berenice*. The Caravan of *Morocco* furniſheth it ſelf with Water there, to paſs through the Country of *Barka*, and to go to *Alexandria*, in order to join the Caravan of *Tetuan*. *Duvall.*

QUIERAS, a City of *Piedmont*, upon the River *Tanare*. It's a ſtrong Place, ſituate upon a Hill. It was there that in 1631 a Peace was made between *France*, the Empire, *Spaniards*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Modena*. The Trouts of *Quieras* are famous.

QUIERS, or *Chieri*, a Town of *Piedmont*, very well fortified, by its ſituation. This Place is very famous for the Fuſtians made there, and for the Seed its Soil furniſhes the Dyers withal. The Count of *Harcourt*, in 1639, won a Battle there from the *Spaniards*.

QUIETERA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Southern part of *Æthiopia*, which makes part of the Kingdom of *Monomatapa*, towards *Zanguebar*.

QUIETISTS, the Followers of *Molinos*. Vid. *Molinos*.

QUILOA, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of the *Æthiopian* Sea, with a Capital City of the ſame Name, ſituate in a little Iſland called alſo *Quiloa*, very near the Continent, and guarded with a ſtrong Cittadel. The King of this Country, a *Mahometan*, and a great Enemy to the *Chriſtians*, kept always his Reſidence in this City; but in 1505, *Fr. Dalmaida* coming with the *Portugueſe* Fleet near this Iſland, ſent to find out the King; who feigning himſelf ſick, made preparation for Defence. Whereupon *Dalmaida* ſent 700 Soldiers to beſiege the Town, which they took; and the King having eſcaped by flight, they changed the Government thereof, and made it tributary to the King of *Portugal*. This City hath a Port much frequented. There is alſo a Town of the ſame Name on the other ſide of the Iſland, called *The ancient Quiloa*, diſtant from *Mozambick* 150 *French* Leagues. *Brand. Davity.*

QUINBOROUGH, or *Queenborough*, the Chief Town of the Iſland *Sheppey* in *Kent*, in *Scrag* Lath, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in Parliament. It's defended by a Royal College.

QUINDECEMVIRI, *Roman Magiſtrates*, who took care of the Books of the *Sibylls*, as formerly was done by the *Decemvirs* and *Duumvirs*; they Conſulted thoſe Oracles, when ordered by the Senate, and made their Report from them, adding alſo their own Opinion upon the Matter. It was their buſineſs alſo to execute all that was preſcribed by theſe Books of the *Sibylls*, and to cauſe the ſecular Plays to be Celebrated. This Name was given them, becauſe they were Fifteen in number. It's believed 'twas *Sylla* the *Dictator* that eſtabliſhed them, creating five Magiſtrates, whom he added to the College of *Decemvirs*. *Tit. Liv.*

QUINNONES (*Francis*) a *Spaniard*, Son of *Diego Fernandez de Quinnones*, firſt Count of *Luna*, was a *Franciſcan* Fryar. Pope *Clement* VIIth. who was Priſoner in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, and who knew the power *F. Quinnones* had over the mind of the Emperor, ſent him to negotiate a Peace, which he compaſs'd. This happy Succeſs procur'd him a Cardinal's Cap. He died at *Veruli* in 1540. This Cardinal had laboured to reduce the Breviary to three Pſalms for every one of the Canonical hours, and to three Leſſons for the Mattins, and he ordered it ſo, that the Pſalter might be repeated over every week. *Clement* VIIIth. and *Paul* IIId. approved of this Breviary, which was Printed at *Rome* in 1536.

QUINQUATRIA, certain Feaſts in *Rome*, which were Celebrated in honour of *Pallas*, being like to thoſe the *Athenians* called *Panathenea*'s. This Name was given them becauſe they laſted for the ſpace of five days. On the firſt day were offered Sacrifices. On the ſecond, third and fourth, were ſhewed the Combats of Gladiators. And on the fifth was made a Cavalcade through the City. They begun on the 18th. of *March*. Vide *Panathenea's*.

QUINSAY, an ancient City of *China*, the King's Reſidence, of which Authors ſpeak variouſly. Its Name imports as much as *The City of the Sun*. *Marcus Polus* makes it an hundred miles in circumference, and that it has twelve hundred and ſixty Stone Bridges belonging to it. Modern Authors do not ſo well agree as to the place of its ſituation. Some take it to be *Peking*, which a *Spaniſh* Author calls *The Metropolis of the World*. *Mendez*, *Pinto*, *Herrera*, *Maldonat* and *Trigaut*, ſay ſtrange things concerning it. That a Horſe-man can ſcarce paſs through it in a day. That 'tis thirty Leagues in circumference, ten long, and five broad; with four hundred and ſeventy Gates, and Walls whereon a dozen Horſes can run a-breaſt. Others will have the ancient *Quinſay* to be the Famous *Cambalu* now; and *Hornius* is of this Opinion. But *Martin Martini* thinks it is the *Kangcheu* of theſe times, called *Kingſu*, or *Kingſay*; which was the Royal City in 1300. It ſtands upon the River *Cieutang*. It's very hard to determine any thing in this matter, ſince among ſo many modern Travellers we have ſcarce any thing of *China*. And thoſe we have, for the moſt part, diſagree about it. The opinion of *Martin Martini* appears the moſt reaſonable of any. *Marc. Polo. Hornius. Martini Atl. Sinic.*

QUINTILIANS, Hereticks, Diſciples of *Montanus*. Their Name is taken from *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Propheteſs. They made the Euchariſt of Bread and Cheeſe, which made them have the Name of *Artotyrites*, and amongſt them the Women were Prieſts and Biſhops.

QUINTILIANUS (*Fabius*) an excellent Orator that lived at *Rome* in the time of *Veſpaſian* and *Domitian*. He was a *Spaniard*, and according to ſome Authors, a Native of *Calahorra*. *Galba* brought him to *Rome*, where he was a Profeſſor of Eloquence with applauſe. And 'tis ſaid alſo, That he was the firſt that was paid by the Publick for Teaching. He had a great ſhare in the Eſteem of *Domitian*, who committed to him the Care of Educating his Nephews. We have his *Inſtitutions of Rhetorick*, which deſerve the Name of a Complete Piece.

QUINTILIANUS, Father or Grandfather of him we have ſpoken of, compoſed thoſe hundred and forty five Declamations which we have, and which were firſt publiſhed by *Ugolin*, and ſince by *Peter Pithou*.

QUINTILIUS (*Marcus Aurelius*) was Brother to the Emperor *Claudius*, and ſucceeded him in 270. But his Severity rendring him odious, the Soldiers killed him ſeventeen days after his Inveſtiture in the Empire. Others add, That finding himſelf too weak to reſiſt *Aurelian*, he cauſed his Veins to be cut.

QUINTIN (*John*) of *Picardy*, a Tailor by Trade, lived in the beginning of the ſixteenth Century. He joined himſelf to one *Copin*, and they two made the chief of that infamous Doctrine of the *Libertines*. They publiſhed it in *Holland* and *Brabant*. But being taken at *Tournay*, they were puniſhed in 1530. *Vid. Libertines.*

QUINTIN MESIUS, or *Matſis*, a Painter, Born at *Antwerp*, or according to others, at *Lovain*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. It's ſaid he had a marvellous Inclination for *Painting* from his Youth, but that his Father bound him to a *Farrier*. Sometime after he fell paſſionately in love with a Maid, whom a *Painter* Courted. She aſſur'd him that ſhe had a greater Inclination for him than for the *Painter*; but added, That ſhe had a grand Averſion for the Trade of a *Farrier*. Whereupon he gave it over, and applied himſelf to *Painting*, with ſo much care and aſſiduity, that he rendred himſelf equal to the beſt Maſters that were in *Flanders*. His Maſter-piece was, a Deſcent from the Croſs: His Excellence lay in drawing *Portraicts*. Sir *Thomas Moor*, in his *Poems*, ſpeaks in his Praiſe,

Quintine, veteris novator artis
Magno non minor Artifex Apelle!

Mire compoſito potens colore
Vitam affingere mortuis figuris, &c.

He died in 1529, at *Antwerp*, where he was interred in the Church of the *Carthuſians*. An hundred years after *Cornelius Vander Geeſt* cauſed his Bones to be transferred to the foot of the Tower of the Church of *Nôtredame*, where is to be ſeen the Marble-ſtatue of this Painter, with this Epitaph, *Quintino Matſis, incomparabilis artis Pictori, admiratrix gratáque poſteritas anno poſt obitum ſeculari* 1629. And a little lower is written in Golden Letters upon a black Marble,

Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem:

QUINTUS CURTIUS, Surnamed *Rufus*, a *Roman* Gentleman, who writ the Hiſtory of *Alexander*. It's not well known what time he lived in. Some have imagined becauſe of the excellency of his Style, that he was before *Titus Livius*, and *Velleius Paterculus*, and was the ſame that *Cicero* ſpeaks of in one of his Epiſtles to *Quintus* his Brother. The moſt common Opinion is, that he lived in *Veſpaſian*'s time; though ſome think he was contemporary with *Trajan*; each wreſting to their ſence the paſſages in his Tenth Book; where he makes a Digreſſion upon the Felicity of his time. It's added, That having lived to a very great Age, 'tis probable he may be the ſame mentioned by *Suetonius*; under the Character of a great Rhetorician, in the Life of *Tiberius*. And *Tacitus*, as Prætor and Pro-conſul of *Africa*, under the ſame Emperor; ſince there was no more than thirty two years from the laſt year of *Tiberius*, to the firſt of *Veſpaſian*. That which *Pliny the Younger*, in *Lib.* 7. *Ep.* 7. *ad Suram*, ſays of an Apparition ſeen in *Africa* by one *Curtius Rufus*, can be underſtood of no other than him whom *Tacitus* mentions. It's counted ſtrange that this Author ſhould be unmention'd by *Quintilian*; but then we are to underſtand that *Quintilian* does not take notice of all the Authors that liv'd before him. The two firſt Books of this Author, with the end of the fifth, the beginning of the ſixth, and ſome few Pieces of the laſt, which is the tenth, have been loſt. *Chriſtoflus Bruno, Freinſhemius, Baderus*, and ſome others have made Supplements to it.

QUIR, a Country which makes part of the great *Terra Auſtralis*. It was diſcovered by *Ferdinand Quir*, a *Spaniard*, who gave it his Name. But we know but little of it, becauſe there is no Colony of *Europeans*.

QUIRIACUS, or *Kiriacus*, an *Hebrew*, who was before called *Judas*, and who did notable Service in finding out the Holy Croſs. The Empreſs *Helena*, being at *Jeruſalem*, and ſeeking for this Treaſure, this *Hebrew* preſented her with a *Memorial* which had been preſerved in his Family for 326 years, where was ſet down the place ſhe ſought for. The Empreſs made a ſearch there, and found out the Croſs. Having been baptized, ſhe gave him the Name of *Quiriacus*. And according to the opinion of *Beda*, he was afterwards made Biſhop, and ſuffered Martyrdom at *Jeruſalem*.

QUIRINALES, Feaſts which the *Romans* Celebrated on the 17th. of *February*, in honour of *Romulus*, ſurnamed *Quirinus*. The Feaſt of Fools was kept the ſame day by thoſe who had not celebrated the *Fornacalia* when the Grand *Curio* had put them in order, for they did not know of what *Curia* they were, and to which they belonged.

QUIRINUS was the Name by which *Romulus* was adored of the *Romans* after his death. This Name was given him becauſe he was the Founder of the *Romans*, according to the moſt received opinion, whom he himſelf in his life-time had called *Quirites*, after he had given part of his new City to the *Sabines*, who quitted the Town of *Cures* to come and dwell at *Rome*, as *Titus Livius* reports. It's writ, That one *Proculus*, who had been much beloved by *Romulus*, made Oath before the Senate, that this Prince appeared to him after his Death, and predicted to him the future Grandeur of the City of *Rome*, promiſing to be the Protector of it, and expreſly charging him, That he ſhould be adored there under the Name of *Quirinus*. He had his Temple upon the Mount, which from his Name was called *Quirinale*, and now *Monte Cavallo*, becauſe of the 2 Marble Horſes made by *Phidias* and *Praxiteles*, which are placed there. The Gate alſo of *Rome* towards this Mountain is called *Quirinale*. And the Feaſts which were celebrated yearly in honour of *Romulus* were alſo called *Quirinales*. *Juno* hath moreover been called *Quiritis*, and *Janus* beſides hath been ſurnamed *Quirinus*.

QUIRITES, a Name of the *Romans* allied with the People of the City of *Cures*, now called *Correſe*, in the Country of the *Sabines*. *Romulus* having made an Alliance with *Tatius*, King of the *Sabines*, gave the Right of Citizens to this People, and would have the *Romans* and *Sabines* be called by the common Name of *Quirites*.

QUISERRA, a King that reigned in *Perſia* before the Error of *Mahomet*, that is, before the year 600. He was ſurnamed *Arabi-Adel*, that is, *Juſt*. He begun a Palace in the Country, which he could not bring to Perfection by reaſon of the obſtinacy of a Lady who had an Houſe near it, and would not ſell it to him. This Royal Building, which was in truth very beautiful, was much admired by two Embaſſadors of a neighbouring Prince. But they were as much aſtoniſhed at the King's Complaiſance for the unreaſonable Wilfulneſs of this Lady, whoſe little Manſion had ſo ill an Effect upon his Palace. *Quiſerra*, who weighed the matter like a great Monarch, told them, That that little Houſe which he was not willing to deſtroy by his Authority evidenced his Moderation, a Vertue that ſeldom keeps company with great Power. Whereas the Palace would but ſet forth his Magnificence, which is a Vertue that drains Subjects to eſtabliſh a vain Reputation. *Boterus*.

QUITO, a Town and Province of *America*, in *Peru*. This Country hath had ſometime its particular Princes; afterwards it came under the Dominion of the King of *Peru*; and finally of the *Spaniards*, who have a Governour there at *Audienca de el Quito*. The Government of *Quito* is a conſiderable part of South *America*, and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*, bounded on the North with *Popian*, on the South with the reſt of *Peru*, and on the Weſt with the Pacifick Ocean. The *Andes* divide it into two parts. Beſides *Quito* it contains *Caneta*, *Quixos*, and the South and the Middle *Popian*, with ſome other Territories of ſmall Note. It's a fruitful, populous, and well-watered Province. The chief City, by the *Spaniards*, is called St. *Francis*; but often from the Province, *Quito* or *Quitu*. To the North and Weſt the Plain in which it ſtands is cloſed with high Mountains, which extend from Sea to Sea. The Site is but thirty minutes from the Line to the South. The Soil ſeems barren, yet yields Corn, Fruits and Cattle, plentifully. The Poſition is pleaſant, and the temperature of the Air like that of *Spain*. The natural Inhabitants are more civil and induſtrious than thoſe of the greater part of *Peru*. It ſtands on a dry, ſandy Foundation, and in the middle of the City is a Cleft in the Ground, over which are many Bridges. In our Author's time it was Inhabited by 500 *Spaniſh* Families, ſome *Portugals*, and ſome other *European* Nations. *Laet. pag.* 412.

QUIVIRA, a Country of North *America*, ſituate between *New-Mexico*, *Mount-Suala*, and *Florida*. Others have believed it to be to the North of *Calinfornia*, towards *Terra-Incognita*, near the Streight of *Jeſſo*. However this Country has good Graſs all-a-long the Sea-ſide. The Cows, which are numerous there, have a Bunch upon their Backs, like a Camel, and the Dogs are ſo big, that the Inhabitants make uſe of them as we do here of Horſes. It's ſaid, That a Troop of *Spaniſh* Soldiers under the Conduct of their Captain *Vaſquius Coronetus*, willing to try their Fortune, attempted to paſs through this Country, edged forwards with hopes to obtain a Booty which they ſhould find there. They found much Difficulty to paſs over the Sands and Deſarts, where they were much incommoded with a ſort of Hail as hard as Stones, and as big as a Gooſe's Egg. And at laſt, arriving at the Place, they went to ſee the King, called *Tatarappus*, and found an old Man all over naked, who had a Collar of Braſs for an Ornament about his Neck. Thus underſtanding how much they were miſtaken, when they boaſted of the Riches of this Country, they returned in all haſte to *Mexico*. *Baudr*.

QUIXOS, or *los Quixos*, a People of Southern *America*, in *Peru*. This Country was diſcovered in 1557, by the *Spaniards*, who have four Colonies there.

QUOD-VULT-DEUS, Biſhop of *Carthage* in the time that that City was taken by *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals*, in 439, who put him with moſt of his Clergy on board ſome Leaky-Ships, without any Proviſion at all. But God was their Pilot, and they happily arrived at *Naples*, where they were received as the glorious Confeſſors of *Jeſus Chriſt*. This Prelate is perhaps the ſame, who before he was elected Biſhop, entreated St. *Auguſtin* to write him a Treatiſe of *Hereſies*, which this Learned Doctor performed, and dedicated to him. *Baronius*.

R.

R: THIS Letter, whoſe pronunciation is ſomewhat rough and harſh, was called the *Dog's Letter*, for that in effect it ſeemed to imitate the ſnarling of thoſe Animals. 'Tis in this ſence that *Perſius* has ſaid, *Sat.* 1.

> *——Sonat hic de nare canina*
> *Littera——*

It's ſometimes changed into an S in the end of words, as *Arbos* for *Arbor*, *honos* for *honor*, and in Diminutives into L, as *Frater Fratrellus*, *Caper Capella*, &c.

RAAB or *Javarin*, a Town and Fortreſs in *Hungary*, at the Confluence of the *Raab* and *Danube*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragan to *Gran* or *Strigonium*. The *Germans* give it the name of *Raab*; the *French* call it *Javarin*; the *Hungarians Gewen*; the *Italians Giavarin*; and the *Latin* Authors *Jaurinum*, *Arabo* and *Narabo*. This Town was taken by the *Turks* in 1591, and regained by M. *de Vaubecourt*, a Frenchman, in 1606. *George Draſcovitz*, Biſhop of this City, held a Synod here in 1579, the Decrees of which have been publiſhed.

RAAB, or the *Rab*, Lat. *Arabo*, a River in *Hungary*, ariſing in the *Lower Stiria*, and running through *Lower Hungary*, and the County of *Javarin*, waters the Abby of St. *Gottard*, and the Town of *Kerment*; afterwards it divides it ſelf into two Branches, and forms the Iſle of *Raab*, which is ſeven miles in extent; after which it unites again, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Danube*. It was upon the Banks of this River, that the *French* under the Command of the Mareſchal the Duke of *Feüillade*, won a famous Victory over the *Turks* in 1664, between *Kerment* and the Abby of St. *Gottard*. *Baudr.*

RABANITES, a name by which the *Jews* are called, who follow the Doctrine of their Fathers or Anceſtors, which they call *Rabbanim*; and tis properly thoſe who ſucceeded the ancient Phariſees, all whoſe Traditions they moſt obſtinately adhere to, which diſtinguiſhes 'em from the Sect of the *Caraites*, ſo called becauſe they confine themſelves to the Scriptures. Theſe laſt, as F. *Simon* remarks, extreamly hate the other *Jews*, whom they look upon as Hereticks. *P. Simon.*

RABANUS (*Maurus Magnentius*) Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, one of the moſt illuſtrious Writers of the Ninth Century; he is called by ſome *Arabanus Maurus*. He was a Philoſopher, Poet, and Divine. He became Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Fuldes*, wherein he had been placed very young. He carried himſelf with ſo much Wiſdom and Precaution during the unhappy Diviſions between *Lewis the Debonnaire* and his Children, that he had the good Will of both, and was the Mediator of their Reconciliation: He writ a Letter to comfort *Lewis*, whom they had unjuſtly depoſed, and afterwards publiſhed a Treatiſe touching the reſpect due from Children to their Parents, and from Subjects to their Princes. Having procured a diſcharge from his Charge in order to apply himſelf the more freely to Contemplation, and to ſatisfie ſome of the Religious of his Monaſtery, he retired to Mount St. *Peter*, where he had built a Church, and gave himſelf up entirely to Spiritual Exerciſes, and the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures. *Lewis* King of *Germany* coming to *Rateſdorf*, a Priory depending upon *Fuldes*, ſent for *Rabanus*, and ſignify'd his deſire of having an Explanation of the *Canticles*, which were ſung at *Mattins*, which put him upon going about it forthwith, and ſent his Work to that Prince. He dedicated to him alſo about the ſame time, a Commentary upon the Prophet *Daniel:* He compoſed a Treatiſe of *the Viſion of God*, accompanied with a Diſcourſe concerning *the Purity of the Heart*; he wrote, beſides, a large Tract of *the Univerſe*, or of *the Nature of Things*, which he dedicated to *Haimo* Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*. *Lewis* the *German* having underſtood that he publiſhed this Treatiſe, deſir'd it of him, and *Rabanus* ſent him a Copy, accompanied with a Letter, ſhewing, that that Prince had Learned Readers by him, who ſhould ſometimes read the Books to him, which he judged fit to entertain his Mind. The Emperor *Lotharius* had alſo by him ſuch ſort of Officers as may eaſily be ſeen in an Epiſtle of *Rabanus*, which is at the beginning of his Homilies or Moral Diſcourſes upon the Epiſtles and Goſpels of the year, which he compoſed by order of this Prince. After the death of Archbiſhop *Orgar*, which happened in 847, the Chapter of *Mayence* choſe him for their Paſtor. They drew him then from his Retirements, and altho' he had had Diſtempers upon him, that had much weakened him, he was brought to King *Lewis*, who conſented to his Election. He was conſecrated in his Cathedral, in the preſence of that Prince, towards the end of *June*, and three Months after, he held a Council in the Abby of St. *Alban* of *Mayence* by *Lewis*'s order. The year following was aſſembled another by him, where was condemned the Opinion of *Goteſchalcus*, who maintain'd an Erroneous Doctrine upon the Subject of Predeſtination. He went himſelf through the Country to preach the Word of God, and to inſtruct the People. The Famine which deſolated the Territories of *Mayence* in eight hundred and fifty, gave him opportunity to manifeſt his Charity; for retiring into a Village of his Dioceſs called *Winſell*, he fed daily above three hundred poor People, beſides thoſe that uſually eat from his Table. Two years after he aſſembled a Council again at *Mayence*, by the command of *Lewis* the *German*, or King of *Germany*, where were the Abbots of the Eaſtern parts of *France*, of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. They decided Queſtions about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, but thoſe Decrees are not extant. Thoſe Commentaries upon the Scriptures were little more than bare Extracts of the Works of the Fathers, according to the Cuſtom of the Divines of his time. He died in 856. We have divers Editions of his Works, which *George Colvoner*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Doway*, has collected in ſix Volumes in 1627, Printed at *Cologne*. In the beginning is writ the Life of *Rabanus* by *Rodolphus* his Diſciple, and another by *Trithemius* in three Books. *Herman Maurianus. Lambert in Chron.*

RABASTEINS, a City of the Dioceſs of *Alby* in *Upper Languedoc* upon the River *Tarn*; it's called in Latin *Rapiſtaninum*, and hath three Turneps for its Arms. *Auger Galliard*, who in the laſt Age compoſed ſome Poems in the Vulgar Tongue, was born in this Town. *Baudrand.*

RABATH, *Ammon*, *Aman*, the City of Waters, ſeated on the River *Jabock*, whoſe Waters ſurrounded it. It was the Capital City of the *Ammonites*, and before that of a Race of Gyants called *Zamzoumims*, which the Children of *Lot* extirpated, *Gen.* 19. *Deut.* 2. *Og* the King of *Baſan* had taken this City before the *Iſraelites* entred *Canaan*. The *Ammonites* recovered the Poſſeſſion of it from them, and kept it till the time of *David*, when it was beſieged and taken by *Joab*, 2 *Sam.* 11. 12. *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt* took this City, and rebuilding it, called it *Philadelphia*.

RABBINS, the name of the *Jewiſh* Doctors, whom the *Hebrews* called *Rab*, *Rabbi*, and *Rabboni*. Some have obſerved, that *Rab* was a Title of Honour for thoſe who had been received to be Doctors in *Chaldæa*; that *Rabbi* was a Name proper to the *Iſraelites* of the *Holy-Land*, and that *Rabboni* was not given but to the Wiſe-men that were of the Houſe of *David*. All theſe names ſignified Maſter or Doctor. *Selden* ſays, That *Rabbi* was the Title of him who had been made Judge or Senator of the *Sanhedrin* in the *Holy-Land*, and that they gave *Rab* or *Rabb* to him who had been conſtituted in a Land of Captivity; but it is certain, that thoſe who were elected for Judges of the *Sanhedrin*, in its firſt Inſtitution, had neither the Title of *Rabbi* nor that of *Rab*. It began to be given (under *Rabbin Gamaliel* the Elder, under *Rabbin Simeon*, his Son, who died in the Deſtruction of the ſecond Temple, and under *Rabbin Jochanan* the Son of *Zacai*, who were all Preſidents of the *Sanhedrin*) to Men promoted to the Order of Judicature. Since that time they began to give this Title of *Rabbi*, to *Sadoc* and *Eleazer* the Sons of *Jacob*; and this Cuſtom took its Riſe from the Diſciples of *Rabbin Jochanan* the Son of *Zacai*, and continued in this manner; but the order that was commonly obſerv'd herein, was, that *Rabbi* is greater than *Rabb*, and *Rabban* greater than *Rabbi*; but he who was called ſimply by his name, without any Title, was greater than *Rabban*. They were to paſs through ſeveral Degrees before they could have the Title of *Rabbi*; the firſt Degree was of thoſe whom they called *Bachur*, that is, elected from the number of Diſciples; the ſecond of thoſe named *Chaber*, that is to ſay, the fellow of a *Rabbin*, to whom they gave the Title by the impoſition of Hands, and called this Ceremony *Semicah*. Afterwards, when they judged them capable to teach others, they qualify'd them with the Title of *Rabbi*. In their publick Aſſemblies the *Rabbins* were to ſit on high Chairs, the Fellows upon Benches, and the Diſciples upon the Ground, at the Feet of their Maſters. The *Rabbins* determined all matters in Religion, and were concerned alſo in Civil Affairs; they celebrated Marriages, and publiſhed Divorces; they Preached, if capacitated for it, and had the firſt Seats in the Synagogues; they chaſtiſed the Diſobedient, and had alſo power to excommunicate. *Leo de Modena. Cunæus de Rep. Hebr.* Lib. 1. C. 21.

RABBOTH. The *Jews* gave this name to certain Allegorical Commentaries upon the five Books of *Moſes*, of great Authority among them, and eſteemed very ancient; for they pretend they were compoſed about the 30th of Chriſt. They have a great many fabulous Stories concerning them. It's eaſie to prove theſe Books are not of that Antiquity the *Rabbins* would make them; And this *Morinus* has evidently ſhewed in the ſecond part of his Exercitations upon the *Bible*. When they cited theſe Books they diſtinguiſhed them by the firſt word of each Book of *Moſes*; for Example, they call *Geneſis Bereſcit Rabba*; *Exodus*, *Scemet Rabba*; *Numbers*, *Bamidbar Rabba*, and ſo the reſt; and they call them in the Plural

Number *Rabboth*; that is to ſay, *great Comments*. There are divers Editions of them in *Italy* as well as in the *Levant*. F. *Simon* affirms, He made uſe of an Edition of *Salonica*.

RABELAIS (*Francis*) Famous for his facetious and jocoſe Railleries, was born at *Chinon*, a City of *Tourain*, and lived in the Sixteenth Century; he took the Habit of a *Franciſcan* Friar in the Monaſtery of the *Cordeliers de Fountenay le Comte* in the *Lower Poictou*, where he render'd himſelf well skill'd in the Languages, and eſpecially in *Greek*, which may be underſtood by the Greek Epiſtles of *Budæus*, who praiſes him for his excellency in that Language. Afterwards ſome perſons of the firſt Quality, to whom his jocoſe Humour and Merriment were agreeable, made him quit his Cloiſter, and obtained leave for him from Pope *Clement* the VIIth. to paſs into the Order of St. *Benet*, in the Monaſtery of *Maizellais*, but afterwards he quitted his Religious Habit altogether, and went to Study Phyſick at *Montpelier*, where he took his Degree of Doctor, and publiſhed *Hippocrates*'s *Aphoriſms* in Latin. The Chancellor *du Prat* having by an Act of Parliament cauſed the Privileges of the College of Phyſicians to be aboliſhed at *Montpelier*, it's ſaid *Rabelais* manag'd ſo well as to get it revoked; and that 'tis for that reaſon, that thoſe who are admitted Doctors in that Univerſity, wear his Robe, which is had there in great veneration. He became afterwards known at *Paris*, where Cardinal *John du Bellay*, Biſhop of that City, choſe him for his Phyſician in ordinary, and brought him in that quality to *Rome*, where *Rabelais* could not forbear jeering Pope *Paul* III. to his Face. The ſame Cardinal procured him a Bull of Abſolution for his Apoſtacy. After his return he imploy'd him in moſt important Negotiations, and gave him a Prebendary in St. *Maur des Foſſes*, with the Parſonage of *Meudon*. It was about this time that *Rabelais* writ his *Pantagruell*, a Comical Satyr, but a little too Licentious. There are other Pieces of his of the ſame nature which are more ſerious. For beſides the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*, there are *French* and *Latin* Epiſtles which he writ in a fine ſtyle to Cardinal *de Chatillon*, to *Geffery d'Eſtiſſack* Biſhop of *Mallezais*, to *Andrew Tiraqueau*, and to other great Men. He publiſhed alſo his *Sciomachia*, or Rejoicings held at *Rome* for the birth of the Duke of *Orleans*. His *French* Letters manifeſt how fit he was for buſineſs, and that he had contracted friendſhip at *Rome*, with divers Cardinals and other Prelates. The Learned of St. *Martha* diſdained not to comment upon his Letters. But yet, tho' *Rabelais* was much diſcredited for his Manners, becauſe of the Railleries he made on Sacred and Religious things; it muſt be confeſs'd he was a Man of great Parts. He underſtood *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Dutch*, *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*: It was ſaid alſo, that he was well skill'd in *Arabick*, which he learnt at *Rome* of a Biſhop of *Caramith*; beſides all this, he was a Grammarian, Poet, Philoſopher, Phyſician, Lawyer and Aſtronomer; for we have an *Almanack* of his for the year 1553, calculated for *Lyons*, and printed in that City. He died about 1553, the 70th of his age.

C. RABIRIUS, a Latin Poet that liv'd in *Virgil*'s time, and writ a Poem concerning the Battle of *Actium*, between *Auguſtus* and *M. Antony*. *Ovid. l. 4. Eleg. ult.*

RABSACES or RABSHAKEH, *Sennacherib* the King of *Aſſyria*'s General, and his Incendiary, who being come according to his Maſter's Command, to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, in the time of King *Hezekias*, and having blaſphemed againſt God, and deſpiſed *Hezekias*'s Forces (who relyed upon the Divine Aſſiſtance) was according to the Prophecy of *Iſaiah*, entirely defeated; for the Angel of the Lord deſtroy'd in one Night 185000 of his Soldiers.

RABUTIN, a Family which takes its name from a Caſtle ſo called in *Charolois*, from which the Count de *Buſſy Rabutin* Author of the *French* Memoirs is deſcended. It's the nobleſt and moſt ancient of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*.

Cape RACE, the moſt Southern Cape of *New-foundland* in *North America*, in the Lat. of 46. 25.

RACHEL, *Jacob*'s Wife. See *Gen.* 29. 30, 35.

RACHINGE, a *French* Prince who lived in the Sixth Century; he render'd himſelf odious by his Cruelties. A young Gentleman who was in his Service, having married a Lady of his Houſe without acquainting him therewith, this Prince is ſaid, when he came to know of their marriage, to have cauſed them to be ſhut up both alive in a thick Wooden Trunk, which he ordered to be made on purpoſe, and ſo buried them in a Ditch. This was the laſt act of his Cruelties, for having conſpired ſome time after, againſt *Childebert* I. he was taken by that King's Guards and cut to pieces, and by *Childebert*'s Command, caſt to the Dogs. *Guil. Paradin.*

RACHIS, Duke of *Friuli*, Son of *Remmon*, was in 744 choſen King of the *Lombards* inſtead of *Aldebrand Luitprand*'s Nephew. He made a League with the Holy See for twenty years; but not ſticking to violate his Oath, he beſieged *Perugia* in 750. Pope *Zachary* put himſelf at the Head of his Clergy, and went to ſpeak with this Prince, who not only rais'd the Siege, but left his Crown to his Brother *Aiſtulphus*, and confin'd himſelf to a Monaſtery, to do Penance there for what he had done. *Paul. Diacon.*

RADAGAISUS, a *Scythian* by Nation, King of the *Goths*. In 405 he paſs'd into *Italy* with an Army of two hundred thouſand *Goths*, who ruin'd all the Towns they met with in their way, and exerciſed unſpeakable cruelties upon the People. The Forces of the Emperor *Honorius* were too weak to oppoſe this Torrent, ſo that he was obliged to make uſe of the Troops of the other *Goths* and *Huns*, under the Conduct of *Haldin* and *Sarus*; but before they came to engage, the Army of *Radagaiſus* was ſtruck with ſuch a panick fear, that that Prince, who vaunted he would ſhed all the *Romans* Blood, fled himſelf ſhamefully, and in his flight met with death inſtead of the Victory he promiſed. All his Soldiers were defeated, and ſuch a vaſt number of them were made Priſoners, that they were ſold like droves of Cattle, at a very low price. *Proſper & Marcellin. St. Auguſtin.*

RADEGONDA, Queen of *France*, was a Princeſs of great Beauty, but of greater Vertue; ſhe was Daughter to *Bertaire* or *Berthier* King of *Thuringia*, from whence King *Clotharius* the firſt brought her after the firſt Battle he fought with *Childebert*. Six years after ſhe married, ſhe became a Nun, and fixed her reſidence at *Poictiers*, where ſhe built the Abby of the *Holy Croſs*, and there died on the thirteenth of *Auguſt*, in the year 587.

RADERUS (*Matthew*) a Jeſuit, was of *Inichinghen* in *Tirol*, where he was born in 1561, and died the 22d of *December*, in 1634, the 74th of his Age. He publiſhed in 1615 *The Chronicle of* Alexandria; his other Pieces are, *The Hiſtory of* Peter *of* Sicily, with the Latin Verſion and Notes of the ſame nature; *The Acts of the Eighth General Council*; *The Works of St.* John Climachus; *Viridarium Sanctorum*, *Par.* 3. *Bavaria Sancta*; *Bavaria Pia*; *Martial* with Notes; *Quintus Curtius* with the Arguments, Comments and Supplements. *Aula Sancta Theodoſii Junioris*; *Auctarium ad lib.* 5. *Nicholai Trigautii*, &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ.*

RADNOR, Lat. *Radnoria*, the chief Town of *Radnorſhire* in *South Wales*, ſtands in a pleaſant Valley betwixt two Hills on the North ſide of the River *Somergil*. Upon one of thoſe are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle, demoliſh'd by the notorious Rebel *Owen Glendower*, from whence a Wall was drawn along the Weſt-ſide of the Town, the Ruins whereof appear in many places. It gives Title to an Engliſh Earl, the firſt of which was *John* Lord *Robarts*, Son of *Richard* Lord *Robarts* Baron of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, who for his Eminent Qualifications was frequently called to ſeveral of the higheſt Imployments in the State. At the Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, he was made Lord Privy-Seal, in which Office he continu'd many years. He was alſo made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and during his abſence the Office of Privy-Seal was executed by Commiſſioners. For his great Knowledge in Parliamentary Affairs, he was often by Commiſſion Conſtituted Speaker of the Houſe of Lords; and for ſeveral years before his death was Lord Preſident of the Privy-Council. All which, and ſeveral other High Truſts he diſcharged with great Ability, Integrity and Courage. He Married the Lady *Lucy Rich*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had ſeveral Sons; his Eldeſt, Lord Viſcount *Bodmyn*, died before him at his Return from his Embaſſie in *Denmark*, ſo that he was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Charles Bodville* preſent Earl of *Radnor*, Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Cornwall*. The Juriſdiction of this Town reacheth ten or twelve Miles in compaſs, is govern'd by a Bailiff and 25 Burgeſſes, keepeth Courts of Plea for all actions. From *London* 119 Miles.

RADNOR-SHIRE, Lat. *Radnoria*, is an Inland County of *South-Wales*, ſo called from *Radnor*, the chief Place thereof; is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*, bounded on the N. by *Monmouth*, on the E. by *Shropſhire* and *Herefordſhire*, on the S. by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Clarwen* and *Wye*; the Weſtern point falls upon *Cardiganſhire*. Its form is triangular, the ſides almoſt equal, the whole circumference being about 90 miles. It is divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are 52 Pariſhes and 5 Market-Towns, anciently Inhabited by the *Silures*, and being now in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*. Here the Air is ſharp and cold, as *Wales* generally is by reaſon of the Snows that lie upon the Hills. The Soil in ſome places poor, in others pretty fruitful, as in the E. and S. parts. Of the Market-Towns, *Radnor* only is privileged to ſend a Member to Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire. This County prov'd fatal to *Vortigern* the laſt Monarch of the *Britiſh* Blood by Lightning, and to *Llewellen* the laſt Prince of the *Britiſh* Race in 1282, found hid in the vaſt Mountains of this County, and ſlain by one *Adam Fracton*; his Head being crowned with Ivy was ſet upon the Tower of *London*, in whom the *Britiſh* Race of Princes ended.

RAGIMBERT King of *Italy*, obtained that Kingdom after he had defeated *Aſprand* and *Rothairus*. He had divers Wars during his Reign, and then it was that *Giſulphus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had ſucceeded *Grimald* entred into *Campania di Romana*, with a puiſſant Army, where he committed great diſorders, and came as far as *Horta* without any oppoſition. Pope *John* went to meet him with divers Prieſts, and made him great Preſents in order to oblige him to return, and releaſe thoſe whom he had made Priſoners. *Sigon. Faſti Conſular.*

RAGIMBERT Duke of *Turin*, uſurp'd the Crown of *Lombardy* from *Luitberd*, who was but a Child. This happen'd in 701; and three months after, *Aripert* diſpoſſeſs'd him.

RAGOTSKI (*Sigiſmund*) was elected Prince of *Tranſilvania* in 1606, after the death of *Boskai*; but preferring Repoſe to Honour, he refuſed this offer; and ſeeing himſelf conſtrain'd to accept of it, he did it with ſo much reluctancy, that it was no better to him than an honourable Servitude. He poſſeſs'd this Principality peaceably, and was equally belov'd of *Matthias* King of *Hungary*, and *Achmet* Emperor of the *Turks*; but however, that affected him not, and ſo he yielded up his Right to *Gabriel Bathori* in 1608. *J. Lætus.*

RAGUENEAU, a ſworn Scrivener of *Paris*, hath been known in this Age by a Treatiſe he wrote of *Falſe Inſcriptions*, and of the *Knowing of Writings and Seals*: He taught alſo in that Piece, the way to efface a Writing, and to renew thoſe which had been worn out by Time. Therein alſo is ſet forth the Forgeries uſed in the Counterfeiting of Writings; but as *Ragueneau* made uſe himſelf of that Secret, he was ſeiz'd in 1682, and condemned to Perpetual Impriſonment; his Book was alſo prohibited, as being pernicious for thoſe who would make ill uſe of it.

RAGUSA, a City and Republick in *Dalmatia* upon the Gulf of *Venice*, and an Archbiſhop's See. Some Authors believe it to be the ſame with the ancient *Epidaurus*; but others will have the Ruins of that City to be on the other ſide, in a place called *Raguſi Vecchio*; however it be, this City, which the *Sclavonians* call *Dubronich*, is very well built: Its ſituation is upon a Rock, ſo high on one ſide and craggy, that 'tis a Covert to it; and on the other ſide it ſtretcheth it ſelf along a little Tongue of Land, where 'tis waſhed by the Sea. Near the Town is the Fort of St. *Lawrence*, and a Port: It's inhabited by many Merchants, and the beſt peopled place in *Dalmatia*. The Government of it is almoſt like unto that of the Republick of *Venice*. It's true, that the fear of loſing their imaginary Liberty is ſo great, that it obliges them to change their Duke or Governour every Month, and to continue their Officers in their Poſts but for ſix Weeks: wherefore Gentlemen cannot wear a Sword, nor lie abroad, without informing the Senate therewith; and in the Night-time, Strangers, and eſpecially *Turks*, are lock'd up in their Lodgings by them. Moreover, the Gates of the City are never open but for three or four hours by Day in Summer-time, and not above an hour and an half in Winter. The *Raguſians* pay Tribute to the *Turks*, whom they fear; to the *Venetians*, whom they hate; to the Pope, Emperor and King of *Spain*, upon ſome valuable Conſideration. *Raguſia*, or the Country of *Raguſa*, is but inconſiderable, comprehending no more than the Town of that name, *Stagno*, and two or three Villages. This City is very much ſubject to Earthquakes, and had terrible ſhocks in 1634 and 1667. The Senate of *Raguſa* is compoſed of ſixty Senators, whereof forty at leaſt muſt meet together when they aſſemble for Judgment. Civil Matters, at the commencement of the Suit, are brought before ſix of the Senate, from whom there is an Appeal to the College of thirty. who are no Senators; and if the Decrees be for Sums exceeding five hundred Crowns, the Appeals are finally determined by the Senate. Their Judicial Proceedings are in Latin, but they plead in Italian, or the Language of the Country. Criminal Cauſes are judged by an Officer, from whom there is an Appeal to a Juriſdiction compoſed of ſix Senators; and if the Sentence be confirmed there, the Cauſe is at an end, but if otherwiſe, the Senate takes cognizance thereof, and judges it. As to the Affairs Politick of leſſer importance, the Governour with ſix of the Senate decides them, and theſe ſix Senators are in that Office a year. *Monconis.*

RAIMOND the Firſt, Count of *Tripoli*, was before Count of St. *Giles*. He was Brother to *Raimond* the firſt Count of *Tholouſe*, and Brother by the Mother's ſide to Count *Hugh the Great*, of *Luſignan*. He bought the County of *Tholouſe* of his Nephew *Hugh Haimond*; afterwards joining himſelf with other Princes, he raiſed an Army for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, whither he went, and carried with him his Wife and Children: The Pope's Legate accompanied him. He preſently took the *Holy City*, and afterwards *Tortoiſe*, *Biblis*, and divers other Towns, and cauſed a new Caſtle to be built near the City of *Tripoli*, which he called the *Pilgrims Mount*, and laid Siege to *Tripoli*, where was the Mahometan King. *Hugh the Great*, Count of *Luſignan*, brought an Army out of *France* to relieve him, with much Proviſion alſo. He died at that Siege, and the Counteſs with her Children was in the Town of *Tortoiſe*.

RAIMOND the Second, Count of *Tripoli*, was the Son of *Ponce* and *Cecilia*, and ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Tripoli*: He married *Hodierna* Daughter of *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem*. He was the Son of a Siſter of *Foulques* King of *Jeruſalem*; and his Wife was Siſter to Queen *Melizena* Wife of *Foulques*, and of *Alix*, Princes of *Antioch*. When his Father was kill'd, he was but eighteen years of age; and as young as he was, before his Father was buried, he, with his Army, fought the *Saracens* in Mount *Libanus*, and made a great ſlaughter of them: Nevertheleſs, ſome years after, he was kill'd by two Aſſaſſines of the *Saracens* who had conceal'd themſelves at the Gate of the City.

RAIMOND the Third, Count of *Tripoli*, Son to Count *Raimond*, ſucceded in the Earldom of *Tripoli*. He married *Exitima* Widow of *Walter* Prince of *Galilee*; he was the cauſe of the ruine of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, by betraying King *Guy* of *Luſignan*, and all the Chriſtian Army, to the *Turks*; he was alſo about to ſurrender his Earldom to King *Saladine*; but the day after that Deliberation he was found dead, and alſo circumciſed. He left no Heirs behind him. *Hiſt. de Royaume de Cypre.*

RAIMOND the Sixth, called *the Old*, was Count and Marqueſs of *Tholouſe*. This Prince took the part of the *Albigenſes*, and was excommunicated, after he had ſuſtained with incredible hardſhip the toils of a tedious War. He was deprived of his Earldom of *Tholouſe* in 1215, by the Council of *Lateran*, who gave the Inveſtiture thereof to *Simon* Count of *Montfort*, which gave occaſion of new, tedious and troubleſom Affairs. *Raimond* died in 1222.

RAIMOND, Prince of *Antioch*, Brother to *William* laſt Count of *Poictiers*, obtain'd the Principality of *Antioch* by the means of his Wife *Conſtance*, Daughter to *Raimond* II. and was kill'd in a Battle againſt *Nuradin* King of the *Saracens*.

RAIMOND (*Roger*) Count of *Foix*: He aſſiſted the *Albigenſes*, and put himſelf at the head of his own Troops, in oppoſition to thoſe of the *Croſs*; but after the Battle of *Muret* he reconciled himſelf to the Church of *Rome*, and died in 1222.

RAINAUD (*Theophilus*) a Jeſuit: No Author in this Age hath writ more than he, nor treated of more different Subjects: He publiſhed ſeparately the greateſt part of his Writings; but as there remained yet ſome others which he had not expoſed to the World, he attempted, towards the end of his Life, to get them all printed together; but being prevented by ſickneſs, whereof he died, he left it to the management of a Father of his Order, who compleated that Edition, which was printed at *Lyons* in Nineteen Volumes, in 1667: The Style is obſcure, affected, and full of Digreſſions.

RAINAUD (*Walter*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of *England*, was a Perſon of Merit and Learning in the Fourteenth Century. He was firſt Lord Treaſurer under King *Edward* II. and then preferr'd to the See of *Worceſter*; ſome time after made Lord Chancellor, and laſt of all Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He held Three Councils, the firſt at *London*, the ſecond at *Oxford*, and the third at *Lambeth*, as *Pitts* will have it; but ſome of the beſt Authors ſay, this Council of *Lambeth* was held under *Peccham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1280. His Works are, *Conſtitutiones Provinciales*, where he treats *De Scrutinio in Ordine faciendo*, *De Clericis Peregrinis*, *De Temporibus Ordinandorum*, *De Sacra Unctione*, *De Sacramentis Iterandis*, *De Officio Archdiaconi*, *De Celebratione Miſſarum*, *De Sponſalibus*, *De Pœnitentiis & Remiſſionibus*. He died in 1327, in the beginning of the Reign of *Edward* III. *Pitſæus de Illuſt. Angl. Script. Goodwin de Præſul. Angl.*

RAIS, or *Reis*, a Name which the *Turks* give to the Captains of their Gallies: 'Tis an *Arabick* word which ſignifies *Commander* or *Chief*. The greateſt part of theſe *Rai's* are Renegado *Italians*, or their Children brought up near the *Arſenal*. They ſpeak a corrupted *Italian*, which they call *Frank*, to make them be underſtood by their Slaves, who are better treated than thoſe in the Gallies of *Venice*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

RAITHE, a Deſart near to *Mount Sinai*, in *Arabia Petræa*; or, according to others, in *Egypt*. It was inhabited by certain ſolitary Religious, or Hermits, in the third Century. The *Greeks* ſay that S. *Moſes* retired thither towards 230, and that after he had lived there ſome ninety years, he ſuffered Martyrdom in the time of the Emperor *Diocleſian*.

RAMADAN, or *Ramazan*, the Ninth Month in the Year of the *Turks*. Their Year is compoſed only of twelve Lunar Months, wherefore this Month *Ramadan* anſwers ſucceſſively to all the Months of our Year. *Ramaz*, which is pronounced as *Ramadz*, ſignifies *Violent Heat*. And this Month was ſo called, becauſe that at the time when new Names were given to the Months of the ancient *Arabians*, the Ninth happen'd to be in the Heat of Summer. During this Month the *Mahometans* are forbid to eat, drink, and lie with their Wives, from Break of day till Sun-ſetting; but when the Sun is ſet, and that the *Iman* has cauſed the Lamps to be lighted which are placed on the top of the *Minarets* or *Towers* of their *Moſques*, they are permitted to eat. Then they make good Chear, and ſpend the beſt part of the Night in Feaſting. They do moſt of their buſineſs by night, and ſleep all the day. So that their Faſting is properly nothing elſe but the change of Day into Night. They call this Month Holy and Sacred; and believe that as long as it laſts, the Gates of Paradiſe are open, and thoſe of Hell ſhut. 'Tis an impardonable Crime to drink Wine in this Time.

RAMESES, a King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Sothis*, began to reign in the Year 1097, after the Deluge, 1292 before the Birth of Chriſt. He cauſed an Obeliſk to be made that was one of the moſt magnificent and noble that was ever ſeen, which he ſet up in the Temple of the Sun, in the City of *Thebes*, where it remained till the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, who cauſed it to be tranſported to *Alexandria* in 334, in order to be brought from thence to *Conſtantinople*: but dying before this Deſign was executed, the Emperor *Conſtantius* had it tranſported from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, in 352, and ſet it up in the grand

Cirque. It was an hundred and thirty two Foot high, and on the top of it was ſet a Golden Ball, which happening to be broken by a Thunder-bolt, *Conſtantius* placed in the room of it a Figure made of gilded Metal, which repreſented a Flame of Fire. When the *Goths* ſack'd the City of *Rome*, in 409, they overthrew this Obelisk, which remained buried in the Sand till *Sixtus* V. cauſed it to be digged up; and finding it broken in three pieces, he got them jointed together, and ſet up in the Square of St. *John* of *Lateran*. Upon the four ſides of this wonderful Piece might be ſeen a great number of Figures and Hieroglyphick Characters, which repreſented Moral and Political Laws, Vertues, the great Actions of illuſtrious Men, the Parts of the World, and divers other Secrets of Nature. This way of Writing was peculiar to the *Egyptians*, who, for example, repreſented *Vigilance* by the Eye, *Imprudence* by the Mouth, *Unſtability of Riches* by a Peacock's Tail, *Prudence* by a Serpent, *Promptitude* by a Sparrow-Hawk, *Empire* by a Man ſtanding upright with his right Arm lifted up; and thus all things Natural or Moral, as may be ſeen in the Explication which Father *Kircher* has made of this Obelisk. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

RAMINI, a falſe Prophet, honoured by the *Zaffe-ramini*, a People of *Madagaſcar*. He was, ſay they, ſent from God to the ſhore of the *Red-Sea*, near the City of *Meccha*; from whence he went to ſee for *Mahomet*, who gave him great Reception. But the Followers of *Mahomet*, ſeeing that *Ramini* would not eat the Fleſh of any Beaſt whereof he himſelf had not cut the Throat, contrived to be revenged of him for that contempt he ſhewed of their Prophet: Which *Mahomet* prevented, granting him liberty to cut the Throat of any Animal he had a mind to eat of, and giving him alſo one of his Daughters, nam'd *Rafatema*, to Wife. *Ramini* went from thence with his Wife towards the Eaſt, where he became Prince of the Country of *Mangararo*, and had a Son named *Rabouroud*, the Father of *Rabadzi* and *Racoube*, who taking a Sea-voyage, came aſhore in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, where they ſetled, and became the chief of *Zaffe-ramini*.

RAMIREZ, the firſt of that Name, King of *Leon*, ſucceeded *Alphonſus* II. ſirnamed *The Chaſte*, in 825. He was the Son of *Veramond* I. and reigned for twenty ſix years very glorioully, eſpecially after the Battle he gain'd over the *Moors*, wherein he killed ſixty thouſand of thoſe Barbarians. He died in 850. *Ramirez* II Son of *Ordonno* II. ſhut up his Brother *Alphonſus* IV. in a Monaſtery, and ſetled himſelf in the Throne. He defeated, in 939, four thouſand *Saracens*, and ten years after defeated them again at *Talavera*. But he enjoyed not that Advantage long, dying ſoon after. *Ramirez* III. the Son of *Sancho* I. ſucceeded him towards the year 967. He was then very young, but ſo cruel, paſſionate and debauched, that in 980 he was deprived of his Crown, which was ſet upon the Head of his Couſin *Veramond* II. But he diſputed it with him for two years, that is, till 982, which was that of his death. *Mariana*, *Turquet*, &c. *Hiſt. Hiſp.*

RAMNENSES, or *Ramnes*, the Name of the third part of the Inhabitants of *Rome*, when they were divided by *Romulus* into three Orders or Tribes, to wit into *Ramnenſians*, *Tatians*, and *Lucerians*. Vid. *Luceres*.

RAMSEY is the Sirname of the Earl of *Dalhuſie*, in the County of *Lothian* in *Scotland*; he is the chief of the Name, of which there have been very great Men, eſpecially for Valour.

RAMSEY, Lat. *Limnus*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Iriſh* Sea, call'd by the *Welſh*, *Lymen*. It lies upon the Coaſt of *South-Wales*, three miles from *St. David*'s. Alſo a Market-Town in *Huntingdonſhire* in *Hurſtington* Hundred, towards *Cambridgeſhire*, near a Meer of it's own Name, and another call'd *Whittleſey*, each affording plenty of Fiſh and Fowl together, with Rivers watering them. It ſtands amongſt the rich Grounds of the Fens, and had heretofore an Abbey of vaſt Wealth to boaſt of, till its Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. It's diſtant from *London* fifty five miles.

RAMSEY (*John*) being a Page to King *James* I. and attending him to the Houſe of Earl *Gowry*, at *Perth* in *Scotland*, the 5th. of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1600, fortun'd to be the happy Reſcuer of His Majeſty from that barbarous Murther which the ſame Earl, and his Brother *Alexander*, then one of the King's Bed-chamber, had treacherouſly conſpired to act upon him. For which faithful Service he was advanced to the Title of Viſcount *Hadington*; and for an augmentation of Honour, had an Arm holding a naked Sword, with a Crown in the midſt thereof, with a Heart at the Point, given him to impale with his own Arms, and this Motto, *Hæc Dextra Vindex Principis & Patriæ*. And in 18 *Jac.* created Baron of *Kingſton upon Thames*, and Earl of *Holderneſs*, with this ſpecial addition of Honour, That upon the 5th. of *Auguſt* annually, which was a Day appointed to be kept holy, in giving Thanks to God for that King's Preſervation; That he and his Heirs-male for ever ſhould bear the Sword of State before the King, in remembrance of his happy Deliverance. He married twice; firſt *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *James* and *Charles*, and one Daughter named *Elizabeth*; and ſurviving her, took to Wife *Martha* the Daughter of Sir *William Cokain*, Knight, Alderman of *London*. She ſurviving him, became the Wife of *Montague* Lord *Willoughby*, at that time Son and Heir to the Earl of *Lindſey*. *Dugdale's Baronage*.

RAMSEY (*Mary*) ſecond Wife of Sir *Thomas Ramſey*, who was Sheriff of *London* in 1567, and afterwards, in 1577, Lord-Mayor of the ſame. She was eldeſt Daughter of *William Dale* of *Briſtol*, Merchant, and married to the aboveſaid Sir *Thomas Ramſey* in 1584. After whoſe deceaſe, ſhe having no Iſſue of her own, and being withal very piouſly enclined, left ſeveral large Legacies to charitable Uſes, to continue for ever; which are as follow: 1. A yearly Maintenance to two Fellows and four Scholars of *Peter houſe* in *Cambridge*, of 40 *l. per an.* with three conſiderable Livings to any of the ſaid Scholars that ſhall be thought fit to ſupply them. 2. Another of 40 *l. per an.* for maintenance of ſix Scholars at *Oxford*, and ſix at *Cambridge*. 3 A Reward for two Sermons to be preached in *Chriſt's-Church* yearly. 4. A Salary to a Writing-Maſter to teach poor Children *gratis* in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. 5. A free Grammar-School at *Halſted* in *Eſſex* for the poorer Sort. 6. A bountiful Allowance for the Poor of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. 7. A large Gift for the Cure of wounded Soldiers. 8. Another for ten poor maimed Soldiers, and ten poor Widows, of 40 *l. per an.* beſides Apparel. 9. A bountiful Gift of 30 *l. per an.* to releaſe poor Debtors out of Priſon. 10. Another of 10 *l. per an.* to relieve Poor Debtors in Priſon. 11. A large Gift towards the Marriage of poor Maids. 12. Another towards the relief of the Poor of four ſeveral Pariſhes; with other pious and charitable Gifts, to be paid by the Governors of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, *viz.* the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, Overſeers of all theſe her pious Diſtributions. She died in *November*, 1596, and was buried at the South-eaſt Corner of the Chancel of *Chriſt's Church*, *London*, where the Overſeers of her ſaid Will erected a curious Monument to her Memory, which was deſtroyed by the Fire that happened in 1666. *Stow*, &c.

RAM's-HEAD, a South-point in *Hampſhire*, near *Portſmouth*.

RAMUS, or *la Rames* (*Peter*) was a Native of *Cuth*, in *Vermandois*. He led the life of a Labourer, though deſcended from a Noble Family. His Uncle having been oblig'd, during the Wars, to leave *Burgundy*, he retired into the Country of *Vermandois*, where for a Livelyhood he traded in Coals. But *Peter*, having an inclination for Learning, went to *Paris*, and made ſo good a progreſs, that he became King's Rhetorick Profeſſor, and a famous Orator. All People reliſh'd his Works; but the *Animadverſions* againſt *Ariſtotle* made all the Univerſity his Enemies; and others who envied his Merit, neglected not that occaſion to have a plauſible Pretence to write againſt him. In the mean time *Ramus* became eminently learned in the Mathematicks, and employed one part of the Money he had ſaved to found a Profeſſor's Chair, who ſhould teach thoſe Sciences. He was a Proteſtant in his Heart: And we ſee by the Letters of *Beza*, that he deſired to retire to *Geneva*, where he ſought to be Profeſſor of Philoſophy. His Enemies aſſaſſinated him at *Paris*, in that Maſſacre on St. *Bartholomew's-Day*, in 1572, and his Body was caſt into the *Seyne*. *Ramus* was baniſhed, and his Books burnt before the Royal College of *Cambray*, in King *Francis* the Firſt's time. That King having ſome time before given a Commiſſion to *Peter Daneſius* Greek Profeſſor, to *John Salignac* Doctor of Divinity, and to ſeveral other learned Perſons, to examine the Writings and Conduct of *Ramus*. Theſe Men having examin'd the Affair, gave Sentence againſt *Ramus*, who was order'd not to treat of, or teach Philoſophy any more. But *Henry* II. at the requeſt of the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, recalled him, and made him Profeſſor-Royal. It's obſervable, that *Carpentier*, and the other Profeſſors of the Univerſity, his Competitors, animated their Scholars to that degree againſt him, that having drawn him out of a Cellar wherein he hid himſelf, they threw him out at a Window, dragged the dead Corps through the Streets, and whipt it with Rods. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 52. *St. Marthe*, &c.

RAMUSIO (*John Baptiſta*) of *Venice*, was the Son of *Paulus*, a Lawyer, and rendred himſelf eminent in the Sciences and Languages. He had alſo ſo great an Experience in things, that the Republick of *Venice* made uſe of him for the ſpace of forty three years in the moſt important Affairs, as well in the quality of Secretary, as in accompanying of Embaſſadors which they ſent to Foreign Princes. We are obliged to him for the *Collection of divers Voyages*, to which he hath added learned Prefaces. with *A Treatiſe of the Encreaſe of the Nile*, which he Dedicated to *Fracaſtorius*, his Friend. He had alſo begun *A Treatiſe concerning the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea*, which he left unfiniſhed. Towards the latter part of his Life he retired to *Padua*, where he died in 1557, aged 72. His Body was carried to *Venice*, and buried in the Church of *St. Mary*. *Ramuſio* publiſh'd a Treatiſe *De Nili Incremento*, as I have ſaid, and three Volumes of *Navigation*: The firſt contains *A Deſcription of Africa*, *Preſter John's Country*, &c. The ſecond comprehends the *Hiſtory of Tartary*, and divers other Travels: And the third is, *Of Sailing to the New World*, &c.

RANATITES, a Sect of *Jews*, who have a veneration for, and worſhip Frogs, for that God made uſe of them to torment *Pharaoh*; and who believe, that God is pleaſed with this Superſtition.

RANS (*Bertrand de*) an Hermit of *Champaign*, who attempted to paſs for *Baldwin* I. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, Count of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, twenty years after the death of that Emperor, whom the King of *Bulgaria* had taken in a Battle fought in 1205, and had put to death in Priſon the year following. *Bertrand de Rans* appeared in *Flanders* for to perſonate him. *Jane*, eldeſt Daughter to the Emperor *Baldwin*, then Counteſs of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, would not receive him, but order'd her Council to Examine him, to find out the Cheat. This Impoſtor, after he had patiently heard all the Remonſtrances made him, anſwered with a ſtudied Severity, That having been made Priſoner in *Bulgaria*, he had been detained there for the ſpace of twenty years under a Guard that could neither be corrupted nor deceived; but that they ceaſing at length to watch him ſo narrowly, he found an opportunity to make his Eſcape: That in his way he had been taken by other *Barbarians*, who carried him into *Aſia*, without knowing of him: That during a Truce between the Chriſtians and Barbarians of *Aſia*, the *German* Merchants, who knew him, bought him of them; and that ſo he had the good fortune to return home. The Counteſs of *Flanders* ſent into *Greece*, *John* Biſhop of *Metelin*, and *Albert* a Religious of the Order of St. *Bennet*, *Greeks* by Nation, to get true Information whether her Father was dead or living. Theſe Envoys learn'd that the Emperor *Baldwin* had been cruelly put to death in the Priſon of *Ternobe*, in *Bulgaria*. In the mean time, a good part of the Nobility of *Flanders* acknowledged this Man for their Sovereign, Earl, and Emperor of the Eaſt; and that which authorized the Veneration conceived for his Perſon, was, that he underſtood the Arms, knew the Genealogies and great Actions of the moſt Illuſtrious *Flemmins*; which he learn'd whilſt he lived an Hermit near *Valenciennes*. He appear'd in an *Armenian* Garb, had a Veſt of Scarlet, wearing a great Beard, and carrying a Stick in his Hand. It's true, he was Tall, and had divers of the Features of *Baldwin*, which got Credit to his Impoſtures. His Deſign had ſo good Succeſs, that the Counteſs *Jane* was forced to flie into *Catelet*, and to ſend Embaſſadors to *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*, to protect her againſt this Uſurper. The King went as far as *Campaign*, where the Impoſtor preſented himſelf on a prefix'd Day; but being unable to make a preciſe Anſwer to the Queſtions put to him, his Majeſty commanded him to depart his Kingdom in three days time, without puniſhing him further for his Temerity. This famous Cheat having been thus ſhamefully expelled, retired to *Valenciennes* in *Haynault*; where meeting with no Encouragement, he diſguiſed himſelf in a Merchant's Habit, and deſign'd for *Burgundy*; but on the Road fell into the Hands of a *Burgundian* Gentleman called *Erard Caſtenace*, who deliver'd him to the Counteſs for four hundred Marks. The Counteſs put him to the Rack; where having confeſs'd his Name was *Bertrand de Rans*, and that he was of *Champaign*, he was led through all the Cities of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, that the People might ſee him, and afterwards publickly hang'd in the Iſle of *Flanders*; which made ſome People believe, that the Counteſs choſe rather to put her Father to Death, than reſign him the Sovereignty. And the Counteſs, as the Inhabitants of the City of the Iſle ſay, firmly believed, after the Execution, that it was her Father, or at leaſt had ſome ſcruple of Conſcience concerning it; and founded an Hoſpital in the Iſle, which ſhe called the *Counteſs-Hoſpital*; where is a Gallows painted on the Walls and Glaſſes, and the ſame embroidered on the Curtains of the Beds, to ſet forth, ſay they, the Occaſion of that Foundation, which might at length expiate in ſome meaſure her Crime. *De Rocoles les Impoſtures Inſignes.*

RAOLCONDA, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the Peninſula of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, five days Journey from the City of *Golconda*. They have a rich Mine of Diamonds there.

RAOUL, or *Radulphus*, Son of *Richard* Duke of *Burgundy*, Count of *Autun*, ſirnam'd *The Juſticiary*, uſurped the Kingdom of *France* from *Charles the Simple*. He had married *Emma* the Daughter of *Robert*, killed in Battle. He was called to ſupport that Party which was formed againſt the lawful Sovereign. And indeed *Charles the Simple* being caſt into Priſon, *Raoul* was anointed and crowned King in 923, in the Abbey of St. *Medard* of *Soiſſons*; and ſome time after, his Wife received the ſame Honour at *Rheims*, by the Hands of the Archbiſhop *Seulphus*. *Raoul* was a couragious Prince, he expelled almoſt all the *Normans* out of *Aquitain*; and by the Factions of the Count of *Vermandois*, and that of *Paris*, reigned until 936, when he died without Children at *Auxerre*, and had the Honour to be buried in the Church of St. *Columba de Sens*, after he had reigned twelve years, ſix months, and three days. *Flodoard.*

RAOUL, King of *Soiſſons*, was married to *Emma* the Siſter of *Hugh the Great*, by which means he got the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*, having before but the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. That compleat Princeſs intreagued ſo well, during the abſence of her Husband, as to prove agreeable to all the Court of *Soiſſons*, ſo that all the Efforts made by *Charles the Simple* could not withdraw any of the Princes and Lords from her Side. *Claud. Dormay de la Ville de Soiſſons.*

RAPALLO, or *Rapello*, a City with the Title of an Archbiſhops See and Dutchy in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It muſt not be confounded with *Rapallo* a Town and Gulf of *Italy*, near *Genoa*.

RAPERSWYL, Lat. *Raperſvilla*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a very ancient Caſtle on the Lake of *Zurick*, to the North-eaſt, ſo ſeated, that it's only approachable by a Timber-Bridge; and having been taken, in 1458, by the *Swiſs*, though often attempted, could not be recovered out of their Hands. It ſtands ſeventeen miles South-eaſt of the City of *Zurick*.

RAPHAEL ſignifies in Hebrew, *The Phyſick of God*. 'Tis the Name of that Archangel which was ſent from Heaven to conduct *Toby*'s Son in the Journey he made by his Father's Command. After that he had mediated the Marriage of young *Tobias*, and brought him back to his Father, he declared, He was the Angel of God, and diſappeared, as is amply ſet forth in the Book of *Tobit*.

RAPHAEL (*d'Urbin*) an excellent Painter in the Sixteenth Century, praiſed above all that went before him, and not equalled by any that came after him. He was a Native of the City of *Urbin*, where he was born on *Good-Friday*, in 1483. His Father's Name was *John de Santi*, a Painter by Profeſſion, who judging he was not capable to inſtruct his Son, whoſe excellent Genius appeared when very young, he ſetled him with *Peter Perugin*, then in great Eſteem. This young Scholar continued not long with his Maſter, whom he not only equalled in the knowledge of his Art, but far exceeded. He made himſelf afterwards known in divers Cities of *Italy*, and became a perfect Maſter, by imitating the Works of *Michael Angelo*. Pope *Julius* II. and after him *Leo* X. employed him at *Rome*, to make thoſe Paintings which are the Treaſure and Admiration of the Curious. *Raphael d'Urbin* was ſweet-natur'd, a handſom Perſon, civil and obliging. His qualities were all amiable; and he was ſo much beloved, that 'tis ſaid, he never went abroad without a great number of Followers. It's a misfortune, that ſo great a Man lived but ſeven and thirty years. The Cauſe of his Death is attributed to a Debauch with Women. And it was reported, that becauſe he diſcovered not his Diſtemper to the Phyſicians, they treated him as if he had a Pleuriſie, and took too much Blood from him. He engaged to marry a Niece of the Cardinal of St. *Bibiana* ſome time before; but hoping the Pope would make him a Cardinal, and beſides, having no great inclination to marry, he deferred its accompliſhment. He departed this life on the ſame day he was born, on *Good-Friday*, in 1520. One may ſee at *Rome*, in the Church of *la Rotunda*, this Epitaph made in his Praiſe,

Ille hic eſt Raphael, *timuit quo ſoſpite vinci*
Rerum magna parens, & moriente mori. Felibien.

RAPHELENGIUS (*Francis*) Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, was of *Lanoy*, near *Liſle*, where he was born in 1539. He ſtudied at *Louvain*: And his Mother, who was left a Widow, obliged him to become a Merchant. He was ſent for that purpoſe to *Nuremburg*: But as he had a greater inclination for Study, they were forced to bring him back again. He learn'd Greek and Hebrew at *Paris*, which he taught afterwards in *England*. After his return into the *Low-Countries*, he married, in 1555, at *Antwerp*, *Margaret* the Daughter of *Chriſtopher Plantin*, a famous Printer. *Raphelengius* employed himſelf to Correct his Books, which he enriched with Notes and Prefaces. He took a great deal of pains, eſpecially about the Royal Bible that was printed in 1571, by order of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. Afterwards, in 1585, he ſetled at *Leyden*, where *Plantin* had a Printing-Houſe. He laboured there with his uſual aſſiduity. In the mean time, his great Knowledge procured him a Profeſſor's Chair in the *Hebrew* Tongue. And at laſt he died there of Grief, for the loſs of his Wife, in 1597, aged fifty eight. He compoſed divers Works; as, *Variæ Lectiones & Emendationes in Chaldaicam Bibliorum Paraphraſin*; *Grammatica Hebræa*; *Dictionarium Hebraicum*; *Lexicon Arabicum*, &c. One of his Sons, of the ſame Name with himſelf, has alſo publiſhed *Notes upon Seneca's Tragedies*. *Meurſius Ath. Batav.*

RAPHIDIM, a certain place in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, near to *Mount Horeb*, where the *Iſraelites*, in paſſing through the Deſart, made their tenth ſtation or ſtay, and where, wanting Water, they murmured againſt *Moſes*, who miraculouſly drew Water for them out of the Rock. *Exod. Numb.* 33.

RAPIN (*Nicholas*) a *French* Poet, was of *Fontenay-le-Comte* in *Poictou*, where he exerciſed the place of Vice-Seneſchal with much diligence. M. *du Harlay*, afterwards firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, taken with his Parts, perſuaded him to come to *Paris*, where *Henry* III. made him Provoſt-Marſhal. He managed this Charge with his wonted Fidelity, and continued his Services till the Reign of *Henry the Great*, when his great Age obliged him to retire to *Fontenay-le-Compte*, where he had built a pretty Houſe in the Suburbs. He died in 1608, having compoſed divers *Latin* and *French* Verſes. He endeavoured to introduce into *French* Poetry Verſes without Rhime, altho' with the ſame ſyllables and ſame quantity the *Greek* and *Latin* uſe. *Dominicus Baudius*, *Nicholas Bourbon*, and divers others, made Elegies upon him. He had himſelf made his own Epitaph, which may be ſeen on his Tomb:

Tandem Rapinus *heic quieſcit ille, qui*
Nunquam quievit, ut quies eſſet bonis.
Impune nunc graſſentur & fur & latro.
Muſæ ad ſepulchrum Gallicæ & Latinæ gemant.

La Croix du Maine.

RAPIN (*Renatus*) a Jeſuit, born at *Tours*, rendred himſelf eminent by his Learning and Vertue. He was a Perſon admirably qualified, had a great deal of Genius and Judgment, and was very remarkable for his Probity, and obliging Temper. The Laity look'd upon him as a Man of much Honour, whilſt the Learned conſidered him as one of the fineſt Wits of our Age. He excelled in Latin Poetry, the Works which we have of his in that kind having rendred his Name famous throughout *Europe*. Amongſt the reſt of his Poems, that entitled *The Gardens*, is moſt admired by judicious Men, who judge it an excellent Piece, worthy the Age of *Auguſtus*. His Learning appeared in his *Reflections upon Eloquence, Poetry, Hiſtory* and *Philoſophy*; in his *Compariſons of Virgil and Homer, Demoſthenes and Cicero, Plato and Ariſtotle, Thucydides and Titus Livius*. He compoſ'ed divers Pieces of Divinity, the laſt of which is that of *The Life of the Predeſtinated*. He died at *Paris*, the 27th. of *October*, 1687. *Memoires du Temps*.

RAPOE, Lat. *Rapa*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Dunnigal*, which is a Biſhop's-See under the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, but united to that of *Derry*, from which it ſtands twelve miles to the Weſt, forty from *Dungal*, and forty five from *Ardmagh* to the South-weſt.

RASEN, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Walbcroft*, ſo called for its diſtinction from three other *Raſens* in the ſame Hundred which have not the privilege to be Market-Towns.

RASIS, or *Rhaſis*, call'd *Almanzar*, or *Alubetre Arazi*, Son of *Zachary* an *Arabian* Phyſician, lived in the Tenth Century, about the year 950. He practis'd Phyſick a long time, and left very conſiderable Tracts upon that Subject, and amongſt others, that which is call'd *Continens*; into which he has tranſcrib'd, by way of Abſtraction, all that had been ſaid by his Predeceſſors upon that Argument. He writ likewiſe a *Hiſtory of Spain*, to oblige the Emir *Balbarubi*. His Works, tranſlated into Latin, were printed at *Bazil*, in 1544. *Paſchalis Gallus in Bibl. Medic. Caſtellan in Vit. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

RASPOUTES, or *Rasboutes*, a ſort of *Banyans*, who are ſomewhat like unto the Sect of the *Samarath*. They believe the Tranſmigration of the Soul; but ſay, that Mens Souls go into Birds, which afterwards advertiſe their Friends of the good or evil which ſhall befall them; wherefore they are very ſuperſtitious Obſervers both of the Singing and Flight of Birds. The Widows caſt themſelves into the Funeral Pile of their Huſbands, unleſs by Contract of Marriage they provided by an Article, not to be forced to it. *Raſpoutes* ſignifies a courageous Man; and this name was given them, becauſe they were valiant, and loved War, which is contrary to the inclination of the other *Banyans*. The *Great Mogul* and other *Indian* Princes, make uſe of theſe *Raſpoutes* in their Armies, for that they deſpiſe Danger and Death. They have ſcarce compaſſion for any thing but Birds, which they take great care to nouriſh, in hopes that when their Souls ſhall paſs into thoſe ſorts of Animals, they will have the ſame charity for them. They marry their Children very young, as the other *Banyans* do. *Mandeſlo. Olearius.*

RAT (*Jeffrey*, or *Godfrey* XIII.) Grand Maſter of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded, in 1194, Prince *Alphonſo* of *Portugal*. The Order was then ſeated at *Ptolemais*, or St. *John d'Acre*. He was a *Frenchman* born. In his time the Knights of the Order made War upon the Templars, who had entred by violence upon the Poſſeſſions of a certain Gentleman that was a Vaſſal of the Hoſpitallers. There paſſed furious Rencounters and bloody Skirmiſhes between them; which would have ended in a dangerous War, if *Amauri* II. King of *Cyprus*, had not brought both Parties to referr the Deciſion of the Quarrel to the Pope. The Grand Maſter ſent thither the Prior of *Barlette*, who was of the Family of the *Seguins*, and *Auger*, Commander of *Italy*. The Pope order'd, that the *Templars* ſhould be ſummoned by a Gentleman before the Bar of the *Hoſpitallers*, who ſhould appoint impartial Judges to terminate the Difference. Some time after, the Pope granted a Brief to King *Amauri*, by which he commanded the Grand Maſter to take the Kingdom of *Cyprus* under his Protection. Which he did, in obedience to his Holineſs, and for the publick good of the Chriſtians. He died in 1206, after he had reigned almoſt twelve years, and had *Gwerin de Montague* for his Succeſſor. *Boſio, Naberat.*

RATA (*John*) Count of *Caſetta*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, who underſtanding that his Wife had been forced by *Mainfroy* King of *Sicily*, revenged himſelf on him ſoon after. For Pope *Urban* IV. having inveſted *Charles* of *Anjou*, Brother to Saint *Lewis*, in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, becauſe *Mainfroy* was an Uſurper, and an Enemy to the Church; *Rata*, who was then General of *Mainfroy*'s Army, went over to *Charles* of *Anjou*, and gave him the opportunity of making himſelf Maſter of *Sicily*. *Volaterran* ſaith, It was *Conradin* of *Swabia*, *Mainfroy*'s Natural Brother, that diſgraced *Rata*'s Wife. *Fulcoſus.*

RATBOT, or *Rathold*, Duke of *Friezland*, who, deſirous to turn Chriſtian, in 722, went to ſee for the Biſhop *Vulfradus*: But as he had one Foot in the Baſon of the Baptiſmal Font, he asked the Biſhop, *Whether there were more of his Anceſtors in Heaven or Hell?* The Biſhop made anſwer, *There were more in Hell.* Upon which he preſently withdrew, ſaying, *He had rather follow the greater number.* He died three days after ſuddenly. *Sigebert.*

RATCLIFF. See *Darwent-Water.*

RATCLIFFE (Sir *John*) for his good Service he rendred King *Henry* V. and VI. was honoured with the Garter: But his Son and Succeſſor, *John*, loſt his Head in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. for attempting to ſet up *Perkin Warbeck*, who perſonated *Richard* Duke of *York*, the younger Son to King *Edward* IV. Yet *Robert*, Son and Heir to this laſt, was fully reſtored to his Honour in that ſame Reign; and in 1 *H.* 8. obtain'd an Act of Parliament for Revocation of the Attainder; being advanced to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the Title of Viſcount *Fitz-Walter*, in the 17 *H.* 8. He ſubſcribed the Articles ſent to the King againſt Cardinal *Woolſley*; and being created Earl of *Suſſex*, in the 22 *H.* 8. joined with the reſt of the Peers in Parliament in the Declaration ſent to Pope *Clement* VII. To this *Robert* ſucceeded *Henry*; to him *Thomas*, who was employed by Queen *Mary* as Embaſſador to *Charles* V. to treat of a Marriage between her and Prince *Philip*; and afterwards ſent Deputy into *Ireland*. Queen *Elizabeth* made him Lord-Chamberlain of her Houſhold. Dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Henry* ſucceeded him; whoſe Son *Robert* dying without Iſſue, Sir *Henry Mildmay* of *Mulſho*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Knt. Son and Heir to Sir *Thomas Mildmay*, Knt. by the Lady *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Suſſex*, by *Anne* his ſecond Wife, laid claim to the Title of Lord *Fitz-Walter*; which *Benjamin*, his Brother and Heir enjoyed, the ſaid *Henry* dying ſoon after. This *Benjamin*, now Lord *Fitz-Walter*, hath married *Catharine*, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas*, Eldeſt Son to *Thomas* Viſcount *Fairfax*, of *Emmeley* in *Ireland*, and by her hath Iſſue three Sons, *Charles*, *Benjamin*, and *Walter*. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage.*

RATIBOR, a City of *Sileſia*, in *Germany*, upon the *Oder*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name. Latin Authors call it *Ratisboria*. It ſtands thirteen miles North-eaſt of *Troppaw*, and thirty four South of *Oppelen*.

RATISBONE, an Imperial City of *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, with a Biſhop's-See ſuffragan of *Saltzburgh*. Latin Authors call it variouſly; as *Tiberij Auguſti Caſtra Regia*, *Reginum*, *Rhætobonna*, *Rhætopolis*, and *Ratiſpona*; and the *Germans*, *Regenſpurg*. It had this Name from the River of *Regen*, which runneth on one ſide of the City. It was formerly but a Borough-Town. The Diets of the Empire, which are held at *Ratisbone*, in the old Caſtle, render it one of the moſt famous Cities of *Germany*. *Frederick* I. made this a free Imperial City. *Henry the Lion* proſcrib'd and degraded it, and put it under the Dominion of *Otho Wittelſpach* Duke of *Bavaria*. It has a fair Stone-Bridge, built by *Henry* V. in the year 1135, at the Confluence of the River *Regen*. It's ſaid to have been converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Lycius Cyrenæus*, a Diſciple of St. *Paul*, in 69. The Biſhoprick was inſtituted by *Charles the Great*, who held a Council in this City in 792. It ſtands forty four miles Eaſt of *Newburgh*, and fifty four of *Hundius*. *Cluvier. Bertius.*

RATRAMNE, *Bertram*, or *Imtram*, a Prieſt and Monk of the Abbey of *Corby*, lived in the Eleventh Century, in the time of *Charles the Bald*. He was skill'd in Holy Writ, and good Literature, as *Trithemius* ſaith; of a penetrating judgment, and equally eſteem'd for his Learning and Manners. He writ *A Treatiſe of Predeſtination*; and another of *The Body and Blood of Chriſt*, &c. which the Doctors of *Lovain* have publiſhed. The laſt of theſe Treatiſes has been the Subject of a Diſpute between the Author of *The Perpetuity of Faith*, and Monſieur *Claude* Miniſter of *Paris*, who ſhewed that *Ratramne* oppoſed the Doctrine of the *Real Preſence*, and *Tranſubſtantiation*. Thoſe who do not underſtand *French* may conſult the *Engliſh* of this Treatiſe, with the Preface to it. *Sigebert. Trithem.*

RATUMENUS, the Name of a *Roman*, who running in the *Circenſian* Games, fell from his Chariot; but his Horſes continuing their courſe, and winning the Prize, went with the Crown and Palm to the Capitol; in memory of which, the Gate through which they re-enter'd into *Rome* was call'd *Ratumene's Gate*. *Ruſcelli.*

RATZEMBURG, or *Ratzeburg*, a City of *Mekelburg*, in *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. It hath had a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Bremen*, and the Biſhop was Lord of the City; but now the Prelate is a Proteſtant: And ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, the Duke of *Mekelburg* is Maſter of *Ratzeburg*, which the Latin Authors call *Raceburgum*. This City embraced the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion in 1566, by procurement of *Chriſtopher* the thirteenth Biſhop of the See. It is three miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lawenburgh*, and ſix from *Swerin* to the Weſt. This Place, in 1693. *Auguſt* the 31ſt. was bombarded by the King of *Denmark*; but on the 4th. of *September* granted a Ceſſation. So that by the Mediation of the King of *England*, States of *Holland*, and others of the Confederate Princes, the Matter was at length accommodated, and Reparation promiſed the Town for the Damages ſuſtained by *England* and *Holland*.

RAVA, a City and Palatinate in *Greater Poland*, ſituated upon a River of the ſame Name. The Houſes there are all built of Wood, and there is alſo a Fortreſs belonging to it. It's eleven *Poliſh* miles from *Ploczko* to the South, and fifteen from *Warſaw* to the Weſt.

RAUCHIN, Duke of *Soiſſons*, was the Son of the *Great Clotharius*; he obtained in the Revolution which happened at the death of *Chilperick*, the Government of *Soiſſons*, and of all the Province, with the Title of Duke. It was he that diſcovered the Conſpiracy of *Fredegonda*, againſt *Childebert*, for the two young Men ſuborn'd by that Princeſs to murther him, arriv'd at *Soiſſons* in order to go to *Champaign* in diſguiſe; *Rauchin* being advertiſed thereof, ſeiz'd them, and deliver'd them to *Childebert*, who brought them to condign puniſhment: By that means he incurr'd the hatred of *Fridegonda*, and render'd himſelf Potent in the Court of *Auſtraſia*: But his Fidelity to that King laſted not long, for he conſpir'd againſt him, holding Intelligence with *Vrſion* and *Bertrefroid* to make themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia* by the King's death. *Gontran* diſcovered their Conſpiracy, and advertiſed *Childebert* his Nephew thereof, who in a little time after, commanded *Rauchin* to come to Court, where he preſented himſelf with a very ſplendid Equipage, and at the ſame time the King ſecretly ſent Officers to ſeize upon his Goods in all the Cities that he had any power in. *Rauchin*, after having had a long Conference with *Childebert*, took his leave, and went out of the Chamber, but as he came to the Door, two Gentlemen Uſhers took him and threw him down, and at the ſame time the Soldiers fell upon him, and cut off his Head, ſtripping his Body, and throwing it out at the Window. This happened in 587. *Dormai de la Ville de Soiſſ.*

RAVENGLASS, a Market-Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Diviſion of *Allerdale*, encompaſſed on three parts of it by the Sea and the two Rivers, betwixt which it ſtands: It has ſeveral Barks and ſmall Veſſels belonging to it. From *London* 214 Miles.

RAVENNA, an ancient City of *Italy* in *Romania*, with the Title of an Archbiſhop's See, belonging to the See of *Rome*. It ſtands on a Marſhy Ground 45 miles from *Bononia* to the E. 30 from *Rimini*, and 42 from *Ferrara* near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbour, and was the Station of *Auguſtus*'s Fleet on the *Adriatick* Sea, in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire: The Emperor *Honorius* kept his Reſidence in it, and fortified it with a double Wall. The Authors of the *Roman* Hiſtories make frequent mention of it. *Ravenna* was the Reſidence of *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, and ſince, of the *Exarcha's* or Vice-Roys, which the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* ſent into *Italy*: *Longinus* was the firſt, ſent thither by *Juſtin* about 567, or 568; *Smaragdus* ſucceeded him, and next came *Romanus Calliniquus*, and the ſame *Smaragdus* again; *John Remigus* or *Demigez*, *Eleutherus*, *Iſaac*, *Theodorus Calliopas*, *Olympius*, *Theodorus Calliopas* a ſecond time, another *Theodorus*, *John* called *Plato*, *Theophylactus*, *John* ſurnamed *Rizocopus*, or *Francheracinus*, *Scholaſticus* and *Paulus*, during whoſe Government *Ravenna* was taken by *Luitprand* King of the *Lombards*, and the Vice-Roy re-took it in 727, with the aſſiſtance of the Pope and *Venetians*. *Eutyches*, the the laſt Vice-Roy, govern'd after *Paulus*. *Aiſtulphus*, King of the *Lombards* took *Ravenna* again, and expelled him out of *Italy* in 752; but he kept not that City long, for King *Pepin* in 756 obliged that Prince to give it up, with the Exarchate to the Pope; the which was confirmed by *Charlemaign* in 774. *Ravenna* hath ſince ſuffered divers Misfortunes. In 1512 the Army of King *Lewis* XII. led by *Gaſton de Foix*, took *Ravenna*, and won a famous Victory near it. *Ravenna* is not at this day ſo conſiderable as it has been in times paſt. It has one Gate of Marble, which the People call the *Golden* or *Beautiful Gate*. It's principal Church is ſupported by four rows of Marble-Pillars. It's Port hath ſometimes ſerved for a Retreat to the *Roman* Navy. In the Church of St. *Mary de la Rotunda*, which was built about 757, without the Town of *Ravenna*, after it was freed from the Dominion of the *Lombards*; the middle or concluding part of the top of the *Dome* is of one entire Stone, ten Foot broad, and two hundred thouſand weight, which renders this Church very famous, there being ſcarce any thing elſe remarkable. The Violence of Pope *Stephen* VI. againſt the Memory of *Formoſus*, had cauſed great Diſorders in *Rome*; to terminate which, *John* IX. *Stephen*'s Succeſſor aſſembled a Council at *Rome* in 901, where all was annulled that had been done againſt the ſaid *Formoſus*, and at the ſame time the Coronation of *Lambert* was confirmed, and that of *Berenger* made void, theſe two taking upon them to be Emperors or Kings of *Italy*. Some time after the celebration of this Synod, ſeventy four Biſhops aſſembled at *Ravenna* by the means of the ſame *Lambert*, and confirmed all that had been done at *Rome*. There was another Council celebrated in 967, in the preſence of Pope *John* XIII. and the Emperor *Otho* I. for the re-eſtabliſhment of the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and divers others ſince, but none conſiderable. *Leander Alberti.*

RAVENSBERG, a City and Earldom of the Empire in *Weſtphalia*; the City is ſituated upon a Hill, and the Earldom very conſiderable. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: It's 18 miles from *Oſnaburgh* to the S. 32 from *Paderborn* to the N. and 30 from *Munſter* to the E. The Earldom is a ſmall Territory between the Biſhopricks of *Minden* and *Oſnaburgh* to the N. and W. that of *Munſter* to the S. and the County of *Lippe* to the E. Its Capital is *Biſeld*. This was ſubject to the Dukes of *Juliers*, and is now under the Elector of *Brandenburg* in their right.

RAVENSBURG, a ſmall *German* City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Algow* upon the River *Schaff*, ſix miles from *Conſtance* to the E. and three from *Lindaw* to the N. an Imperial Free City.

RAVESTEIN, a ſmall City and Country of *Brabant*: The City ſtands upon the *Meuſe* below the *Grave*. The Dukes of *Cleve* have been Lords of *Raveſtein*, where they had a good Cittadel, but *William* Duke of *Cleve* and *Juliers*, was obliged to demoliſh it, by one of the Articles of the Treaty made with the Emperor *Charles* V. The Duke of *Newburg* is Sovereign of *Raveſtein*, which is in the poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*. It's ten miles W. of *Nimmegen*.

RAWLEIGH, ſee *Walter*.

RAWLINSON (*Chriſtopher*) of *Cark-Hall*, in *Cartmell*, in *Com. Lancaſtr.* Eſq; By the Mother, the laſt of the Male Line of the *Plantagenets*, of the Royal Family, and by the Father, Lineally deſcended from the Ancient Family of the *Rawlinſons* of *Furnace-Fells* in the County above-mention'd, of whom, *John Rawlinſon*, who ſettled at *Green-head* in *Furnace-Fells* above-mention'd, in the Reign of *Henry* VIIth, whoſe Great Grandſon *William* built the Parochial Chappel at *Coughton*, on a Common belonging to his Family. This *William* dying in the year 1603, left Iſſue *William*, who Married *Margaret Curwen*, ſole Daughter of *Walter Curwen* (a younger Brother of the *Curwens* of *Workington* in *Cumberland*) of *Mireſide-Hall* in *Cartmell* Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *Robert Rawlinſon*, afterwards of *Cark-Hall* in *Cartmell*, who was one of the Juſtices of Peace and Quorum, and of *Over* and *Terminer* for the Counties Palatine of *Lancaſter* and *Cheſhire*, and Vice-Chamberlain of the City of *Cheſter*. He left Iſſue, *Curwen Rawlinſon*, who died in 1688, being Married to *Elizabeth Monk*, ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of *Nicholas Monk*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, Brother to *George Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, third Son of Sir *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge* in the County of *Devon*. only Son of *Anthony Monk* of the ſame Place Eſq; Son of *Tho. Monk* Eſq; by *Frances Plantagenet*, Daughter and Coheir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Son of King *Edward* IVth. as 'tis ſuppos'd, by the Lady *Lucy*. The ſaid *Curwen Rawlinſon*, by *Elizabeth Monk* above-mention'd, left Iſſue, *Monk Rawlinſon*, who died young, and *Chriſtopher* firſt above-mention'd; who when of *Queens-College* in *Oxford*, Publiſh'd the *Saxon* Verſion of *Boëthius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, in the *Saxon* Tongue. His Arms are, Gules, two Barrs Gemelles Argent, between three Eſcallop Shells of the Second; the Creſt, and Helmet, a Sheldrake Proper, holding an Eſcallop Argent, Mantled Gules, Doubled Argent. *Sandford Hiſt. Geneal. Reg. Angl.* Pag. 423. Lib. 5.

RAYMI, or *Yntip-Raymi*, a Solemn Feaſt, which the ancient *Ynca's* of *Peru* celebrated in the City of *Cuſco* in honour of the Sun. *Yntip* is the name of the Sun, and *Raymi* ſignifies a Feaſt. This Solemnity was perform'd in the Month of *June* after the *Solſtice*. Then all the Generals and Officers of the Army, and all the *Curaca's* or great Lords of the Kingdom being aſſembled in the City: The King began the Ceremony as being the Son of the Sun, and Chief-Prieſt, altho' they had always another Chief-Prieſt of the Royal Family. They all prepared themſelves ready for this Feaſt by a Faſt of three days, during which time they abſtained from their Wives, and no fire was ſuffer'd to be kindled in the City. The Faſt being ended, the *Ynca* followed by all the Princes of the Blood, and Lords of the Court, went into the great Piazza of *Cuſco*; and there turning towards the Eaſt, and being all bare-footed, they waited for the riſing of the Sun, and as ſoon as they perceiv'd it, they worſhipped the ſame. Then the King holding a great golden Bowl in his Hand, drank to the Sun, and afterwards gave it to thoſe of the Royal Family to drink: The *Curaca*'s or Lords of the Court drank another Liquor prepared by the Veſtal Virgins, or Prieſteſſes of the Sun. This Ceremony being finiſhed, they all returned towards the Temple, whereinto the *Ynca* alone, with the Princes of the Blood entred, there to offer to the Sun divers Golden Veſſels, and ſeveral Animals made in Silver and Gold; and after that the Prieſt Sacrificed the Victims, which were Lambs or Sheep; and ſo the whole Ceremony ended with Feaſtings and extraordinary rejoycings. *De Laet Hiſt. du Noveau Monde.*

RAYMOND (*de Martin*) a Learned *Dominican*, was the Author of an excellent Piece againſt the *Moors* and *Jews*, which hath been Printed at *Paris* in 1651, by the name of *Pugio fidei*. This Book had been unknown almoſt 'till then, and had been read under the name of *Galatin* a *Franciſcan* Friar, who put it in his Work *De Arcanis Catholicæ veritatis*. This Edition hath made appear that this *Galatin* was a *Plagiary*, who publiſhed under his own name, a Book, whereof but a very ſmall part was his. *Porchet* hath alſo inſerted much of the matter of this Book in that he publiſhed under the Title of *Victoria contra Judæos*, but he fairly acknowledges he took them out of the Works of *Raymond*. *M. Boſquet*, Biſhop of *Montpelier* found a Copy in Manuſcript of this Book at *Tholouſe*, in the Library of the College of *Foix*; and 'tis that Manuſcript that hath been publiſhed, whereof the ſame *M. Boſquet* ſpeaks much in a Letter writ to *M. Voiſin*, which is at the beginning of that Edition. *M. Voiſin*, learned in the *Hebrew*, hath added ſome Remarks to that Work, taken out of the Books of the *Rabbins*. *Raymond* lived ſomewhat before the Thirteenth Century, and thoſe that would know the Doctrine and Books of the *Jews*, may be thoroughly informed out of his Works. *P. Simon.*

RAZIAS, one of the ancient *Jews*, who courageouſly oppoſed *Antiochus*, and merited the Title of Father of his Country. He kill'd himſelf afterwards, for fear of falling into the Hands of *Nicanor*, *An. Mund.* 3893.

RAZIEL, the name the *Jewiſh* Cabbaliſtical Doctors gave to the Angel which they feigned to be the Maſter of *Adam*. *Rabbin Abraham Ben Dior*, hath obſerved, That the firſt Patriarchs had all of them Angels for their Maſters. *Raziel*, for Example, was the Maſter of *Adam*, *Jophiel* of *Sem*, *Tſedekiel* of *Abraham*, *Raphael* of *Iſaac*, *Peliel* of *Jacob*, *Gabriel* of *Joſeph*, *Metatron* of *Moſes*, and *Malatiel* of *Eli*. This ſame *Rabbin Abraham Ben-Dior* adds, That every one of theſe Angels gave his Diſciple, either by Writing or word of mouth, the *Cabbala*, which is, the Tradition, and that by that means it hath always been preſerv'd among the People of God. *Raziel*, for Example, who was the Angel or Maſter of *Adam*, brought him a Book from God, which contained ſecrets of the higheſt and moſt ſubtil Wiſdom, of which he treats in his Book entituled *Zohar*. The *Caraite* Sect, who receive not all Traditions, reject all this, as the Fictions of the Cabbaliſts, and as Stories made at pleaſure. *Abraham Ben-Dior.*

RAZIEL, a *Jewiſh* Author. The Cabbaliſts have feign'd two Pieces under the name of this *Raziel*, where he ſpeaks of many Angels names, and divers Spirits, and the way of rendring them familiar to us; 'tis properly nothing elſe but a Book of Cabbaliſtick Magick, that contains nought but fooliſh and ridiculous things, which, for the moſt part are grounded upon the ſubtilties of names. *Buxtorf.*

READING, the beſt Town in *Berkſhire*, ſeated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kennet*, with ſeveral Bridges over thoſe two Rivers, which had anciently a Caſtle and a noble Church, both ruin'd in Mr. *Cambden*'s time. The *Danes*, about 846, made this place the Seat of their Rapines, and were hardly expell'd by *Æthelwolph* King of *Mercia*. Being Garriſon'd for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, it was taken by the Earl of *Eſſex*, *April* 26. 1643, after a Siege of ten Days, and proved very troubleſom to the City of *Oxford*, then the King's Head Quarters. The County Aſſizes uſually are kept here. It is a well-inhabited Town, contains three Pariſhes, is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation, beſides repreſented by two Members in the Houſe of Commons. From *London* 40 miles.

Cividad REAL, Lat. *Civitas Regalis*, the Capital City of *Chiapia* in N. *America*, 70 Leagues from St. *Jago de Guatimala* to the S. W. and from *Tabaſo* to the W. It was built by the *Spaniards* to aſſure the poſſeſſion of the Country, and privileged by the King to increaſe the Inhabitants; and it has alſo a Biſhop's See. *Herrera* placeth it in 18 30. of N. Lat. but it is contradicted by *Laet*, it lying but about 16. 00. The Air is cool and dry, and very fine, and the Country about it fruitful, in all things neceſſary to the Life of Man. *Chilton* an *Engliſhman* obſerves, the *Indians* called it *Sacatlan*, and that in 1570. there were about 100 *Spaniſh* Inhabitants in it.

REBATA, REBAT, REBATO, a famous Town in the Province of *Temeſna* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, built by *Manſor* King of *Morocco*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Buragray*, on a Rock between the Sea and River. In its Form it reſembles *Morocco*, and was like it adorned with Royal Moſques, Colleges, Palaces, Shops, Stoves and Hoſpitals, and here he uſed to remain with his Army from the beginning of *April* to *September*, and the Water there being bad, he built an Aqueduct to ſupply the ſame twelve miles long. After his death the Town fell to decay, and is not now above a tenth part of what it was, and the Aqueduct was broken in the Wars. It has now not above 400 Houſes, yet is very well fortify'd againſt the *Portugueſe* by the Kings of *Fez*. It lies about two miles S. of *Sale*.

RECANATI, a Town of *Italy*, in *Marca Anconitana*, with a Biſhop's See, now United to *Loretto*; this Town is grown conſiderable by the Ruines of *Recina*; for this Reaſon, *Recanati* is by Latin Authors call'd *Recina Nova*, or *Recinetum*.

RECAREDUS, the firſt of that name King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded his Father *Leuvigildus* in 586, which was the 624 of the *Spaniſh Æra*. He got great advantage over the Troops of King *Gontran* near *Carcaſſonna*, but was much more glorious for having abjur'd *Arianiſm*, according to the Example of his Brother *Hermenigildus*: He alſo cauſed divers Councils to be held, as the Third of *Toledo*, one at *Narbonne*, and ſome others; and died after he had reigned fifteen years in 601, leaving his Son *Leuva* or *Liuba* II. upon the Throne.

RECHABITES, a certain Sect of the *Jews*, ſo called, for that they were the Diſciples of *Jonadab* the Son of *Rechab* the Prophet; they never drank Wine, and lived abroad in Tents. In the Reign of *Jehoakim* King of *Judah* the fear of the Armies of *Nebuchodonoſor* conſtrained them to retire to *Jeruſalem*, where they lived privately. It was then that *Jeremy* having brought them into the Temple, preſented them with Bowls full of Wine, but they refuſed to drink, adding, that they had reſolved inviolably to obſerve the Orders of their Maſter, who forbad them to plant Vineyards, build Houſes, &c. The Prophet took occaſion from hence to reproach the *Jews* for their Diſobedience and Errors, ſince they ſtuck not to violate the Laws of God, when the *Rechabites* made a ſcruple of not obſerving the Traditions of Men. *Torniel.*

RECHESUIND, or *Receſiuntus*, King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded *Chindaſvinthus*, or *Cindaſiunthus*, in 649; he reigned above 23 years, and that peaceably, which contributed much to render the Eccleſiaſtical Government very eminent, ſo that in his time were celebrated three Councils at *Toledo*, which are the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and one at *Merida*. He died in 627. *Iſidorus.*

RECHIAIRUS his Son ravaged *Gaſcoigne*, too *Saragoſſa*, and harraſſed the Provinces ſubject to the *Romans*. In 456 he was defeated by *Theodoricus* II. King of the *Wiſigoths*, whoſe Siſter he had married; he retired full of wounds into the utmoſt parts of *Galicia*, and having been taken in a place called *Portucal*, he was brought to *Theodoricus*, who kept him for ſome time in Priſon, and afterwards Murthered him. *Mariana.*

RECHILA, King of *Suevia* in *Spain*, was Crowned by his Father *Ermerick*, or *Hermerick*, towards 434. He defeated in Battle one *Andevot*, won *Sevil*, *Merida*, *Carthage*, and divers other Cities, but he had not time to continue his Conqueſts, dying at *Merida*, in 447. This Prince was an *Arian*. *Mariana.*

RECOLETS, or the Minor Brethren of St. *Francis*, a Congregation of Religious eſtabliſhed about 1530. There have been divers others of the Order of St. *Francis*, who all boaſted they obſerv'd the Rules of their Founder in its Purity and Simplicity. *Leo* X. ordered they ſhould all be reduced to one, under the name of *Reformed*; but ſince, there have been ſome who would be more rigid than others, and obſerve the Rule more exactly, according to the Letter, conformable to the Declarations of *Nicholas* III. and *Clement* V. In 1531 *Clement* VII. cauſed Manſions to be given them, whereunto they might receive thoſe that had the Spirit of Recollection, for which reaſon they received the name of *Recolets*. The ſame Pope approv'd of this Eſtabliſhment in 1532. *Tulle* in *Limoſin*, and *Murat* in *Auvergue*, were the firſt Cities in *France* who gave them Convents. Some Religious of this Order carried this Reformation into *Italy* about 1584. You may ſee in Cardinal *d'Oſſat*'s Letters how he recommends them to M. *de Villeroy* in 1603. They have a Convent in *Paris*, and near an hundred and fifty throughout the Kingdom, which are divided into ſeven Provinces. *Sponde. Mezeray.*

RECULVER, a Sea-Town in the County of *Kent* in *Auguſtine Lath*, ſome miles N. of *Canterbury*, deſerving to be particularly taken notice of for the Palace and Reſidence of *Ethelbert* the Iſt. Chriſtian *Saxon* King of *Kent*; the high Spire of its Church makes now a good Sea-mark.

The RED-SEA, Lat. *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythræum*, *Azanium*, and *Arabicus Sinus*, is a Branch of the *Indian* or *Æthiopian* Ocean which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*, running from N. to S. above 1200 miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea *Buthiel Calzem*, *the Sea of Calzem*, from a City of that name; towards the North it is not above eight or nine miles over, as M. *Thevenot* obſerves, who travell'd on its Shoars five days. It is narrow and full of Rocks, therefore dangerous to Sailors, for which, and other reaſons, now not much frequented, ſince the way to the *Indies* was diſcover'd by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Iſrael*'s paſſing it dry-foot when they went up out of *Egypt*. The *Red-Sea* is like a River, and full of Rocks and Sands, ſome of which appear, and others are covered by the Waters. The diſtance between the *Red* and *Mediterranean* Seas is ſeven Days Journey. The Ships which ſail on the *Red-Sea* are built at *Calzem*, and are all Flat-bottoms. That part of the *Red-Sea* that lies between *Bugie* in *Egypt*, and *Giodda* the Port of *Meccha* is 24 hours ſail, full of Flatts and Rocks, and has ſome Iſlets, which in the Winter have no Inhabitants, except *Neaman*, or *Noman*, which is always Inhabited. There is another called *Sameri*, which is inhabited by *Samaritan Jews*. The diſtance between *Egypt* and *Arabia* is in ſome places 90 miles, and in others not above eight. At *Babel-Mandel* this Sea joins with the *Indian* Ocean, and from thence it runs N.W. on the E. it has *Tehama* and *Hagiaz*, two Provinces of *Arabia fœlix*, *Aladian*, *Ailan*, and *Taran*, three Cities of *Arabia Petræa*; at the bottom of it is *Calzem* (*Sues*) on the W. lies *Egypt*, and then *Æthiopia*. Its whole length is 1400 miles, and it hath fifteen Iſlands in all. M. *Pory*, the Tranſlator of *Leo Africanus*, a learned Man, obſerves, That the middle of this Sea is ſafely Navigable by Day or Night, it being clear, and 25 or 50 Fathoms deep, but the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſhoars are ſo full of Rocks, Shoals, &c. that it is impoſſible to paſs them but by Day-light, and with moſt expert Pilots, which are taken in at the Iſle of *Babel-Mandel*. He ſaith alſo, This Sea hath few Fiſh, and the Shoars have no green Graſs, Herbs or Weeds, in which he is contradicted by others. The ancient Kings of *Egypt* barred the Entrance of this Sea againſt the *Africans*, by drawing a Chain from *Arabia* to *Babel-Mandel*, and from the Weſt ſide of that Iſland again to *Egypt*, as he obſerves out of *Strabo*. And that

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the *Turks*, at this day, do not willingly ſuffer any Ship to paſs upon this Sea but their own, the *Portugueſe* having provok'd them by their Depredations. The *Hebrews* call this Sea *Jamſuph*, and *Exod.* 15.22. it is called *Mare Algoſum.* *Hornius Ant. Geo.* p.11.

REDEMPTION DE CAPTIVES, or *Nôtre Dame de la Mercy*, a Military, and ſince a Religious Order; it was Founded by *Peter Nolaſque*, accompanied with *Raimond de Rochfort*, and *Peter* King of *Arragon.* The Religious of this Inſtitution, beſides the three ordinary Vows, to wit, Chaſtity, Poverty and Obedience, make a fourth, to employ themſelves for the deliverance of Chriſtian Slaves detained by the *Barbarians*, and alſo to enter into ſervitude for the Redeeming of Chriſtians. The Popes have approved of this Order, and have granted them divers Privileges.

REDFORD *Eaſt*, a Market-Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in *Northelay* Hundred upon the River *Iddel*, governed by two Bailiffs, ſix Aldermen, and a Steward. From *London* 110 miles.

REDI (*Francis*) a Phyſician and Philoſopher, who made himſelf famous in the City of *Florence.* He hath compoſed in *Italian*, a Treatiſe of *the Generation of Inſects*, and ſome Experiments concerning *Vipers*; which *Andrew Friſe*, a Printer of *Amſterdam*, hath got tranſlated into *Latin*, and publiſhed in 1671. He writ alſo divers other Pieces. *Læti.*

REDICULUS, was the name of a God to whom the *Romans* built a Temple near *Rome*, upon the way to the Gate called *Capena*, near unto which *Hannibal* approaching, in order to enter into *Rome*, the Deſtruction of which he had ſworn, was obliged to return haſtily with all his Army, being ſeiz'd with a ſudden terror, occaſioned by certain horrible Spectrums that appear'd in the Air, as if it were for the defence of the City. In the ſame place, juſt as far as *Hannibal* had advanc'd, and from whence he returned when abandoning his Enterprize, the *Romans* built a Temple, which they conſecrated to the God *Rediculus*, in memory of that forced return of their Capital Enemy; for the *Latin* Verb *Redire* ſignifying to return, they called him *Deus Rediculus*; as if they had ſaid, The God that obliged him to return. *Feſtus.*

REDOANO (*William*) Biſhop of *Nebio*, was born at *Vernazza*, in the State of *Genoa:* He was a great Lawyer, and the Pope's Nuntio at *Naples.* *Gregory* the XIIIth made him Biſhop of *Nebio*, in 1572, where he died the next year after. He wrote *De Simonia. De Spoliis Eccleſiaſticis. De Alienationibus Rerum Eccleſiaſticarum.* Foglieta in Elog. Clar. Lig. Soprani & Juſtiniani Script. della Ligur. *&c.*

REE, an Iſle of *France* in the Weſtern Ocean, near unto the Country of *Aunis*; the *Latins* call it *Rea* and *Reacus.* It belongs to the Biſhoprick of *Rochel*, and to the Government of *Aunis* and *Broüage.* The Wines there are ſo plentiful, that if the *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Norman* Fleets did not come every year to take ſome of them away, they ſhould be obliged to give away the old Wine to the People for Casking the new. There are divers Towns in it, the principal of which, are that of St. *Martin*, where there is a fair Convent of *Capuchins*, and that of *Loye*, called the *Iſle*, becauſe of a Canal that environs it. The moſt conſiderable Fort is that of *Pree*, where there are Cannon that carry as far as the Main-Land, diſtant about two ſmall Leagues; 'tis flanked with four Baſtions, with Half-Moons and fine Out-works. The King has cauſed to be built in this Iſland, towards the Sea-ſide, a high Tower, which has a Light in the Night, becauſe of the Rocks adjacent, called *the Whale-Rocks*, whence 'tis called *the Tower of Whales.* *Villalain.*

REES, Lat. *Reeſium*, a ſmall City formerly well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Cleves* upon the *Rhine*, and Garriſon'd by the *Hollanders*, tho' it belong'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, being taken by the *French* in 1672, in 1674 it was reſtored to that Prince, but firſt diſmantled by the *French.* It ſtands three *German* miles from *Weſel* to the N. and the ſame diſtance from *Cleve* to the E.

REFERENDARY; this name was formerly taken for Maſter of Requeſts, and for the Keepers of the Seals of a Prince or Chancellor; but now a Referendary in *France* is an Officer of the Chancery who makes report of the Letters of Juſtice, as of thoſe of Reciſion, and ſuch like. At *Rome*, the Referendaries of the one and the other Seal are the Prelates, who bring before the Pope, Affairs, and Requeſts or Petitions for the ſignature of Right, and for that of Favonr; and who take cognizance of Cauſes brought before them; and wherein they act for a Sum not exceeding five hundred Crowns in Gold; for if it exceeds that, it belongs to the Juriſdiction of the *Rota.* It was Pope *Alexander* VI. that inſtituted theſe Referendaries, and granted them large Privileges. *Onuphr. Panvin.*

REFON, a *Daniſh* Lord, whom *Gothrick* King of *Denmark* ſent Ambaſſador to the *Swedes*; theſe People having conſpired the death of the Embaſſador, tied a great Stone to the top of the Bed whereon he lay, the Cords wherewith it was faſtened they cut when he was aſleep, and ſo cruſhed him to pieces. *Gothrick* to revenge this Murther and Perfidiouſneſs, conſtrain'd the Authors of the Crime to pay yearly twelve Talents of Gold, and every particular perſon an Ounce, the which was called the Tribute of *Renard*, for that they had given this Surname to *Refon.* *Saxo.*

REGALE, a Right which the King of *France* hath to enjoy the Revenues of Biſhopricks, and Archbiſhopricks, and vacant Sees, until ſuch time as the Biſhop or Archbiſhop has taken his Oath of Fidelity to the King, and that that Oath be Regiſtred in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris.* The King alſo, during the vacancy of the See, names perſons to Officiate in the Prebendaries and other Dignities, and in whatever Benefices are in the gift of the Biſhops or Archbiſhops, except Cures of Pariſhes. F. *Sirmond* and M. *Du-Puy*, two Famous Writers have ſhewed, That all the Kings of *France* of the firſt Race, and ſome of the ſecond have had the entire diſpoſal of Biſhopricks throughout their Dominions. Some Authors ſay that this Right was given the Kings of *France* by way of Recompence, for their Protecting the Orthodox Religion; and that this Privilege was granted to *Clovis* the firſt Chriſtian King of *France* (after he had defeated *Allarick* an *Arian* Prince) by the General Conſent of the Prelates in the firſt Council of *Orleans*: But moſt Authors affirm, that this Privilege does not ſtand upon Grant, but is a Right inſeparable from the Crown. The Regale, according to *Bignonius*, comes from the right of Patronage which the King has over all the Churches in his Kingdom, from his Feudal Right over the Temporals of the Benefices of his State, and from his right of Protection in regard of the Eccleſiaſticks and goods of the Church. The Indulgence and Facility of ſome Kings have given way to Elections. *Francis* I. and his Succeſſors have been in ſome meaſure re-eſtabliſhed in their ancient right of naming to Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks, by the Concordate of *Boulògne* in 1515 and 1516; that Power of diſpoſing of Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks, hath made way to that of preferring to the Benefices which ſhould be dependent thereon during the vacancy of the See. The *Capitulary*'s of *Charles the Bald* inform us, That when a Biſhoprick came to be vacant, the King ſent an Order to the Governour of the Province to take care of the Dioceſs, and to provide alſo, together with the neighbouring Biſhop, for all that regarded the Spiritual. In the Will which King *Philip the Auguſt* made before his Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, there is an expreſs Article, which enjoins thoſe who ſhould have the Government of the State, to conferr upon the moſt deſerving the Prebendſhips and other Benefices which ſhould become vacant, depending upon the Regale. This right of ſupplying the Benefices, was accompanied with the enjoyment of the Revenues of the vacant Biſhopricks or Archbiſhopricks. *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, complains in one of his Letters to Pope *Leo* IV. that as ſoon as a See was vacant, the King's Officers ſeiz'd upon all the Revenues of the Church, and cauſed the Epiſcopal Functions to be diſcharged by a Suffragan Biſhop. *Philip the Fair* leaving to the Dean and Canons of the Church of *Paris* the exerciſe of their Right during the vacancy of the See, obliged them to declare, and ſolemnly to acknowledge by Writing, that that Toleration ſhould be no prejudice to the Profits of the Regale. King *Charles* V. gave in 1364 to the Church of the *Holy Chapel* in *Paris*, the remainder of the Profits of the Regalia. *Charles* VII. beſtowed upon the ſame *Holy Chapel* the Profits of the Regalia for three years. *Lewis* XI. granted them it during his whole Reign, which was alſo done by *Charles* VIII. *Lewis* XII. *Francis* I. *Henry* II. and *Francis* II. Finally, King *Charles* XI. gave to this Church all the Revenues of the Regalia, without limitation of time. The Chapter of the *Holy Chapel* enjoy'd it 'till 1641, when King *Lewis* XIII. gave it the Abby of S. *Nicaiſe* of *Rheims*, and left all the Profits of the Regalia to the new Archbiſhops and Biſhops; whereby the Chapter loſt much; for that Abby brought not in above eight or nine thouſand Livers Rent, whereas the Regalia, according to the Sentiments of Cardinal *d'Oſſat*, equalled the Revenue of three of the richeſt Archbiſhopricks in the Kingdom put together. This Grant was confirmed in the Parliament of *Paris* in 1642, but the Court ordered that the King ſhould re-enter upon the Regalia, and that if a Biſhop or Archbiſhop died, all the Revenues of the Biſhoprick or Archbiſhoprick ſhould be ſeized upon by the Attorney General, who ſhould conſtitute Commiſſioners to manage it. However the Chamber of Accounts regiſtred the Letters of this Grant and of this Seſſion, and the Clergy have enjoy'd it ever ſince. As to the extent of the right of the Regale, it takes place throughout all the Kingdom, altho' ſome Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks, and alſo ſome Provinces have pretended exemption from it; the Abbies were alſo formerly ſubject thereto, but they have been diſcharged. The Parliament of *Paris* declared, by an Order bearing date the 24th of *April* 1608, That the King had a right of Regale to the Church of St. *John de Bellay*, as well as to all the reſt of the Kingdom, and forbad the Advocates and Attorneys to make any Propoſitions to the contrary; ſo that the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the Provinces of *Languedoc*, *Guienne*, *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, made Application to the King's Council hereupon; and this continued till 1673, then, after a delay of above ſixty years, during which, the Prelates of the four Provinces could ſhew no Title to the Exemption they pretended to, the King iſſued out a Declaration in the Month of *February* 1673, which was confirmed in Parliament the 18th of *April* following, by which his Majeſty declared, That the right of the Regale appertain'd to him totally in all the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of his Kingdom, Lands and Signiories under his Obedience, except ſuch as were exempted for burthenſom Titles. On the ſecond of *April* 1675, the King put forth another Declaration confirmed in Court on the 13th of *May* the ſame year, wherein is expreſly named the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the four Provinces which pretended to be exempt from the right of the Regale; to wit, *Bourges*, *Bourdeaux*, *Auſch*, *Tholouſe*, *Narbonne*, *Arles*, *Aix*, *Avignon*, *Ambrun*, *Vienne*, and the Suffragans. The King did alſo ſince in *January* 1682, put forth a perpetual Edict concerning the right of the Regale. M. *Bignon.*

REGGIO, formerly called *Rhegium Lepidi*, a City and Dutchy in the Territories of *Modena*, with a Biſhoprick, ſuffragan of *Bolonia.* It's the ſecond City in that State, large and ſtrong, with a good Cittadel. *Reggio* owes its Reputation to *Charlemaign*, having been ruin'd divers times as well by the *Goths* as by other Barbarians. It ſtands between *Parma* to the W. and *Modena* to the E. 15 miles from either.

REGGIO, or **REGGE**, formerly *Rhegium Julium*, an Archiepiſcopal City of the *Further Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Streight or Fare of *Meſſina*, over-againſt *Sicily.* This City was built by the *Chalcidians An. Mund.* 3279, 82 years after *Rome.* It flouriſh'd many years as a Free-ſtate, until it fell at laſt into the Hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Dionyſius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign *An. Rom.* 360, and reign'd 38 years. The City was little regarded from that time, till *Julius Cæſar* rebuilt it, and made it a *Roman* Colony, calling it *Rhegium Julium*, after which it is frequently mentioned in the Latin Hiſtorians. It's a very fair City, altho' it has been divers times plunder'd by the *Turks*; it belongs to the King of *Spain.*

REGIFUGIUM, a Feaſt which the *Romans* celebrated on the 24th of *February*, in memory of the flight of *Tarquin* who was baniſhed from *Rome* in the 245th year after the Foundation of that City. Some have imagin'd that *Tarquin* was baniſhed from *Rome* about the end of *May*, and in the Summer-time; for there is mention made in Hiſtory, that the Corn was already ripe; but in the firſt place it muſt be anſwer'd, That between the Decree made againſt *Tarquin* and the time of Harveſt there muſt be ſome Months ſpace; and ſecondly, That the order of the Months in thoſe days was not the ſame as now, according to the *Julian* account, and that it may be, that the Month of *February* was then at the ſame time as our Month of *May* or *June* is now; and when *Denys* of *Halicarnaſſus* affirms, That the Conſuls entred upon the adminiſtration of their Office four Months before the end of the year, he had reſpect to the year of the *Greeks*, or the *Olympiad*, which begun at the Summer Solſtice, according to which was adjuſted the firſt year of the Foundation of *Rome. Tit. Liv.*

REGILLIANUS (*Quintus Nonius*) fought twice valiantly againſt the *Sarmatians*, and afterwards revolting from *Gallienus*, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor; but he continued not long, for the Soldiers that had inveſted him with the Purple, depriv'd him of his Life in 262. *Trebellius Pollio.*

REGILLUS, a ſmall Lake of the ancient *Latium* in the Territories of *Tuſculanum*, now called the Lake of *Caſtiglione*, or St. *Praxede* in the Country of *Rome*, between *Tivoli* and *La Cava dell' Aglio.* This Lake is famous for the Victory won by *Aul. Poſthumus* againſt *Tarquin*, after that King had been baniſhed. *Tit. Liv.*

REGINO, an Abbot of *Prum*, of the Order of St. *Benet*, in the Dioceſs of *Treves*; he lived about the end of the ninth Century; and in the beginning of the tenth he was obliged to leave the Government of his Monaſtery. He writ a Chronicle from the time of the Birth of our Saviour till towards 908, and hath afterwards continued it till 967, or 972. He deſcribed in this Book the principal Actions of the *French.* He has left alſo a Treatiſe *De Diſciplinis Eccleſiaſticis & Religione Chriſtiana.* He made uſe in this Work not only of the *Greek* and *African* Councils and Decrees of the Popes, but alſo of the Councils of *Spain*, *France* and *Germany*, and of the Labours of other Eccleſiaſtical *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, and chiefly of the *Theodoſian Code*, the Capitulars of *Charlemaign* and his Succeſſors the Kings of *France*, with the other Laws the ſame Kings had given to divers People that were their Subjects: But as to the Epiſtles of the Popes, he made uſe of no other hardly ſave thoſe of *Siricius*, and his Succeſſors as far as *Hormiſdas*, for that the reſt are queſtionable. *Joachim Hildebran* got this Book printed the firſt time in 1659, at *Helmſtadt* in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, from a Manuſcript which was in that Univerſity; and M. *Baluzius* has made it ſince to be re-printed more correct and enlarged in 1671, with very learned Notes upon it. *Doujat. Hiſtoire du Droit Canon.*

REGINOTRUDA, Dutcheſs of *Bavaria*, was the Daughter of *Childebert* or *Theodebert* King of *France*, and married to *Theodon* III. Duke of *Bavaria*, who became a Chriſtian at the ſolicitation of this vertuous Princeſs; and the Chriſtian Religion afterwards increaſed much in all *Bavaria*, by the help of *Rupert* Biſhop of *Worms. Brunner.*

REGIOMONTANUS. Vid. *Mullerus.*

REGULUS. Vid. *Atilius.*

REHOBOAM, King of *Judah*, ſucceeded his Father *Solomon*, *An. Mund.* 3060. *Shiſhack*, King of *Egypt*, after he had taken divers Cities, beſieged *Jeruſalem*, whither he brought twelve hundred Chariots of War, with an innumerable Company of Men; but a Peace was made between *Rehoboam* and *Shiſhack*, yet ſo, that this laſt carried away all the Treaſure of the *Temple*, and the other cauſed Brazen Shields to be put in the room of thoſe that were removed. He died *An. Mund.* 3076, which was the 17th of his Reign, and the 58th of his Age.

REIMS, a City of *France* in *Champaign*, that gives Title to the firſt Duke and Peer of *France*, which is the Archbiſhop of the See, which hath for Suffragans *Soiſſons*, *Chalon Sur Marne*, *Laon*, *Senlis*, *Beauvais*, *Amiens*, *Noion* and *Bullogne*; *Cambray*, *Tournay* and *Arras* did alſo formerly belong to it. The Ancients called it *Durocortorum* and *Durocortora Remorum*, and now *Remi* or *Remenſis Civitas.* It may boaſt to be one of the moſt ancient and faireſt Cities of the Kingdom. It ſtands in the midſt of a pleaſant Plain, where the River *Veſle* waſhes one part of its Walls, which are in Circumference above an Hours walk, and which encloſe a great many fine Squares, large Streets, well-built-Houſes, and magnificent Churches, both for their Ornament, Greatneſs and Quality. The Cathedral is the chiefeſt, dedicated to our Lady, a noble Pile. The Portal is the moſt conſiderable in *France* for its Architecture, Figures and *Baſs Relief*, which render it a moſt Finiſh'd Piece. It's in this Church that the Archbiſhop of *Reims* anoints the Kings with the Oyl reſerv'd in a little Veſſel called *Santa Ampulla*, ſent, as they pretend, from Heaven at the Coronation and Anointing of *Clovis.* This City is very ancient, as manifeſtly appears by the Gates of it, which have the names of the Pagan Deities upon 'em, and the Fort of *Cæſar* which ſtands near the City. There is alſo at *Reims* a Preſidial, Bailiage and Univerſity, Founded by *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Archbiſhop of this City, with the leave of *Henry* II. There has been twelve Princes Archbiſhops of this Place, ſeveral of which have been of the Blood Royal of *France. Sonantius*, who govern'd the Church of *Reims* towards 630, was Preſident of a Council held at *Reims*, conſiſting of forty Prelates who aſſembled at the ſame time in this City for the Reformation of Manners. There were made 25 Canons which we have, with 21 Synodical Ordinances, attributed to the ſame *Sonantius*, as we learn from *Flodoard*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Wolfarus* celebrated a Council there in 813, by the order of *Charlemaign*, who alſo cauſed divers others to be held at the ſame time, out of a deſire to ſee the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs well regulated before his death. There are 44 Canons of them. *Hincmar* ſpeaks of a Synod in 879, *T.* 2. *p.* 821. *Foulque*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, in the Month of *January* 892, according to the ancient way of computing by the *French*, and 893 by the *Romans*, Crowned *Charles the Simple* King of *France*; and at the ſame time there was aſſembled there a Council againſt *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, for uſurping ſome Goods of the Church. This ſame *Foulque* was aſſaſſinated ſome time after. *Heriveus* ſucceeded him in 900, and aſſembled there the Neighbouring Prelates, who Excommunicated the Authors of this Villainy. It will not be impertinent to add here the Deſcription of that Famous Monument of Antiquity which was diſcovered there in 1677. It's a Triumphal Arch, which was formerly the Northern Gate of the City of *Reims*, called *Port-Mars*, or the *Gate of Mars.* This Gate was buried in Rubbiſh, and hid under the Rampart, in 1554. And there has been another built by it of the ſame Name. This Arch is compoſed of three Arches, the middle, called the Arch of *Seaſons*; that on the right, the Arch of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and that on the left named the Arch of *Læda.* The Arch of *Romulus* was digged up in 1595, and the other two were diſcovered in 1677. In the Roof of the Arch of the *Seaſons* are to be ſeen four Children, which repreſent the four Seaſons of the year, and a Woman ſitting in the midſt of them denoting a *Cornucopia.* The twelve Months are repreſented ſtanding round, with divers other Ornaments which time hath worn out in a great meaſure. The Roof of the Arch of *Romulus*, encloſes in a Square, enriched with Trophies, a Figure of *Remus* and *Romulus*, ſuckled by a Woolf, with two Figures by it, whereof each hold a Truncheon in its hands, and one wears a Head-piece, and the other a Laurel. It ſeems however that this muſt be the Shepherd *Fauſtulus*, and his Wife *Laurentia*, who having taken theſe Children from the ſhe Woolf, bred them up to the Age of eighteen. In the Roof of the Arch of *Læda* is ſeen *Læda*, the Mother of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, with a *Swan* and a *Cupid* holding a Torch in his hand. There are ſome who would have this Edifice to be a Triumphal Arch built in honour of *Julius Cæſar*, when in the Reign of *Auguſtus Cæſar* they made great Roads or Cauſways in *France*, one of which Butted upon this Gate. Others are of opinion that *Julius Cæſar* built it himſelf. Some thinking that this ſort of Architecture is not ſo old, have attributed this to *Julian the Apoſtate*, who paſſed by *Reims* when he came to *Paris*, in his return from his Conqueſts in *Germany.* It is hard to affirm under what Emperor this Monument has been built; ſince not only the Heads which were placed in the Frontiſpiece are broken, but the Place alſo where of old the Inſcription was wont to be put, is entirely defaced. All that can be ſaid with certainty, is, That it is a Triumphal Arch which hath been erected in honour of ſome Roman Emperor, and that it was done after the gaining of ſome Victory, whereof there are the Marks both on the out and inſide of this Work. There are yet ſtrong Reaſons to believe that this Triumphal Arch hath been built in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; for that Emperor pretended to be deſcended from *Iulus*, the Son of *Æneas*, and firſt King of *Alba*, from whom *Remus* and *Romulus* the Founders of *Rome* were deſcended. The twelve Months ſhew that *Cæſar* regulated the Calendar, and compoſed the year called the *Julian*. And the Swans which never ſink under Water, was a Commemoration of that Adventure of *Cæſar* in *Egypt*; when he was obliged to caſt himſelf into the Sea in his Robes and Purple, and had the Fortune to ſwim to a Ship that took him in; ſo that the Papers he held in one of his hands were not ſo much as wet. The Figures of *Remus* and *Romulus* ſeem to intimate, That this Monument was deſigned in honour of *Julius Cæſar*, who boaſted he was deſcended from the Race of *Iulus*, the Son of *Æneas*, and the Grand-ſon of *Venus*; more eſpecially, ſince in the midſt of the City of *Reims* there hath been alſo another Triumphal Arch with a Figure of *Venus*, the Mother of *Æneas*. The ſecond Arch is yet to be ſeen, but above half ruined. There remains nothing conſiderable of any of 'em but the middle Arch, and ſome Footſteps of the other two built upon each ſide. *Du Cheſne. St. Marthe.*

REINECCIUS (*Reinier*) a *German*, a Native of *Steinheim* in the Dioceſs of *Paderbourg*, who for a long time was Tutor in the Univerſies of *Frankfort* and *Helmſtad*, and hath publiſhed Genealogical and Hiſtorical Treatiſes, with divers other Pieces. He writ alſo a Book concerning *The Method of Hiſtory*, wherein is much Learning; but he hath obſerved no good order, nor always judged well of the Merit of Hiſtorians. His Hiſtorieal Treatiſes have been eſteemed by the Learned, and above all by *Voſſius*. He died in the year 1595. His Works that have been Printed are, *Familiæ Regum & Pontificum Boſphoranorum, &c. Familiæ Regum Macedoniæ, Familiæ Regum Armeniorum, &c. Familiæ Regum Judæorum, &c. Familiæ Regum Mediæ, Spartanorum. Syntagma de Familiis quæ in Monarchiis tribus prioribus rerum potiti ſunt, & de Familiis duorum Ægypti Regnorum. Regum & Pontificum Iſraelitarum Regna celebratiſſima cum Familiis. Hieroſolymitanum Chronicon. De Marchionum, & Electorum Origine. Methodus Legendi Hiſtorias. Hiſtoria dubia, & Syntagma Hiſtoricum. Hiſtoria Julia, ſeu Syntagma Heroicum. Hiſtoria Orientalis. Familiæ Luceburgenſes, &c.* with divers other Pieces of the ſame nature. *Thuanus. Voſius de Philol.*

REINESIUS (*Thomas*) a *German* Phyſician Born at *Altenburgh*, a Town in *Miſnia*. He liv'd in the XVIIth Century, wrote Six Book *de Variis Lectionibus*; *A Cenſure of Salmaſius's Exercitations upon Pliny. Commentaries upon, and Supplements to Gruter's Inſcriptions.* He died in 1657. *Grævius Epiſt. Ded. Epiſt. Caſaub.*

REINSBOURG, a Village a League from *Leyden*, in *Holland*, where there has been a Famous Abbey founded ſucceſſively by two Counts of *Holland* named *Theodorus* and *Florentius*, by the Counteſs *Peronnella*, and by a Lady of the Houſe of *Saxony*, where they were painted upon the Glaſs of the Church in their order. It's now under the Dominion of the *States of Holland*. Here was formerly a Religious Order of Women of St. *Benet*; all called Ladies; for that the Abbeſs was Lady temporal and ſpiritual of the place; and none were admitted but ſuch as were Nobly deſcended, and of ancient Extract. Thoſe that entred into it, for the moſt part, did not make Profeſſion till after ſome years, and ſome not at all, but went out and married. They gave large Alms thrice a week, and there aſſembled thither every day to receive it above two thouſand perſons. The four Founders are buried in the Church, and there are alſo to be ſeen a great many magnificent Tombs of the Counts and Counteſſes, and other Lords of *Holland*. *Guichardin.*

RELIGION is properly the Worſhip given to God; but this Name is alſo applied to the Worſhip of Idols and falſe Gods. It will not doubtleſs be impertinent to ſee here the State of Religion in the four Parts of the World.

RELIGIONS of EUROPE. The Inquiſition ſuffers not in *Italy*, nor in any of the Iſles thereabouts, any of thoſe they call Hereticks, for that they look upon them as Rebellious Subjects againſt the Pope its Head. They nevertheleſs tolerate *Jews*, for particular Reaſons, and the Pope makes them pay Tribute for the Liberty they enjoy in the Territories of the Eccleſiaſtical State. The Republick of *Venice* have baniſhed the *Jews* which ſettled there in an Iſland belonging to that City called *Gioudezza*. In the Kingdom of *Naples*, where the Inquiſition reigns as in *Spain*, are yet ſuffer'd ſome *Greeks* and *Albanians* of the *Greek* Church. *Sicily* profeſſes the Roman Catholick Religion, and makes uſe of the Inquiſition, and ſo does *Sardinia*; the Iſle of *Malta* which is, as it were, a Bulwark againſt the *Turks*, permits no Religion but the Roman-Catholick. *Dalmatia* is poſſeſs'd by the *Venetians* and the *Turks*. The little Republick of *Raguſa* pays Tribute both to the one and to the other, but is of the Roman Catholick Religion and hath an Arch-biſhop. The *Venetians* have two Arch-biſhopricks in *Dalmatia*, which are thoſe of *Zara* and *Spalatro*. The Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Corfu*, which belongs to the Republick of *Venice*, are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church. The Iſle of *Candia* is now under the Dominion of the Grand-Seignior, where, beſides *Mahometans*, are Roman Catholicks, Greeks and Jews, who pay Tribute for their Liberty. There are none but Romaniſts in *Spain*, the Inquiſition being exerciſed there with great Severity, as well as in *Portugal*, and they ſuffer neither *Moors* nor *Jews* to be there. *France* is now all Roman Catholick ſince *Lewis* XIVth. has pulled down the Churches of the Reformed, and Revok'd the Edicts of *Nants*. In all the *Netherlands* which belong either to the King of *France* or *Spain*, there is no other Religion but the Roman Catholick, and if there be any *Calviniſts* or *Lutherans* there, they do not diſcover themſelves. In the *States of Holland* the reformed Religion according to *Calvin* is uppermoſt, but a great number of Roman Catholicks are ſuffered to be there, as well as *Lutherans*, *Remonſtrants*, *Anabaptiſts*, and *Jews*. The Papiſts are not permitted the publick Exerciſe of their Religion; but the *Lutherans* have leave to build Churches, and the *Anabaptiſts* have alſo theirs; as have alſo the *Jews* their Synagogues at *Amſterdam* and *Roterdam*. There are none but thoſe of the reformed Religion at *Geneva*. Of the thirteen Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, there are five of them Romaniſts, to wit, *Uri*, *Switz*, *Onderwald*, *Lucern* and *Zurick*. The Canton of *Soulern* is almoſt all Catholick; *Zurick*, *Bearn*, *Bale* and *Schaf-hauſe*, are either *Zwinglians* or *Calviniſts*. *Fribourg*, *Glarits* and *Apenzeel*, are partly Roman Catholicks, and part *Calviniſts*. Their Allies the *Vaudois*, are part of 'em *Zuinglians*; the Country of the *Griſons* partly Roman-Catholicks, and partly Proteſtants. The *Valtoline* all Roman-Catholick. *Germany* has almoſt as many Religions, as there are Princes, States and Free Cities; but the Roman Catholick is profeſs'd by the Emperor; and the principal Perſwaſions beſide, are *Lutheraniſm*, *Anabaptiſm*, and *Calviniſm*; but *Lutheraniſm* is of the greateſt extent, and moſt countenanced by Authority. *Calviniſm* is moſtly profeſs'd in the *Palatinates*; in the Country of *Heſſe*, the Dutchy of *Wirtenburgh*, and the *Hans Towns*. The Anabaptiſts had formerly gain'd ground all over *Germany*, excepting in *Auſtria* and *Bavaria*, but now there are none of them remaining, unleſs in the Neighbourhood of *Holland*. *Hungary* is in part Roman-Catholick, and in part *Lutheran*, beſides *Arians* in a great many Places. The Kingdom of *Poland* is of the Popiſh Religion, but there are many Proteſtants there; eſpecially in lower *Poland*, about *Lublin*, *Pruſſia*, and *Livonia*, towards the Baltick-Sea. In the Provinces that confine upon *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Sileſia*; and thoſe which advance towards the South and *Levant*, they follow for the moſt part the Greek Church. *Tranſilvania* is filled with all ſorts of Religions; the Roman Catholick is the leaſt in requeſt. *Swedeland* and *Denmark* follow the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*. In all the Territories of the King of *Great Britain* the Reformed Religion is eſtabliſhed, but in *England* they follow the Epiſcopal Government, and now in *Scotland* the Presbyterian. The *Muſcovites* follow the Religion of the Greek Church; and although they have a Patriarch at *Moſco*, yet they ceaſe not to acknowledge the Church of *Conſtantinople*. The *Morduois*, that are upon the Frontiers of *Muſcovy*, circumciſe in the ſame manner as the *Jews* and *Turks* do, although they are not of their Religion. They are neither profeſſed Chriſtians nor Idolaters, but live according to the Laws of Nature, and worſhip one God, Creator of the World, to whom they offer the Firſt-fruits of all that they gather, and caſt them up towards Heaven. *Crim Tartary* makes profeſſion of *Mahometaniſm*. There are alſo among them ſome Jews and Roman Catholicks to whom they grant the Exerciſe of their Religion, paying Tribute for the ſame. The Mahometan Religion reigns in *Turkey*, but the Grand-Seignior ſuffers Chriſtians and Jews there in divers places. The Chriſtian Greeks are there in great numbers, and have a Patriarch at *Conſtantinople*, whoſe Juriſdiction extends as far as *Aſia Minor*, or *Natolia*.

RELIGIONS of ASIA. In *Turkiſh-Aſia*, The Mahometan Religion is uppermoſt. The Grand-Seignior permits there other Religions, as well as in *Europe*. The Greeks have two Patriarchs there, that of *Antioch*, and that of *Jeruſalem*. It's in this Empire where principally are the Chriſtians called *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Neſtorians*, *Jacobites* and *Maronites*. There are alſo Roman Catholicks, *Sabæans*, *Coptes*, and great numbers of Jews. The Roman-Catholicks are for the moſt part *French* and *Venetian* Merchants, who are aſſiſted by the religious *Franciſcans*, whoſe ordinary abode is at *Jeruſalem* and *Bethlehem*. In *Perſia* is the Mahometan Religion, according to the Sect of *Ali*, which differs from that of *Abubeker*, *Omar* and *Oſman*, whom the *Turks* preferr before that of *Ali*. But the *Perſians* give full Liberty of Conſcience to all Strangers, ſo that there are Roman-Catholicks, *Armenians*, *Neſtorians* and *Sabæans*; there are alſo Jews and Banyans, or Indian Prieſts, and other Idolaters. *Arabia* is ſubject to the Grand-Seignior, and Mahometan Princes, who tolerate Chriſtians to live there, where they have a famous Monaſtery upon Mount *Sinai*, poſſeſs'd by the *Caloyers*, or Religious Greeks of the Order of St. *Baſil*. The Empire of *Mogul* in *India* is ſubject to a Mahometan Prince of the Sect of *Ali*, which is that of *Perſia*. But in theſe Dominions are many Idolaters. There are alſo Roman Catholicks, Jews and Abyſſines, for every Nation has the free Exerciſe of its Religion. The *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengale*, comprehends divers Kingdoms, whoſe Inhabitants are almoſt all Idolaters. But to be a little particular; the little Iſland of *Goa* belongs to the *Portugueſe*, who have divers Churches and Monaſteries in it. The Arch-Biſhop of this Iſle hath under him all the Biſhops of the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Inquiſition exerciſes there its Tyranny againſt Apoſtates, as they call them. But Armenians, Jews, Moors, and Banyans, or Indian Prieſts, are ſuffered to live there according to their Religion; beſides Arabs, Perſians and Abyſſines, who partly follow the Chriſtian and partly that of the Moors which is the Mahometan Religion. The People of the Kingdom of *Calicut* believe in one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; but they feign him to be Idle, and ſay, that 'tis an Evil Angel that governs the World. They pay Divine Honours to this Angel, whom they call *Deumo*, and to divers other falſe Divinities. The ſame Superſtitions are practiſed in the Kingdom of *Narſingua*, which is full of Pagods, or Temples built in honour of their Dæmons. The King of *Golconda* follows the Religion of the Perſians, but the People are Idolaters. The main Land of *India* beyond the *Ganges* is poſſeſs'd by divers Idolatrous Princes, the *Peninſula* of the ſame *Indus*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Gulf, is alſo a Country where they worſhip Idols and falſe Gods. The principal Kingdoms of this *Peninſula* are thoſe of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, *Lao* and *Pegu*. The King of *Siam* permits the Exerciſe of all ſorts of Religions, and teſtifies a particular eſteem for that of the Chriſtians. The *Peninſula* of *Malaca* is dependant upon the Kingdom of *Siam*; but the greateſt part of it belongs to the *Hollanders*, who grant Liberty of Conſcience to Merchants of divers Religions that trade and live there. There are a great many Roman Catholicks in the Kingdoms of *Tonquin* and *Lao*, where the *Jeſuits* preach. The People of *Pegu* are ſo bent upon Idolatry, that they have fruitleſly attempted to bring the Chriſtian Religion into their Country. The *Chineſes* are Idolaters; but the Exerciſe of the Chriſtian Religion is permitted in that Country; and the *Jeſuits* have divers Churches there. There are alſo a great number of Jews who have there their Synagogues by the permiſſion of the Emperor of *China*. *Tartary* is ſubject to divers Princes, whereof the moſt Potent is *The Great Cham*. Some of the Sovereigns follow the Religion of *Mahomet*, others are Pagans and Idolaters. There are alſo Neſtorians and Jews; but ſuch as obſerve but little of the Law of *Moſes*. Idolatry reigns in *Japan*; and ſince the Perſecution of *Taicoſama*, who reigned there in 1630, the Chriſtians have now no Church in that Country, but have had formerly. The *Philippine* Iſlands belong to the King of *Spain*, who gives Liberty of Conſcience to all thoſe of the Country who are Idolaters, and to divers *Indian Chineſes*. The Iſles of *Sonda* called *Java* and *Sumatra*, are inhabited by People addicted to the worſhip of Idols. There are alſo Mahometans and Chriſtians. The *Hollanders* are very potent in the Iſle of *Java*, wherein they have *Batavia*. The Natives of the Iſle of *Ceylon* are Idolaters; but there are many Mahometans and a good number of Chriſtians, the *Hollanders* poſſeſſing divers Cities there. The Iſle of *Cyprus* is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but they grant the Latin and Greek Chriſtians to live there without moleſtation, as do alſo the Armenians, Coptes, and all ſorts of Sects, paying only a Tribute for their Liberty. The Iſle of *Rhodes* is inhabited by Turks, Greeks and Jews.

RELIGIONS of AFRICA. *Barbary* is inhabited by Moors, Turks and Arabs, who follow the Religion of *Mahomet*. The Portugueſe, Spaniards and Engliſh, poſſeſs ſome places there. There are ſome Towns where the Infidels ſuffer the Chriſtians and Jews the Exerciſe of their Religion, paying Tribute for the ſame. The chief Religion of *Egypt* is the Mahometan, which the Moors, Turks and Arabs obſerve. The Chriſtian Coptes have alſo there their Churches, and the Jews their Synagogues. The People of *Zanguebar*, and thoſe on the Coaſt of *Abex*, are Mahometans; but the Portugueſes, who have places in *Zanguebar*, have introduced the Chriſtian Religion. There are alſo in this Country Jews and Idolaters. The Natives of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar* believe there is one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; but they alſo worſhip an Evil Spirit. The French who are eſtabliſhed there endeavour to bring them to Chriſtianity. *Cafreria* is peopled with Idolaters. The *Hollanders* having only two Forts towards the *Cape of Good-Hope*, and the *Portugueſe* a Caſtle in the Kingdom of *Sofala*. There are many Idolaters in the Kingdom of *Congo*, ſome Mahometans, and divers Chriſtians, particularly in the Province of *Angola*, of which the Portugueſe are Maſters. The People of *Guinea* worſhip Idols; but the Engliſh, Hollanders and Danes poſſeſs ſome place upon that Coaſt, and the Portugueſe have Habitations in the Country, where they indeavour to introduce Chriſtianity. The *Negro*'s mix with their Idolatry ſome Ceremonies of Mahometaniſm; as do alſo the Inhabitants of *Zaara*. *Biledulgerid* obſerves the Mahometan Religion. The Religion of the People of *Nubia* is a mixture of the Chriſtian Ceremonies with thoſe of Judaiſm and Mahometaniſm. The *Abyſſines* are the pureſt of all the Oriental Chriſtians. Heathen Idolatry is the ancient Religion of *Monomotapa*; but the *Jeſuits* have eſtabliſhed Chriſtianity there in divers places.

RELIGIONS of AMERICA. *Canada*, or *New-France*, is Peopled with Roman-Catholicks, the Country belonging for the moſt part to the King of *France*. *New-England*, *New-Holland* and *New Swedeland*, have alſo their Colonies, where each of theſe Nations exerciſe its Religion. The Savages, *Iroquois*, *Hurons*, *Algonquains*, and others have almoſt no Religion, ſave thoſe who converſe with the People of *Europe*. The Engliſh have divers places in *Virginia*. The Natives believe there are divers Gods, of different orders, who depend upon one Chief, called *Keuvas*, which is their Sovereign, and hath been ſo from Eternity. They eſteem the Sun, Moon and Stars to be Demi-gods. The Salvages of *Florida* are Idolaters, and adore the Sun and Moon; but the Spaniards and the Engliſh have Colonies there, and have introduced the Chriſtian Religion into divers places. *Mexico*, which is alſo called *New-Spain*, is well peopled with Roman-Catholicks, where there is an Archbiſhop, and divers Biſhops. The Spaniards are alſo Maſters of *New-Caſtile*, otherwiſe called *Caſtille d'Or*, where they have introduced the Roman-Catholick Religion. The Mountaneers of this Country are ſtill Idolaters, and adore the Sun and Moon as the principal Divinities, holding the one to be the Huſband and the other the Wife. The *Caribee* Iſlands and Natives of *Guiana* adore Idols, and ſome of them believe the Immortality of the Soul. The Inhabitants of the Country of the *Amazons* are alſo Idolaters. *Braſil* belongs to the Portugueſe, who have there a fair City called *San-Salvador*, where is an Archbiſhop's-See. The Salvages are converted to the Faith daily. The Country of *Plata* and that of the *Patagons* are peopled with Idolatrous Inhabitants; but the Spaniards have divers places there, and a Town called *l'Aſſumption*, which is a Biſhop's-See, and where is a College of the Jeſuits. The Spaniards have eſtabliſhed divers Seminaries in *Chili*, to labour for the Converſion of the Natives, who have but very little Religion. The Roman Catholick Religion is eſtabliſhed in *Peru*, which belongs to the King of *Spain*. There is an Archbiſhoprick at *Lima*, and divers Biſhopricks in the other Provinces; and Idolatry remains but amongſt very few of the Salvages. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

RELIGIOUS. See *Monks*.

RELIGIOUS MAHOMETANS. See *Chalvetti* and *Nakſchibendi*, who are the principal Founders of Religious Orders in the Empire of the Grand Seignior, and theſe Orders in particular, which are the *Nimetulabites*, *Cadrites*, *Calenders*, *Edbemites*, *Hizrevites*, *Bectaſchites*, *Ebebuharites* and *Memelavites* or *Derviſes*.

RELUCIN, a Man very learned in the Hebrew Tongue, and who was the firſt among the Latins that publiſhed an Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon.

REMI or REMIGIUS, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, was of Noble Extract. It's ſaid he was put into this See when he was but twenty two years of age, much contrary to his inclination. He Baptized *Clovis*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *France*. *Sidonius Apollinarius* praiſes him as one of the moſt Eloquent Men of his time. We have ſome *Letters* of his in the Library of the Fathers. He died in 535. *Greg. of Tours*. *Flodoard. Hiſt. Rem.*

REMI, or *Remigius* Archbiſhop of *Lions*, was great Almoner to the Emperor *Lotharius*, and afterwards elected to this See, after *Amulon*. He preſided at the IIId. Council of *Valence*, in 855, and at divers others aſſembled at *Toul*, *Langres*, &c. *Maldonat* judges *Remi* to be the Author of the Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, which are the Works of a very ancient Author, to wit, of *Hilarius* the Deacon, who lived about the middle of the fourth Age. But it is likely that this Illuſtrious Prelate, has writ the Commentaries upon St. *Paul*, which *Sixtus Senenſis* attributes to *Remi* of *Auxerre*, and *Villapandus* to St. *Remi* of *Reims*; which yet cannot be, ſince that therein is cited the Order of St. *Bennet*, St. *Gregory*, *Caſſiodorus*, the Venerable *Bede*, with *Cyprian* of *Toulon*, that were after the time of that Biſhop of *Reims*. That of *Lions*, of whom I ſpeak, died the 26th of *October*, in the year 873, or 879.

REMI, or *Remigius* Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was named to that Archbiſhoprick after *Rainfroy*, in 745. Some believe him to be the Brother of *Charlemaign*, others the Son of *Charles Martel*, Brother by the Mother's ſide to *Pepin the Short*. He quitted his Intereſt in the Kingdom, and retired to *Mont-Soracte* in *Italy*, where he became a Religious. He was the firſt, according to *Paulus Æmilius*, who received in *France* the *ſinging* according to the manner of *Rome*, brought thence by King *Pepin*. *Gregory of Tours*. *Flodoard*.

REMIGIUS (*Peter*) Lord of *Montigni*, ſucceeded in the Treaſury to *Marigni* and *Laguette*, under the Reign of *Philip de Valois*; the Exemplary Puniſhment of his two Predeceſſors could not deterr him from making his Fortune too faſt, by being falſe to his Truſt. He was therefore Tried in 1328 by the Parliament of *Paris*, conſiſting of 78 Knights, 25 Lords and Princes, and the King himſelf, and receiv'd Sentence to be Hang'd upon the Gibbet of *Monfaucon*, which himſelf had caus'd to be built. His Forfeited Eſtate amounted to above fifteen Millions of Livres. *Mezeray*.

REMIREMONT, a Famous Monaſtery in the Dioceſs of *Toul*, in *Lorrain*, upon the *Moſelle*, where none are admitted that are not of Noble Extraction. They are all called *Canoneſſes*.

The Abbeſs cannot quit her Habit; but the others may go forth, and Marry. St. *Romerick* is ſaid to have been the firſt Founder of this Monaſtery; wherefore it is called by them in Latin *Romaricus*, or *Romericus Mons*. The Nuns were formerly of the Order of St. *Bennet*. *Hadrian. Valeſ. Notit. Gall.*

REMONSTRANTS, or *Arminians*, ſo is a powerful Party called in *Holland*, who have taken the Name of *Remonſtrants*, from a Writing called a *Remonſtrance*, that was preſented by them to the States of *Holland* in 1609, wherein they reduced their Doctrine to theſe Five Articles. 1. That God in Election and Reprobation has a regard on the one ſide to Faith and Perſeverance, and on the other ſide to Incredulity and Impenitence. 2. That *Jeſus Chriſt* died for all Men without any Exception. 3. That Grace is neceſſary for the application of ones ſelf to Good. 4. That yet it doth not act in an irreſiſtible manner. 5. That before affirming that the Regenerate cannot totally fall off, this Queſtion muſt be more accurately examined. The Name of *Arminians* was given them, becauſe that *Arminius*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Leyden*, was one of the firſt who oppoſed the then received Sentiment in *Holland* of an abſolute Predeſtination, which was that of *Calvin*. The *Arminians* complain extremely of the ill uſage they receiv'd from the *Calviniſts*, the moſt part of their Party being at firſt Impriſon'd, or Baniſh'd: The Hiſtory of this Perſecution may be ſeen in a Volume of Letters of the *Remonſtrants*, Reprinted at *Amſterdam*, in 1685. where their *Remonſtrance*, which gives 'em their Name, is inſerted. Their Opinions being Condemn'd in 1618, at the Synod of *Dort*, conſiſting of *Dutch*, *German*, *Engliſh* and *Swiſs Calviniſts*. They, in 1620, publiſh'd a Book, Intitul'd *Acta & Scripta Synodalia Dordracena Miniſtrorum Remonſtrantium, in Fœderato Belgio*; in which they defend their Doctrine upon the five Articles above-mentioned, and attack their Adverſaries, who determin'd the contrary in the Synod of *Dort*. The *Remonſtrants* likewiſe publiſh'd a *Confeſſion of Faith*, in which they give an account of their Sentiments upon all the points of Chriſtianity: In Defence of which Confeſſion, *Simon Epiſcopius* publiſh'd an Apology in 1629, Intitul'd, *Apologia pro Confeſſione ſive Declaratione Sententiæ eorum qui in Fœderato Belgio vocantur Remonſtrantes ſuper præcipuis Articulis Religionis Chriſtianæ, contra cenſuram quatuor Profeſſorum Leidenſium.* Here they clear themſelves of the Tenents charg'd upon 'em, *i. e.* of the reviving the ancient Errors of the *Pelagians*, and *Semi-Pelagians*, and agreeing in many things with the *Socinians*; from whom notwithſtanding, they differ in two Principal Articles. That is, the *Trinity*, and the *Propitiatory Sacrifice of our Bleſſed Saviour*; both which are deny'd by the *Socinians*, but maintain'd by the *Remonſtrants*. *Epiſcopius* and *Curcelleus* are two of the moſt Celebrated Writers of this Party; but not to mention the Voluminouſneſs of their Works, they both died before they had finiſh'd a compleat Syſtem of the *Arminian* Doctrine; this Task therefore has been undertaken and perform'd by *Philip Limborch*, in his Book Printed in 1686, at *Amſterdam*, under the Title of *Theologia Chriſtiana*, a conſiderable part of which is extracted in the Second Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle*.

REMUS, Vid. ROMULUS.

RENARD, Count of *Soiſſons*, was the Son of *Guy* of *Vermandois*, firſt Count of *Soiſſons*. His Father *Guy* introduced him to King *Robert*, whom he ſerved in the quality of chief Steward of his Houſhold, and kept that ſtation till the Reign of *Henry* I. but finally falling into diſgrace he withdrew into *Soiſſons*, where the King beſieged him in the *Counts-Tower*, which was then the Fortreſs of that City. It's ſaid, that Count *Renard* and his Son died during this Siege. *Dorm.*

RENATUS, ſurnamed *the Good*, King of *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c. Duke of *Anjou*, Count of *Provence*, &c. was ſecond Son to *Lewis* II. King of *Naples*, and of *Toland*, Daughter to *John* I. King of *Arragon*. He was born at *Angers* the 16th of *January* 1408. This Prince married in 1420, *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Heireſs of *Charles* I. Duke of *Lorrain*, and of *Margaret* of *Bavaria*; he was about to take poſſeſſion of this Dutchy, but *Antony de Vaudemont*, Brother to Duke *Charles*, pretended that *Lorrain* belong'd to the Line Male, and ſo to him. This Affair in 1431, was referred to the Fathers of the Council of *Bâle*, and to the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, who decided it in favour of *Renatus*, but *Antony* would not ſtand to this Deciſion, and ſo, being aſſiſted by the Troops of *Philip* ſurnamed *the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, he debated it by Arms: At firſt King *Renatus* had the better ſucceſs, but afterwards his Enemies Army being reinforc'd, his was defeated at *Bullenville* near unto *Neufchatel* in *Lorrain* the 2d of *July*, 1431, and he himſelf made a Priſoner, and carried to *Dijon*, where he remained four or five years; and there learnt in 1434, the death of *Lewis* II. King of *Naples*, his Brother, and that of the Queen *Jane* II. who had made him her Heir in 1435. Thus getting free from his Confinement, he was obliged to take a Journey into *Naples*; but it was neither fortunate for himſelf nor his Son after him, to wit, *John* of *Calabria*, who attempted alſo in vain the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which in right of his Mother *Toland* juſtly belonged to *Renatus*; ſo this Prince ſtop'd in *Provence*, where he lived in Repoſe. He was well made, full of Courage and Invention. To divert his Melancholy he fell to Painting and Writing both Verſe and Proſe. Being at *Angers* in 1448, he inſtituted the Military Order of the *Creſcent*. This Prince had by *Iſabel* of *Lorrain*, *John* of *Calabria*, *Lewis* Marqueſs of *Pont*, *Nicholas* Duke of *Bar*, *Charles* and *Renatus* that both died young; *Toland* Wife to *Ferry* Duke of *Lorrain*, *Margaret* married to *Henry* VI. King of *England*, and *Iſabel* and *Anne* that died in their Infancy. He married the ſecond time *Jane* the Daughter of *Guy* XIII, called the XIVth Count of *Laval*, but had no Children by her. His Sons died all before him, inſomuch, that ſeeing himſelf without Heirs of his Body, he left his Eſtate to *Charles* his Brother's Son of the ſame name, Count of *Maine*. *Du Puy.*

RENATUS II. Duke of *Lorrain*, was the Son of *Ferry* II. and of *Toland* of *Anjou* Daughter of *Renatus* King of *Sicily*. This *Ferry* was Son to *Antony* I. Count of *Vaudemont*, and thus married in order to terminate the difference between him and the King of *Naples*. Duke *Renatus* took upon him the Title and Arms of King of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, becauſe of the Rights of his Mother. He was ſolicited by the Emperor and King of *France*, to make War upon *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, which he did, and thereby loſt his Dutchy; but having afterwards received conſiderable Succors, he fought his Enemy, who had beſieged *Nancy*, and kill'd him on the fifth of *January* in 1477. It was ſaid, That the Duke of *Lorrain* being trimmed with a Golden Beard, was deſirous to ſee the Duke of *Burgundy*, whom he found with difficulty among the dead, and ſaid, *Hah! good Couſin! you have done us much evil.* This Prince died in 1508. *Vignier. St. Marthe. Mezeray.*

RENAUDOT (*Theophraſtus*) began in 1631, to publiſh News by the name of *Gazettes*; he left a Son behind him, who was Chief Phyſician to M. the Dauphin, and died at St. *Germans en Lay*, *November* 19. 1673.

RENDESHAM, an ancient Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Looes* upon the River *Deben*. *Redwald*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the Eaſt *Angles* kept his Court here.

RENEA *de France*, Dutcheſs of *Ferrara*, was born at *Blois* in 1509, being the Daughter of *Lewis* XII. and Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*; ſhe was Married to *Hercules d'Eſte* Duke of *Ferrara*, tho' Betrothed before to *Charles* of *Auſtria*, afterwards Emperor, and demanded ſome years after in marriage by the King of *England*. *Francis* I. married her to the Duke of *Ferrara*, becauſe he was a Prince whoſe Power he needed not to fear. She did not content her ſelf to become knowing in Hiſtory, Languages, Mathematicks, and alſo Aſtrology, but ſtudied moreover, the moſt difficult points in Divinity, which engaged her inſenſibly in the Opinions of the Proteſtants. *Brantome* ſays, That reſenting the ill turns which the Popes *Julius* and *Leo* had done the King, her Father, ſhe denied their Power, and withdrew from their Obedience. *Calvin* paſſed from *France* into *Italy* in a diſguiſe, and with *Marot*, her Secretary, confirmed her in this Belief. After the death of the Duke, her Husband, ſhe returned into *France*, and there gave new marks of her Courage and Reſolution. The Duke of *Guiſe*, her Son-in-Law, having ſummoned her to ſurrender ſome of the Proteſtants, who had ſheltred themſelves in the Caſtle of *Montargis*, whither ſhe retired during that War about Religion, ſhe utterly refuſed, and daringly anſwered, That if he attack'd the Caſtle, ſhe ſhould be the firſt that ſhould come upon the breach and ſee whether he had the Courage to kill a King's Daughter. She died in 1575, in the Caſtle of *Montargis*, after having adorn'd the Town with many Fair Buildings. *Bernier Hiſtoire de Blois.*

RENNES, a Town in *France*, the Capital of *Bretany*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tours*. The River of *Villaine* divides it into two parts, and ſerves to enrich it by way of Trade, becauſe of the great Boats that come up thither from the Sea. *Rennes* is a very ancient City, and hath been the ordinary Reſidence of the Dukes of *Bretany*. Authors call it *Redonæ*, or *Condate Redonum*; the ancienteſt Biſhoprick is St. *Moderan*. The Parliament was eſtabliſhed there by King *Henry* II. *Lewis* XIV. has ſince transferr'd it to *Vannes*. There are to be ſeen the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, the Abbies of St. *Melain* and of St. *George*; a College of Jeſuits, and divers other Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes; not to forget the Parliament-Houſe, built according to our Modern Architecture, and the Clock that is in it, whoſe Bell is eſteemed to be the biggeſt in the Kingdom. *Rennes* ſtands 50 miles N. of *Nants*, 115 W. of *Tours*, as many N. of *Rochelle*, and 200 W. of *Paris*. *Santa Marthe.*

RENOMME, or FAME, a Goddeſs invented by the Poets, called *the Meſſenger of Jupiter* by *Homer*; they repreſented her like a Woman richly clad, having her Robe tuck'd up, and Wings beſpangled with Eyes, with a Trumpet in her Mouth. *Virgil* deſcribes her almoſt in the ſame manner, calling her an horrible Monſter, and giving her as many watching Eyes as ſhe has Feathers; as many Mouths with ſo many Tongues in them that are never ſilent; and as many Ears that are always liſtning; and that in the day time ſhe placed her ſelf upon high Towers to frighten Men, bringing them very often ill news, and oftner lyes than truth.

RENTY, Lat. *Rentica*, a Town in *Artois*, heretofore of great ſtrength, which in 1554 repell'd the Forces of *Henry* II.

King of *France*, but in 1638 was ruin'd. It lies Five Leagues from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, and four from *Arras* upon the River *Aa*, which falls into the *Britiſh* Sea below *Graveling* in *Flanders*.

RENTY (*Gaſton John Baptiſta* Baron of) was born in the Caſtle of *Beny* in *Lower Normandy*, in the Dioceſs of *Bayeux* in 1611. He inſtituted a Society of *Artiſans* to live together, as the Primitive Chriſtians did, having all the gain of their labour in common, giving the overplus after their own neceſſities were ſupply'd, for the ſuſtenance of the Poor. There are now at *Paris* two of theſe Communities of Tradeſmen, the one of Taylors, and the other of Shooe-makers. There is alſo one of Shooe-makers at *Toolouſe*; they call themſelves Brethren, and live in common, obſerving the Rules preſcribed by the Baron *de Renty*. He fell ſick on the 11th of *April* 1649, and died the 24th of the ſame Month, aged 37 years. *Giry*.

REOLA, Lat. *Regula*, a City of *Guienne* upon the *Garonne*, where is a Famous Monaſtery Founded by *Gombaud* Biſhop of *Bazas*, and *William Sancha* Duke of *Gaſcony* his Brother.

REPEHAM, in *Norfolk*, ſeated in a Valley, and noted for its three Churches in one Church-yard. From *London* 92 Miles.

REPENDON (*Philip*) an *Engliſhman*, Cardinal, and Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was a Vigorous Oppoſer of the *Wickliffites*; He was preferr'd to the See of *Lincoln* in 1405, made a Cardinal three years after, and died about 1417. This Cardinal is ſaid to have been very Learned for his time, and diverted himſelf ſometimes with making Verſes; being once in Company with one *Neckam*, a Perſon of a debauch'd Life, he made this Diſtich upon him.

> *Et Niger & Nequam, cum ſis cognomine Neckam,*
> *Nigrior eſſe potes, Nequior eſſe neques.*

Neckam, who was pretty quick at the knack of Punning, made him the following Reply:

> *Phi nota fœtoris, Lippus malus omnibus horis,*
> *Phi malus & Lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus.*

Goodwin de Præſul. Angl. Aubery Hiſt. des Card.

RESENDIUS (*Andrew*) Canon of *Evora* in *Portugal*; he was Deſcended from a Noble Family, and made *Præceptor* to *Alphonſo* and *Henry*, Sons to King *John* III. He died in 1573. Aged 80. His Works are extant in two Volumes; the firſt contains a Treatiſe *De Antiquitatibus Luſitaniæ*, & *Hiſtoria de Antiquitate de Cividad de Evora*, Tranſlated by *Andreas Schottus* into Latin; the ſecond Volume conſiſts of divers Poems, and Hiſtorical Epiſtles; as *de Æra Hiſpanica*; *Pro colonia Pacenſi*, and ſeveral other Learned Pieces. *Ambroſio Morales. Oſorius. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

RESTITUTUS, Biſhop of *London*, in the IVth *Century*. He maintain'd a Correſpondence with St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*, as appears by ſeveral Letters of his, which have ſince been digeſted into a Volume. He aſſiſted at the firſt Council of *Arles*, in 314, to which he Subſcribed thus, *Reſtitutus Epiſcopus de Civitate Londinenſi, Provincia Britanniæ. Pits de Illuſt. Script. Angl. Wharton Hiſtoria de Epiſc. & Decan. Londinenſ.*

RESURRECTION, a Weekly Feaſt Inſtituted in Honour of our Saviour's Riſing from the Grave, which happen'd on the third day after his death. He appear'd firſt to *Mary Magdalen*, and other Holy Women who came to the Sepulchre, then to St. *Peter*, the Diſciples that were going to *Emaus*, and to the Apoſtles when met together. A week after he appear'd a ſecond time to the Apoſtles; and here St. *Thomas* who was abſent and doubted before, was convinc'd of his Reſurrection, and Divinity. The Scripture likewiſe acquaints us with three other publick Appearances of our Saviour. The firſt was near the Sea of *Tiberias*, where St. *Peter*, St. *Thomas*, the two Sons of *Zebedee*, *Nathanael*, and two other Diſciples were preſent. The ſecond was upon a Mountain in *Galilee*, ſuppoſed to be Mount *Tabor*, where, as St. *Paul* informs us, he was ſeen by five hundred Diſciples at once. The laſt time of his publick *Appearing* was the Day of his Aſcenſion, upon which he went with all the Apoſtles to Mount *Olivet*; where, after he had Bleſſed them, and given 'em a Commiſſion to Preach, and Baptize, he Aſcended into Heaven in their ſight. *St. Matth. St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John.* 1 *Acts.* 1 *Cor.* 15. Cap.

RESWICK, is a Royal Palace belonging to *William* III, King of *England*, lying betwixt the *Hague*, and City of *Delph*, and made very Famous for being the Place of the Treaty of Peace between the Moſt Serene Confederates, and the *French* King, in the Year 1697. which was happily Concluded here, after ſo long and bloody a War, that had ravaged and impoveriſh'd almoſt all *Europe*, and particularly the Kingdom of *France*; who by this Peaoe, not only agreed to acknowledge *William* III. to be King of *England*, but reſtor'd to him his Principality of *Orange*, and all his Lands in *Burgundy*, and other Dominions of *France*, with the Arrears due to him from them; yielded to the *Spaniards*, beſides all the Places Conquer'd during the War in the *Netherlands* and *Catalonia*, the City and Dutchy of *Luxemburg*; *Dinant* to the Prince of *Liege*, *Friburg* and *Briſac* to the Emperor (which laſt Place *France* had been in Poſſeſſion of for near threeſcore Years) *Lorrain* to that Duke, which the *French* had enjoy'd intirely ever ſince 1670. And in ſhort, made ſuch Conceſſions every way, to the *Dutch* in the way of Trade, and to the other Confederates, as diſcover'd how weary they were of the War, and what neceſſity they were under of a Peace.

RETEL, a Town of *France* in *Champaign*, the Capital of a little Country called *the Retelois*; it's now called *Mazarin*. It hath often-times been beſieged. The Arch-Duke *Leopold* took this City in 1650. The King of *France*'s Army commanded by the Mareſchal *Du Pleſſis Praſlin*, obtain'd in the neighbourhood of this City a great Victory over the Troops of *Spain*, and thoſe of the Prince of *Conde*, commanded by the Mareſchal *de Turenne*. The Prince re-took *Retel* three years after. It now has the Title of a Dutchy. *Retel* ſtands 22 miles N. E. of *Rheims*, and 24 N. of *Chalon ſur Marne*.

RETIARII, a ſort of Gladiators who fought againſt the *Myrmillones*; the Arms of the *Retiarii* were a Pitch-fork with three points, and a Fiſhing-net, wherein they endeavour'd to entangle the Heads of their Enemies. The *Myrmillones* were armed with a Sword, Buckler, and an Head-piece, whereon was pictured a Fiſh. When the *Retiarian* fought, he ſang, or rather the People for him, *I make not at thee, but at thy Fiſh; why doeſt thou ſhun me*, Gaul? It's ſaid, That *Pittacus*, one of the Seven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, was the firſt that invented this ſort of fighting, when coming to fight againſt *Phrynon*, in order to terminate the difference that was between the *Athenians* and *Mytilenians*, touching the Bounds of their Country, he brought a Net hid under his Coat, wherein he entangled the Head of his Enemy. This name is derived from the Latin word *Rete*, which ſignifies a Fiſher's or Hunter's Net. *Feſtus. Lipſius.*

RETIMO, a City in the Iſle of *Candia*, and a Biſhop's See. The *Turks* are Maſters of it ſince the laſt Wars, wherein they brought this Iſland under their ſubjection.

REVARD (*James*) a famous Lawyer, whom *Juſtus Lipſius* calls uſually *the Papinian of the Low Countries*, was born about 1335, in a Village near unto *Bruges*. He ſtudied at *Louvain*, and afterwards at *Orleans*, where he received his Doctor's Degree. After that he returned to *Bruges*, where he made himſelf ſoon known by his great Abilities. He was a little after offered a Profeſſor's Chair, but his Indiſpoſition obliged him to retire home, where he died in 1568. He writ divers Pieces, as, *De Juris ambiguitatibus, l.* 5. *De Præjudiciis, l.* 2. *Protribunalia*; *De Autoritate Prudentum*; *De Jure Liberorum*; *De veris uſucaptionum differentiis*; *Comment. ad Legem Scriboviam*; *Commentarium ad leges duodecem Tabularum. Le Mire. Valerius Andreas.*

REUCHLIN (*John*) a *German*, much eſteemed for his Learning; he was alſo called *la Fume* or *Capnion*, for that *Reuch* in the Language of that Country, and *Capnion* in *Greek* is the ſame as *Fumus* (Smoak) in *Latin*. He was born in 1454 at *Phortzheim*, a Village of *Germany* near *Spire*, and render'd himſelf Famous by his Learning; the Hebrew, Greek and Latin were familiar to him; he was alſo skill'd in the Law, and in all Polite Learning. The Emperors and Princes of *Germany* honoured him with their eſteem. A certain *Jew* called *Pfeffercorn*, getting himſelf baptized, adviſed the Emperor *Maximilian* to burn all the Books of the *Rabbins*, that he might oblige the *Jews* to buy them for a great Sum of Money, whereof he pretended to have part: *Reuchlin* oppoſed him, and that engaged him againſt the Monks of *Cologn*, that were of *Pfeffercorn*'s Party. He publiſhed a Tract *De Verbo Mirifico*; *De Cabbalæ placitis*; a *Grammar*, and an *Hebrew Lexicon*, and divers other conſiderable Pieces. He died in 1521. *John Henry Mayus* Profeſſor at *Dourlach*, publiſh'd all that he could Collect concerning the Life of *Reuchlin*, in a Volume in *Quarto*, Printed at *Franckfort* in 1687. an Extract of which, the Reader may ſee in the Eighth Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle. Melchior Adam.*

REVEL, an Hanſe-Town in *Livonia*, the Capital of the Province of *Eſthonia* or *Eſten*, near the Gulf of *Finland*, part of the *Baltick* Sea. *Waldemar* or *Wolmar* II. King of *Denmark* laid the firſt Foundations of it about 1230. *Wolmar* III. ſold it in 1347, with the Towns of *Narva* and *Weſemburg* to the Great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order for nineteen thouſand Marks in Silver. About 1565 this Town put it ſelf under the protection of *Erick* King of *Swedeland*, in order to be ſecured againſt the *Muſcovites*, who fruitleſly beſieged it in 1570, and in 1577. The City of *Revel* began to be a trading place from 1477, and the Trade continued there till 1550, at which time the *Muſcovites* taking the Town of *Narva*, eſtabliſhed the Commerce there which they had before at *Revel*. It's fortify'd after the Modern way, and its Caſtle is built upon a Rock that is ſteep and craggy on all ſides ſave towards the City. Its Haven and Road are very commodious for Trade. Its Laws are much the ſame with thoſe of the City of *Lubeck*, and it hath a Conſiſtory, and a Superintendant for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. They profeſs there the Proteſtant Religion, following the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*. The Government of *Revel* is *Democratical*; the Magiſtrate being obliged to call the chief among the People to the Deliberations of important Affairs. About half a League from the City there was a very fine Convent of Friars and Nuns, who had there their Churches and Manſions apart. The Hiſtory of that Convent reports, That the Brethren and Siſters had found out a way to ſpeak to one another by Signs, whereof they had compoſed a Dictionary. *Revel* ſtands 120 miles Weſt of *Narva*, 140 North of *Riga*, 124 South-eaſt of *Abo*, and 235 Eaſt of *Stockholm*. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcovie.*

REVEL (*Hugh de*) the twentieth Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent was then at *Ptolemais* or St. *John de Acre*, ſucceeded in 1260 *William de Chateau-neuf*. He was endued with as much Courage as Prudence, but the Forces of the Souldan of *Ægypt* were too potent for him, inſomuch that he was obliged to make a Truce with him, which was ſoon broken by the Souldan, in 1270. The *Hoſpitallers* loſt their Fortreſs of *Crac* in the Earldom of *Tripoli*, after having generouſly ſuſtained a tedious Siege, where all the Knights of the Garriſon reſiſted unto death, rather than they would ſurrender. About 1276, *Bruchard Deſchwenden*, Grand-Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, renounced his Maſterſhip, and received the Habit of the *Hoſpitallers* at the hands of the Great-Maſter *de Revel*, who died in 1278, after having held five noble Chapters, and made divers excellent Laws for the Government of his Order. *Nicholas de Lorgue* ſucceeded him. *Boſio. Naberat.*

REVEL, a City of the *Higher Languedoc*, in the Dioceſe of *Lavaur*. The Inhabitants ſay, It was called formerly *La Baſtide de Lavaur*, and that it was named *Revel* for *Rebel*, for that it was ſurrounded with Walls by the Order of *Philip* ſirnamed *the Fair*.

REUSNER (*Nicholas*) a German Lawyer, was born in 1545, at *Lewenburg* in *Sileſia*; his Learning acquired him much Reputation. He was Profeſſor at *Jena*, and Councellor of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and died the 12th. of *April*, 1602, aged 58. He has writ divers Pieces. Poems, *Monarcharum ſive ſummorum Regum, lib.* 8. *Principum Germaniæ, ſive Electorum, lib.* 3. *Principum & Cæſarum Auſtriacorum Sylvula*; *Elogia illuſtrium Heroum*; *Germaniæ Urbes Imperiales*; *De Italia, lib.* 2. &c. *Melchior Adam.*

REUSNER (*Elias*) a Phyſician, Brother to *Nicholas*, and Profeſſor in the ſame Univerſity. In 1592 he publiſh'd a Book, entitled, *Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum*, &c. which was Reprinted in 1612. He wrote likewiſe *Iſagoge Hiſtorica*; *Hortulus Hiſtorico-Politicus*, &c.

REUTER (*Quirin*) a Lutheran, Profeſſor of Theology in the Univerſity of *Heydelberg*, was born at *Mosbach*, a City of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in the year 1554. Having gone through his Studies in *Heydelberg*, he taught Philoſophy and Theology in divers Cities of *Germany*, and returned afterwards to *Heydelberg*, where he was received to be Profeſſor in Divinity, and elected Rector of the Univerſity, in the year 1607. He writ divers Tracts, the principal whereof are, *De Significationibus Cometarum*; *Aphoriſmi Theologici*; *Commentarij in Abdiam ſive Obadiah Prophetam*, &c. He died in 1613, and was buried in the Chapel of the Univerſity. *Melchior Adam.*

REUTLINGEN, Lat. *Reutlinga*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, made an Imperial Free Town, in 1215; or as others ſay, in 1240. It is of a ſquare form, built in a Plain upon the River *Echetz* (which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*) at the foot of Mount *Achameck*, one mile from *Stutgard*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubinghen*, under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

REY, once the greateſt City of *Aſia*, now entirely ruin'd. It lies nine miles from *Save* to the Weſt. The *Perſians* tell incredible Stories of the greatneſs of it. See *Chardin*, p. 387. *Ptolemy* calls it *Raquaja*. It lies in Longit. 76. 20. Lat. 35. 35. and was ruin'd in the Twelfth Century after Chriſt. It ſtood in a fertile Soil, but unhealthful Air, much ſubject to Agues, yet the People liv'd as long there as in other places; and it was a great while the Univerſity of *Perſia*, and the greateſt Mart of the Eaſt. This City is in *Parthia*, a Province of *Perſia*, and is now a heap of Rubbiſh.

REYGATE, a large Market and Borough-Town in the County of *Surry*, in a place commonly call'd *Holmes Dale*, where Fullers-Earth is digged up in abundance, ſhewing the Ruines of an ancient Caſtle, and under ground a long Vault, with a ſpacious Room at the end of it, ſaid to be the ſecret Chamber in which the Barons met in Council in their War againſt King *John*. The *Danes* fought ſeveral unſucceſsful Battles near this Town. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation, repreſented in the Lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes.

REYNA (*Caſſiodorus*) hath tranſlated all the *Bible* out of the Original into *Spaniſh*. This Tranſlation is become ſo rare, that *Gaſſarell*, who ſold it to M. *Carvati*, for the King's Library, made him believe it was an old *Bible* of the *Jews*: But beſides that, the *New Teſtament* is tranſlated as well as the *Old*. It is eaſily known by the Pictures of the Bears in the firſt Page of the Book, that it was printed at *Bâle*. The Tranſlator has a long Diſcourſe in *Spaniſh*, at the beginning of the *Bible*, to prove, That the *Holy Scriptures* ought to be tranſlated into the Vulgar Tongue; he has alſo adorn'd it with Marginal Notes, for the explanation of the moſt difficult places, and principally the words that have different ſignifications, by placing one in the Text, and the other in the Margin, which is judiciouſly done. He hath alſo a Diſcourſe therein, where he gives an account of the manner of his Tranſlation. *P. Simon.*

S. **REYNE** was born in 238, in the City of *Alize*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and in the Dioceſs of *Autun*: This City is now a great Borough-Town called *Sainte Reyne*, for that it is the Place of the Birth and Burial of this Perſon. The Emperor *Decius* having put out an Edict in 253, to perſecute the Chriſtians, *Olibrius* Governour of the *Gauls* took *Sainte Reyne*, and after having to no purpoſe made uſe of Promiſes and Threats to oblige her to marry him, and renounce Chriſtianity, he cauſed her to be cruelly tormented, and at laſt commanded her Head to be chopt off. Her Body was buried by the Chriſtians at the foot of the Mountain of *Alize*, together with an Iron Chain that had been one of the Inſtruments made uſe of in her Martyrdom.

REZAN, a City of *Muſcovy*, and a Biſhop's See: It's the Capital of a Dutchy, which makes a great Province, where are the Springs of the River *Tanais* or *Don*. This Country formerly belong'd to *Lithuania*. *Rezan* ſtands 36 miles from *Moſco* to the South-eaſt, and 12 from the Fountains of the *Tanais*, ariſing within this Dukedom. It is an Epiſcopal City. The Province of *Rezan* lies between the *Den* and *Occa*, having on the Weſt *Muſcovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aka*. It is the moſt fruitful Province in this Kingdom. Beſides the chief City, which lies upon the *Occa*, it has *Corſira* and *Tulla* upon a River of the ſame name. *Rezan* was totally ruin'd in 1669, and the Inhabitants remov'd to *Periſlaf*.

RHA, or the *Wolga*, a River of *Muſcovy*, and one of the greateſt in *Europe*; the *Tartars* call it *Edel*, and the *Armenians Thamar*. It ariſeth in *Muſcovy* near unto the City of *Reſcow*, or in the Country of *Twer*. It is affirmed, That to the Eaſt of this City, and near unto a great Foreſt call'd *Wolkowskiles*, there is a Marſh call'd *Wronow*, whoſe Waters form a Rivulet which diſcharges it ſelf into the Lake of *Volga*, which is not paſt two or three Leagues diſtant, and 'tis there the River takes its Name I ſpeak of. After having travers'd the *Twer* from the Weſt to the Eaſt, as far as the Kingdom of *Cazan*, it turns toward the South, and paſſeth through the Kingdoms of *Bulgan* and *Aſtracan*, encreaſing by the Waters of many great Rivers; and divided into divers Branches, it diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Caſpian-Sea*, after having paſſed by *Aſtracan*, and formed the Iſland of *Dolgoi*, which is very barren. *Olearius.*

RHADAMANTHUS, a ſevere Judge; and according to others, King of *Lycia*. His great Juſtice has given the Poets occaſion to ſay, That he was one of the three Judges of Hell. *Natalis Comes.*

RHADAMISTUS, the Son of *Pharaſman* King of *Iberia* (which is now called *Georgia*, in *Turkey*, in *Aſia*) who feigned himſelf to be out of favour with his Father, and retired to his Uncle *Mithridates* King of *Armenia*, whoſe Daughter he married; but having by his ſubtilty gained the Friendſhip of the People, and the Affections of the Grandees of the Kingdom, he made a ſhew of reconciling himſelf to his Father, to whom he went ſecretly to give Inſtructions concerning the Succeſs of his Deſign; and under pretence of making War upon the People of *Albania*, he raiſed a potent Army, which he conducted to *Armenia*, where he beſieged *Mithridates* in a Fortreſs called *Gorneas*. But ſeeing he could not prevail by force, he made uſe of a new ſtratagem, and demanded a Treaty of Peace, with his Uncle, who came to meet him in a Wood near unto *Gorneas*. *Rhadamiſtus* embraced *Mithridates*, and ſwore to him, he would offer him no violence either by Sword or Poiſon. There were Preparations made for the Ceremony of the Treaty; and becauſe it was the Cuſtom of the Country to tie the Thumb, and draw Blood thence and drink it, to ratifie and confirm the Alliance, *Rhadamiſtus* gave Orders to one whom he had pitch'd upon for that Action, to make as if he fell himſelf, and throw *Mithridates* down, and ſo took that King, with his Wife and Children Priſoners, and afterwards cauſed them to be ſtifled with a Pillow, being unwilling to violate the Oath he had made at the beginning of their Interview. This wicked Prince was vanquiſh'd by *Artaban* King of the *Parthians*, in the year of our Lord 52; and being conſtrain'd to flie, he himſelf kill'd his Wife *Zenobia*, who was unwilling to ſurvive ſo many Misfortunes; and finally, his Father *Pharaſman* put him to death, as a Traytor. *Tacitus. Fulgoſus.*

RHAMNUS, a Town of *Attica*, which the Moderns call *Tauro-Caſtro*, or *Ebræo-Caſtro*. There was a Temple in it dedicated to the Goddeſs *Nemeſis*, whereby it became famous, becauſe of the admirable Statue of that Goddeſs, which *Phidias*, or according to others, *Agoracritus*, one of his Scholars, had placed there. It is ſaid that *Agoracritus* and *Alcamenes*, both brought up by *Phidias*, ſtrove which ſhould make the beſt Statue of *Venus*, and therein employ'd the utmoſt effort of their Skill. When they were finiſhed, they took the People of *Athens* to be Judges between them. But as *Alcamenes* was an *Athenian*, and *Agoracritus* of the Iſle of *Paros*, they gave Judgment in favour of their own Citizen, though without doubt the Work of the laſt was much finer than the other. *Agoracritus* had recourſe to thoſe of *Rhamnus*, and called his Statue *Nemeſis* (which was the Goddeſs of *Revenge*) willing perhaps to intimate thereby, That he ſhould ſufficiently revenge himſelf upon the *Athenians*, in placing it in a Temple where the excellency of this Maſter-piece of Art ſhould quickly be acknowledged. *J. Spon.*

RHEA (*Silvia*). See *Numitor* and *Romulus.*

RHEMUS, the Two and twentieth King of the *Gauls*, the Son of *Namnes*, and the laſt of the Race of *Hercules* : He is pretended to be the Builder of *Rheims.*

RHENANUS. See *Beatus Rhenanus.*

RHENS, or *Rhenia*, a little Iſland in the *Ægean-Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, near to that of *Delos*, and now one of the *Sdilles.*

RHESCUPORIS, King of part of *Thrace*, who making an unjuſt War upon *Cotys*, his Nephew, who poſſeſs'd the other half of the Kingdom, brought him to an Interview, where he ſecured his Perſon at a Feaſt, and afterwards cauſed his Throat to be cut in Priſon. The Emperor *Tiberius* coming to know of this Treachery, ſent *Pomponius Flaccus*, whom *Rheſcuporis* entirely lov'd, to diſcover the truth of the matter. *Flaccus* drew him cunningly to the Frontiers, and then carried him to *Rome*, where he was diveſted of his Dominions, and carried to *Alexandria* under a ſtrong and ſecure Guard ; and when they ſaw he uſed all his Efforts to make his eſcape, he was put to death. *Tiberius* gave one part of *Thrace* to *Rhemetalces* the Son of *Rheſcuporis*, who was not an Accomplice in his Father's wicked Deſign ; and the other part to the Children of *Cotys*, who being not of age, *Tiberius* made *Tribellius Rufus*, who was juſt out of the Prætorſhip, Lieutenant and Governour of the Kingdom, as formerly *M. Lepidus* had been made Tutor to the Children of *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*. *Tacit.*

RHESUS, King of *Thrace :* He came to help the *Trojans* againſt the *Greeks* ; but being betray'd by *Dolon* a *Trojan* Soldier, he was put to death the very firſt Night by *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes* ; ſo his White Horſes could not drink of the River *Xanthus*, nor feed in the Fields of *Troy*, to the end *Troy* might be impregnable, according to the Oracle. *Homer.*

RHETIA, part of the ancient Weſtern *Illyricum* in the *Roman* Empire, whoſe extent at this day comprehends part of the Circles of *Swabia*, *Bavaria* and *Auſtria* on the South of the *Danube*, with the Country of the *Griſons*, and part of *Swiſſerland* ; but there is none but the Country of the *Griſons* that retains its ancient Name. Vid. *Griſons. Sprecher.*

RHETORIANS, Hereticks in the Fourth Age, who maintained, That all Hereticks had Reaſon on their ſide, of what Sect ſoever they were. *St. Auguſt.*

RHIN, or the *Rhine*, a great River in *Germany* and the *Low-Countries* ; it riſes in the *Alps* in Mount *Adula*, or S. *Gothar*, two or three Leagues from the Head of the *Rhône*. It ſprings from two Fountains, the one called *Voder Rhin*, or the *Firſt Rhine* ; and the other *Hindes Rhin*, or the *Second Rhine*, which join both together. This River begins to be Navigable near *Chur* in *Swiſſerland*, and entring into the great Lake of *Conſtance* and *Celle*, it paſſeth to *Schaffouze*, *Bazil*, &c. from thence it runs into *Alſatia* towards *Briſac*, and near to *Straſburgh* ; and encreaſing by the Waters of many great Rivers, it waters *Philipsburgh*, *Spire*, *Wormes*, *Mayence*, *Cologne*, and divers other Cities ; finally, near unto the Fort of *Schenk* it divides into two Branches, whereof the one called *Vahal* runs towards *Nimeguen*, *Tiel* and *Bommel*, and joining with the *Meuſe*, it loſeth its Name. The other Branch takes its courſe toward the North, almoſt as far as *Arnheim*, where it ſeparates into two parts, whereof the one called the *Yſſel* paſſeth to *Doesburg* and *Zutphen*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Zuider-Zee* ; the other Arm, which ſince the year 860 hath formed a new courſe by the overflowing of the Sea, is called *Lech*, and runs not by *Utrecht* nor *Leyden*, as it did then, but to *Wyck*, *Cullemburg* and *Newport*, and finally, diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Merwee*, and from thence into the Sea. *Moller* has writ an ample Deſcription of the *Rhine*, with Geographical Tables of the Provinces and Countries it runs through. *Reuther*, in his *Hiſtorical and Chorographical Obſervations*, hath given very particular Deſcriptions of the Mouths of it : And *Monconis* ſpeaks thus of the Chataracts of this River ; *The* Rhine *running very broad, but not very deep among the Mountains, falls near* Schaff-houſe *in* Swiſſerland *from the Rocks into a ſecond Channel about ſixty foot lower than the former, and that in five Streams, whereof that in the middle runs between two narrow and high Rocks ; in the midſt of the firſt Channel may be ſeen, as it were, two great Pillars, which are ruinous : This fall makes a very great noiſe, and is worth ſeeing.* *Hoffman* adds, That the ancient Inhabitants about the *Rhine* did uſe to try the Legitimacy of Children, by throwing them into it, reckoning ſuch as ſunk Baſtards, but thoſe who ſwom were look'd upon as lawfully begot. It was alſo called *Aurifer* by ſome, becauſe of the Gold found mix'd in its Sand. It was the ancient Boundary betwixt *France* and *Germany*. *Charlemaign* built a wonderful Bridge of Wood over this River at *Ments*, of 500 paces long, which was burnt by a caſual Fire, about a year before his death. And *Conſtantine the Great* begun a Bridge over this River at *Cologne*, to ſtrike terrour into the *French*. In ſhort, this River, fam'd by Greek and Latin Writers, is without doubt the greateſt in *Europe*, next the *Danube*, and noted for the excellent Wine which grows on its Banks, call'd *Rheniſh Wine*. The Etymology of its Name is variouſly diſcourſed of by Authors ; ſome deriving it from the German word *Reyn*, which ſignifies *flowing hitherward* ; or *Rein*, which ſignifies *Clearneſs* and *Purity*, becauſe it was formerly made a Teſt of Conjugal Chaſtity. Hence *Claudian*, *Et quos naſcentes explorat gurgite Rhenus* ; and St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, 'Ες νόθον ὀυγγνέος 'Ρήνῳ κελάδοντα ῥεέθροις. *Guichardin. Bertius. Cluvier.*

RHINEBERG, or *Rheinberg*, Lat. *Rhenoberga*, a City in the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, ſituate upon the *Rhine*, is little, but very ſtrong. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1633, and continued under 'em till 1672, when it was taken by the *French*, and reſtored to the Elector of *Cologne*, the right Owner. It ſtands two German miles from *Weſel* to the South, and three from *Gueldres* to the Eaſt.

RHINFELD, or *Rhinfelden*, a ſtrong City of *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Swabia*, appertaining to the Houſe of *Auſtria* ; it was often taken during the Wars in *Germany*, and ſurrendered up by the Peace of *Munſter*. It was alſo the Theatre of the War in 1676, when it ſuffered much by the *French :* It was once a Free Imperial City, but in 1410 granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*. Alſo the more famous for a defeat of the Imperialiſts, and the taking of *John de Wert* by the Duke *Bernard Weymar*, in 1638.

RHINSFELD, a ſtrong Caſtle upon the *Rhine* above St. *Goar*, in the County of *Catimeliboch*, under the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, built by one *Dieter* a Count of this Country, in 1245, between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Trier*. It is ſixteen miles South of *Coblentz*. The *French* beſieged it in 1692, but were obliged by the Landtgrave of *Heſſe* to retire with loſs.

RHIPHÆI, Mountains of *Sarmatia*, which are in that Country now called *Petzora*, a Province of *Muſcovy*, towards the *Obdora* or *Obi*, and upon the Frontiers of *Aſia* and *Tartary.*

RHODES, an Iſland of *Aſia* in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, with a City of the ſame Name, the Metropolis thereof. The Inhabitants of this Iſland were once ſo very expert in Navigation, that for ſome Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereign of the Sea, their Conſtitutions and Judgments in Affairs concerning the Sea being withal ſo juſt, as to become incorporated afterward into the *Roman* Pandects. It hath had formerly divers Names from Great Men, and much Reputation. Amongſt the number of thoſe ancient Kings attributed to it, there were *Tlepolemus* the Son of *Hercules*, *Dorieus*, *Demagetes*, *Diagoras*, *Evagoras*, *Cleobulus*, *Cleobulinus*, who yielded up his Right to *Eraſtides*, *Demagetes* II. and *Diagoras* the *Rhodian*, who reigned about *An. Mun.* 3370. It was alſo very famous for the *Coloſſus of the Sun*, which paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World. It was a Statue of the Sun ſeventy Cubits high, the Work of *Chares* the Diſciple of *Lyſippus*. It is added, That falling by an Earthquake, they durſt not touch it for fear of the Oracle, which had predicted that *Rhodes* ſhould be ruined after the Wrecks of this *Coloſſus*. But *Muavias* the Sultan of *Egypt* having rendred himſelf Maſter of the Iſle, took up this Statue 1461 years after it had been made, and laded ſeventy two Camels with it, who carried it away. However, after the loſs of *Jeruſalem* and *Acre*, the Hoſpitallers, or Knights of Saint *John*, took *Rhodes* from the *Saracens*, who had before taken it from the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. *Foulques de Villeret*, a French-man, Grand Maſter of the Order, was the chief in this great Enterprize ; and it was happily accompliſh'd on the Day of the *Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary*, in 1309, or 1310. The Infidels often endeavoured to recover this advantageous Poſt, but to no purpoſe. The Order which were called by the Name of *Rhodes*, were Maſters of it till 1522. *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the Turks, attacked it in 1480 ; and *Peter d'Aubuſſon*, the Grand Maſter, defended it valiantly for three months, and conſtrained the Turks to withdraw, after they had loſt the beſt part of their Army. *Solyman* ſent an Army before *Rhodes* in 1522, and the Turks began their Seige with a frightful havock. The Knights, animated by the Grand Maſter *Philip Villiers de l' Iſle Adam*, a French-man, courageouſly withſtood them, and would have triumphed over their Enemies, if they had not been betrayed ; and in effect, the Infidels being dejected with their continual Loſſes, were thinking of a Retreat, when the Advice they received made them take new Meaſures. *Andrew d'Amarat*, a Portugueſe, and Chancellor of the Order, diſſatisfied that *l'Iſle Adam*, his Enemy, had been preferred to the Dignity of Grand-Maſter, made no ſcruple of violating all the Laws of Honour, to revenge himſelf for the Injury he pretended was done him : He underſtood their Councils, as being one of them himſelf, and knew the weakneſs of the Place, and gave Information thereof to *Solyman*, who alſo received an Account of it from others, by means of a Jewiſh Phyſician whom he kept at *Rhodes*. The Treaſon of *Amarat* was at laſt diſcovered, and he was beheaded the 30th. of *October*. But the Turks being ſtill more obſtinate to puſh on the Siege, and the Place being no longer in a condition to defend it ſelf, it was ſurrendered to *Solyman*, who entred into it on *Chriſtmas-Day*, in the ſame Year. Since that time the Turks have been Maſters of *Rhodes*, where they have a Baſha. *Rhodes* hath to the North of it *Caramania*, part of *Natolia*, a Branch of the Sea running between both, being about twenty miles broad ; towards the Eaſt-part of it is the Iſle of *Cyprus*, to the Weſt the Iſle of *Candia*, and to the South *Egypt*. It is about ſix and twenty miles in circumference. The Air is there ſo ſerene, that there is no one day paſſeth wherein the Sun does not ſhine ; and 'tis for that reaſon that the Ancients dedicated it to the Sun. *Phoroneus* King of the *Argives*, built the City of *Rhodes*, the Capital of the Iſle, about the year of the World 2145, in 1310. *Ottoman*, King of the Turks, laid Siege to it before they had leiſure to fortifie the Place: but *Amadeus* IVth. Count of *Savoy*, who came to the Relief of it, ſaved it; and for the eternizing this Victory, inſtead of the Eagles, that were the Arms of his Predeceſſors, he took a Croſs Argent in a Field Gules, from the Order of *Rhodes*, and theſe four Letters ***F. E. R. T.*** that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit.*

RHODES, the Capital City of the Iſle of *Rhodes*, is ſituate on the Sea-ſide, at the foot of an Hill that grows inſenſibly ſteep, and in an agreeable Plain in the Northern part of this Iſland. It is invironed with ſeveral little Hills full of Springs, and cover'd with Orange, Pomegranate, and other Trees of that nature. When it was beſieged by *Mahomet* IId. in 1480, it was ſurrounded with a double Wall, and fortified with ſeveral great Towers. But to the South part, and on that Side where the Jews dwelt, in the lower Town, the Towers were at greater diſtance one from another; and 'tis that which rendred the Place very much weaker. That quarter thereof where the Knights lived was ſtronger; for beſides that the Sea ſurrounded it to the North and Eaſt, it was fortified with Baſtions and Towers; the Port was towards the Eaſt, and a little to the North. It's formed of two Moles, which coming near one another in a Demi-circle, leave no ſpace between them, but for one Ship to paſs. The Entrance of it is flanked with two great Towers, built upon two Rocks, and upon theſe two Rocks was formerly placed the Famous Brazen *Coloſſus* of the Sun: It had one Foot fixed upon the Top of one of the Rocks, and the other upon the other Rock, inſomuch that Ships with Maſts erect might paſs between the Legs of it. There are two ſmall Gulfs adjoining to the Port, to the North and South. The Gulf which faces to the North is ſhut up with a Mole, which enters above three hundred Paces into the Sea, and at the end of that Mole is a Fort, which is called St. *Nicholas* Tower. The Grand Maſter, *Zacoſta*, cauſed this Tower to be built, which was called by that Name, becauſe there had been a Church called St. *Nicholas* in the place where it was built. *Mahomet* IId. looked upon the Iſle of *Rhodes* as a Place that might facilitate the Conqueſts of *Egypt* and *Syria*; and laid a Deſign of beſieging this City in the year 1479. The Ottoman Fleet commanded by the Baſha *Paleologus*, arrived at *Rhodes* the 23d. of *May*, 1480. It conſiſted of an hundred and ſixty Ships, and carried at leaſt an hundred thouſand fighting Men. The Turks coming a-ſhore lodged themſelves forthwith upon the Mount of St. *Etienne*, and in the neighbouring Plains. Scarce were they encamped, when a Troop of their Forlorn-hope came to Skirmiſh as far as the Gates of the City; but they were cut to pieces by the Viſcount *du Monteil*, eldeſt Brother to the Grand Maſter *d'Aubuſſon*. *Demetrius*, who led them, had the Honour to die there with his Arms in his hands, too much for a Runagade and a Traitor. Theſe firſt Attempts having not ſucceeded well for the Infidels, the *German* Engineer, named *George Frapam*, was of opinion that the Tower of St. *Nicholas* ſhould be battered firſt. Next morning that Engineer preſented himſelf before the Ditch of the Town, over-againſt the Grand Maſter's Palace, and deſired entrance, which was granted him. He pretended he would take the beſieged's part, as being willing to preferr the Intereſt of his Salvation before that of his Fortune. The Grand Maſter imagined he might make good uſe of this Engineer; but yet that he ought not to be truſted; and therefore order'd that he ſhould be obſerv'd as a Spy, and be always followed by perſons who ſhould conſtantly keep him in view. In the mean time the Baſha *Paleologus* cauſed his greateſt Cannon to be brought thither, where he raiſed the firſt Battery. St. *Nicholas* Tower was ſhattered and much ruined in divers places. So that Terror having ſeized upon all the Inhabitants, their Spirits were revived by the Exhortations of *Anthony Fradin*, a Franciſcan, who did almoſt the ſame at *Rhodes* as *John Capiſtran* had done at *Belgrade*. The Grand Maſter knowing of what importance that Place was for the preſervation of the Town, laboured all that night to put it into a poſture of Defence, and put himſelf, together with his Brother, the Viſcount *du Monteil*, into the Tower. The next day the Turks hoiſed Anchor from before Mount St. *Etienne*, and drew near unto St. *Nicholas* Tower with the ſound of Tabrets and Trumpets. Theſe Barbarians leapt a-ſhore, and ran to the Attack with a furious Tranſport. On the beſieged's part, the artificial Fires, Vollies of great Shot, Showers of ſmall Shot, Arrows and Stones, had a terrible Effect. Beſides the Fire-ſhips had fired divers of the Turkiſh Gallies, and the Artillery of the Town very much annoyed thoſe who defended themſelves from the Fire-ſhips. So that the Enemy who before gloried that they would out-brave Death, fled and re-entred their Gallies with Precipitation. The Baſha having had ſo bad Succeſs on that Side, brought eight great Pieces of Canon before the Walls of the Jews, near unto the Poſt of *Italy*, where the Cannon and Mortars of the Turks made ſo horrible an havock, that the Spaniards and Italians had already caballed to excite the Grand Maſter to ſurrender the Town; but their Propoſals had no other Effect, than to diſcover their Faint-heartedneſs, for which they immediately repented, and afterwards did Wonders. The Baſha who pretended to reduce the Place by his great Cannon, finding the beſieged ſpeak nothing of a Capitulation, and being unwilling to hazard the ſtorming of it, had recourſe to Treaſon, and ſent for two Runagades who had been in the Turkiſh Camp from the beginning of the Siege, and had abjured the Chriſtian Religion, and promiſed them a great Reward if they could kill the Grand Maſter by Sword or Poiſon. The Runagades engaged to do the Work, and returned into *Rhodes*, pretending they had fallen into the hands of the Barbarians, at the ſecond Sallie. They were received there as perſons who had eſcaped from Captivity; but their Treaſon having been diſcovered, they were publickly Executed. Then the Baſha had no other hopes of carrying it but by Force, ſince he was not able to prevail by Treachery. He turned all his Efforts againſt St. *Nicholas* Tower, which he had abandoned, and made a furious Attack, which was vigorouſly ſuſtained by the Grand Maſter. The Bridge was cut to pieces by the Batteries on the Tower, which alſo ſunk four Gallies, with divers Ships of War. This hindred not the Infidels to continue their Attack, where the moſt remarkable of their Commanders were left upon the Place, and amongſt others *Ibrahim*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-law. The Death of this Prince allayed the Fury of the Barbarians. They ran away, maugre the Reſolution of the Baſha, who exhorted them to revenge the Death of the Son-in-law of the Grand Seignior. And ſo ſhameful a Retreat caſt the General *Paleologus* into a deep Sorrow, and obliged him to think no longer of attempting any thing againſt St *Nicholas* Tower, which appeared to him impregnable. He formed a Deſign of reducing the City, by dividing the beſieged, and attacking of it in divers Places at once. In the mean time the German Engineer was known to be a Traytor; and after having confeſs'd his Crime, he was publickly hanged. The Baſha was ſenſibly afflicted for the Death of this Traytor, upon whom he depended much. And after having ſent an Embaſſador to *Rhodes*, who made fruitleſs Threats and Promiſes, he commanded all the Engines to be put on work, and to batter the Town night and day. They in a little time ſpent three thouſand five hundred Shot, but that frighted not the *Rhodians*, who prepared to ſuſtain the Aſſault.

Finally, on the 27th of *July*, the Ottoman Army aſſaulted the Town on all Sides, and preſently gained the Jews Quarter, which the Knights regained after an Engagement of two hours. The Turks returned to the Charge, and had Orders from the Baſha, to ſingle out the Grand Maſter from among the reſt, and not to ſpare him. Freſh Men like furious Beaſts fell upon the Chriſtians, and the moſt audacious advanced up towards the Grand Maſter, who received five Wounds all at a time; nevertheleſs they were conſtrained to fly, and the other Turks who had met a vigorous reſiſtance every-where, quitted their Attacks when they ſaw the Walls of the Jews abandoned. At the ſame time they went out at the Breaches in great numbers, and the Rhodians purſued the Ottoman Army as far as their Camp. The Baſha *Paleologus* endeavour'd to rally his Troops in vain, and was himſelf forced to get to the Sea-ſhore. The victorious Knights returned into the Town with the Grand-Seignior's Standard, which they had brought away from before the Tent of the Baſha. Whereupon *Paleologus* ſeeing that neither open Force, nor ſecret Treachery could prevail, immediately gave Orders to imbark; but while this was a-doing, and that the Turks took their Warlike Engines and all their Baggage on board, there appeared two great Ships, which *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, had ſent to the relief of the Knights of *Rhodes*. The Baſha, *Paleologus*, cauſed them to be battered from the Shore with the Artillery which he had not yet imbarked, being not able to attack them by his Ships, which had the Wind contrary, one of theſe Ships entred happily into the Port, and the other ſtayed in the Channel, becauſe of the Shot ſhe had received, and found her ſelf next day very near the Infidels Fleet. The Baſha ſent twenty Gallies to ſeize upon her, and commanded the General of the Gallies to go thither himſelf; but after a bloody Engagement of three hours, the Turks were obliged to withdraw; and the Death of the General of the Gallies made them abandon the Ship. The Ottoman Fleet put out to Sea on the 19th of *Auguſt*, and ſailed towards Port *Fiſco*, where after they had debarked their Land-army, they continued their Courſe towards *Conſtantinople*. Thus *Rhodes* continued in the Power of the Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*; but forty two years after, *Solyman* IId. made himſelf Maſter thereof, in 1522, by the Treachery of *Amurath*, a Portugueſe, and Chancellor of the Order. *Bellonius* ſpeaking of *Rhodes* ſaith, That it's ſeated in a Plain, fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers and five Baſtions of great ſtrength and beauty. And adds, That the Turks have to this day ſo great a Veneration for the Valour of thoſe Knights of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, that they preſerve their Houſes as they left them, with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inſcriptions; and have put the Walls of the City in the ſame ſtate they were in before the Siege. From hence theſe Knights paſſed to *Sicily*, and in 1530 obtained from *Charles* the Vth. the Iſle of *Malta*. Two ſmall Bays join to that Harbour on the North and South ſides. The former is locked up by a Mole, which enters into the Sea above 300 paces, bearing a Fort called the Tower of St. *Nicholas*, built by the Order in 1464. *Boſio. P. Bouhours.*

RHODIGINUS (*Cœlius*) or *Lodovicus Cœlius Richerius. Rhodiginus* was famous for his Learning towards the end of the XVth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIth. He was a Native of *Rovigo*, the capital City of *Policina*, in the State of *Venice*, where he was born in 1450. He is better known by the Name of *Rhodiginus*, which is that of his Country, than by *Richeri*, that of his Family. *Lewis* XIIth. drew him by his Liberality to *Milan*, where he taught Greek and Latin. The Publick is obliged to him for divers Works; but principally for the thirty Books *De Antiquis Lectionibus*. There are ſome other Tracts attributed to him. After his departure from *Milan*, he taught at *Padua*, where he died a little while after, in 1520, aged 70 years. *Julius Scaliger*, who was his Scholar, gives a great Character of him, and look'd upon him as the *Varro* of his time. *Tomaſini. Voſſius.*

RHODOMAN (*Lawrence*) Born at *Saſſowerf*, a Village belonging to the Counts of *Stolberg*, in upper *Saxony*; he was a great *Grecian*, as appears by his Edition of *Diodorus Siculus.* He likewiſe publiſh'd *Quintus Calaber* in Greek and Latin. *Scaligerana Poſteriora*, &c.

RHODOPE, a Mountain in *Thrace*, which the Italians call *Monte Argentaro*, and the Greeks *Baſiliſſa*, as if they ſaid, *The Queen of Mountains.* It's Mines have acquired it this Name, but they are not to be found there now.

RHODOPE, a Noted Wench, Contemporary with *Æſop*, and a Slave in the ſame Houſe with him. Her Maſter *Xanthus* the *Samian* carry'd her into *Egypt*, where *Charaxus* a Merchant of *Mitylene*, *Sappho*'s Brother, fell in Love with her, and bought her at a conſiderable Price; by this means ſhe got her Freedom, upon which ſhe ſettled at *Naucratis*, and being very handſome, and the Town full of Rich and Licentious People, ſhe got a great Eſtate by her Scandalous Profeſſion; but the Story of her being wealthy enough to build one of the Pyramids of *Egypt*, is a meer Fable, and rejected by *Herodotus* as ſuch. *Herod. Lib.* 2. *Athenæus Lib.* 13. *Pliny Lib.* 36, &c.

RHONE, a River of *France*, which hath its riſe in Mount Saint *Gothard*, near unto the Fountain of the *Rhine.* It proceeds from two Fountains, and is increaſed with the Waters of ſome Brooks; runs through the Lake of *Geneva*; about five Leagues from that City loſeth it ſelf in the Earth, and ſome time after appears again, ſeparating *France* from *Savoy*, and *Dauphiny* from *Breſſe.* It aſterwards paſſeth on to *Lyons*, where it receiveth into it the *Soan*, to *Vienne*, *Condrieu*, *S. Vallier*, *Tournon*, and to *Valence*, and receives into it the *Iſere*, a League above that City. After that, it deſcends to S. *Eſprit*, *Avignon*, and between that City and *Taraſcon* and *Beaucaire* the *Durance* runs into it. At *Arles* it is divided into two Branches, which are again ſubdivided. They ordinarily attribute five Mouths to it, by which this ſame River, which is the moſt rapid in the Kingdom, diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*, called *Gras du Midi*, *Gras de Paulet*, *Gras d'Enfer*, *Grand Gras*, and *Gras de Paſſon*; others alſo add, *Gras Neuf.* It ſhould ſeem that this word *Gras* ſhould be derived from the Latin *Gradus*, remarked in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, ſpeaking of the Entrance of the *Rhone* into the Sea. Latin Authors call it *Rhodanus. Papier Maſſon, Bouche.*

RHUA (*Peter*) Born at *Numantia* in *Spain*; he was a Learned Antiquary, and examin'd the Works of *Antonio Guevara*, and mark'd the places in which this Author had fail'd in Hiſtory and Chronology. He likewiſe wrote a Treatiſe *De Lege Julia*, *Poppæa*, *Cornelia*, *Falcidia*, &c. *De Medicina & Empyrica. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

RIARIO (*Peter*) a Cardinal, was Native of *Savonna*, in the State of *Genoa*, his Uncle who became Pope, by the Name of *Sixtus* IVth. made him Cardinal in 1471, named him Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and conferred upon him at divers times the Archbiſhopricks of *Sevil* and *Florence*, and divers other Benefices very conſiderable. This Elevation made *Riario* forget the meanneſs of his Birth, and the Humility of a Monk, ſo that he ſuffer'd himſelf to be tranſported with the Vanities of the Age ſo much, that there was never any thing ſeen more magnificent and pompous than his Train. He equalled that of Kings, and his Expences in Entertainments were very extraordinary. To be ſhort, he was Cardinal-Nephew, and it was he who introduced that which the Italians call the *Nepotiſm*. *Sixtus* IVth. who paſſionately loved him, named him in 1473 to be Legate of *Umbria*, and afterwards of all *Italy.* His Entrance into the principal Cities was moſt magnificent; and they were well pleaſed to flatter the Vanity of the young Man, in order to manage the Pope. But Cardinal *Riario* enjoyed not theſe Grandeurs long; but died at *Rome* the third of *January* in 1474, and the 29th. of his age, with great ſigns of Piety and Chriſtian Behaviour. *Fulgoſus. Onuphrius.*

RIARIO, or *Galeotto*, (*Raphael*) a Cardinal, born the third of *May*, 1451, at *Savonna*, being Son to *Violentina Riario*, Siſter to Cardinal *Peter Riario.* Pope *Sixtus* IVth. ſubſtituted him in the Place of his Belov'd Nephew, made him take his Name, and gave him a Cardinal's Cap in 1477, although *Galeotto* was but ſeventeen years of age. He conferred alſo upon him at divers times the Biſhopricks of *Imola*, *Lantriguer*, *Oſma* and *Cuenſa*; and 'tis ſaid alſo, that he had the Archbiſhopricks of *Coſenza*, *Salerno* and *Trente*, with the Abbeys of *Mount-Caſſin* and *Cace.* *Sixtus* IVth. pretended then to have Cauſe to complain of *Laurence de Medicis*, he gave ear too eaſily to *Francis Pazzi*, who had conſpired his ruine, and that of *Julian de Medicis*, his Brother. Cardinal *Riario*, who ſtudied at *Piſa*, had Orders to be at *Florence*, to animate the Conſpirators by his preſence; but that Deſign not having the Succeſs expected, Cardinal *Riario* was like to have been torn to pieces by the *Mobile*; this happened in 1478. He remain'd extreme pale after it all his Life. One of his Uncles, called *Jerom Riario*, Cardinal *Peter*'s eldeſt Brother, had induced the Pope to enter into this Conſpiracy. *Sixtus*, who loved him with an immoderate Paſſion, which cauſed all the Misfortunes of his Pontificate, had given him the principalities of *Forli* and *Imola*, and had married him to *Catharine*, the natural Daughter of *Galeazzo Sforza*, Duke of *Milan.* His Fortune changed not during the Pontificate of *Innocent* VIIIth. but it was not ſo ſtable under that of *Alexander* VIth. Cardinal *Galeotto Riario* had contributed much to the Election of this Pope, and believed that that Service would fix the good Fortune of his Couſins the Sons of *Jerom* already deceaſed. But he was miſtaken, for *Alexander* VIth. deprived them of the Principalities of *Forli* and *Imola*, and alſo impriſoned the Princeſs *Catharine* their Mother. The Cardinal was forced to ſeek for a Sanctuary in *France.* He came afterwards to the Election of *Pius* IIId. and *Julius* IId. and *Leo* Xth. Under this Pontificate he became an Accomplice in the Deſign which Cardinal *Petrucci* had laid to take off the Pope. He was ſecured in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, confeſſed his Crime, and *Leo* Xth. generouſly pardoned him. Some time after *Riario* retired into *Naples*, and there died on the ſeventh of *July*, 1521. *Onuphrius. Machiavel. Hiſt. de Fior. Lib.* 8th, &c.

RIBADENEIRA (*Peter*) a Jeſuit, was Native of *Toledo* in *Spain.* *Ignatius Loyola* received him among the number of his Diſciples in 1540, before his Society was confirmed by the Pope. He was imployed in *France* and the *Low-Countries*, and had the Charge of Provincial in *Tuſcany* and *Sicily.* And finally he was ſent in 1574 into *Spain*, where he died at *Madrid*, the firſt of *October*, in 1611, Aged 84, of which he had ſpent 71 in his Society, *Ribadeneira* writ the Life of *Ignatius*, *Francis Borgia*, &c. *De Schiſmate Anglicano*, *De Scriptoribus Societatis Jeſu*, &c. *Le Mire. Mariana*, &c.

RIBERA (*Francis*) a Jeſuit, born at *Villecaſtin*, in the Territory of *Segovia* in *Spain*; he Studied at *Salamanca*, was a great Linguiſt, and one of the beſt Divines of his time. He was a Perſon of great Penetration and Judgment, and had a very happy Memory. His Works are, *Commentaria in* 12. *Prophetas Minores. Comment. Hiſtorici Selecti in eoſdem* XII *Prophetas. In Epiſt. ad Hebræos. In Apocalypſin. In Evangelium ſecundum Johannem. De Templo & iis quæ ad Templum pertinent.* He died at *Salamanca*, in 1591. *Alegamb. De Script. Soc. Je. Miræus. Nicholas Antonio*, &c.

RIBLERA, or *Ribiezra*, the principal Town in St. *Jago*, one of the Iſlands of *Cape-verde*, taken by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585, and Sir *Anthony Shirley* in 1596. It is a Colony of *Portugueſe*, ſituate on a fine River and a beautiful Haven, by *Struys* this is called *Porto-de-Praye*, who ſaith it will contain one hundred Ships. The Town he calls St. *Jago* too, and ſaith it is two Leagues from the Port. This is a Biſhop's-See.

RICCI (*Michael Angelo*) was Born at *Rome* in 1619, and made Cardinal by Pope *Innocent* XI. in 1681. He had a great Genius for Mathematicks, in which he made a conſiderable Progreſs, as appears by his Tract *de Maximis & Minimis*, twice or thrice Re-printed. He likewiſe wrote two Learned Diſſertations, one of which is inſerted among the Works of Cardinal *Brancaccio*, and the other in an Epiſtle of *Carlo Dati ad Philalethos.* Afterwards he apply'd himſelf with great Inclination and Induſtry to the Study of Divinity. *Gaſſendus*, Cardinal *Pallavicino*, and other Great Men ſpeak much to his advantage. He had gone through many great Imployments before he was made Cardinal, particularly he was Secretary of the Congregation of Indulgences and Relicks, and Conſultor of the Holy Office; which Functions he Executed in 1678. when he gave his approbation of *the Biſhop of Condom's Book Intituled, An Expoſition of the Doctrine of the Catholick Church.* Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.

RICCIARDI (*Antony*) a Rhetorician and famous Philoſopher, was born at *Breſſe*, in the State of *Venice*, he taught Rhetorick and Philoſophy at *Aſola*, a City and principal Fortreſs of *Breſſan*, where he acquired great Reputation. He writ two great Volumes entitled *Commentaria Symbolica*, wherein he has explained all that referrs to the myſtical ſence of things, with *A Treatiſe of Angels*, another *Of the Knowledge of Man*, and another *Of the Oriflame*, which was an ancient Standard of *France*, loſt in a Battle againſt the *Flemmings.* He compoſed alſo *The Hiſtory of Aſola*, and *A Book of the Excellency and Antiquity of Languages*, wherein he pretends to ſhew that the *Cimbrick* Language (now that of the People of *Jutland* in *Denmark*) is ancienter than the *Hebrew.* He died in 1610. *Ghilin.*

RICCIAVELLI (*Daniel*) known by the Name of *Volattera*, the Place of his Nativity, was an *Italian Painter*, who lived in the XVIth Century. He firſt learn'd to deſign under *Sodoma*, afterwards he improved much under *Baltazar de Sienna*, otherwiſe called *Peruſi*. He ſo applied himſelf to follow the Inſtructions and Models of that excellent Maſter; that although he did not appear at firſt to have a natural Genius for Painting, yet he came to do Land-skip and Hiſtory, that were not inferior to the Works of the beſt in *Rome*: Thoſe that firſt advanced his Reputation, were the Hiſtories of St. *Helena*, the finding of the Croſs, and the Proceſſion wherein the Emperor *Heraclius* carried that Holy Croſs into the City of *Jeruſalem*. This ſubject took up the Roof of the Chappel *de la Trinite du Mont* at *Rome*, which belongs to the Family of the *Urſins*. He made alſo the Picture of an Altar of this Chappel, which is a deſcent from the Croſs, where is repreſented, the wonderful manner of the vaniſhing of the Holy Virgin, the grief of the *Maries*, and the different poſtures of thoſe that took down our Saviour's Body, which appears pale, and extended between their Arms: He made alſo a *Grot* in the *Belvedere*, in which his Skill appears as great as his Induſtry; but if theſe Works ſet forth his excellency in the Art of Painting, we have a ſignal teſtimony of his Underſtanding in caſting of emboſs'd Figures, by the Braſs Horſe in the *Royal Piazza* at *Paris*; it was deſign'd by him for the Statue of *Henry* II. on Horſe-back, which *Catharine de Medicis*, his Widow, was deſirous to erect for him, and which remain'd unfiniſhed, for that *Ricciavelli* having only finiſhed the Statue of the Horſe, died in the 57th year of his Age, in 1566, before he had begun that of the King. He was a Solitary and Melancholy Man. *Vaſari. Felibien.*

RICCIUS (*Paul*) a Phyſician of *Germany*, Living in the beginning of the XVIth *Century*. He was born of *Jewiſh* Parents, but turn'd Chriſtian; Profeſs'd in his Faculty at *Pavia*, and was afterwards Phyſician to the Emperor *Maximilian* I. *Eraſmus*, who was his Friend and Acquaintance, gives him a good Character. His Works are, *De ſexcentis & tredecem Moſaicæ Sanctionis ſeu Pentateuchi dictis. Philoſophia Prophetica & Thalmudiſtica. Iſagoge in Cabbaliſtarum Doctrinam*, &c. *Eraſm. Lib.* 1. *Epiſt. ad Ricard. Bartolin. Geſner Bibl. Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. Germ.* &c.

RICH (*Richard*) Son to an opulent Mercer in *London*, having been an induſtrious Student of the Laws in the *Middle-Temple*, was in 21 *H.* VIII. made choice of for the *Autumn* Reader in that Honourable Society; ſhortly after which, by degrees, having ſundry eminent Imployments, he arriv'd to great Wealth and Honour, being made Attorney General in *Wales* and the Marches thereof for Life; afterwards the King's Sollicitor General, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, erected in that Reign. In 1 *Edward* VI. he was advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Rich*, and conſtituted Lord Chancellor of *England*; but foreſeeing troubleſome times he reſign'd that Office in the 5 *Eliz.* He died 9 *Elizabeth*, and was ſucceeded in his Honour by his Son *Robert*, this by another *Robert* his Son, who by *Penelope* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*, had *Robert Henry*, afterwards created Earl of *Holland*, and *Charles Robert* ſucceeded him in his Honours, and was Admiral for the Long Parliament. He left two Sons, both which dying without Iſſue, the Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*, and thoſe other Titles which they enjoy'd, are thereupon devolv'd to his Kinſman, the now Earl of *Holland*, deſcended from *Henry* ſecond Son to *Robert* the firſt Earl of *Warwick*; which *Henry* being taken Priſoner by the Parliament Forces, after the miſcarriage of his Deſign upon *Kingſton* upon *Thames* in 1648, was beheaded before the Gates of *Weſtminſter-Hall* upon the ninth of *March* the ſame year. *Dugdale.*

RICHARD I. King of *England*, for his great Courage ſurnamed *Cœur de Lion*, ſucceeded his Father King *Henry* II. in 1189; whoſe third Son he was, but the eldeſt when he died. After he was Crowned, he took upon him the Croſs, and went to the *Holy-Land* with *Philip* King of *France*, ſurnamed *Auguſtus*. In his way, at *Acon* in *Syria* he ſo behaved himſelf, that he became an object of Envy to the other Chriſtian Princes. *Joppa* in *Palæſtine* was reſcued by him; and ſo might *Jeruſalem* have been, had not the Duke of *Burgundy* forſaken him. In ſhort, of all the Chriſtian Princes then engaged in the Holy War, none was ſo formidable to the *Saracens* and *Turks* as King *Richard*. Where-ever he went Terror was his fore-runner; and it grew common amongſt thoſe Eaſtern People to terrifie their Children when they did any thing amiſs, with the apprehenſion of King *Richard*'s coming. At his return *Anno* 1192, being driven by a ſtorm upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, he reſolved to make the reſt of his way home, as far as he could by Land; which he did *Incognito*, 'till he was at laſt diſcover'd paſſing through *Auſtria*, and ſent to the Emperor *Henry* VI. who kept him two years his Priſoner, till he had paid 100000 Marks for his Ranſom. Being arriv'd in *England*, he freely forgave his Brother *John*, who had been falſe to him in his abſence. A War breaking out between *England* and *France*, King *Richard* went thither, and got a ſignal Victory over the *French* at *Giſors* in *Normandy*. Afterwards he went to beſiege the *Caſtle* of *Chalus* in *Limoſin*, from whence he happened to be ſhot with a fatal Arrow, which gave him his mortal wound. Some ſay that he undertook this Siege upon a Report, that the Lord of this Caſtle had found there under Ground, the Statues of an Emperor with his Wife and Children ſitting at Table, all of maſſy pure Gold; and that *Richard* reſolv'd to have thoſe Statues againſt the Will of the owner, went to Beſiege him in his Caſtle. He died of his Wound, *April* 6. 1199, and ordered his Body to be thus diſpoſed of; his Bowels to be buried at *Charrona* amongſt his Rebellious *Poictovins*, as thoſe who deſerved only his worſt parts; his Heart at *Rouen*, for her conſtant Loyalty; and his Corps at *Fontevraut*, at his Father's Feet, as a ſubmiſſion for his former undutifulneſs. He was contracted to *Alice*, Daughter to *Lewis* the VIIth. King of *France*; but he Married *Berengaria*, Daughter of *Sancho* VI. King of *Navarre*; leaving no Iſſue, the Crown was ſeiz'd by his Brother *John*.

RICHARD II. King of *England*, ſucceeded to his Grandfather King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1377. He was Son to the Famous *Edward the Black Prince*, Eldeſt Son to the ſaid King *Edward*, who died before his Father. His Mother was *Joan*, Daughter to *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, the youngeſt Son of King *Edward* I. From *Bourdeaux*, his birth-place, where his Father kept his Reſidence as Duke of *Aquitain*, he was called *Richard of Bourdeaux*. And being but eleven years old when he came to the Crown, the Kingdom was governed, during his Minority, by his two Uncles, the Dukes of *Lancaſter* and *Gloceſter*; beſides which, he had another Uncle living, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, all three younger Brothers of *Edward the Black Prince*, his Father. He had Wars firſt with *France*, and next with *Scotland*, with pretty good ſucceſs, in the laſt eſpecially. His Reign was inwardly diſturb'd by the famous Rebellion of the two Engliſh *Mazaniello's*, *Wat Tyler* and *John Slater*, otherwiſe *Jack-Straw*, tho' it ended in their deſtruction. Next he found himſelf diſturb'd with a Rebellion of the Barons, who forc'd him at laſt to ſacrifice his miſleading Favourites to their Revenge. But that which proved moſt fatal to him, was, in the firſt place, the Duke of *Gloceſter*'s Death, the Peoples Darling, who was ſecretly ſmothered, without being brought to his Trial. Then his unjuſt ſeizure of the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Goods upon his deceaſe, and his purpoſe to baniſh his Son for ever: Upon which Provocations King *Richard* being gone over to *Ireland* to pacifie a Diſturbance there, *Henry*, the young Duke of *Lancaſter* landed in *England* with ſome Forces; which preſently increaſed to a great number, by the diſcontented Party. The Duke of *York*, whom King *Richard* had left behind him to govern the Kingdom in his abſence, could gain but little Aſſiſtance to oppoſe the Duke of *Lancaſter*. Nor did the King, who returned upon this from *Ireland*, find any effectual Aſſiſtance from his Subjects, the Nation being ſo much exaſperated, that they loſt the ſence of their Allegiance in their diſſatisfaction. In ſhort, his Affairs had then ſo diſmal a proſpect, that he offered to reſign his Crown, provided himſelf and eight more whom he ſhould name might have an aſſurance of a private quiet Life, with an honourable Allowance. Upon promiſe whereof he put himſelf into the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s hands, who conducted him from *Flint-Caſtle* near *Cheſter*, to *London*, where he was lodged in the *Tower*. Then was ſummoned a Parliament to be held at *Weſtminſter*, in which King *Richard* was charged by the Rebels with the breach of his Coronation Oath, in 32 Articles; the reſult whereof was his ſolemn Reſignation of the Crown to his Couſin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, which was accepted by the Parliament; upon which Duke *Henry* ſeiz'd the Crown, and this was the beginning of the Uſurpation of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; in which Line it continu'd for three Deſcents, 'till the Houſe of *York* was reſtor'd in King *Edward* IV. Upon this Reſignation King *Richard* was remov'd to *Pomfret-Caſtle* in *Yorkſhire*, where he was ſoon after murthered. He had two Wives, *Ann* Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* IV. and *Iſabel* Daughter to *Charles* VI. King of *France*. The firſt he loved ſo extravagantly, that he curſed the place where ſhe died, which was *Shene* in *Surry*. *Speed. Truſſel.*

RICHARD III. formerly Duke of *Glouceſter*, was the youngeſt Brother of King *Edward* IV. and the laſt King of *England* of the Line of *York*. He was an Uſurper, for he got the Crown from *Edward* V. his Nephew, and ſet it upon his own Head. 'Tis ſaid of him, That he was born with all his Teeth, and Hair on his Shoulders. He was Crook-back'd, or at leaſt Round-ſhoulder'd, which got him the name of *Richard the Crook-back*. This wicked Prince, to come to the Crown, and ſecure it when it was in his poſſeſſion, ſpared none that ſtood in his way. Having firſt imbrued his Hands with the Blood of *Henry* VI. and Prince *Edward* his Son, he next procured the death of the Duke of *Clarence* his own Brother, by an Impeachment of High-Treaſon in the Reign of *Edward* IV. This King *Edward* dying left two Sons in their Nonage, *Edward* V. his next Succeſſor, and *Richard* his Brother. Before *Eaward* could be Crowned, *Richard*, his Uncle, ſeated himſelf on the Throne by the induſtrious Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Buckingham*. This done, he cauſed King *Edward* and his Brother, then in the *Tower*, to be ſtifled in their Beds. Whether the horrour of the Murther, or ſome other Reſentments wrought upon the Mind of the Duke of *Buckingham*, the great

Inſtrument of all his Villainies, 'tis plain, that from this time he projected his Ruine, tho' he had been the chief Inſtrument of his Elevation. There was then at the Court of the Duke of *Bretaigne* in *France*, *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, the next Heir to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, whoſe advancement to the Crown, *Buckingham* with ſome others of the Conſpiracy reſolved upon, with this ſage Proviſo, That *Henry* ſhould conſent to marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to King *Edward* IV. for the uniting of the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; but before the Plot took effect, the Duke being betray'd by an old Servant of his, loſt his Head, without any form of Trial. *Henry*, in the mean time, was preparing to come over, and landed ſoon after with 200 Men only, at *Milford-Haven*. At laſt, with a Body of 5000 Men, or, as *Speed* ſays, 4000, he encounter'd King *Richard* at *Boſworth* in *Leiceſterſhire*, in 1485. The Fight was ſharp and doubtful a long while, but at laſt *Henry* got the day, and by this ſingle Victory obtain'd the Crown. *Richard* was kill'd in the Fight, after having given extraordinary Proof of Reſolution and Bravery. As for his Reign, this may be ſaid of it, That he procured many good Laws for the eaſe of the People, and omitted nothing that might tend to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation. His Wife was *Anne* the Daughter of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, commonly call'd *the make King*, who was firſt married to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Son to King *Henry* VI. and after his death to this Uſurper, in the year 1472. He had Iſſue by her, *Edward* created Prince of *Wales*, but he died before his Father. *Speed* and *Truſſell*.

RICHARD Duke of *Cornwall*, Son of *John* King of *England*: This Prince, in 1240, carry'd ſome *Engliſh* Troops into *Syria* againſt the *Saracens*, but had no Succeſs in the Expedition. In 1257 he was choſen King of the *Romans*, and crown'd at *Aix le Chapelle* the 17th. of *May*, being *Aſcenſion-Day*. *Alphonſus* X. King of *Caſtile*, was choſen by another part of the Electors: Notwithſtanding which oppoſition, *Richard* paſs'd into *Germany* to ſupport his Claim; but wanting both Men and Money, he was forced to return without carrying his Point, and died ſoon after. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. Angl. Speed.*

RICHARD *Armachanus*, or *of Armagh*, ſo called becauſe he was the Archbiſhop of that City: He was born in *Ireland*, and bred at *Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor in Divinity, and was afterwards Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity. Afterwards his Merit preferr'd him to the Archdeaconry of *Lichfield*, and from thence to the Biſhoprick of *Armagh*. In his time the Fryars Mendicants began their Encroachments upon the Hierarchy. Theſe Liberties were reſented by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, whoſe Opinion was heartily eſpous'd by *Richard* their Vice-Chancellor. This honeſt Zeal gave him ſome diſturbance, and rais'd the Pens of the Monks upon him: However, *Richard* purſu'd his Point; and after he was made Archbiſhop and Primate of *Ireland*, engag'd in a further Defence of the Eccleſiaſtical Government; and here he ſtrongly undertook the Cauſe of the Pariſh Prieſts, who, under the Biſhops, are the only lawful Paſtours and Guides of Souls; to which purpoſe he wrote a Treatiſe, entituled, *Defenſio Curatorum adverſus Mendicantes*. He was violently attack'd by the ſcribbling of the Fryars, who not being contented with this Paper-War, made a further Puſh at him; for having prepoſſeſs'd Pope *Innocent* VI. againſt the Archbiſhop, they prevailed with him to cite him to *Avignon*. He appeared at the Place, and defended himſelf before four Cardinals deputed to hear the Cauſe; but plainly perceiving they had no inclination to do him Juſtice, he ſet forward again for *Ireland*, and died upon the Way, in 1359. Beſide the Book above-mention'd, he wrote Sermons upon the *Croſs*, and a Volume againſt the *Armenians*. *Walſingham in Edward* III. *Ware de Script. Hybern. Harpsfield in Hiſt. Angl. Sæc.* xiv.

S. **RICHARD**, a *Pariſian*, martyr'd by the *Jews*. He was a young Man, twelve years of age, a good Tradeſman's Son, whom the *Jews* ſeiz'd upon at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, 1180, in order to put him to death, in hatred to Chriſt and his Religion; having lock'd him up in a Cellar, they whipt him almoſt to death, and afterwards lifted him up upon a Croſs, where they made him ſuffer all the torments which their Rage and Cruelty could inſpire them with. This barbarous Impiety continued not unpuniſhed; for ſoon after the Authors thereof were diſcovered, who were brought to condign puniſhment, and King *Philip* ſirnamed *the Auguſt* baniſh'd all the *Jews* out of his Kingdom by an Edict which hath ever ſince been in force. His Body was interred at firſt in a Church-yard called *Petits Champs*, whence it was ſince transferr'd into the Church of *Innocence*, where it continu'd till the *Engliſh* took *Paris*, in the Reign of *Charles* VI. King of *France*, and carried this Relique into their Country. *Dupleix.*

RICHARD, ſirnamed *the Juſticiar*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Count of *Autun*, was the Son of *Beuves* or *Boyon*, and Brother of *Boſon*, who gave him thoſe Lands wherein he was ſupported by *Hugh* the Abbot. He took the City of *Sens* for King *Charles* ſirnamed *the Simple*, in 897. Afterwards, towards 898, he beat the *Normans*; and in 911 he defeated them again, with *Robert*, Brother to King *Eudes*. He died the firſt of *September*, in 921. He had by *Alix* or *Adelaide*, his Wife, the Daughter of *Conrad* II. called *the Young*, Count of *Paris*, *Raoul*, who was crowned King of *France*, *Boſon* Count of the *Higher Burgundy*, *Hugh* ſirnamed *the Black Prince* of *Burgundy*, and *Hermengarda* married to *Gilbert*, who was Count of *Autun*. *Santa Marthe. Mezeray.*

RICHARD I. of that Name, Duke of *Normandy*, ſirnamed *the Old*, was the Son of *William* I. He made himſelf famous by his Valour and Piety, having founded divers Monaſteries. Some ſay he died in 996, others in 998, and others again in 1002. He married *Emma* the Daughter of *Hugh the Great*, Count of *Paris*, but he had no Children by her. *Richard* entertained *Gounot*, whom he married after the death of his firſt Wife, and had by her *Richard*, *Robert* the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, *Mauger* Count *de Corbeil*, *Emma* Queen of *England*, *Hadiviga* Wife of *Geoffery* Count of *Bretany*, *Maud* married to *Eudes* I. Count of *Chartres*; and another Daughter, and *Geoffry*, and *William*, his Natural Children. *Richard* II. ſirnamed *Fearleſs*, reigned after his Father till 1026; he firſt married *Judith* the Daughter of *Conan*, and Siſter of *Geoffry* Count of *Bretany*, and had by her *Richard* III. who was poiſon'd in 1028; *Robert* who was Duke of *Normandy*, *William* a Monk of *Fecamp*, *Alix* Wife of *Renard* Count of *Burgundy*, *Leonora* who was married to *Baldwin* IV. Earl of *Flanders*, and another that died young. The ſecond Wife of *Richard* II. was *Pavia* or *Poppa*, the Daughter of *Sueno* King of *Denmark* or *Norway*, who made him Father of *William* Count of *Talon*, and of *Mauger* Archbiſhop of *Roan*. *Du Cheſne.*

RICHELIEU, Lat. *Richeleum*, a City in the Province of *Poictou* built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here, in 1585, and for ſome time was Secretary of State to *Lewis* XIII. of *France*. He was the greateſt Politician of his Time; and amongſt other of his Actions, built, or at leaſt eebuilt this Place, to perpetuate the memory of his Name and Family, and procured it to be honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It ſtands four miles from *Loudon* to the Eaſt, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-weſt, now in a flouriſhing ſtate. See *Pleſſis*.

RICHER (*Edmond*) born at *Langres* in *France*, was Doctor in Divinity and Syndick of the Univerſity of *Paris*, and very remarkable for his Learning and Skill in Antiquity: He wrote a Book in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, *of Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Power*, in which there were ſome Propoſitions that were cenſured as erroneous; for which reaſon the Tract was condemn'd by a Synod of the Province of *Sens*, and another at *Aix* in 1612. Several Great Men, as Cardinal *Perron*, M. *du Valle*, &c. replied to this Author, who was turn'd out of his Office of Syndick by the Order of the King and the *Faculty*. Notwithſtanding, this *Richer* was a Man of Honeſty and Learning, and in 1629 he came off his Opinion, as appears by a Writing of his preſented to Cardinal *Richelieu*. *Spondan. A. C.* 1612, 1629.

RICHMOND, a Market and Borough-Town of *Gillingweſt Wapentake*, in the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the North-ſide of the River *Swale*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, grac'd with handſom Houſes, and well frequented by Gentry. *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*, and firſt Earl of *Richmond*, was the Founder of it upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, from whoſe Loins it paſt three ſeveral Families, and particularly to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry* VII. The next that had his Honour from hence was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Lord Admiral, baſe Son of *Henry* VIII. who was created Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerſet*, but thoſe Titles were extinct with him. *An.* 1613, the Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke of *Richmond*, was conferred by King *James* I. upon *Lodovick* Duke of *Lennox*, in whoſe Houſe it continued till the death of *Charles Stuart*, who died without Iſſue in 1672, being then Embaſſador at the Court of *Denmark*; but the Title was revived within leſs than three years after, by King *Charles* II. upon his Grace, *Lennox*, the preſent Duke of *Richmond*, the King's Natural Son by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*. *Richmondſhire* lies on the North-weſt of *Yorkſhire* towards *Lancaſhire*, which bounds it on the Weſt. It is a mountainous and deſolate place, yet produceth Graſs in reaſonable quantity. It takes its Name from *Richmond*, which ſtands 32 miles from *York* to the North-weſt, and 20 from the Sea to the South-weſt. From *London* 175 miles.

RICHMOND, a Town in *Surry*, upon the *Thames*, between *Kingſton* and *London*, heretofore called *Schene*, but by *Henry* VII. nam'd *Richmond*, adorn'd with an ancient Palace or Royal Houſe belonging to the Kings of *England*, in which *Edward* III. died in 1377. *Henry* VII. rebuilt this Pile twice, it being burnt in his Reign, and afterwards he died here, *April* 22. 1509. Queen *Elizabeth* died here alſo *March* 24. 1602; and before her, *Anne* Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* V. and Wife to King *Richard* II. eſteem'd a very beautiful Lady. This Town ſuffered in the Civil Wars, but is ſtill fair, large, well built, and inhabited pleaſantly and healthfully, ſituate on the eaſie aſcent of a Hill in the Hundred of *Kingſton*.

RICOBON (*Anthony*) born in 1541 at *Rovigo*, a little Town in *Italy*, in the Dominions of the State of *Venice*: He ſtudied Humanity under *Paulus Manutius*, *Carolus Sigonius*, and *Muretus*. He made a conſiderable progreſs under theſe great Maſters, and at the age of twenty eight years publiſh'd *Hiſtorical Commentaries*, with fragments of old Hiſtorians, which he illuſtrated with learned Notes upon 'em. After the death of *Robertellus*, he was invited to *Padua* to ſupply his Place, and to be Rhetorick Profeſſor in that Univerſity. He held the Chair thirty years, and then died in 1599. *Ricobon* was a ſort of an Enemy to *Joſeph Scaliger*, being one of thoſe who was ſo hardy as to diſpute the Advantage and Nobleneſs of his Family, and furniſh'd *Scioppius* with Memoirs to write againſt that great Man; for this reaſon *Scaliger* treats *Ricobon* with great contempt. His Works are, *Praxis Rhetorica*; *Commentarij in Ciceronis Libros de Inventione*, &c. *Paraphraſis in Rhetoricam Ariſtotelis*; *De Uſu Artis Rhetoricæ*; *Ariſtotelis Commentarius*; *Poetica Ariſtotelis Latinè Converſa*; *Ars Comica ex Ariſtotele*; *Commentarius de Hiſtoria Ariſtotelis Ethica cum Commentariis*. *Jac. Phil. Thomaſ. Thuan. Hiſt.*

RICQUIUS (*Juſtus*) a learned Orator, Poet, Philoſopher and Lawyer; he was the Son of *James Ricquius*, and born at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, *May 6.* 1587. He died in 1627, aged forty one years. His Treatiſe *De Capitolio Romano*, wherein he has made a curious Deſcription of the Columes, Statue's, Coloſſus's, Trophies, and all the ancient and modern Works of Sculpture and Painting that is rare, was printed at *Gaunt* in the year 1617. *Mart. Hankius.*

RICTIOVARUS was Præfect or Governor of the *Gauls*, under the Emperor *Diocleſian*; he made ſo great a ſlaughter of the Chriſtians at *Treves*, that the Waters of the *Moſelle* were died with their Blood, which run into it in great Streams. He perſecuted the Chriſtians with ſo much fury, that he ſent every where Officers of Juſtice to put cruelly to death all thoſe they could meet with. *Vincent, l.* 12. *c.* 136.

RICULFUS, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, had a great ſhare in the favour of *Charlemaign*, who from his Chaplain raiſed him to that Dignity. It's believed that he was a *Spaniard*, and it is at leaſt certain that from that Country he brought into *France* the Canon Law, which he expounded with much Reputation: It was a Collection of *Iſidorus Mercator*. It is ſaid alſo, That he laboured to digeſt the Capitulars of *Charlemaign*, whereunto he added afterwards ſome fragments of the *Decretal Epiſtles* of ſome Popes, collected by *Benet the Levite*. *Hincmar. Alcuin.*

RIDLEY (Sir *Thomas*) Doctor of Civil Law, Son of *Thomas*, and Great-Grand-Son of *Nicholas Ridley* of *Willimonſwyke* in *Northumberland*, Eſq; was born in *Ely*, firſt educated at *Eaton-School*, and then removed to *Kings-College* in *Cambridge*. He was afterwards School-Maſter of *Eaton*, one of the Maſters of *Chancery*, Knighted, Chancellor to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Vicar-General to *George* Archbiſhop *Canterbury*. Sir *Thomas Ridley* was a Man of great Parts, and general Learning. He died in 1628. He wrote *A View of the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law*. *Athen. Oxon.*

RIDLEY (*Nicholas*) Biſhop of *London*, was born of an ancient and conſiderable Family in the County of *Northumberland*, and bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Batchelor in Divinity. He was mightily beloved by King *Edward* VI. who firſt promoted him to the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, and then of *London*. He wrote a Treatiſe *De Cœna Dominica*, and ſeveral other things againſt the Papiſts; and after Queen *Mary*'s ſucceeſſion to the Crown, he was outed of his Biſhoprick, impriſon'd, and burnt at *Oxford*, where he ſuffered with great fortitude and compoſure of Mind. He was a Perſon of Learning, and great Judgment, and one of the beſt Divines of the *Engliſh* Reformation. *Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation.*

RIDPATH, commonly pronounced and ſometimes writ *Rippet* or *Rippeth*, a Barony in the Shire of *Berwick*, in the South of *Scotland*, which gave Name to an ancient and ſometimes conſiderable Family, Poſſeſſors of the ſame, and chief of the Name, but now it is in other hands: Their Arms is a Field Argent, a Cheveron Engrail'd Gules between three Boars-heads eras'd; of the ſecond, the Creſt a Demi-boar Gules, briſtled and hoofed *Or*; of which Family *Geo. Ridpath*, one of thoſe concerned in the former Edition of this Dictionary, is lineally deſcended.

RIETI, a City of *Italy* in *Umbria*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate, with a Biſhoprick depending immediately upon the See of *Rome*. It is ſituate upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Aquila* to the Eaſt, and *Narin* Weſt, 28 miles from each, and 40 from —— to the South. Though this City ſtands in a bad and unhealthful Air, yet it is populous, and a thriving ſtate, and of great Antiquity, being mention'd by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

RIEUX, near the *Garonne* and the *Rize*, a City of *Languedoc*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tholouſe*. It was in the Dioceſe of *Tholouſe*, but Pope *John* XXIV. made it a *Spaniſh* See in 1318, and the Cardinal *Pilefort de Rabaſtens* was the firſt Prelate of it. *Rieux* is 7 Leagues from *Tholouſe* to the South, 8 from *de Foix* to the South-weſt, and 8 from *Lyons* to the South-eaſt.

RIEZ, a City of *France* in *Provence*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Aix*. Latin Authors call it variouſly, as *Rejus*, *Rejenſis Civitas*, *Albecum Rejorum Apollinarium*, *Colonia Rejorum*: *Gregory of Tours*, and others, *Regium & Civitas Regienſium*. This City is very ancient, and the Inſcriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity that are to be ſeen there are an unqueſtionable proof thereof. It is finely ſituated, and its Soil very fertile. In 439 fourteen Biſhops aſſembled at *Riez*, for to rectifie the Errors of the Ordination of *Armentarius* Biſhop of *Autun*, which was by two Prelates only, without the Authority of the Metropolitan; it was rendred null, and *Armentarius* reduced to the Dignity of Chorepiſcopus. S. *Hilarius* of *Arles* preſided at this Council. It ſtands 28 miles South of *Siſteron*, 37 North-eaſt of *Aix*, and 46 North of *Toulon*.

RIGA, which the *Germans* call *Rigen*, and the Inhabitants *Riig*, is the Capital City of *Livonia* upon the River *Duna*, which diſchargeth it ſelf a little lower into the Gulf of *Riga*, part of the *Baltick* Sea. It was built by *Albert* III. Biſhop of *Livonia* in 1196; or according to others, by *Bertold* alſo Biſhop of *Livonia*, in 1186, who there fixed his Epiſcopal See. This Church was erected into an Archbiſhoprick, in 1215, by Pope *Innocent* III. and made Metropolitan of all *Livonia*, *Pruſſia* and *Curland*. The Knights of the Order of *Eſpadon*, and afterwards the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Pruſſia*, divided there the Government and Sovereignty with the Archbiſhop, until the change of Religion came. At the ſame time the War of the *Muſcovites* obliged the Inhabitants of *Riga* to have recourſe to the King of *Poland*, to whom they voluntarily gave themſelves up, in 1561. *Charles* IX. King of *Swedeland*, beſieged the Town of *Riga*, in 1605, but he was conſtrained to raiſe the Siege then, as alſo in 1609. His Son, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, was more fortunate, who took this City in 1621; ſince that time it has been in the poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*. Some years ago the *Muſcovites* had a deſign to render themſelves Maſters of it, but they loſt a great part of their Army, and raiſed the Siege ſhamefully. The ſituation of this City is very agreeable, ſtanding in a great Plain upon the brink of the River *Duna*, which is a quarter of a League broad in that ſame place. It is very populous and conſiderable, becauſe of its Commerce as well with the *Engliſh* as with the *Hollanders*, and the Hans-Towns of *Germany*, when the Summer renders the *Baltick-Sea* navigable; and alſo with the *Muſcovites*, when the Ice can bear their Sledges. Proviſions there are very cheap, as alſo Fowl and Veniſon, for that every body are free to hunt. They are of the Proteſtant Religion: The Miniſters preach in the *German* Tongue, but for the meaner ſort of People they make uſe of the *Sclavonian* Language, and in two particular Churches the *Curland* Speech. The Magiſtrate alſo expedites all Deeds, and the like, in the *German* Tongue. *Meinardus* the Apoſtle of *Livonia* became the firſt Biſhop of this City, in 1186. *Bertoldus* was his Succeſſor. He was ſucceeded by *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*, who walled *Riga* for a Citadel of the *Livonians*, in 1200, or thereabout; for he ſpent two Summers by way of Incurſion before he ſetled. During the time it was under the *Poles* the ſtate of it is thus deſcribed by *Guagninus*, who lived then in *Poland*: *Riga* is the celebrated Capital of *Livonia*, fortify'd with a ſtrong Wall, Ramparts, and many Towers; it has two Ditches, a Counterſcarp, and three rows of Cannon, one above another, round about the Town, and a Palliſado on the Counterſcarp. It has Ammunition, Victuals, and a good Garriſon in it, as well in times of Peace as in War. *Gothard Ketler*, Duke of *Curland*, reſides (ſaith he) in the Caſtle, but he has no Authority over the City, but they pay their Tributes, and yield a willing Subjection to the King of *Poland*, and are govern'd by Magiſtrates of their own appointment. *Ruſſia* ſends hither Pot-aſhes, Timber, Furs and Corn in vaſt abundance, by the River *Dwina*, and in exchange receives back the Merchandice of all the reſt of *Europe*. At the entrance of the River is a ſtrong Caſtle called *Dunamunt*, and another above it call'd *Blokaus*, both garriſon'd by the *Poles*, and for that reaſon hated by the Citizens. Thus far he. *Riga* is ſeated on the Banks of *Dwina*, four Leagues from the *Baltick*. It is not great, but compact, and very well peopled. Its Buildings are all of Stone or Brick, and it is fortify'd with a good Wall, good Ditches and Ramparts on that ſide towards *Muſcovy*. Next the River it has a ſtrong Caſtle, in which reſides the Governour General of *Livonia*. But, after all, it's moſt regarded for the Commerce which it draws from all parts of the *Baltick*, the Ships coming up the *Dwina* to the very Gates of the City. In the Winter by Sledges they trade with *Pleſco*, *Novogorod* and *Muſcow*, and with *Curland* at all times. *Carliſle's Embaſſy*, p. 338. This was the ſtate of the place in 1664. It ſtands in a Champaign Country, on the North-eaſt ſide of the River *Struys*, p. 116. *Riga* is 120 miles North-eaſt of *Memel*, 250 South-eaſt of *Stockholm*, and 320 North-eaſt of *Warſaw*. This preſent year 1700 the King of *Poland* beſieged it, which he afterwards turn'd into a Blockade. *Olearius. Hoffman.*

RIGAULT or *Rigaltius* (*Nicholas*) of *Paris*, Councellor to the King in the Parliament of *Metz*, and Keeper of the Royal Library, famous for his Learning, and the knowledge he acquired in the Languages, and particularly in the Greek Tongue. The Learned of thoſe times kept a correſpondence with him, and *Peter du Puy*, whoſe Life he writ, was one of the principal. The King made him Keeper of his Library after *Iſaac Cauſabon*, and afterwards Counſellor or Member in the Parliament of *Metz*. He died very aged, in the year 1653. The principal Works we have of his, are, *Gloſſarium* τακτικὸν μιξοβάρβαρον; *Obſervationes de Populi Fundis*, *In Oſonandri Stratagicum*, &c. He publiſhed alſo the Works of *Cyprian* and *Tertullian*, with Notes upon them, as he did alſo upon *Phædrus*, *Artemidorus*, *Julian*, and the Writers *de Re Agraria*. Mr. *Dodwell*, a learned Man of *England*, ſpeaks thus of him: *Rigaultius*, though otherwiſe an able Critick, is little exact in the things he treats of, and being of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, yet often takes part with the *Calviniſts*, when he found any thing in the Authors which he publiſhed that appeared not only contrary to the Cuſtoms of his Church, but alſo of the Univerſal Church, he very carefully remarks it, perhaps in order to render his Remarks the more agreeable to his Reader by their Novelty. Mr. *Dodwell* makes this Remark upon him, in the Preface of his Treatiſe, *De Jure Laicorum Sacerdotali*, upon the occaſion of a Diſpute between *Rigaltius*, and *Albaſpinæus* Biſhop of *Orleans*, about a paſſage in *Tertullian*, from which *Rigaltius* maintain'd It appear'd that *Tertullian* believ'd, that the Laity had a Right to Conſecrate the Euchariſt, when they had no opportunity of being aſſiſted by the Clergy. *Wading. in Annal.*

S. **RIGOBERT**, or **ROBERT**, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, born in the Dioceſs of *Reims*, towards the middle of the Seventh Century. After the death of *Pepin*, King *Dagobert* II. gave the Office of Major of the *Palace* to a Lord named *Rainfroy*. *Charles Martel* who made pretenſions to it, raiſed an Army to deprive him of that Authority, and to inveſt himſelf in the ſame; and after he had render'd himſelf Maſter of divers places, he drew near unto the City of *Reims*, and would have entred into it; but *Rigobert* oppoſed him, proteſting to him, nevertheleſs, That if God put the Kingdom into his hands, he would open the Gates to him, and be very faithful and obedient. This Reſolution exaſperated that Prince ſo much, that after that he had defeated his Adverſary, and render'd himſelf Maſter of the State, he drove him from his See, and put in his place one called *Milo*; he withdrew into *Gaſcony*, from whence *Milo* made him be recalled, and gave him liberty to celebrate Maſs in the Church of *Reims*. This great Man, ſo unjuſtly depoſed, led a private Life for ſome years in a Country Houſe that *Pepin* had given him, and died in the year 733. *Sigebert*.

RIMINI, Lat. *Ariminum*, a City of *Italy* upon the *Adriatick* Sea in *Romania*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Ravenna*. Its ancient Port formerly famous, is now filled up with Sand; and there are but very ſmall Barks that can come in there: The Marble wherewith it was built, has been uſed for the erecting of the Church of St. *Francis*. At one of the Gates is a fine Triumphal Arch built in honour of *Auguſtus*, and in the City are to be ſeen the remains of a great Theatre of Brick. The Bridge upon the River of *Rimini* is very famous, and joins the *Flaminian* to the *Æmilian* way. This City has had divers Maſters, ſince the *Romans*. It reſiſted the *Goths* in the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*: There was in it a very fine Palace built for the *Malateſti*, the ancient Lords of *Rimini*, which now belong to the See of *Rome*. This City ſtands between *Bononia* to the W. and *Ancona* to the E. 25 miles from *Ravenna* to the N. E. and a little more from *Urbino* to the N. The *Via Flaminia* made by the old *Romans* with ſo much expence, ended at the Bridge of this City, and the *Æmilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants were very faithful to the *Romans* under the Diſtreſſes brought upon 'em by the Victorious Arms of *Hannibal* in the ſecond *Punick* War. The taking it by *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*; being deſtroy'd by the *Dalmatians* it was rebuilt by *Diocleſian*. In the time of *Juſtin* it ſuſtain'd a Siege from the *Goths* in 359. The Emperor *Conſtantius* Conven'd a Council at *Rimini* in 359, conſiſting of above 400 Prelates of the Weſtern Church, as is obſerv'd by St. *Athanaſius*, *Sulpitius Severus*, and *Sozomen*; the number of the *Arrians* amounted to near Eighty, the Principal of which were, *Urſacius*, *Valens*, *Germinius*, *Auxentius*, &c. The Emperor had given Orders to *Taurus*, the *Præfectus Prætorio*, to keep 'em together 'till they agreed upon one common Confeſſion of Faith, with a promiſe to make him Conſul if he effected the Buſineſs: Giving him in charge likewiſe to furniſh the Biſhops with all things neceſſary for their accommodation. But the Biſhops of *Gaul* and *Britain*, except 3, refus'd to accept the Emperor's Favour. Pope *Liberius* ſent his Proxies thither. In this Council the Orthodox and the Arrians ſate in diſtinct Places; and here *Urſacius* and *Valens* propos'd the laying aſide all the Confeſſions of Faith then extant, and to receive one drawn up by themſelves, in which they affirm'd only, That the *Son* of *God* was like his *Father* in all things, without making any particular mention of Eſſence or Conſubſtantiality, which Form ſeem'd to favour the Arrian Hereſie; but the Orthodox Prelates would receive no Confeſſion but the *Nicene-Creed*, as being ſufficient to ſecure the Faith, and free from all ſuſpicion of Error. To this they added the Condemnation of the Hereſie of the Arrians, and depos'd *Urſacius*, *Valens*, *Germinius*, *Auxentius*, *Demophilus*, and *Caius*, who were the chief Hereticks of the Party. This was tranſacted in ſome of the firſt Seſſions of the Council of *Rimini*. As for other Matters which were afterwards Debated, which *Athanaſius* calls the *Innovations of Rimini*; Theſe Matters, I ſay, cannot be ſaid to be the Reſult of a Lawful Aſſembly. The Prelates gave an account to *Conſtantius* of their firſt Decrees and Reſolutions, diſpatching ten of their Aſſembly to that Emperor with a Synodical Epiſtle, deſiring him withal to give them leave to break up, and go home to their Dioceſſes. But *Conſtantius* being pre-poſſeſs'd in favour of *Urſacius* and *Valens*, detain'd this Committee of the Council a great while at Court, and at laſt oblig'd them to ſign a Confeſſion of Faith, where the *Son* was no more than barely declar'd to be like to the *Father*. Theſe Delegates, after this Act of perfidiouſneſs, return'd with the Arrians to the Council, and notwithſtanding they alledg'd in their excuſe that they were threatned and forc'd by the Emperor into this Compliance of Signing, were yet refus'd Admittance to *Communion*. In the mean time the Vice-Roy *Taurus* had Orders not to ſuffer any Biſhop to leave the Council without Signing, and to Baniſh thoſe who continu'd unmanageable. This Rigour occaſion'd the greater part of the Council to give up their former Conſtancy, and comply with the Emperor; being both very deſirous to go to the Government of their Churches, and likewiſe tir'd out with the uneaſineſs of their Circumſtances and Condition upon the place. This defection was ſo general, that in a little time there was but twenty remaining that adher'd to the Council of *Nice*; and even two of theſe, *viz.* *Phæbadius* Biſhop of *Agen*, and *Servatius* of *Tongres* were over-reach'd by *Valens*, who allow'd 'em to add to their Confeſſion, that the *Son* of *God* was not a Creature like the reſt, provided they did not make uſe of the words *Eſſence* and *Conſubſtantial*; but by this Comparative preference, theſe Arrians made the *word* no more than the moſt Excellent of God's Creatures. The Arrians Triumph'd in their advantage in this Confeſſion, which had been not only Condemn'd by the reſt of Chriſtendom, but even by the greateſt part of thoſe who at laſt Subſcrib'd it. *Athanaſ. de Synod. St. Hieron. Ep.* 83. *& cont. Luciferianos. Hilar. in Fragm. Sulpic. Sever. Lib.* 2. *Socrat. Lib.* 2. *Sozomen Lib.* 4. *Baron. in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

RINGWOOD, a Market-Town of *Ringwood* Hundred in the S. W. of *Hampſhire*, ſituate upon the *Avon*, 75 miles from *London*.

RIO *Grand de Sancta Martha*, or *De la Madalena*, a River of *New-Caſtile*, or *Caſtile d'Or* in *South America*; theſe two names have been given to it, for that it runs all along through the Province of *Sancta Martha*, and that the Mouth of it was diſcovered by the *Spaniards* on the day of the Feaſt of St. *Magdalene*. This great River is formed of two Rivulets, whereof the one is called *Rio Cauca*, or *Rio grande de la Madalena* ſpringing in the *Popayan*, and the other named *Rio Grande de la Madalena* ariſing in the New Kingdom of *Granada*; they unite near unto *Tenariffa*, a Town in the Province of St. *Martha*, and run in the ſame Channel 'till they diſcharge themſelves into the Northern Sea. All the Merchandiſes of *Europe* are brought up this River into *Caſtile d'Or* by the help of Oars and Ropes; and all the Merchandizes of the New Kingdom of *Granada* and *Popayan* deſcend along this River to the Sea. It is affirmed, That the Current of this River may be ſeen ten Leagues in the Sea, diſtant from its Mouth, ſo impetuous and violent is its Courſe. *De Laet*.

RIOLANUS (*John*) an Eminent Phyſician of *Amiens*; he was likewiſe well skilled in Antiquity, and very much eſteem'd towards the end of the XVIth Century. He defended *Hippocrates* againſt the Chymiſts, and appears to have been a great Man by his Writings. In 1620. his Works were Collected and Printed in one Volume in Folio. *Lettres de Guy Patin*.

RIOM, a Town in *France* in *Lower Auvergne*; the Latins call it *Riomagum*. It is ſituate upon an Eminence, which renders its Proſpect very agreeable; it is well built, and has large Streets and very uniform. This City hath in the Suburbs of it the famous Abby of *Moſac*, Founded by *Calminius* Senator of *Rome* in the beginning of the Seventh Age. It is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Auvergne*, of which all the Fieſs and under-Fieſs of the Province are held, erected into a Dutchy, in favour of *John* Duke of *Berry*, the Son of *John* King of *France*, in 1360. It is the Principal City of that Province, where are held the King's Courts of Judicature, and that of the *Finances*; it being above nine hundred years ago, that the Judge of this City was called *the Univerſal Judge of all the Province*, for that he judged by an Appeal of all Cauſes. There is a Seneſchalſhip and Preſidentſhip, the greateſt and moſt conſiderable in the Kingdom. There is alſo a generality of *Finances*, Election, Marſhalſea, and Conſular Juriſdiction; the Lieutenant General of the Seneſchalſhip is alſo Provoſt of the Chamber of the Mints, which is eſtabliſhed there, and he is Judge of all the differences which may ariſe in the Convocation of the Ban and Arrier-ban of the Province held here. In this City is a Caſtle built magnificently by *John* of *Berry*, wherein are the Courts held. Here are three Chapters, that of St. *Amable*, that of *Santa Chapelle*, and that of *Nôtre Dame du Marthuret*. Here is alſo a College of Prieſts of the Oratory, where they teach Theology, founded by *Lewis* XIV. a publick Hoſpital, and divers Religious Houſes. *Du Cheſne*.

RIOTHIMUS, was, as is believed, the firſt King of *Little Bretany*, about 470, having been elected by the *Britons* to defend their Liberty after the death of *Aetius* General of the *Roman* Army. It is from his time the Hiſtory of the *Britons* ought to commence. All that is ſaid of *Conan* and his Succeſſors to him, being nothing but Fables. *Vignier*.

RIPA or **RIPEN**, a City of *Denmark* in *Jutland*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Lunden*. There is a good Port belongs to it, and a Fortreſs that was taken by the *Swedes* in 1645;

but has been ſince retaken. In this Dioceſs are obſerv'd to be thirty Governments, 282 Pariſhes, ſix Fortreſſes, and five Towns. *Ripa* ſtands 55 miles N. W. of *Slefwick*, and 67 S. of *Wiborg*.

RIPA TRANSONA, a City of *Italy* in the Territories of *Ancona*, with a Biſhop's See, founded by Pope *Gregory* XIII. and Suffragan of *Fermo*.

RIPATH the Son of *Gomer*, *Gen.* 10. from whom deſcended the *Ripatheans*, ſince called *Paphlagonians*.

RIPLEY, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Claro* Hundred, upon the River *Nyd*, over which it has a Bridge, 152 miles from *London*.

RIPPON, Lat. *Rhidogunum*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, in the Weſt Riding and Hundred of *Claro*, of good antiquity, ſituate near the *Toure*, over which it has a Bridge, adorn'd with a Collegiate Church with three lofty Spires, and anciently with a ſtately Monaſtery built by *Wilfride* Archbiſhop of *York*, 'till the *Danes* deſtroy'd it with the Tower; yet *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* repair'd it again, and tranſlated the Reliques of the holy Founder to *Canterbury*. There is a narrow hole in a Vault under ground in the Church, called St. *Wilfride*'s Needle, thro' which, as it is reported, honeſt Women could paſs, but the unchaſt ſtuck in it. It is one of the beſt Towns in the County, well Inhabited, and of note, particularly for making good Spurs; having the privilege to be a Corporation alſo, repreſented by two Members in the Houſe of Commons; govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen; from *London* 158 miles.

RIPUARIÆ; ſo were called the *Salick* Laws of the *French* called *Ripuarians* or *Riperots*, becauſe they dwelt near unto the Rivers of *Sal* and *Mein*, which are in *Franconia*, or, *Eaſtern France*.

RISBOROUGH, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſituate on the Hills. From *London* 29 m.

RISHANGER (*William*) an Engliſh *Benedictin*, wrote a Hiſtory of his Country, from the year 1239, to his own time, Entituled *Opus Chronicorum, &c.* He died in the year 1312. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 9. *Pits*, &c.

RISSUICH (*Herman*) a *Dutch* Hereſiarch, preaching new Errors in his Country in the Fifteenth Century, was ſeiz'd and impriſon'd by the Magiſtrates in 1499, but abjuring his Novelties he was diſmiſs'd for that time. This treatment did not render him a whit the wiſer, ſo that reſuming his darling Doctrine, he was burnt at the *Hague* in 1512. Among other things, he taught, That the Angels were not Created by God; That the Soul was not immortal: That the Matter of the Elements was Eternal; that *Moſes* was a Mad-man, and rejected both the Scripture and new and old Law. *Prateol. Sanderus. Spond. Gautier.*

RITTERSHUYS *Conrad*, (in Latin *Ritterhuſius*) was of *Brunſwick*, a City of *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. He made himſelf famous at the beginning of this Age, by the learned Notes he made upon the Epiſtles of St. *Iſidorus* and *Pliny*, upon *Oppian*, upon *Petronius*, and upon the ancient Latin Panegyricks; he has alſo writ divers Law Books, wherein he hath intermix'd ſeveral Criticiſms. He died in 1613. *Bibliogr. Cur.*

RITTIUS or **RIS** (*Michael*) a Lawyer and Hiſtorian, born at *Naples*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, to wit, in 1505. He followed K. *Lewis* XII. into *France*, where he made himſelf known under the name of the Advocate of *Naples*. He writ a Treatiſe of the Duty and Privileges of Soldiers, which he dedicated to the ſame King *Lewis* XII in 1505. We have alſo other Pieces of his written in Latin, and in an excellent Stile, to wit, *The Hiſtory of the Kings of* France in three Books; that of *the Kings of* Spain alſo in three Books; one Book of *the Kings of* Jeruſalem; four of thoſe of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and *the Hiſtory of the Kings of* Hungary, in two Books. *Voſſius, la Croix du Maine.*

RIVET (*Andrew*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *France*, and Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, was of St. *Maixent* in *Poictou*, where he was born in 1572: He was in great eſteem among thoſe of his Communion, who entruſted him with their moſt important Affairs: He preſided at divers Synods in *France*, and in 1622, he was invited to *Leyden* to teach Theology there. *Rivet* has compoſed divers Tracts of Controverſie, Commentaries upon divers Books of Scripture, *Criticus Sacer*, &c. which is collected in three Volumes in Folio. He died very old, in 1650. One of his Brothers named *William Rivet*, Miniſter alſo in *France*, has writ a Treatiſe of *Juſtification*, of *Eccleſiaſtical Liberty*, &c.

RIVIUS (*John*) Born at *Altendorp*, or *Oltendorp*, a Town in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Schwembourg*. He firſt taught School at *Cologne*, and was afterwards Counſellor to *George* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Præceptor* to *Auguſtus*, who at laſt came to be Elector. *Rivius* being tir'd with a Court-life, withdrew, and was made Maſter of the College of *Meiſſen*, where he died in the year 1553. He wrote ſeveral Books, of which *Oporinus* made a Collection, (*viz.*) *De inſtaurata Doctrina Eccleſiaſtica Libellus. De Grammatica, Dialectica, Rhetorica Lib.* XVIII: *De Familiari Genio, ſeu De Præſidio Angelico Libellus. De Conſcientia Libri Tres. De Spectris & Apparitionibus Vmbrarum. De Lucta Chriſtiana. De Vita & Moribus Chriſtianorum.* This *Rivius* was a *Lutheran*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Pantaleon Proſopog.* part 3. *Melchior Adam.*

RIZIO (*David*) See *Mary* Queen of *Scots*.

ROALDES (*Francis*) a Famous Lawyer, was deſcended from a Noble Family of the Town of *Marſillac* in *Rovergne*. The moſt learned Lawyers of his time eſteemed him much; amongſt others, *Cujacius* and *Hottoman*; and M. *Pithou* dedicated to him his Book of the Laws of the *Wiſigoths*, printed with *Caſſiodorus*. Of all his Works there have been but two Pieces that have been publiſhed, the firſt called, *Annotationes in notitiam utramq; tum Orientis, tum Occidentis*; the ſecond, *A Diſcourſe of memorable things concerning the City of* Cahors; the reſt of his Works are in the hands of M. *de Launoy*, Profeſſor of the *French* Law in the Univerſity of *Paris*. *Thuan. St. Marthe.*

ROAN, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Normandy*, one of the greateſt, richeſt and moſt populous in the Kingdom, being an Archbiſhop's-See, and has a Parliament holden there. The Ancients called it *Rotomagum* and *Rotomagus*. It is very ancient, and was even famous in the time of *Theodoſius the Great*, as may be ſeen by the Letters of St. *Paulinus* to *Victricus*, Biſhop of *Roan*. It muſt be confeſs'd, that next to *Paris* it is the greateſt in the Kingdom, and beſt ſituated; for one ſide of it is near to the Sea, and the other ſtands upon the Banks of the River *Seyne*, where the Tide comes up ſo high, that Veſſels of above two hundred Tun can come up to a great Key that joins to it, for to unlade the Merchandices that are brought thither from far Countries, with which this famous City has a general Commerce; in ſo much that it is a Magazin of precious Commodities; which by the means of the *Seyne* are diſperſed throughout the reſt of the Kingdom. The Dukes of *Normandy* made choice of this Place to keep their Courts in, and there may yet be ſeen their ancient Palace in the Place of the old Tower, which ſerves at preſent for the publick Magazins. *Roan* is beſet with Mountains, from whence proceed ſmall Rivers, which ſerve to fill the Ditches of the Town, and cleanſe the Streets; but eſpecially to turn divers Mills; and many other things neceſſary for ſo great a number of Artificers that live there. They reckon one hundred and twenty five Streets in it, whereof moſt are very fine, not to ſpeak of its Squares, Fountains, Palaces, and other Edifices for ſacred and civil Uſes, which contribute much to its Ornament. The Church of *Roan* is illuſtrious for its Antiquity, and the Merit of its Prelates, whereof St. *Nicaſius* was the firſt. The Archbiſhops, Primates of *Normandy*, were diſcharged from being under the Primacy of *Lyons* ſince 1457, when Cardinal *d'Eſtouteville* obtained that Exemption from Pope *Calixtus* IIId. The Suffragans of this Archbiſhoprick are *Bajeux*, *Auranches*, *Eureux*, *Sees*, *Lizieux*, and *Coutances*. The Chapter conſiſts of fifty Canons or Prebendaries, whereof ten are dignified, to wit, the Dean, Chanter, Treaſurer, ſix Archdeacons, and a Chancellor, without mentioning eight leſſer Canons, and a great number of beneficed Perſons and Chaplains. The Archdeacons have under them twenty ſeven Country Deanaries, wherein are reckoned 1388 Pariſhes, whereof thirty are in the City of *Roan*, and five in the Suburbs. There are alſo twenty ſix Abbeys in the Dioceſs, comprehending thoſe of St. *Oüen* and St. *Amand* in *Roan*, where may be found in the City and Suburbs, twenty four Religious Houſes of Men, and ten of Women. The Metropolitan Church is *Nôtredame*, which is Famous for its Grandeur and Magnificence. Its Bell is eſteemed one of the greateſt in the World, and called the *George d'Amboiſe*, for that it was made by order of the Cardinal of that Name, who was alſo Archbiſhop of *Roan*; where may be ſeen divers Tombs and other Rarities worthy of the Curioſity of Travellers, not to ſpeak of the Treaſure of its Veſtry, which has been very conſiderable before it was plundred, during the War about Religion, in the ſixteenth Century. There is a Bridge of Boats at *Roan*, over the *Seyne*, which raiſeth it ſelf up as the Tide flows, and lowers again when it ebbs; the which it doth with that exact evenneſs, that one would ſay, this Bridge, which is paved, and two hundred and ſeventy Paces long, is as firm as if it were made of Stone. In this City alſo is a Chamber of Accompts, an Office of the Treaſurers of *France*, a Mint which marks with the Letter B. and a Preſidial. The Parliament has been a Court of Exchequer erected by King *Philip the Fair* about 1286, for the adminiſtration of Juſtice in *Normandy*. *Lewis* XIIth. in 1459 confirmed it, and made it perpetual at the deſire of Cardinal *d'Amboiſe*, and in 1515, *Francis* I. having aboliſhed that Name of *Court of Exchequer*, gave it the Title of *Parliament*. Moreover *Roan* hath often been ſubject to great Misfortunes, and terrible Fires, as in 1019, Authors note. It was taken by the *Normans* in 841. The *Engliſh* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1418. And in 1449 it was reduced under the obedience of *Charles* VIIth. It ſuffered much in the ſixteenth Age, during the War about Religion in *France*. The Proteſtants took it; but was retaken and ſacked by *Charles* IXth. in 1562. *Anthony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, received there during the Siege, near unto the Gate of St. *Hilary*, a Wound, of which he died in a little time after. His Son, *Henry the Great*, took it afterwards from thoſe of the League in 1594, after it had been beſieged in vain in 1592. The Firſt Council of *Roan* was celebrated about ſix hundred ninety two. *Ambert*, who was Prelate of this City preſided at that Aſſembly; which conſiſted of ſixteen Biſhops.

ROANNE, a Town of *France* in *Foret*, the Capital of a little Country called *Roannois*; upon the River *Loire*, which there begins to carry Boats. There is alſo a College of Jeſuits, and divers other Religious Houſes. King *Charles* IXth. erected that Country into a Dutchy for *Lewis Gouffier Boiſſi*.

ROBERT BOYLE Eſquire, was fourth Son to *Richard* the firſt Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, and born at *Liſmore* in that Kingdom. The promiſing Bloſſoms of his great Piety and Capacity begun to appear very early, and after he had paſſed the trivial Schools in *Ireland*, he ſtudied at *Leyden* in *Holland*, and then travelled into *France*, *Swiſſerland*, *Italy*, &c. without receiving the leaſt tincture of the Vices of the Places or Times. He often owned, That his Piety receiv'd a great increaſe by his Converſe with the Godly and Learned Archbiſhop *Uſher*, who duly cultivated the hopeful Seeds which he foreſaw would produce ſuch a glorious Harveſt. Mr. *Boyle* did for many years ſo exactly ſtudy the *Holy Scriptures* in the Original Languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek, and underſtood that Sacred Book ſo well, as few, whoſe Profeſſion did oblige them to it, could equal him in it; and if in Converſe he heard any thing which gave him a clearer view of a Text, he receiv'd it with pleaſure, examined it with accuracy, and would deſire it from the perſon in Writing, if he found them not uneaſie. His Veneration for the name of God was ſo profound, that he never pronounced it without a diſcernible pauſe. He was conſtant in his ſecret Addreſſes to his Throne, and in all his Enquiries into Nature, his chief deſign was to raiſe higher thoughts in himſelf and others, of the Greatneſs, Glory, Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God, and in that Article of his Will relating to the Royal Society, he recommends it to them, and other ſearchers into Phyſical Truths, to referr their Attainments to the Glory of the Great Author of Nature, and the Comfort of Mankind. Having poſſeſſed himſelf with ſuch an amiable view of Chriſtianity as ſeparated from the Superſtition or Sowerneſs of Parties; he rejoiced in every diſcovery from Nature which might either illuſtrate it or remove Objections againſt it; having always conſidered it as a Syſtem of Truths, which ought to purifie the Heart and Practice. He loved nothing that might leſſen that, nor any nicety which occaſioned Diviſions amongſt Chriſtians, ſo that for the advancement of pure and diſ-intereſſed Chriſtianity he hath left by his Will a liberal proviſion for a certain number of well-digeſted Sermons on purpoſe to evince the truth of the Chriſtian Religion in General, without touching upon ſub-diviſions amongſt Chriſtians in particular. He was ſo zealous for propagating our Holy Religion, that he was at the charge of a Tranſlation and Impreſſion of the *New Teſtament* into the *Malyan* Tongue, which he ſent over all the *Eaſt-Indies*. He gave a noble Reward to him who tranſlated *Grotius*'s incomparable Book of *the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion* into *Arabick*, and was at the charge of an Impreſſion, which he took care to have diſtributed where that Language obtains. He reſolv'd alſo to have carried on an Impreſſion of the *New Teſtament* in the *Turkiſh* Language, but the Company thinking that it became them to do it, ſuffered him only to contribute his large ſhare: He gave 700 *l.* towards the charge of the *Iriſh Bible*, which he ordered to be diſtributed in *Ireland*; and contributed liberally towards the *Welſh Bible*, and that in *Iriſh* for the *Highlands* of *Scotland*. He gave, during his Life, 300 *l.* towards propagating the Chriſtian Religion in *America*, and gave 100 *l.* to the *Eaſt-India* Company towards their deſigns of the like nature in the *Eaſt-Indies*, intending a much greater Sum when the Work ſhould be ſet on foot to purpoſe; and as his Zeal was lively toward the greateſt concerns of Religion, he avoided entring far into thoſe things which have weakned and diſtracted Chriſtianity; had an utter averſion to whatever was deſtructive of Morality and Charity, and was particularly zealous againſt all Severities and Perſecutions upon the account of Religion. He approved of the Church of *England*'s Doctrine, and did never ſeparate from her Communion. He was charitable in his Opinion toward Diſſenters, and did plentifully ſupply their Neceſſities; ſo that as he ſhut himſelf up in no Party, neither did he ſhut out any Party from him. He had been ſollicited to take Orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of Religion, might have the more Authority when he did not ſhare in the Churches Patrimony. He never dictated to others, but propoſed his own Sence modeſtly; and if he differed in his Sentiments, did never expreſs himſelf ſo as to offend thoſe he differed from; and as he gave no occaſion of diſguſt to any when preſent, he would be ſilent if any thing was ſpoken hard of thoſe who were abſent, and it inſiſted on, would divert it. He was civil to the utmoſt, eſpecially to Strangers; and though his time was precious, he made it a piece of Religious Charity to admit them. His Charity to thoſe in want, and Bounty to Learned Men was extraordinary, but without Oſtentation. He was particularly liberal to Perſons in diſtreſs, without letting them know whence it came; ſo that for ſeveral years his Charity exceeded 1000 *l. per An.* And as he had a good Eſtate, he made a good uſe of it, denying himſelf in all worldly Pomp, and applying himſelf conſtantly to his Studies and Philoſophical Experiments. He would neither lye nor equivocate, but could well be ſilent, by which he avoided making himſelf or others uneaſie. He was decently Cheerful, and had nothing of that moroſeneſs which Philoſophers and Men of extraordinary Devotion are ſometimes inclinable to. He made true Judgments of Men and things; his Advices were ſound, yet cautious and modeſt, and his Invention fruitful to ſuggeſt good Expedients. He withdrew early from Courts and Publick Affairs, yet was always honourably treated by his Princes. He was very ſagacious in diſcerning Men's Talents, and had ſuch a vaſt Scheme of Projects, that he could quickly ſet thoſe at work who had Leiſure and Capacity, and when he ſaw them engaged, would enable them by a handſome Preſent to carry it on. He was very well vers'd in *Rabbinical* Learning, and the Fathers; had nicely conſidered the whole Controverſies of Religion, and thoroughly underſtood the Body of Divinity. He was abſolute Maſter of the Mathematicks, and knew the utmoſt in Geometry; Geography in its ſeveral parts, with Hiſtory and Books of Travels were his diverſions. He was expert in all the parts of Phyſick; but for the Hiſtory of Nature, of the productions of all Countries, of the Virtues and Improvements of Plants, Oars, Minerals, with their Varieties in different Climates, he was, perhaps, the perfecteſt and exacteſt Man in the World; which enabled him to make a greater number of different Experiments than any Man that ever we read of; and he delivered his Diſcoveries ſo exactly according to Truth, that they may be ſafely depended upon; but his peculiar and beloved ſtudy was Chymiſtry, in which he engaged with no avaritious deſign, but only to find out Nature, to ſee of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be reſolved, and to prepare good Medicaments, without ſpending his Eſtate and Time upon high Pretenſions, but kept always within compaſs. He made Chymiſtry much the better and himſelf never the worſe nor the poorer by it, making it an Entertainment to himſelf, and a Charity to others, the Products being diſpoſed by his Siſter, *&c.* to whom he entruſted it. In ſhort, his Knowledge and great Performances this way are valued through the World, and his numerous Writings univerſally eſteem'd. He was of a weak infirm Body, which renders it the more aſtoniſhing how he could write, meditate, read and try Experiments as he did; but his ſimplicity of Diet to which he was adviſed, and ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that for above thirty years he neither eat nor drank to gratifie Appetite, but meerly to ſupport Nature, is thought to have preſerv'd him ſo long. He was ſo wonderfully exact in keeping to his Preſcription, that during all that time he never once tranſgreſſed in rule, meaſure, nor kind. The cauſe of all this Caution was, that the pains of the Stone might not increaſe above what he was able to bear, and to preſerve his Sight, which was feeble; in both which reſpects the goodneſs of God towards him was very remarkable, for his Sight did not fail till four hours before his death, and inſtead of lying long in Bed, which he always dreaded for fear of the Stone, he had not lain three hours till he expir'd, and that with no great pain *December* 30. 1691, aged 64, about a Week after his Siſter, the Lady *Ranelagh*, with whom he had lived 40 years. See Mr. *Boyle*'s Funeral Sermon by Dr. *Burnet* Biſhop of *Sarum*. The Books publiſhed by this great Author, and thoſe which he did not diſown to be his, are as follow: New Experiments *Phyſico-Mechanical* of the Spring and Weight of the Air, and its effects, with a Continuation; A Defence of the ſame; An Examen of *Hobb*'s *Dialogus de Natura Aeris*; The Sceptical Chymiſt; Phyſiological Eſſays; Experimental Hiſtory of Colours; Conſiderations of the uſefulneſs of Experimental Natural Philoſophy, in three Volumes; an Experimental Hiſtory of Cold; An Examen of *Hobbs*'s *Doctrine of Cold*; Attempts to convey Liquors immediately into the maſs of Blood; Obſervations and Experiments upon the *Barometer*; Hydroſtatical Paradoxes made out by new Experiments; An account of an Earthquake near *Oxford*, and its Concomitants; The Origin of Forms and Qualities illuſtrated; A way of preſerving Birds taken out of the Egg, and other ſmall Fœtus's; An account of a new kind of Baroſcope; A new Frigorifick Experiment to produce a conſiderable degree of Cold; Tryals propoſed to Dr. *Lower* for the improvement of transfuſing Blood out of one live Animal into another; Free conſiderations about ſubordinate Forms; Letter to the Author of the Philoſophical tranſactions, with Experiments of injecting Acid Liquors into Blood; New Experiments concerning the Relation between Light and Air in ſhining Wood and Fiſh, with a Continuation of the ſame; An Invention for eſtimating the Weight of Water with ordinary Balances and Weights; Certain Philoſophical Eſſays about the abſolute reſt of Bodies; New Pneumatical Experiments about Reſpiration upon Ducks, Vipers, Frogs, *&c.* and a Continuation; Tracts about the Coſmical Qualities of Things, the Temperature of the Subterraneal and Submarine Regions; A diſcovery of the admirable Rarefaction of the Air without Heat; An Eſſay upon the Origin and Virtues of things; Some Obſervations upon ſhining Fleſh, of Veal and Pullet, without any ſenſible putrefaction; A new Experiment of the effect of the varying Weight of the Atmoſphere upon ſome Bodies in the Water; Tracts of new Experiments touching the Relation between Flame and Air, Expoſitions, Hydroſtaticks; Of the poſitive or relative Levities of Bodies under Water; Of the Airs Spring or Bodies under Water, *&c.* Eſſays of the ſtrange Subtilty, great Efficacy, and determinate Nature of Effluviums; A Letter concerning Ambergreaſe; Obſervations about the Saltneſs of the Sea; A Diſcourſe about the Excellency and Ground of the Mechanical Hypotheſis; An Account of the two ſorts of *Helmontian Laudanum*, with the way of Preparing it; Tracts of Suſpicions about ſome hidden qualities of the Air, Celeſtial Magnets, and *Hobb's Problemata de Vacuo*; A Diſcourſe of the Cauſe of Attraction by Suction; Some Phyſico-Theological Conſiderations about the Poſſibility of the Reſurrection, annexed to a Diſcourſe, entitled, The Reconcilableneſs of Reaſon and Religion; A Conjecture concerning the Bladders of Air that are found in Fiſhes; A New Eſſay—Inſtrument, invented by the Author to try the goodneſs of Metals; Ten New Experiments about the weakened Spring, and ſome unobſerved Effects of the Air; An Experimental Diſcourſe of Quickſilver growing hot with Gold; Experiments, Notes, *&c.* about the Mechanical Origin or Production of divers particular Qualities, with Reflections on the Hypotheſis of Alcali and Acids; New Experiments about the Superficial Figures of Fluids, and a Continuation; The Sceptical Chymiſt, or Chymico-Phyſical Paradoxes; The Aërial Noctiluca; The Glacial Noctiluca; Memoirs for the Natural Hiſtory of Humane Blood; Experiments about the Poroſity of Bodies; Memoirs for the Natural Experimental Hiſtory of Mineral Waters; Hiſtorical Account of a ſtrangely Self-moving Liquor; The Reconcilableneſs of Specifick Medicines to Corpuſcular Philoſophy; The great Effects of Languid Unheeded Motion; A Free Enquiry into the Vulgar Notion of Nature; A Diſquiſition about the Final Cauſes of Natural Things; *Medicina Hydroſtatica*; *Experimenta & Obſervationes Phyſicæ*; Medicinal Experiments; Theology; Seraphick Love; Conſiderations about the Style of the Scripture; Occaſional Reflections on ſeveral Subjects of the Excellency of the Study of Theology, compared with that of Natural Philoſophy; Conſiderations about the Reconcilableneſs of Reaſon and Religion; A Treatiſe of Things above Reaſon, with Advices about them; The Veneration that Man's Intellect owes to God; The Martyrdom of *Theodora* and *Didymus*; The Chriſtian Virtuoſo. See the Catalogue of his Works, printed for *Sam. Smith*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.*

ROBERT BRUCE, Father to him of that Name who was King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*, deſcended from *Robert Bruce* called *The Noble*; a Perſon of High Deſcent and Great Eſtate in *England*, who married *Iſabella*, ſecond Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*. This *Bruce* being Competitor with *Baliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*, upon account of the ſaid Deſcent from *David*, Brother to King *William*, was worſted by the Arbitration of *Edward* I. of *England*, for generouſly refuſing to hold the Crown of *Scotland*, as depending on him, which his Anceſtors had left him independent. But *Baliol* having broke his Agreement with King *Edward* afterwards, *Bruce* was eaſily perſuaded by that King to join with his Party againſt *Baliol*, upon Promiſe, That he would ſettle him on the Throne; and having contributed much to the breaking of *Baliol*'s Party, he demanded the accompliſhment of King *Edward*'s Promiſe; who, 'tis ſaid, anſwer'd him, *What, Have I nothing elſe to do, but to conquer Kingdoms for you?* After which we hear no more of this *Bruce*. But the whole Kingdom being hereupon over-run with the *Engliſh*, *Edward*, by his Policy, kept *Bruce*'s Party, and the *Cumins*, at that time the greateſt and moſt powerful Family in *Scotland*, from oppoſing him by putting both of them in hopes of the Crown. And for this end he often communed with *Robert Bruce*, Son to the former *Robert*, and afterwards King of *Scotland*, and *John* the chief of the *Cumins*, apart; who conceiving that he only flatter'd them, to carry on his own Conqueſt, they conſulted together, lamenting how their Country had been brought into Slavery; and made a private Agreement to recover their ancient Freedom, *That* Bruce *ſhould have the Crown, and* Cumin *Bruce's Eſtate, and be next to him in Dignity*; which was writ, ſealed and ſworn betwixt themſelves. *Bruce*, watching for an opportunity, went to the Court of *England*: And in the mean time *Cumin* betrayed his Deſign to King *Edward*, ſending him the Covenant for Verification. *Bruce* was forbid to depart the Court, had a privy Guard ſet on him, and was deſigned to have been proceeded againſt as a Traitor; but King *Edward* delayed a little, for Reaſons beſt known to himſelf. But the Earl of *Montgomery*, his Grand-father's old Friend, not daring to write, did however warn him of his Danger, by ſending him a pair of gilt Spurs, and ſome Pieces of Gold, as if he had borrow'd them of him. *Bruee*, upon the receipt of them, did ſtraitway apprehend his meaning, ſent for a Smith in the night, made him ſhooe his Horſes backward, to prevent his being traced by the Snow, and with two of his Friends eſcaped, joined ſome of his Relations in *Scotland*, and intercepted a Flying-Poſt from *Cumin* at the ſame time, adviſing King *Edward* to diſpatch him ſpeedily, leſt being a popular, wiſe and bold Man, he ſhould create him new Troubles. Hereupon *Bruce* rides ſtraight to *Cumin*, then at *Dumfreiz*, found him at Church, upbraided him with his Treachery, ſhewed him his own Letters, and upon his diſowning them, ſtabb'd him, *Feb.* 10. 1305. which made all the *Cumins* his Enemies; and to heighten his misfortune, the heroick *Wallace* was juſt then betray'd by *Menteith*, and put to death by King *Edward*. However, *Bruce* having obtain'd his Pardon from the Pope for killing a Man in Holy Church, was Crowned at *Scoon*, in *April*, 1306. but was twice defeated that ſame year, his Wife and four of his Brethren taken, and the latter executed in *England*; as were alſo many of his Kindred, and their Eſtates confiſcated; ſo that he fled privately into the Weſtern Iſles, where he lurk'd for ſome months, till the Enemy thinking he was dead, had given over to ſearch for him. But leſt his Party ſhould totally faint, being accompanied with ſome of his Friends, he lands in *Carrick*, ſurprizes a Caſtle of his own, put all the Garriſon to the Sword; and marching as far as *Innerneſs*, did alſo ſurprize the Garriſon there. Hereupon his old Friends, and all who were weary of the *Engliſh* Government (which grew more ſevere after the News of his Death) came in to him; ſo that he quickly reduced the North, and demoliſhed the Garriſons becauſe he was not ſtrong enough to keep them. The *Cumins* oppoſed, yet durſt not fight him, but came to a Truce, during which they obtained help from *England*, and in the mean time, *Bruce* grew ſtronger, and took more Garriſons. Not long after, he was joined by *James* the chief of the *Douglaſſes*, newly come from his Travels, whoſe Father, King *Edward* had kept in Priſon till he died, and forfeited his Eſtate, becauſe he would never ſubmit. Then *Bruce* and King *Edward* fell dangerouſly ſick at the ſame time: And the latter dying at *Lancaſter*, in his March to *Scotland*, his Son, *Edward* II. advanced with the Army, came to *Dumfreiz*, and ſummoned the Nobility to attend him, but few of them obeyed. His Affairs being alſo declining beyond Sea, he left a Force ſufficient, as he thought, to ſubdue King *Robert*, and returned to *England*. But *Bruce*, upon News of his Father's Death, encreas'd in his Hopes, and though weak in Perſon, prepar'd for a Battel. *John Cumin* conceiving that King *Robert* was dead, or at leaſt unfit to take the Field, would have the Glory of finiſhing the War himſelf, and marched directly towards the Army. King *Robert* cauſed himſelf to be ſet on Horſeback, and though ſo weak that two Men were forced to ſupport him, his Preſence did ſo much encourage his Soldiers, that they obliged the Enemy to a ſhameful Retreat, but uſed the Priſoners courteouſly. This Victory at *Ennerury*, in 1309, recovered his Health, and eſtabliſhed his Crown. At the ſame time his Brother *Edward* did alſo reduce *Galloway*. And the King of *England*, having entred *Scotland* as far as *Renfrew*, retired again without coming to a Battel: Whereas *Bruce* reduced many other Garriſons; and in 1310 invaded *England* twice, and returned loaden with Spoils, without any Rencounter. The two following years he recovered all the ſtrong Holds which the *Engliſh* poſſeſs'd in *Scotland*, except *Sterlin-Caſtle*, and that had alſo promiſed to ſurrender, if not relieved in a year's time. The King was diſpleaſed with the Capitulation; but his Brother having ſign'd it, he would not break it: And knowing that the *Engliſh* would endeavour its Relief before the time, he prepared to fight them. *Edward* II. being fretted at his Loſs of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which did alſo diminiſh his Credit in *England*, he reſolved to put an end to thoſe Diſturbances, and for that end did levy an Army not only of *Engliſh* and *Scots* who were ſtill of his Party, but in his *French* Territories, which were then very large; and to thoſe he joined the *Flemiſh* Auxiliaries which he had from his Allies in *Flanders* and *Holland*, and forming an Army of 100000 Men effective, did not expect to fight but conquer. *Bruce* being unequal in Strength, makes uſe of Policy; levies 30000 expert Soldiers, and encamps advantageouſly on the River *Bannock*, two miles from *Sterlin*. And to make the River uneaſie for the *Engliſh* to paſs, he dug Trenches in the Valleys, which he covered with Hurdles and Turf, to conceal the Deſign, and ſtrewed Iron Balls with ſharp Spikes, or *Chevaux de Friſe*, to lame the Horſes. The *Engliſh* ſat down on a neighbouring Hill, and the day before the Battle ſent out 800 Horſe, which were defeated by 500 *Scots*, who took it as an Omen of the enſuing Victory. The Night, though ſhort, being the 23d of *June*, ſeem'd long to both, becauſe they were eager. *Bruce* commanded the Main Battle of the *Scots*, his Brother *Edward* the Right, and *Thomas Randolph*, his Nephew, the Left. The *Engliſh*, beſides a multitude of Archers on their Flanks, had alſo Curiaſſiers from *France*, who charging upon *Randolph* as he ſtood on the lower Ground, fell into the Ditches above mention'd, and were forced to retreat with loſs; which ſtruck a Terrour into the Foot, who were afraid of being alſo caught in ſome Stratagem. Another Accident happened, which did not a little contribute to the Victory of the *Scots*: Their King riding up and down at the Head of his Army to give Orders, an *Engliſh* Knight, call'd Sir *Henry de Bohun*, who knew him, rode up and charged him with his Spear; the King warding off the Blow, ſtruck the Cavalier dead with his Battoon. The King's extraordinary Courage and Danger did ſo much animate the Soldiers, that they ruſh'd upon the *Engliſh* in a tumultuary manner, and had certainly broken their Ranks, if they had not been repulſed by the Archers, who made them retire with great loſs. Whereupon *Bruce* commanded out ſome Troops of Horſe, who drove back the Archers. But a fatal Miſtake occaſioned the total Overthrow of the *Engliſh*, which was thus; The Baggage-men, Sutlers, and others belonging to the *Scots*

Camp, having drawn up with their Carriage-horſes, *&c.* on a neighbouring Hill, and put their Camp-ſheets upon Poles, to reſemble Colours; the *Engliſh* who ſtood next them being terrified with the approach of another freſh Army, as they believed, fell into Diſorder, put the Whole into Confuſion, and occaſioned a total Rout, ſo that a vaſt multitude of common Soldiers were ſlain, *Scotiſh* Writers ſay Fifty thouſand, the *Engliſh* Ten, the Purſuit being above 40 miles: The Slaughter was certainly ſo great, that the *Engliſh*, though provoked by the *Scots*, did not ſtir in two or three years after. Two hundred of the Nobility fell, and as many were taken. King *Edward* himſelf had not eſcaped *Douglas*, who purſu'd him with 400 Horſe for forty miles, had not the Earl of *March*, who was of the *Engliſh* Side, received him in his Caſtle at *Dumbar*, and ſent him to *Berwick* in a Skiff. The *Scots* loſt 4000 Men in this Battle, but none of Quality except two Knights. This Victory did not only reſtore the Caſtle of *Sterlin*, but brought Honour, Riches and Arms to the *Scots*; ſo that many made up their Loſſes which they had ſuſtained in former Wars, and others got great Eſtates by the Spoil, which was very Rich; for King *Edward* and his Army reckon'd ſo much on an abſolute Conqueſt, that they carried the beſt of their Moveables with them. The *Scots* did alſo raiſe great Sums for redemption of the *Engliſh* Captives, and ſet all their own at liberty. A little before this Battle there happened a remarkable Providence to King *Robert*: *John Menteith*, who had betray'd his Friend *Wallace* to the *Engliſh*, for which he incurred the general Odium of the *Scots*, had the Government of *Dunbarton-Caſtle* for his Reward from the *Engliſh*. King *Robert* having recover'd all or moſt of the other Forts in the Kingdom, was deſirous alſo to have that, becauſe impregnable, and made uſe of the Governour's Friends to encline him to a Surrender; which he would not hear of on any other Terms than having the Earldom of *Lennox* for Recompence. But the Earl of that Name had been always ſo true to his Majeſty's Intereſt, that he would not conſent to it till the Earl himſelf perſuaded him: And hereupon the Bargain was made. But as the King was going to take Poſſeſſion of it, a Carpenter praying to ſpeak to him, diſcover'd the Governour's Deſign to betray his Majeſty into the hands of the *Engliſh*, for which end he had a conſiderable number of armed Men hid in a Cellar, who were either to kill or carry him off, as at Dinner, and a Ship ready in the next Bay for that purpoſe. The King going on to the Caſtle, and having view'd all but the ſaid Cellar, was invited by the Governour to a Feaſt, but refuſed to ſit down till the Cellar were opened: And the Governour pretending that a Smith had the Key, but would come with it preſently; the King cauſed the Door to be broke open, and the Men in Armour brought forth; who being ſeverally examined, confeſs'd the Plot. *Menteith*'s Aſſociates were all put to death; but the King ſpared himſelf, on account of his Relations, leſt they ſhould have otherwiſe deſerted him on the day of Battle; and his Sons-in-Law having undertaken for him, he was ſet at liberty, and placed in the Front of the Army: Where, ſays *Buchanan*, he behaved himſelf with ſo much Bravery, that he not only merited Pardon, but a Reward. The King having been ſucceſsful in the War, ſpent the next Winter in ſetling the Kingdom, took *Berwick* the Spring following, and then convened the States at *Aire*; where, by the Suffrages of all the Orders, the Kingdom was confirmed to him. And becauſe he had but one Daughter, the States remembring their ſtill bleeding Wounds by the Diſputes about the Succeſſion, made a Decree, That if the King left no Iſſue Male, his Brother *Edward*, and his Iſſue Male, ſhould ſucceed: But if his Iſſue Male ſhould fail, then the Crown ſhould devolve upon *Mary*, Daughter to King *Robert*, and her Poſterity; with this Condition, That the Nobility ſhould chuſe her a Husband fit for her Royal Eſtate, and the Succeſſion of the Crown. And they alſo decreed, That in the King's Minority, *Thomas Randolph*; and if he ſhould miſcarry, *James Douglas* ſhould be Tutors to the King. *Bruce*'s Fame being great, by his Military Exploits, the *Iriſh* ſent Embaſſadors to him, to put themſelves and their Kingdom under his Protection; and if his Domeſtick Affairs would not permit him to take the Title of King himſelf, that he would ſend over his Brother to do it, that that Nation, allied to him, might no longer be under the Servitude of the *Engliſh*. They wrote to the ſame effect to the Pope, who, by his Miſſives, adviſed the *Engliſh* to forbear their oppreſſing the *Iriſh*, but in vain. So that *Edward Bruce* went thither with a great Army, and was made King by ſome of the *Iriſh* Nobility: But engaging the Army ſent from *England* with an unequal number, leſt his Brother, who was within a Day's March of him, ſhould obſcure his Glory, and have the Honour of the Victory, he was defeated and killed. The *Engliſh*, in the mean time, underſtanding that *Robert* was in *Ireland* with the Flower of his Army, invaded *Scotland* by Sea and Land; but *Douglas* defeated them thrice on the Borders, killing moſt of their Commanders. And Biſhop *Sinclare*, of *Dunkel*, repulſed them when they landed in *Fife*. For which the King, after his Return, called him always His Biſhop. Next year, *Edward* II. of *England*, raiſed a great Army, and beſieged *Berwick*; and at the ſame time *Thomas Randolph* paſſed the *Solway*, and invaded *England*, deſtroying the Country as far as *York*. Whereupon the Archbiſhop of that City raiſed an Army, and marching againſt him with more Courage than Conduct, was totally routed, and ſo many Prieſts ſlain, that the *Engliſh* call'd it thence, *The White Battle*. This obliged *Edward* to raiſe the Siege, and the *Scots* withdrew. Whereupon enſued a Truce, both Kings being rather tired with War, than deſirous of a Peace. During this Calm, King *Robert* called a Convention of States; and becauſe the Calamities of the War had confounded the Right of Mens Poſſeſſions, he commanded every one to produce the Right by which they held their Eſtates. This was equally diſpleaſing to the old Poſſeſſors, who had loſt their Evidences during the War, and the new ones, who had acquired theirs by the Price of their Blood. So that they agreed, that upon the King's ordering them to produce their Titles in Parliament, every Man ſhould draw his Sword, and cry out, *That they carried their Titles in their Right Hand.* Which being accordingly done, the King was amazed at ſuch an unuſual Spectacle, but put up the matter at preſent, till he had an opportunity of Reſentment, which happen'd very quickly after; for the chief of the Conſpirators dreading his Majeſty's Revenge for ſuch an Affront, conſpired to deliver up the Kingdom to the *Engliſh*; which being proved againſt them, they were condemned in a Convention at *Perth*, and put to death; *David Brechin*, the King's own Nephew, being one of them, though the gallanteſt Young Man of his Age, having acquired much Honour by his Valour in the *Holy-Land*. About this time the Pope's Legates came to compoſe the Differences betwixt the Kingdoms; but not being able to effect it, did Excommunicate the *Scots*. However, *Bruce* deſpiſing the Pope's Curſes, followed the Legates at the heels, deſtroying the North of *England* with Fire and Sword as far as *Stanmore* Croſs. To revenge which, *Edward* levied ſo great an Army, that he promiſed himſelf an undoubted Victory. But *Bruce* having removed all Proviſions out of his way, he was obliged to retire in a little time, deſtroying the Country as he went, and ſparing no Place ſacred nor prophane. Whereupon *Bruce* followed him as far as *York*, and ſurpriſing him at *Biland*, not far from *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, put him to flight, took all his Baggage, Money and Furniture, and very narrowly miſs'd his Perſon. Next year the *Scots* ſent an Embaſſador to procure Abſolution from the Pope, and another to renew their League with *France*, both which were granted; the Pope (as *Buchanan* relates it) being convinced by the Records of his Predeceſſors, who had determined in favour of the *Scots*, that the *Engliſh* had nothing to defend their Claim of Superiority, but old Fables, and late Injuries. And one Article was added to the League with *France*, viz. *That any future Controverſie about the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Scotland, *ſhould be determined by the Council of the States, and the* French *ſhould ſupport him who had the Suffrage of the ſaid Council by their Authority and Arms.* *Edward* II. being dead, and *Bruce* being old, he took care to ſettle the Succeſſion, by an Act of the States, upon his young Son *David* and his Iſſue; and that failing, upon *Robert Stuart*, his Grand-child by his Daughter; and took an Oath of the States for performance of this Decree. And to leave all in quiet, he ſent *James Douglas* to *Baliol*, then in *France*, with Gifts and Promiſes, to make him reſign his Pretenſions; which being extremely old, he eaſily conſented to, confeſſing that he was deſervedly deprived of his Kingdom, and very willing that his Kinſman *Robert* ſhould enjoy it, who by his Valour and Succeſs had reſtored its ancient Honour. This happen'd in 1327. That ſame year, *Edward* III. ſent Embaſſadors to treat of a Peace; who having acted fraudulently, ſay the *Scots*, carried home War. Which *Bruce* being unable to manage in Perſon, becauſe of his Age and Infirmity, he ſent *Thomas Randolph* and *James Douglaſs* with 20000 Light-Horſe, without any Foot, to invade *England*, haraſs the Country, and not fight, but when they found an Advantage. King *Edward* rais'd above 60000 Men againſt them. The *Scots* paſſed *Tine*, deſtroyed the Country about *Durham*; and the *Engliſh* perceiving by the Fires from the Hills where they were, made towards them; but wearied themſelves, and were not able to keep pace with them. Then the Nobles came about the King, and deliberated how to bring the *Scots* to a Battle, and reſolved to hinder their re-paſſing the *Tine*; but were mightily incommoded in their March, by the badneſs of the Ways, Rain, and want of Proviſions; nor could they have any certain Account where the *Scots* were, till they ſent out Scouts, one of which being taken by the *Scots*, was by them informed, that they had been as uncertain of them for eight days paſt; and bid him tell the King, that they were within three miles of him, as deſirous to fight as he, and would wait for him in that Place. Upon which he advanced, but would not attack the *Scots*, becauſe of their advantageous Poſt, and therefore ſent a Herauld, adviſing them to come and try their Valour in the Plain. To which they anſwered, *That they would not be taught by an Enemy* how to fight. Some Skirmiſhes paſs'd, and after three days the *Scots* removed, and encamped in a more advantageous Place. Where having ſtaid ſome days, and obſerved the *Engliſh* to be ſomewhat negligent in their Watch, *Douglas*, with 200 of his beſt Horſe, entred their Camp by Night, cut the Cords of the King's Tent, and finding the Army alarm'd, retired, but kill'd 300 Men. After which the *Engliſh* kept better Guard. Having taken a *Scotchman* Priſoner afterwards, he inform'd them, that the Army had Orders to follow *Douglas*. About the third Watch of the Night they doubled their Guards at the Fords of the River, and ſtood all night in Arms;

in Arms; but next morning two *Scotch* Trumpeters were brought to the King, to tell him that the *Scots* were commanded to return home, and if he had a mind for Revenge, he muſt follow them. And ſending to view the *Scots* Camp, he found they were gone, having left five hundred Stags killed, &c. behind them. And then, by Advice of a Council of War, he returned with his Army. In *March* following, the *Engliſh* ſent Embaſſadors to treat of a Perpetual Peace, which ended in a three years Truce. Next year, being 1328, in a Parliament held at *Northampton*, the *Engliſh* agreed to a Peace with the *Scots*, on theſe Terms, *viz.* “ That they ſhould renounce all Right “ which they or their Anceſtors pretended to the Crown of “ *Scotland*, and ſhould leave it as free as they found it at the “ death of *Alexander* III. and faithfully return all Pacts, “ Bonds, Writings, or any other Monuments of Subjection “ obtained by Fraud or Force, and diſanul them for the future. “ And that the *Scots* ſhould ſurrender all the Lands which they “ held as Feudatories in *England*. And that *Northumberland* and “ *Cumberland*, as far as *Stanmore*, ſhould be Boundaries to the “ *Scots*. That *David*, their King's Son, ſhould marry *Joan* “ the King of *England*'s Siſter, and pay him 30000 Marks for “ the Damages they had lately done to his Kingdom, and “ for the Lands which his Father and Grand-father had given “ to their Favourites in *Scotland*.” The King of *England* did the more eaſily conſent to this Peace, becauſe he was afraid of Inteſtine Diviſions; and the King of *Scotland*, becauſe he was rendred uncapable of the Adminiſtration, being fallen into a Leproſie, and of a great Age. So that *Randolph* and *Douglas* governed all in his Name, and he lived like a private Man. Finding his Death to approach, he called for his Nobles, commended his Son and Grandſon to them, Concord among themſelves, and Loyalty to their Prince; aſſuring them, That if they obſerved this, they would be unconquerable. He alſo gave them three other Advices: 1. That they ſhould never make one Man Lord of all the Weſtern Iſlands, leſt being diſguſted, he might join with the Publick Enemy. 2. That they ſhould never hazard all their Force in one Battle againſt the *Engliſh*, becauſe they were more numerous, richer, and better provided for War. 3. That they ſhould never make a Perpetual League with the *Engliſh*, leſt having no other Enemy, they ſhould grow ſluggiſh, forget Arms, and be eaſily conquered by them whoſe Wars with *France* kept them in uſe of Arms. Then he commended it to *James Douglas* to carry his Heart, bury it at *Jeruſalem*, and aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt the common Enemy, which he had been hindred from performing himſelf. See *Douglas* and *Bruce*. Having thus ſetled his Affairs, he died *July* 9th. 1329. in the 24th. year of his Reign; being ſuch an Heroick Prince, that he is ſcarcely to be parallelled by Antiquity; Valiant in War, Temperate in Peace, Meek in Proſperity, and Undaunted in Adverſity. For what Man would it not have rendred deſperate, to be defeated by his Enemies, deſerted by his Friends, have his Wife impriſoned, four valiant Brothers beheaded, his other Relations hang'd or baniſh'd, and his Kingdom and Patrimony poſſeſs'd by the greateſt Monarch and Soldier of his time: And though he was ſurrounded with all theſe Calamities at once, he never doubted of recovering his Crown, nor did any thing unbecoming a King. And when over-charged with Old-age, and a grievous Diſtemper, was ſo much Maſter of himſelf as to conſult the Peace of his Country, and Repoſe of his Poſterity. So that the People bewail'd his Death, as that of a Father as well as a King. *Buchanan.*

ROBERT the II$^{d.}$ the Hundredth King of *Scotland*, and Firſt of the *Stuarts*, ſucceeded *David Bruce*, his Uncle, and had ſome little Wars with *England* in the beginning of his Reign, wherein he was ſucceſsful. The Relation deliver'd by *Buchanan* and ſome other *Scotch* Hiſtorians, that this *Robert* II. had, before his Marriage to *Euphemia Roſs*, three Sons, (viz.) *John*, *Robert*, and *Alexander*, by *Elizabeth Mure*, whilſt he was Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, which *Elizabeth* was not his Wife till the third year after his Succeſſion to *David* his Uncle; that this Account is abſolutely falſe, appears from ſeveral unqueſtionable *Scotiſh* Records: For, Firſt, *Euphemia Roſs* did not die in the ſecond or third year of King *Robert*'s Reign, as *Buchanan* affirms, but liv'd many years after. Secondly, *John*, *Elizabeth Mure*'s Eldeſt Son, was Earl of *Carrick*, in the firſt year of King *Robert*'s Reign, and not in the third. as *Buchanan* pretends. Thirdly, The Convention of the Eſtates of Parliament, which declar'd *John*, the Eldeſt Son of *Robert*, by *Elizabeth Mure*, to be his lawful Succeſſor to the Crown, was held in the firſt year of King *Robert*'s Reign, leaving his Queen *Euphemia*, and not after her death, and in the third year of his Reign, as is aſſerted by *Boetius* and *Buchanan*. Fourthly, *Robert*, Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, long before his coming to the Crown, did, by ſeveral publick Inſtruments, own *John*, his Eldeſt Son by *Elizabeth Mure*, to be his Eldeſt Son and Heir; which *John* was likewiſe own'd and Recogniz'd under that Title and Relation by King *David Bruce*, which is another unanſwerable Proof of the Legitimacy of his Birth. Fifthly, For a further Vindication of the Line, it appears evidently upon Record, that the three Eſtates conven'd in Parliament, did immediately, upon *Robert* the Second's coming to the Crown, and firſt year of his Reign, own *John* above-mentioned as the undoubted Heir and Succeſſor to *Robert*: He being likewiſe acknowledged as ſuch by Queen *Euphemia* and all her Relations. Sixthly; 'Tis likewiſe apparent, that *Elizabeth Mure* was dead before the year 1364; and therefore the Suggeſtion, that her Children were advanc'd by her Marriage to the King, in the year 1373, or after *Euphemia Roſs*'s death; I ſay, it plainly appears that this Suggeſtion is notoriouſly falſe, and that *John*'s Right and Title is clear, beyond all controverſy and diſpute. And, Laſtly, 'Tis no leſs evident, that *Elizabeth Mure*, Daughter of Sir *Adam Mure*, was ſo far from being an obſcure Perſon, or a Concubine, that ſhe was a Perſon of Quality, and ſo nearly Related to *Robert* her Husband, that he was oblig'd to procure the Pope's Diſpenſation to marry her; which Diſpenſation was granted ſeveral years both before he was King, and before *Euphemia Roſs*'s death. Vid. *Several Charters granted by King* Robert II. *and King* Robert III. as likewiſe a Record in Parliament, mention'd in *A Vindication of* Robert III. *King of* Scotland, by *George* Viſcount of *Tarbat*, &c. printed at *Edenburgh* in 1695. At the Sollicitation of *Charles* V. of *France* he invaded *England*, and took *Berwick* and *Perith*; and defeated 15000 *Engliſh*, who invaded *Scotland* under General *Talbot*. The Duke of *Lancaſter*, in Revenge, waſted the next Counties to *England*, as far as *Edinburgh*, but loſt a great part of his Fleet by Tempeſts; and his Men being forced aboard, many of them were drowned in the haſty Flight. A Truce being agreed betwixt the *Engliſh* and *French* ſoon after, wherein the *Scots* were comprehended; the *Engliſh* invaded them before the Publication, waſting the Lands of the *Douglaſſes* and *Lindſeys*; and they deſtroyed *Northumberland* as far as *Newcaſtle*, to revenge themſelves on the Lord *Piercy*. The Truce being ended, the *Scots* invaded *England*; whereupon *Richard* II. invaded *Scotland* with 60000 Foot, and 8000 Horſe, carrying Proviſions in his Navy. The *Scots*, not having Force enough to fight him, invaded *England* again, to divert him. So both Armies having deſtroyed their Enemies Country, returned home. *William Douglas* did after this invade *Ireland*, take *Dundalk*; and having burnt and plunder'd the ſame, returned. The *Scots*, not thinking themſelves ſufficiently revenged, deſigned to invade *England* again: But knowing the King to be of a peaceable Inclination. and his eldeſt Son unfit for War, they made Application to *Robert* Earl of *Fife*, the ſecond, and levied 30000 Men privately for the Expedition, but not ſo ſecretly but the *Engliſh* had notice of it by their Spies, one of whom being taken in the *Scotiſh* Camp, diſcovered the Deſigns of the *Engliſh*; and the *Scots* divided their Army into two parts, the greateſt commanded by the King's two Sons, marched towards *Carliſle*: And *Douglas* with 300 Horſe and 2000 Foot entred *Northumberland*. The great Army carried all before them without oppoſition; but *Douglas*, having waſted the Country as far as *Durham*, came before *Newcaſtle*, and threatned them with a Siege. He ſtaid before the Town two days, which were ſpent in Skirmiſhes; and at laſt the Generals, *Douglas* and *Piercy*, agreed upon a Perſonal Rencounter, wherein *Piercy* (as *Buchanan* relates) was diſmounted and diſarm'd; but his Men coming to his Reſcue, *Douglas* carried off his Spear, telling him aloud, That he would carry it with him into *Scotland*; and *Piercy* anſwer'd, That he ſhould not. In the mean time *Douglas* marched off with his Men, not thinking it ſafe to ſtay near a City well peopled, and full of Enemies, but attack'd a neighbouring Caſtle called *Otterburn*. The other Commanders were for joining the great Army e're they fought, but *Douglas* reſolved to ſtay there and anſwer *Piercy*'s Challenge; who marching againſt him with 10000 Men, had well nigh ſurpriz'd him at Supper: But the Alarm being given, and the *Scots* advantageouſly poſted, the Battle began with great Vigour; *Piercy* fighting to redeem, and *Douglas* to maintain his Honour. So the Fight continued till late at night, that the Moon being over-clouded, they ceaſed a while. At next On-ſet the *Scots* loſt Ground; but by the Valour of their Leaders, did quickly recover it: And *Douglas* falling in amongſt the thick of his Enemies, with two of his Friends, made a terrible ſlaughter; but e're his Men could come up, he had received three mortal Wounds, and was laid down on the Ground, a Prieſt defending him valiantly from any farther hurt. The Nobles coming up, ask'd him, How he did? To which he anſwer'd, Very well; That he was dying in the Field of Honour, as moſt of his Anceſtors had done, and had only three things to deſire of them; Firſt, *That they would conceal his Death till the Battle was over.* Secondly, *That they would not ſuffer his Standard to be taken down.* Thirdly, (an Expreſſion much to his diſadvantage) *That they ſhould Revenge his Death.* Whereupon they cover'd his Body with a Cloak, diſplay'd his Banner, and cry'd out, *A Douglas! A Douglas!* At which his Friends making a deſperate Charge, they beat (as the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory goes on) the Enemy back, took *Henry Piercy* their General, and put the reſt to flight. *Henry Piercy* junior being alſo taken and defeated by the other Wing. The *Engliſh* were totally routed, 1840 ſlain; 1000 wounded, and 1040 taken Priſoners. Of the *Scots* 100 fell, and 200 were taken, as purſuing a much greater number of the *Engliſh*. The Biſhop of *Durham* was on his March with 10000 Men, to aſſiſt *Piercy*; but hearing of the Defeat, returned to *Newcaſtle*, and adviſing with his Friends, reſolved to attack the *Scots*, while weary and wounded. The Earl of *Murray*, who was General after *Douglas*'s death, having notice of it, called a Council of War. Their greateſt Difficulty was, how to diſpoſe of the Priſoners; to kill them was inhumane; and to ſave them, being almoſt equal to themſelves in number, was dangerous; and therefore having ſworn them not to ſtir, they left them in the Camp under a ſmall Guard, with Orders to cut them oſt, if they began to move. The *Scots* being encouraged by their late Victory, poſted themſelves ſo as that they could not be attacked but in Front; and ordered every man to take a Horn and blow on the Enemies approach, which being reſounded by the echoing Hills, made ſuch a terrible Noiſe, that the Biſhop believing them to be re-inforced, and his Men being frightened at the Sight of their own Slain and the bold Advance of the *Scots*, retired without Fighting. This Blaſt being over, the *Scots* carried off the *Piercies*, with four hundred Priſoners of Note; diſmiſſed the reſt; took *Douglas*'s Corps, with thoſe of other great Men, along with them, and buried them at *Melroſſe*. His Standard is at this day kept in the Houſe of Sir *William Douglas* of *Cavers* in the County of *Roxburgh*, that Family being hereditary Sheriffs of that County, and his lineal Deſcendants. This Victory was obtained *July* 21. *An.* 1338. But the Loſs of *Douglas* was ſo laid to Heart, that both the *Scots* Armies returned home as melancholy as if they had been Conquered. Next year *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglas*, made an Inroad into *England*, and returned with great Booty. Not long after, by the Pope's mediation a Truce was concluded betwixt the *French* and *Engliſh*, wherein the Allies were to be included on both Sides. King *Robert* of *Scotland* aſſented to the ſame; King *Robert* died *April* 19. 1390. in the nineteenth year of his Reign. *Buchan.*

ROBERT III. the 101ſt King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Robert* the IId. His firſt name was *John*, but that name being hateful to the *Scots* on account of *John Baliol*, he chang'd it to *Robert*. He carried the name of King, but being an unactive Man, his Brother *Robert* had the charge of the Government. In the beginning of his Reign the *Highland* Clans fell at ſuch variance one with another, eſpecially the Clan *Chattan*, and Clan *Cameron*, that the Courtiers, to put an end to the Cruelties on both ſides, perſwaded them to fight it out with an equal number, and that the Conquerors ſhould have a Pardon, and the Conquered the reſpect of the King and the Nobles; whereupon 30, ſome ſay 300 of a ſide met on an Iſland in the River *Tay*, before *Perth*; but one of the number having abſconded for fear, none of the reſt would ſuffer himſelf to be laid aſide on his account; whereupon an ordinary Tradeſman offers himſelf in place of him who had run, for a Reward; and by his Valour, eſpecially, the Party that he eſpouſed obtain'd the Victory after a bloody and barbarous fight, ten being only left of the Conquering ſide, and but one of the other; ſo that both Parties were at Peace for many years after. This happened in 1396. King *Robert* was the firſt who created Dukes in *Scotland*, and his Brother, the Vice-Roy was made Duke of *Albany*; but *Douglas* diſdained and refuſed this new Title. A War happened afterwards with *England*, by an affront given to *George* Earl of *March*, whoſe Daughter was to have been Married to the King's Son, but it was prevented by *Douglas*, who objected, That the Prince ought not to be match'd without conſent of the States, and ſo carried it for his own Daughter; whereupon the Earl of *March* took part with the *Engliſh*, who invaded the Kingdom, and beſieged the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* with the Heir of the Crown in it, and by his Uncle, the Governours ſlow March to relieve it, it appear'd that he wiſh'd him out of the way, to make room for his own Iſſue; but the *Engliſh* returning without effecting it, the *Scots* invaded *Northumberland*, and were ſurprized and defeated, returning with the Spoil; whereupon *Archibald Douglas* Levy'd 10000 Men, but was defeated, himſelf taken Priſoner, and many of the Nobles ſlain by *Henry Piercy* of *Northumberland*, and *George* Earl of *March* above-mention'd, *May* 7. 1401. In the mean time all things went to wrack in *Scotland* by the Tyranny of the Governour, who ſtarv'd his Nephew, the Prince, to death; ſo that the King was obliged to ſend *James*, afterwards *James* I. his remaining Son, into *France* to preſerve him, having writ a lamentable Letter to all the Princes bordering upon the Ocean, beſeeching them to treat him gently if he ſhould be driven upon their Coaſts; but Landing at *Flamborough* in *Yorkſhire*, he was detained Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, which broke his Father's Heart, ſo that he died *April* 1. 1406, and the Government was ſettled upon his Brother by the States, during whoſe Adminiſtration the *Engliſh* invaded *Scotland*, and waſted the Southern Counties. In 1411 *Donald* of the Iſles rebell'd, and was fought at *Harlaw* in the North by *Alexander* the Governour's Brother, in which Battle there fell more Nobles than ever there did in any fight againſt a Foreign Enemy; and the Succeſs was ſo dubious, that each Party claim'd the Victory. Much about this time the Univerſity of St. *Andrews* was firſt erected, and the *Scots* Clergy adhered to *Martin* the Vth. according to the deciſion of the Council of *Conſtance* againſt *Peter de Luna* the Antipope. In 1419 Auxiliaries were ſent to *France* under the Earl of *Buchan*, who defeated the Duke of *Clarence* the King of *England*'s Brother, for which the Earl of *Buchan* was made Lord High Conſtable of *France*. *Robert* the Governour of *Scotland* died in 1420, and his Son *Murdo* ſucceeded, during whoſe Regency more Auxiliaries were ſent to *France*, and *Douglas* was created Duke of *Turein* in that Kingdom; but they were twice defeated by the *Engliſh*, under the Conduct of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who carried *James* I. King of *Scotland* with him, being ſtill Priſoner ſince his arrival at *Flamborough* as aforeſaid; who being prevailed upon to forbid his Subjects to fight againſt that Army where he was in perſon; they anſwered, That they did not acknowledge him for their King while he was in the power of his Enemy: But not long after, *Murdo* the Governour being diſpleaſed with the Inſolence of his own Sons, who would not obey him, told them, That he would ſend for one whom he and they both ſhould be oblig'd to obey; and accordingly King *James* I. was Ranſomed and brought home in 1423. *Buchanan.*

ROBERT, firſt Abbot of *Chaize-Dieu*, in the Dioceſs of *Clermont*, was the firſt Canon of the Church of St. *Julian* in the City of *Brioude*. After having made a Journey into *Rome*, he retired, together with two converted Soldiers, called *Stephen* and *Dalmacus* into a Solitary Place, where he found an old Building of a ruined Church, the number of theſe Hermits being much augmented, and the Devotion of others offering them a Maintenance. *Robert*, by the Conſent of the Biſhop of *Clermont*, cauſed a Monaſtery to be built hard by, which was called *la Caſe*, or *la Chaize Dieu*. The Biſhop made Application to Pope *Leo* IXth. to obtain his Approbation, and deſired K. *Henry* I. to ratifie ſome Gifts made to his Monaſtery. Both the one and the other being returned, they performed the Ceremonies of the Dedication of the Church. Then *Robert* received the Habit at the hands of the Biſhop, and took upon him the Government of the Brethren according to the Pope's Order. In a little time there came above three hundred Monks into his Monaſtery, and found the means to repair almoſt fifty Churches which had been ruined during the Wars. He died in 1067, or 1068. *Bollandus, Baronius.*

ROBERT, King of *France*, ſurnamed *The Saint*, *The Devout* and *The Wiſe*, was the Son of *Hugh Capet*. In 988 he was crowned King at *Orleans*, in the life time of his Father, who ſucceeded him not till 997. He had married *Berta*, his Couſin, the Daughter of *Conrad*, King of *Burgundy*, and of *Maud* of *France*, whom having divorced by the Sentence of Pope *Gregory* Vth. he married *Conſtance*, ſurnamed *Blanche*, Daughter of *William* Count of *Arles* and *Provence*. The lofty and violent Humour of this Woman would have overturned the Kingdom, had not the Prince's Wiſdom prevented the ſpreading of the Diſorder. *Eudes*, Count of *Champeign* plotting to moleſt him, was very quickly puniſhed for his Temerity. *Otho William*, Count of *Outre-Sône*, or the *Upper-Burgundy*, thinking to invade the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, which fell to *Robert* by the Death of Duke *Henry*, his Uncle on the Father's ſide, he beat and expelled him with his Party, and at the ſame time *Sens* was ſeized upon, and taken from *Renard*, Count of that City, for his ill Treatment of his Archbiſhop, whom the King protected. And thus having quitted his Dominions, his inclinations for Learning and Piety began to appear, giving countenance to Men of Letters, and aſſiſting the devotion of the People, by building a great many magnificent Churches. He cauſed *Hugh*, his eldeſt Son, to be crowned at the Age of eighteen years at *Champeign* in 1016, for the ſecuring the Succeſſion in his Family; but this young Prince dying at the Age of 28 in 1026, he advanced *Henry* his younger Brother into his place, in ſpight of all the Artifices uſed by the Queen his Wife, who forgot nothing that might contribute to the preferring his youngeſt Brother before him, to wit, *Robert*, who was Duke of *Burgundy*. This good King died at *Melun*, the 20th. of *July*, in 1031, or 32, according to others, aged 60 years; after he had Reigned 33 years, nine months, and four days, after the death of his Father. He was buried at St. *Denys*. *Vezelai. Glaber. Hiſt.*

ROBERT I. of that Name, called *The Strong*, Duke and Marqueſs of *France*, and Abbot of St. *Martin de Tours*, is one of the Anceſtors of the Kings of *France* of the third Race, deſcended from *Childebrand*, the Son of *Pepin the Groſs*. *Childebrand* left *Nebelong* behind him, the Father of *Thiebert*, or *Theodebert*, who was the Father of *Robert*, who by his Courage and great Actions came to merit the Name of *Strong*. In 861 King *Charles the Bald* gave him the Dutchy, that is, the Government between the *Seyne* and the *Loire*, for to preſerve it againſt the Enemies of the State. He was the Support of the Church, and the Bulwark of his Country, courageouſly oppoſing the Infidels; ſo that he was called the *Macchabee* of his time. In 862 he took twelve *Norman* Ships which came up the River *Loire*, and killed thoſe that were on board of them. Some time after he beat the *Britons*, who had fallen into *Anjou*; but at laſt loſt his Life, in fighting againſt the *Normans* at *Briſerte* upon the *Maine*; others ſay at *Anjou*, in 866, according to the Annals of St. *Bertin*; or 867, according to thoſe of *Mets* and *Fuldes*. *Mezerai. Sante Marthe.*

ROBERT II. was the Son of *Robert the Strong*, and Brother of *Eudes*, who was proclaimed King of *France*, and who left the Crown to King *Charles the Simple*. A Favourite named *Haganon*, abuſing the ſimplicity of this Prince, drew upon him the publick hatred of the Nobility, who reſolved in 920, to dethrone him. *Robert*, who contented himſelf before with the Quality of D. of *France*, Count of *Poictiers*, and Marqueſs of *Orleans*, was the chief of a Party of Malecontents; and pretending to have a right to ſucceed his Brother *Eudes*, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King of *France* in 922. He was Crowned the 29th of *June* by *Heriveus* or *Harveus*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, who died three days after. In the mean time *Robert* put himſelf at the Head of a potent Army. *Charles* had another who gave him Battle on the River of *Aiſne*, near unto *Soiſſons*, and killed him himſelf according to the relation of ſome Authors, which happened on the 15th day of *June*, 923. *Robert* had married *Beatrix*, of *Vermandois*, the Daughter of *Herbert* I. He had by her *Hugh the Great*, Father of *Hugh Capet*, and *Emma*, married to *Raoul*, or *Ralph*, who was crowned King of *France* after the death of this *Robert*. *Flodoard in Chron. Dupleix.*

ROBERT of *France*, the firſt of that Name, Duke of *Burgundy*, was the Son of King *Robert* and *Conſtance* of *Provence*. This Princeſs, who loved him tenderly, would have preferred him before *Henry* his Elder Brother, but ſhe could not compaſs her Deſign. *Robert* contented himſelf with *Burgundy*; he had a great ſhare in the Affairs of his time. *Robert* had alſo a great Difference with *Renard* I. Count of *Nevers*, his Brother-in-law, about the Limits of the Earldom of *Auxerre*, and killed his Brother-in-law with his own hands. He died by a ſhameful and ſudden Accident in the Church of *Floeri*, upon the *Ouſche*, in the Dioceſs of *Langres*, in 1075. *Du Cheſne.*

ROBERT of *France*, Count of *Dreux*, *Perche* and *Braine*, Lord of *Frere*, in *Tardenois*, of *Pouterai*, *Neſſe*, *Longneville*, *Quincy*, *Savigni*, *Forci*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, *Chilli*, *Lonjumeau* and *Baudemont*, was ſurnamed *The Great*. He was the fifth Son of King *Lewis the Groſs*. He took a Voyage beyond Sea, for the Relief of the *Holy-Land* in 1147, and after his Return aſſiſted King *Lewis the Young*, his Brother, in his War againſt the *Engliſh*, in 1158. He died very Aged, in 1188. *Du Cheſne.*

ROBERT II. ſurnamed *The Young*, Count of *Dreux*, *Braine* and *Nevers*, Maſter of *Frere* in the *Tardenois*, &c. Founded in 1115, the Priory of *Fermincourt*, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*. He was at the Siege and taking of *Acre* in 1191, and after his Return ſerved King *Philip the Auguſt*, his Couſin, in his Wars againſt the *Engliſh*, at the Siege of *Roan* in 1204, at the Fight of *Bovines* in 1214, and elſewhere. He alſo carried Succours to *Simon*, Count of *Montfort* in *Languedoc*, againſt the *Albigenſes*; and died the 28th. of *December*, in 1218, or 19, according to *Alberick*.

ROBERT III. Count of *Dreux* and *Braine*, Sieur of St. *Valeri*, *Gamaches*, &c. was ſurnamed *Gaſteble* by *William le Breton*. King *Philip the Auguſt* Knighted him in 1209. He defended the City of *Nantes* againſt *John*, King of *England*, and fell into an Ambuſcade, by which means he came into the hands of his Enemies, and continued ſo 'till 1214. When after the Battle of *Bovines* he was exchanged for the Earl of *Saliſbury*. Afterwards he accompanied Prince *Lewis* in his Voyage into *England*, was at the Battle of *Avignon* in 1226, and died in 1233.

ROBERT II. Count of *Artois*, ſurnamed *The Good* and *The Noble*, was Knighted by St. *Lewis*, whom he followed into *Africa*. Afterwards King *Philip the Bold* ſent him againſt the Rebels of *Navarre*. He was made Regent of the Kingdom of *Naples* during the Impriſonment of *Charles* II. and he defeated the *Arragonians* at Sea. He got alſo great advantage over the *Flemmings*, near unto *Furnes*, in 1297. In acknowledgment of which the King made him a Peer of *France*. Afterwards endeavouring to force the *Flemmings* near *Courtray*, he loſt the Battle, and was killed there, having received thirty Wounds, in 1302, Aged 54.

ROBERT of *France*, Earl of *Clermont*, in *Beauvoiſis*, and Head or firſt Anceſtor of the Royal Branch of *Bourbon*, was the ſixth Son of King St. *Lewis* and *Margaret* of *Provence*. He was a Prince much eſteemed for his Piety, and the ſweetneſs of his Temper, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the Publick Affairs in his time. He Married *Beatrix* of *Burgundy*, Daughter to *John* of *Burgundy*, and *Agnes* Heireſs of *Bourbon*, by whom he had ſeveral Children, *Lewis* the firſt Duke of *Bourbon* being his Eldeſt Son. This Prince *Robert* died in *February*, 1318, and was buried at *Paris*. *Peter Mathew Hiſt. de St. Lewis. St. Marthe Hiſt. Geneal. de France.*

ROBERT of *Courtenay*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was the Son of *Peter* II. and of *Joland* of *Hainault*, his ſecond Wife. He ſucceeded his Father about 1224. He went to take poſſeſſion of the Empire of *Conſtantinople* in 1220. It was in right of his Mother, the Siſter of *Baldwin* I. and of *Henry* of *Hainault*, Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. *Robert* was there Crowned in 1221. He was worſted by *John Ducas*, ſurnamed *Vataces*, Emperor of *Nicæa*, in the Battle of *Pimarin*, in 1224. It's ſaid that *Robert* having taken away the Wife of a certain Lord in *Burgundy*, this ſame Lord bore ſuch a Grudge for it, that entring into the Emperor's Palace he cut off the Ears and Noſe of this Eloper, and threw her Mother into the Sea, who was privy to this foul play. He died in *Achaia*, in his Return to *Conſtantinople*, in 1228, or 1229. His want of Courage, and Weakneſs, cauſed great Revolution in the Eaſtern Empire. *Du Cange. Hiſt. Conſtantinop. Blondus. Spondan*, &c.

ROBERT, Emperor of the Eaſt, ſurnamed *The Little*, was Prince *Palatine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*. Part of the Electors made choice of him, after the depoſing of *Wenceſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, which was in 1400. Pope *Boniface* IXth. approved of this Choice. He died at *Oppenheim* upon the *Rhine* in 1410. and was buried at *Heidelburg*, where he had founded an Univerſity.

ROBERT, ſurnamed *The Wiſe* and *The Good*, King of *Naples*, *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, Count of *Provence*, was the Third Son of *Charles* II. called *The Lame*. *Charles* II. called *Charibert*, King of *Hungary*, and Son to *Charles Martel*, eldeſt Brother of *Robert*, pretended to ſucceed his Uncle by the Right of Repreſentation, but this Affair was terminated by Pope *Clement* V. in favour of the Prince I ſpeak of. The Emperor *Henry* VIIth. created him ſome trouble, from which he ſucceſsfully freed himſelf. He made divers Journeys into *Provence* and *Naples*, where he died in the beginning of 1343, aged ſixty four, and in the thirty third of his Reign. This Prince was good, prudent, liberal and magnificent. He loved men of Learning, and Founded divers Religious Houſes. *Petrarch*, who had a great ſhare in his favour, made him an Epitaph. *Bzovius & Sponde in Annal.*

ROBERT I. Duke of *Normandy*, took this Name at his Baptiſm. His own Name was *Rollo*, or *Roul*, Commander of the *Danes* or *Normans*, that made Inroads into *France* in the ninth and tenth Centuries. In order to put a ſtop to them, King *Charles The Simple* allotted them a part of the ancient *Neuſtria*, ſince called *Normandy*, and *Rollo* married *Giſla*, that King's Daughter. In the mean time, having been inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, by *Francon*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, he was Baptized, and called *Robert*, for that at that Ceremony *Robert*, Duke of *France* and *Paris* was Godfather to him. He died in 917, or 920.

ROBERT *Guichard*, Duke of *Poüilla* and *Calabria*, was a *Norman*. *Tancrede de Haute-ville*, a Lord of *Normandy*, having a great Family, and having but a ſmall Eſtate, ſent his two eldeſt Sons into *Italy*, to try their Fortune there. Theſe ſame called *Fierebras* and *Dreux*, put themſelves into the Service of *Pandulfus*, Lord of *Capua*; afterwards joyning themſelves with others, they attempted to make War upon the *Saracens* of *Sicily*. They had Succeſs in their Deſign, and ſent for their Brethren and Friends from *Normandy* to come to them. *Robert Guichard* was the moſt Illuſtrious of them. He defeated his Enemies divers times, and after many Adventures he died in 1085, aged about ſixty two years, leaving *Beaumond* behind him, renowned for his Wars in *Palæſtine*, and *Roger*, who had *Poüilla*, *Puglia* and *Calabria* for his ſhare. *Andrew du Cheſne in T. Script. Norm. Baron. in Annal.*

ROBERT I. of that name Count of *Flanders*, called the *Friezlander*, or of *Caſſell*, was the ſecond Son of *Baldwin* V. of *Liſle*, and of *Alice* the Daughter of *Robert* King of *France*, and Brother of *Baldwin* VI. ſurnamed of *Mons*; this laſt dying in 1070, left by *Richilda* of *Hainault*, *Arnold* and *Baldwin*: *Robert* was made their Tutor, and in that quality baniſhed *Richilda*, and put himſelf into a poſture of becoming Maſter of *Flanders*. *Arnold* III. ſurnamed *The Unfortunate*, aſſiſted by the Troops of King *Philip* I. fought the Battle of *Mont-Caſſel* on the 20th of *February* in 1071; he afterwards reconciled himſelf to the ſaid King *Philip*, and having overpowered his other Nephew *Baldwin*, he obliged him to content himſelf with *Hainault*, which belonged to him in right of his Mother. He married *Gertruda* of *Saxony*, and had two Sons and three Daughters by her; *Robert* II. was the eldeſt, he was ſurnamed *The Jeruſalemite*, becauſe that he undertook a Voyage beyond Sea, and was at the taking of *Jeruſalem* under *Godfrey* of *Bullen*; he was alſo in a Battle with King *Lewis the Burly*, fought againſt *Thibaut* Count of *Champeign*, where falling from his Horſe he was trampled upon and died; ſome time after, in 1111, he was buried in the Church of *Sant Waſt d' Aras*. *Ordoric. Vitalis.*

S. ROBERT, the Founder of the *Ciſtercians*, died in 1110.

ROBERT, Duke of *Glouceſter*, Natural Son to *Henry* I. King of *England*, was both a Great Soldier, and a Scholar; the fine Speeches he made to his Troops in the Civil Wars of *England*, were very much admir'd. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral curious Letters to the King, and to ſome Engliſh Boroughs. There's Extant of this Prince, *Opuſculorum*, *Lib.* 1. He Liv'd to 1140. in the Reign of King *Stephen*. *Pits do Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

ROBERT call'd *Perſcrutator*, or the *Inquiſitive*, was an Engliſh *Dominican* born at *York*, and liv'd in the XIVth Century, to the beginning of the Reign of *Edward* III. He was for his time, a great Philoſopher and Mathematician, which made ſome People count him a Magician; and 'tis poſſible he might go a little too far in ſome Curioſities. His Works are, *Mirabilia Elementorum. Impreſſiones Aeris. Magia Ceremonialis. Myſteria Secretorum. Correctorium Alchymiæ. Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Script. Leland*, &c.

ROBERT Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was the Son of *Richard* I. of that Name, Duke of *Normandy*, and was named to that Archbiſhoprick in 989, which he govern'd about 48 years. He Baptiz'd *Olaus* King of *Norrick* or *Norway*, whom *Richard* had cauſed to come to aſſiſt him in the War he had with the *Britons*. He had part of the Earldom of *Eureux* granted him, and the three Sons he had by a Concubine named *Helena*, to wit, *Richard*, *Radulphus*, or *Ralph*, and *William* who ſucceeded him in the Earldom; but for theſe Liberties he was Exemplarily Penitent afterwards. It was he that laid the firſt Foundation of the Cathedral Church of *Roan*. *John Dadre*.

ROBERT ſurnamed *Paulin*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was choſen for that Dignity, in 1207, after the death of *Gautier*. There was a Bull ſent to him by Pope *Honorius* I. about the reception of Canons: In the ſame year the Privileges of the *Roman* Church were diſputed, but the King's Officers for *Philip the Auguſt* a little before, had made himſelf Maſter of all *Normandy*; the King commiſſioned the Archbiſhop and Judges of the Arches to take information of the matter, which they did, and ſent his Majeſty the reſult of their Inquiry, which imported, That ſince the time of *Henry* and *Richard*, Kings of *England*, there had been no difference upon this Subject, and that when the Proceſſion went through the Caſtle, the Canons went to the Gate-houſe, and ſet him at liberty whom they pleaſed, provided he were not accuſed of Treaſon againſt the King's perſon: That it was very true, that when King *Richard* was detained a Priſoner in his return from the *Holy-Land* by the Archduke and the Emperor, they let out no Priſoner out of the reſpect they had for the King then in Priſon; but the year following, the King being ſet at liberty, they ſet two Priſoners free for that and the preceeding year. The King confirmed this Privilege to him. *Robert* engaged himſelf in the War againſt the *Albigenſes*, with divers other Prelates. He died in 1221, and was buried in the Abby of *Mortimer*, as he himſelf had ordered it before. *John Dadre*.

ROBERT of *Arbriſſel*, Founder of the Order of *Fontevraud*, was a Native of *Arbriſſel* in the Dioceſs of *Rennes* in *Bretany*; he ſtudied Theology at *Paris*, and after having received his Doctor's Degree he retired into *Bretany*, where his Preaching drew a vaſt number of People of both Sexes after him: He cauſed Cells to be built for them in the Wood of *Fontevraud*, three Leagues from *Saumur*; he afterwards ſhut up the Women apart, ſo that in 1100 this famous Monaſtery was founded and perfected. He died in 1117. This *Robert* has been reflected on for being too free with the Nuns of his Order. A Monk of the ſame Order, named *Mainferme*, hath put out an Apology for him, printed at *Paris* in 1684, entituled, *Clypeus Naſcentis Fontebraldenſis ordinis*, &c.

ROBERT *du* **MONT**, ſo called for that he was Abbot of *Mont* St. *Michael* in *Normandy*, was of the Houſe of *Torigny*. The Hiſtory of his Monaſtery affirms, he had compoſed an hundred and forty Volumes, whereof we have but ſome Hiſtorical Pieces. He died *June* 24. 1186. *Voſſius*. *Poſſevin*.

ROBERT, or *Albert de St. Remi*, a Monk of the Abby of St. *Remi*, or *Reims*. He took a Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, and writ *The Hiſtory of the War* which the *French* Princes undertook under *Godfrey* of *Bullen* againſt the *Saracens*. This Piece which begins with a Relation of what was done at the Council of *Clermont*, where the Author aſſiſted, ſpeaks of the taking of *Jeruſalem*, and ends in 1099. We have this *Hiſtory* in a Collection called *Geſta Dei per Francos*. *Robert* collected *The Acts of the Councils*, and was alive in 1120. *Trithemius*, *Voſſius*, *Simler*.

ROBERT CLAUD, great Arch-deacon of *Chalons* upon the *Saone*, was a Scholar of Reputation in the XVIIth. Century, and much eſteem'd by Cardinal *Baronius*, *d'Oſſat*, *Bellarmine*, and other great Men; the moſt conſiderable of his Writings is that laborious Collection of all the Biſhops of *France*, which he publiſh'd in Folio in 1626, uuder the Title of *Gallia Chriſtiana*; and which has ſince been conſiderably enlarg'd by St. *Marthe* in 1656.

ROBERT (*Ivorius* ſo call'd from a Town in *Normandy*, the Birth-place of his Grandfather) was an Engliſhman born at *London*. He took the Habit of a *Carmelite*, and Studied at *Cambridge*, where he was eſteem'd a Celebrated Preacher, and an Eminent Philoſopher and Divine. He was choſen Provincial of his Order for *England*, and died in 1392, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. He wrote *Commentarii in Apocalypſin*. *Lecturæ Scripturarum*. *Regiſtrum Monumentorum Provinciæ*, &c. *Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Scriptor*. *Sixtus Senenſis*.

ROBERT SORBON, or *de Sorbonne*, Founder of the College of that Name at *Paris* in 1252. He compoſed three Tracts, which are in the Library of the Fathers: 1. *De Conſcientia*, 2. *De Confeſſione*, 3. *Iter Paradiſi*. He died about the year 1271. *Bellarmin*, *Dupleix & Mezerai*.

ROBERTELLO (*Francis*) a Native of *Udine* in *Friuli*, was a Learned Critick in the 16th. Age. He was Profeſſor of Rhetorick and moral Philoſophy in the Univerſities of *Italy*, as at *Luques*, *Piſa*, *Venice*, *Bolonia*, and *Padua*, where he died in 1567, the 51ſt of his Age. His Treatiſe of Hiſtory was writ by him with ſuch order and exactneſs, according to *Keckermannus*, that it exceeds all thoſe that have been done upon that Subject. We have divers Tracts of his of the ſame Nature; as, his Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Poets, *De Republica Romana*, *De Nominibus Romanorum*, *Explicationes de Satyræ*, *Epigrammate*, *Comœdia*, *Salibus at Elegia*, *De Artificio Dicendi*, *De Nominibus Arborum*, &c. This Author ordinarily diſputed with that paſſion that becomes not a Man of Learning. He conteſted with *Alciat*, *Sigonius* and *Baptiſta Ignatius*, who would have killed him once at *Venice*. The *Germans* were Favourers of him; they honoured him much after his death, and made him an Epitaph, which may be ſeen in St. *Anthony*'s Church at *Padua*. *Thuan*.

ROBIGO, a Goddeſs to whom the *Romans* offered Sacrifice, to keep off the Mildew that came upon the Corn through too much Drought, which the *Latins* call *Robigo*. *Varro* ſaith, That it was the God *Robigus* which was joined with *Flora*. *Numa Pompilius* was the Author of the Feaſts called *Robigalia*, which they celebrated in honour of him about the Month of *April*. *Alex. ab Alex*.

ROBIL, or **REBIL**, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, in the D. of *Mechlenburg*. It ſtands by the Lake *Muritz*, near the Confines of *Brandenburg*. Lon. 33. 8. Lat. 53. 34.

ROBIN-HOOD'S BAY in *Yorkſhire* North-riding, ſo called from *Robin* the famous Robber; and noted for the Jet and black Amber found in it.

ROBOGH, a Village in the County of *Tyrone*, upon the Sea-ſhore, over-againſt *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, which has preſerved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, an old *Iriſh Clan* that poſſeſs'd the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colrain* and *Tyrone* in this Province, from whence that Cape now called *The Fair-fore-land* by the *Engliſh*, was then called *Rhobogdium*, being in the County of *Antrim*, ſcarce 15 miles South of the neareſt ſhore of *Scotland*.

ROC, ſurnamed *The Braſilian*, was a Native of *Groningen*, in the States of *Holland*. His Relations carried him with them into *Braſil*, when they went to ſettle, whilſt the *Hollanders* were in Poſſeſſion of that Country, which they had taken from the *Portugueſe* in 1623; but the *Portugueſe* entring upon it again, *Roc* retired into the *Antilles*, which belonged to the *French*, and where the *Hollanders* drove a great Trade. It was not long before that he perfectly learned the *French* Tongue; but not liking well theſe Iſlands, he went from thence into *Jamaica*, where he quickly learn'd *Engliſh*, and laid a deſign of turning Pyrate. He had ſcarce made three Voyages as ſingle Companion of Fortune, when that a Company of Adventurers, that had revolted from their Captain, made choice of him for their Chief. Some few days after he took a very rich *Spaniſh* Ship, and afterwards continued his Piracy with good ſucceſs. But at laſt he was taken by the *Spaniards*, who would have put him to death, if he had not frighted the Governour of *Campeſcha* by a Letter which a Slave brought him. He had found a way to win this Slave, and gave him that Letter, as if it had been writ by a famous Pyrate who threatned the Governour he would come and plunder the City if he gave not *Roc* his Life. This Stratagem ſucceeding, he was put on board a Fleet of *Galleons* of the King of *Spain*'s. As ſoon as he got into *Spain* he was propoſed not only to have his Liberty granted him, but alſo ſome good Employ. And pretending to accept of the ſame, he preſently ſought an opportunity to eſcape into *England*. He went afterwards back into *Jamaica*, where he ſignalized himſelf in many bold Adventures, and in the taking of divers *Spaniards*, for whom he had an irreconcilable Hatred. *Oëxmelin*.

ROCAS, or the Count of *Rocas*, was Regent of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, while *Peter* I. was imployed in his Conqueſts of *Egypt* and *Syria*; but abuſing the Authority his Prince gave him, he endeavoured to make himſelf King, and debauched alſo the Queen; which obliged the King to return into *Cyprus*, where he cauſed this Traytor to be ſeized and tryed, in order to have him puniſhed according to the rigour of the Law. The Queen's Protection, his own Credit, and his great Riches, ſaved his Life, the corrupted Judges acquitting him, and condemning *Viſconti*, Steward of the King's Houſhold, his Accuſer, to perpetual Baniſhment. This Injuſtice gave way for *Rocas* to continue his Diſorders, and to diſturb the King's mind, who became furious, and committed a thouſand Indignities on Wives and Maidens to be revenged for the Diſhonour done him. *Gratiani Hiſt. de Cypr*.

ROCCA *Nova*, a Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territories of *Otranto*; *Rocca de Mondragone*, otherwiſe called *Simueſſa*, *Rocca Romana*, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the Territories of *Labour*, near unto *Aliſi*.

ROCHDALE, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in *Salford* Hundred, upon the River *Roche*, in a Dale, from *London* 145 miles.

La **ROCHE**, in Latin *Rupes*, a little Town in *Savoy*, near the Country of *Geneva*. It is about five or ſix Leagues from the City of *Geneva*, and a little leſs from *Anneci*, from whence to it is a difficult way called the *Borneſs* or *Brunds*. There is a Collegiate Church in it, a College of Jeſuits, and a Nunnery. *La Roche* is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, from whence there is a Deſcent into a great Plain ſtretching as far as the River of *Arve*, which is about a League diſtant.

ROCHE-BLOND, a Citizen of *Paris*, begun the Faction of Sixteen, in order to oppoſe the King's Deſigns, whom they ſaid favoured the Reformed. And to hinder the King of *Navarre*'s ſucceeding in the Kingdom; he firſt applied himſelf to a Canon of *Soiſſons*, who preached at *Paris*, called *Matthew de Launoy*. Afterwards he communicated his Deſign to two ſeditious Curates, the one of St. *Severin*, called *John Brevôt*; and the other of St. *Bennet*, who was the famons *John Boucher*. Theſe drew in eight more; and thoſe twelve quickly got a good many Aſſociates, as well Eccleſiaſticks as Courtiers and Merchants. *Maimbourg*'s *Hiſt. de la Ligue.*

ROCHECHOVART, the Name of an Illuſtrious Houſe deſcended from that of the Viſcounts of *Limoges*.

La ROCHE-EN-ARDENNE, a little Town of *Luxembourgh*, upon the River *Urt*. It is very well fortified, ſtands within twelve Leagues of *Luxemburg*, and nine from *Liege*, towards *Baſtogne*. *La Roche* has the Title of an Earldom.

ROCHEFORT, a Town and Port of *France*, in the Country of *Aunis*, at the mouth of the *Charent*. It was formerly but a Village; but not long ſince it has been fortified with Baſtions, and beſet with rows of Trees planted in order. There are very fine Magazines in it, and they pretend to bring the River *Surgere* into the *Charent*, and ſo make a Chanel whereby to ſupply it with Proviſions. They erect there alſo divers ſorts of Buildings, and among the reſt an Hoſpital for Seamen.

ROCHEFOUCALD, the Name of one of the moſt Noble and Ancient Families of the Kingdom of *France*.

ROCHEL, a City and Sea-port in *France*, in the Country of *Aunis*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*. Latin Authors call it *Rupella Santonum*, or *Rupella* only. It hath been always a conſiderable and trading City, eſpecially ſince they began to build there ſome Houſes, to oppoſe the Deſcent of the *Normans*. It was ſubjected to the *Engliſh* by the Treaty of *Bretigny*, but came again under the Dominion of *France*. In the ſixteenth Century the Inhabitants embraced *Calviniſm*, and in 1567 delivered their City to thoſe of that Party during the Civil War. *Henry*, Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to King *Charles* IX. beſieged it in 1573, and had without doubt carried it, although defended by the brave *La Noüe*, had not the Embaſſadors of *Poland*, who brought him a Crown, made him give over the Siege. The *Rochellers* not being puniſh'd for their Revolt, grew hardy and obſtinate, and Triumph'd (as *Morery* ſpeaks) in the ſecurity of their Town. The Roman-Catholick Religion being reſtored in *Bearn*, by the Arms of *Lewis* XIIIth, and the Deſign which that Prince had of bringing the Proteſtants to a Compliance, frighted 'em very much; upon this, in 1620 they met at *Rochel*, and Revolted againſt their Prince; being beaten in 1622 they ſued for the King's Mercy; but relapſing afterwards into Diſobedience, the K. by the Advice of Cardinal *Richelieu*, beſieg'd the Town, and having intercepted any Supplies from the Sea, oblig'd (as *Morery* continues) the Rebels to Surrender in *October* 1628. After the Reduction of *Rochel* the King made his Entry into it on *All-Saints-Day*, and there eſtabliſh'd the Roman Catholick Religion, and demoliſhed the Fortifications of the Town, but yet reſerved ſome Towers for the Defence of the Port. The Entrance of this Port is a perfect Arm of the Sea which comes up to the Town, where there are two Towers, built formerly by King *Charles* Vth. out of the Ruins of the old Caſtle. To theſe Towers is faſtned a Chain, which locks up the Port in the night-time when 'tis lifted up. The diſtance between the two Towers is two and forty foot; and Ships of two hundred Tun can come in with the Tide. After the taking of *Rochel*, King *Lewis* XIIIth. deſigned to ſettle a Biſhop there; but that was not done, till after his death the King his Son obtained of Pope *Innocent* Xth. to tranſlate the Epiſcopal See of *Maillezais* thither in 1648. They have a *Præſidial* there, a Sovereign Court, for the Salt-Works of the Weſtern Parts, a Mint, &c. Its Port is much frequented. *Rochel* is 68 miles South of *Nants*, 80 North of *Bourdeaux*, 166 S.W. of *Orleans*, and 230 of *Paris*. *Thuan. Sponde. Dupleix.*

ROCHES (*Catharine*) of *Poictiers*, is often mentioned in the Writings of the Learned Men that lived in 1580. She was the Daughter of *N. Fredonnet Sieur de Roches* and of *Madelaine Neveu*. This Lady, who was much skilled in the Languages and Sciences, brought up her Daughters ſo well that they were conſidered as the *Muſes* of *France*. They compoſed divers ingenious Pieces both in Proſe and Verſe. The Manſion of theſe Illuſtrious Ladies, ſays *Scævola de Sainte Marthe*, was at *Poictiers*, an Academy of Honour, reſorted to daily by many Excellent Men, who were received with much Civility. There was ſo perfect an Union between them, and ſuch tender Friendſhip, that they ſaid, It was not in the power even of Death it ſelf to ſeparate them one from the other. This juſt Tenderneſs was the Cauſe, that though divers Men of Quality ſought *Catharine de Roches* in Marriage, ſhe could never be perſuaded to leave her Mother. They lived thus till 1587, when the Plague which reigned furiouſly in *Poictiers*, ſeized upon them both at the ſame time, and carried away thoſe two perſons on the ſame day. *Sainte Marthe.*

ROCHESTER, Lat. *Roffa*, *Durobius*, *Dorobrevis*, *Rutupia*, a City in the County of *Kent*, and a Biſhop's-See under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſituate upon the River *Medway*, over which it has a ſtately Stone-bridge, one of the faireſt in *England*. This is an ancient City, conſiſting moſt of one principal Street; but it has undergone many Calamities. Firſt, in 680, when the *Saxons* contended amongſt themſelves for Superiority, then in the Attempts of their common Enemy the *Danes*, who about 884 ſailed up the River *Medway*, and beſieged this City ſo cloſe, that had not King *Alfred* haſtned to its Relief, it muſt have fallen into their hands. Secondly, In 999, when the *Danes* miſerably ſpoiled it. Thirdly, In the Reign of King *Henry* I. by Caſualty of Fire, which conſumed a great part of it, the King being then preſent with moſt of his Nobility, for the Conſecration of the Cathedral Church. Laſtly, In 1177, about the latter end of *Henry* the Second's Reign, when it hapened to be almoſt all buried in its Aſhes. Yet by the Bounty of King *Henry* IIId. it recover'd again from all theſe Calamities. Here was a Caſtle, the Arms whereof are ſtill to be ſeen. As for the Cathedral, which is the greateſt Ornament of the City, the ſame was firſt erected by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, to Saint *Andrew*, wherein he placed a Dean and ſix Prebendaries; but being grown ruinous and decayed, it was repaired by *Gundulphus* a Biſhop of this See, about 1080. The Dioceſs is the leaſt in *England*, containing only a ſmall part of *Kent*, in all but 98 Pariſhes, whereof 36 are impropriate. Yet it is the moſt ancient See next to *Canterbury*, being erected by that *Auſtin* who firſt preach'd the Goſpel to the *Saxons*, *An.* 606. In the King's Books it's valued at but 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and the Tenths of the Clergy hereof amount but to 222 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* But the better to ſupport the Epiſcopal Dignity, the Deanary of *Weſtminſter* does commonly go along with it. 'Tis obſervable that this Biſhoprick was anciently and a long time together in the immediate Patronage of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, until under colour of free and capitular Elections the Popes had brought all Churches into their own hands. However, after this the Biſhops of *Rocheſter* ow'd more than ordinary obedience to their Metropolitan, and in all Solemnities were commonly their Croſs-bearers. Laſtly, This City gave firſt the Title of Viſcount to Sir *Robert Carr*, Knight, created Viſcount of *Rocheſter* by King *James* I. *An.* 1611. Afterwards it gave that of Earl to *Henry Wilmot*, Viſcount of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, which continuing but in two Generations; after him *Laurence Hide*, ſecond Son to Sir *Edward Hide* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*was by King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Rocheſter*, *November* 29. 1682. From *London* 30 miles.

La ROCHE-SUR-YON, in Latin, *Rupes ad Yonem*, a City of *France* in *Lower-Poictou*, towards *Lucon*, with the Title of a Principality. It is ſituate upon the little River *Yon*, which afterwards joins with the *Lay*.

ROCHETAILLADE (*John de*) a famous *Franciſcan* Friar of the City of *Avignon*, whom Pope *Innocent* VIth. cauſed to be impriſoned, for that he ſtirred up Commotions among the People by his Prophecies. He ſaid, *That Divine Juſtice would puniſh the Pride of Prelates and the Tyranny of Kings*; and made uſe of ſome Paſſages out of the *Revelations* and the Prophets for to enforce what he would have believed. In 1346 he publiſhed a Book wherein he predicted things that aſtoniſhed the People, and menaced alſo the Kingdom of *France* with an entire Deſolation. And as an Invaſion of the *Engliſh* happened at that time, *Edward* having made a Deſcent into *Normandy* with a potent Army, they imagined that this *Cordelier* had had ſome Revelation from Heaven, or that he had ſome ſecret knowledge in underſtanding the Myſteries of the *Apocalypſe*, from whence he drew part of his *Predictions*. His *Vade-mecum in tribulatione* is printed in the Appendix of the *Faſciculus Rerum Expetendarum*, London, 1690. *Froiſard.*

ROCHFORD, a Market-Town in the County of *Eſſex*, the capital of its Hundred. This Place by His Majeſty King *William* III. has been Dignified with giving the Title of Earl to *William Zuleſtein*, of the Noble Family of the *Naſſaws*.

ROCKINGHAM, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire* in *Corby* Hundred, upon the River *Welam*, giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Edward Watſon*, Lord *Rockingham*, to whom belongs the Caſtle here, formerly very ſtrong, but now ruinous. From *London* 62 miles.

ROCKLY, in *Wiltſhire*, a ſmall Village, ſo called from divers Stones like Rocks pitch'd up on end, amongſt which there ſometimes breaks forth a violent Stream of Water, which is reputed the Fore-runner of a Dearth, and by the Country People called *Hungersborn*.

ROCKLEY (*Catharine*) of *Rockley* in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. This Family is very Ancient, having been ſeated at *Rockley* ever ſince the Reign of *Henry* II. The *Rockleys* have likewiſe Inter-marry'd with very Conſiderable Families, as the *Fitz-Williams*, *Duckenfields*, *Warrens*, *Nevels*, *Fairfaxs*, *Wentworths*, &c. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. ſeveral of this Family were kill'd in the Field, in his Majeſty's Service.

ROCROY, a Town of *France* in *Champeign*, upon the Frontiers of the *Low-Countries*. It is an important and well-fortified Place. *Lewis de Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, won there the 19th. of *May* in the year 1643, and ſix days after the death of *Lewis* XIIIth. a famous Victory over the *Spaniards.* *Don Franciſco de Melo*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, had promiſed to himſelf great Succeſs, becauſe of the Conſternation he found *France* in for the Sickneſs, and afterwards the Death of the King. He laid Siege to *Rocroy*, where the Duke defeated him, took all his Cannon and Baggage, and above ſixty Colours, leaving near ſeven thouſand dead upon the place, and almoſt as many Priſoners. The Count of *Fuenta*, one of the *Spaniſh* Generals was killed there, ſitting in a Chair to give Orders for the Battle. This Advantage was followed by the taking of *Maubeuge*, *Barlemont*, *Armeruck* and *Bince*. *Rocroy* ſtands 10 miles South of *Marienburg*, and 29 North of *Rethel*. *Thionville.*

RODAS, the ſtrongeſt Fort in *Aſia*, ſeated upon a Mountain fortified with ſix Baſtions and twenty ſeven Cannons, ſurrounded with three Moats full of water and good Fiſh. The Mountain is not to be aſcended but in one Place, the reſt is Precipices covered with great Trees; at the Top is a fruitful Plain watered with 20 Springs, and producing Rice and Corn. It is about a mile and a half in compaſs. This ſtrong place belonged to the *Raja* of *Soumelpour*, but was bought by Treachery from him by *Aureng-zeb*, now *Mogul*, who keeps in it 800 Men in Garriſon. It ſtands 191 Leagues from *Agra* Eaſt, and 30 from *Soumelpour* Weſt. *Tavern. part.* 2. *p.* 139.

RODERICK, the laſt King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, who in conjunction with his Brother *Coſſa*, raiſed a Rebellion againſt the King *Vitiza*, cauſed his Eyes to be pulled out, and rendred themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom in 710. They governed it with much violence. The two Sons of *Vitiza*, accompanied by the Count of *Julian*, paſſed into *Africa*, and ſolicited the *Moors* to fall upon the Dominions of *Roderick*. This Count complained of Violence offered his Daughter, which Authors ſpeak of very variouſly. However it was, they perſuaded them to what they deſired. The *Infidels* fell with their Troops upon *Spain*, ſubdued part of it, and in 713 the unfortunate King loſt his Crown and Life in a Battle againſt the *Infidels*, in the 94th. of the *Hegira*, and the 751ſt. of the *Æra* of *Spain*. *Iſidore*, *Mariana*.

RODERICK, *Sanche d' Arevalo*, Biſhop of *Valencia*, was very much eſteem'd for his Learning about the middle of the XVth Century. He was Almoner to *Henry* IVth. King of *Caſtile*, and one of his Council. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Spain*, which is extant in the third Volume of the Collection of Authors, call'd, *Hiſpania Illuſtrata*. *Baſſæus in Hiſt. Chron.* c. 4. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

RODERICK I. King of *Wales*, was the Son of *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the laſt King of the *Britains*, and firſt King of *Wales*. He lived in the eighth Century.

RODERICK II. King of *Wales*, ſurnamed *The Great*, ſucceeded his Father *Mervin*, *Anno* 843. His Kingdom, ſmall enough before, he divided amongſt his Sons; giving *North-Wales* to *Amaraud*, the eldeſt; *South-Wales* to *Cadal*, his ſecond Son; and *Powiſland* to *Mervin*, the Youngeſt; with this Proviſo, that the two younger Sons ſhould hold their Eſtates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and acknowledge the Sovereignty thereof as Liege-men and Homagers. But notwithſtanding the Reſervation of the Sovereignty to the Kings of *North-Wales*, *Roderick* committed a great *Solecism* in point of State by this Diſmembering of his Kingdom, eſpecially at a Time when all the Kingdoms of the *Saxons* were reduced into one, and that one apt enough upon all occaſions to work upon the weakneſs of the neighbouring *Welſh*. Who, had they continued under one ſole Prince, might have preſerved their Liberty, and themſelves a Kingdom, as well as thoſe of *Scotland*, againſt the Power of *England*. But *Roderick* did not think what might be the Conſequence, nor his Succeſſors neither; who, following his Example, ſubdivided their ſmall Eſtates into many Parcels. Inſomuch that of the eight Tributary Kings which Rowed *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were the Kings (or Princes) of *Wales*.

RODES (*Francis*) one of the Learned Juſtices of the Court of Common-Pleas, *ſub Elizab. Regina*; a Perſon of a moſt ancient Family, which hath now Flouriſh'd for above 500 years, in the Counties of *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Derby* ſucceſſively, being extracted from, as well as allied to many Worthy Houſes: His Lineal Anceſtor *Gerard de Rodes* living *tem. Hen.* II. whoſe Mother was Siſter to *Gerbald Scald*, otherwiſe call'd *Gerbod de Scaud*, and *Gherbod de Eſcalt*, or *Gerbod de Eſchaud* (a *Fleming*) to whom that King gave *Clifton* and *Langar*, *&c.* Principal Mannors in *Com. Nottingh.* (of the Demeſne of *William Peverell*, and forfeited by him to the Crown) as alſo diſpos'd of the Barony of *Horncaſtle*, in *Lincolnſhire* [lately beſtow'd on *Ralph Fitz-Gilbert* temp. *Steph.* which formerly belong'd to *Adeliza de Conde*, or (as others have it) *Alicia de Cundi* ſole Daughter and Heir to *William de Cheney* Lord of *Cavenby* and *Glentham*, in this County, Wife to *Roger de Cundi*, in her Right, of *Cavenby* and *Glentham* aforeſaid,] after whoſe Death one *Richard Revell* had it, by the Gift of *Richard* I. and held it during Life; but *Gerard de Rodes* (Nephew and Heir to *Gherbod Scald*) recover'd, by the Favour of the ſame King, all the Soke of *Horncaſtle* (a Seigniory of 13 Lordſhips) ſaving four Farms that *Hugh*, the Son of *Ralph Fitz-Gilbert*, and the Son of *Richard Revell*, (during his Fathers Occupation) had granted away; which *Hugh*, in the time of the Wars of King *Stephen*, entred upon this Barony, and alienated ſome part thereof, like as *Richard Revell*, before-mentioned, alſo did after him. This *Gerard de Rodes*, by the conſent of *Hen.* III. convey'd the Barony and Soke of *Horn-Caſtle* to *Walter* (*le Mal-Clerk*) Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and to his Succeſſors; having, in the firſt year of that King's Reign, obtain'd a Grant of all the Lands lying within the ſeveral Counties of *York*, *Lincoln*, *Cambridge*, *Eſſex* and *Northampton*, belonging to *Gilbert de Gant*, one of the Rebellious Barons, who adhered to Prince *Lewis* of *France*, *An.* 1216, then call'd in, with purpoſe to be made King; and coming to him at *London*, was thereupon conſtituted Earl of *Lincoln*. To which *Gerard* the two Lordſhips of *Langar* and *Barnſton* (amongſt others) were ratified by *Rich.* I. which King *John* (for whom he was Ambaſſador to Foreign Parts) likewiſe confirm'd; and theſe Eſtates continued ſome time to his Poſterity, who afterwards ſetled at *Thorp*, near *Rotheram*, *Com. Ebor.* and remov'd from thence (upon the Marriage of an Heireſs) to *Stavely-Woodthorp* in *Derbiſhire*, where they were ſeated ſeveral Generations; till this *Francis Rodes* Eſq; the Judge, Purchaſed *Barlborough*, (which hath ever ſince been their principal Manſion) whoſe Eldeſt Son and Heir, Sir *John Rodes* of *Barlborough*, was Knighted at the Tower of *London*, *Mar.* 15. 1603, and Father to Sir *Francis Rodes* of *Barlborough*, who received the Honour of Knighthood at *Whitehall*, *Aug.* 9. 1641. and was Created Baronet the 14th of the ſame Month, *An.* 17. *Car.* I. to whom ſucceeded another Sir *Francis Rodes* Baronet his Son, Father of a third Sir *Francis Rodes* Baronet, deceas'd, whoſe only Son and Heir Sir *John Rodes* of *Barlborough*, is the preſent Inheritor of that Dignity.

RODES (*Sir Godfrey*) of *Great Houghton* in *Yorkſhire*, (one of the Judge's younger Sons, but the eldeſt, by a ſecond *Venter*) was Knighted at *Havering Com. Eſſex*, *July* 13. 1615. and left Iſſue (among others) Sir *Edward Rodes*, late of *Great Houghton* Knight, as alſo *Elizabeth* Counteſs Dowager of *Strafford* deceaſ'd, 3d Wife to that moſt Renowned Peer, the truly Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viſcount *Wentworth*, Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe*, *Newmarch*, *Overſley* and *Raby* Baronet, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, ſometime Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c.

RODEZ, near unto *Aveirou*, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Rovergne*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Albi*. It is very ancient, but is much decayed from its former Grandeur, in that it has been often ruined by the *Goths*, *Saracens*, and ſince by the *French*. Latin Authors call it *Rutenæ* and *Segodunum Rutenorum*. It is 36 m. S. of *Orkilack*, 48 W. of *Mende*, 74 N. E. of *Tholouſe*, 80 of *Narbonne*.

RODOGUNA, the Daughter of *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, ſhe was married to *Demetrius Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, whom *Phraates* kept Priſoner, which was the Cauſe of great Misfortunes, through the Jealouſie of *Cleopatra*, Wife to that Prince.

RODOLPHUS I. of that Name, Emperor, was Count of *Hapsburg*, which is a Caſtle between *Bale* and *Zurick*, in the Country of *Argou*. He was elected at *Frankford*, on the laſt day of *September*, in 1273. This unexpected Promotion was by many look'd upon as the Reward of his extraordinary Piety, concerning which, to mention no more, we ſhall Relate one Remarkable Inſtance. Being one day in the Field with a Servant, he happen'd to meet in bad way, a Pariſh Prieſt a foot, who had the Conſecrated Hoſt about him, which he was going to Adminiſter to a Sick Perſon. *Rodolphus* ask'd him how it came to paſs that he travel'd without a Horſe in ſuch troubleſome Roads? The Prieſt anſwer'd him, that his Poverty was the occaſion of his footing it, upon which the Earl gave him his Horſe, and follow'd him on foot to attend the bleſſed Sacrament. Pope *Gregory* Xth. confirmed the Choice that was made of *Rodolphus*, who would not go to *Rome* to be Crowned there, after it had been done at *Aix la Chapelle*. He overcame *Ottocarus*, King of *Bohemia*, and beſtowed *Auſtria* upon his Son *Albert*, from whom the Princes, his Succeſſors, have taken the Name. *Rodolphus* got vaſt ſums of Money from the Cities of *Italy*, for freeing them from the Yoke of the Empire; and died at *Germenſheim*, upon the way from *Erford* to *Spire*, in 1291. *Serrarius.*

RODOLPHUS II. was firſt King of *Hungary*, and afterwards crowned King of the *Romans* in the life-time of his Father *Maximilian* II. in 1575. He ſucceeded him in the Government of the Empire in 1576. The beginning of his Reign was very peaceable; but that laſted not long. The *Turks*, with whom he had made a Truce, carried the War into *Hungary*; took the ſtrong Town of *Raab*, raiſed the Siege of *Gran*, and cauſed divers other great Diſorders and Troubles. *Rodolphus* demanded Succour, made a League with *Sigiſmund Batthori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, which had very pernicious effects, and ſent an Army into *Hungary*, which arrived not there till after the taking of *Agria*. He gave them Battle, wherein the *Turks* were defeated, but they revenged themſelves at the ſame time by cutting off divers Chriſtians, who amuſed themſelves to plunder. The Duke *de Mercœur*, accompanied by a great number of *French*, did in 1600 re-ſettle the Affairs of that Kingdom by relieving *Caniſa*, by the taking of *Alba-Regalis*, and by ſome other conſiderable Advantages, whilſt the Emperor was taken up in oppoſing the Revolt of his Brother *Matthias*, to whom he yielded the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He died in 1612 of Grief, that the Electors had Demanded his leave to chuſe a Succeſſor to the Empire. *Sanſovin, Sponde.*

RODOLPHUS, ſurnamed *The Debonnaire*, and the fourteenth of thoſe who commanded in *Bohemia* during the *Interregnum's*, was Duke of *Auſtria*, and Son of the Emperor *Albert* I. *Henry* Prince of *Carinthia*, diſputed with him for the Crown, and carried it in Right of *Ann* his Wife, the Daughter of *Wenceſlaus* ſurnamed *The Pious*, King of *Bohemia*. *Rodolphus* was the firſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* who governed that Kingdom. He had at firſt but a ſmall Court, but afterwards by his complaiſant temper, he drew all his Subjects thither. He married the ſecond time *Elizabeth*, Widow to *Wenceſlaus the Pious*, and paid out of the Eſtate the Debts of the laſt Kings, without laying new Impoſitions on his People. He was obliged to muſter his Troops againſt ſome Lords who oppoſed him, and againſt the Governour of *Stratonica*, and laid Siege to *Horazdicum*, whither he was retired. He died at that Siege, but 'tis not certain whether it was through eating too much Fruit, or through Poiſon. He reigned but one year. *Jul. Solimanus.*

RODOLPHUS, or *Raoul*, I. the Son of *Conrad* II. Count of *Paris*, eſtabliſhed a little Kingdom in the *Alps*, between *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, about the end of the IX Century. The Wars of *France*, and the Misfortunes that happened after the depoſing of *Charles the Groſs*, put ſeveral Princes upon thoughts of ſiezing Sovereignties for themſelves. This whom I ſpeak of gave to his new Dominion the Name of *Burgundy Transjurana*. *Arnold*, who ſtood for Succeſſor and Heir to *Charles the Groſs*, underſtanding that *Rodolphus* had been Crowned by the Biſhops and Lords aſſembled at the Abbey of St. *Maurice* in *Chablais*, fell upon him with a powerful Army, but without Succeſs. For *Rodolphus* was ſo well fortified in thoſe unacceſſible Places, that *Arnold* was conſtrained to retire and leave him to enjoy his Uſurpation till 911, which was the time of his death. *Paradin. Vignier.*

RODOLPHUS II. the Son of the former, ſucceeded him in 911. *Albert* Marqueſs of *Yvree*, and ſome other Lords of *Italy* perſuaded him to come into their Country. He followed their Council, defeated *Beranger*, who was kill'd in 924, and reigned two or three Months after him; but he was at laſt forc'd to quit the place by *Hugh* King of *Arles*, with whom he capitulated to repaſs the *Alps*, and to go live peaceably in his own Eſtate. He died in 937, leaving a Son behind him called *Conrad*, very young. *Du Cheſne. Chorier. Bouche.*

RODOLPHUS III. ſurnamed *the Idle*, ſucceeded his Father *Conrad* I. in 994; his Negligence and want of Courage cauſed great diſorders in his Government, wherein divers Lords revolted. Having no Children by the two Wives he married, he ſought for an Heir that could protect him; named firſt *Henry* Emperor, but that Prince dying a little while after, *Rodolphus* confirmed his Gift to *Conradus the Salick*, Succeſſor of *Henry*. About the end of his Life he ſent him his Scepter and Crown, with the Launce of St. *Maurice*, and died *September* 6. 1032, after he had reigned 38 years. *Delbene, Paradin, du Cheſne.*

RODOLPHUS (*Anthony*) a *French* Gentleman born in *Normandy*. He ſtudied with good ſucceſs, and learnt the *Hebrew* Tongue at *Paris* under *Francis Vatable*, and in *England* at *Oxford*, under *Paul Fagius*: He afterwards engaged himſelf in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth*, and taught her the *French* Tongue. After the death of *Edward* VIth. going into *Germany*, he married *Emanuel Tremelius*'s Wife's Daughter. He afterwards taught at *Strasburg* and *Geneva* with great applauſe. In 1563 he came to *Caen*, where he lived peaceably until that the Civil Wars being kindled in *France*, he was conſtrained to go into *England* two years after, to wit, in 1565, but when the Peace was made in *France* with the Reformed, he returned again to *Caen*, from whence he was obliged that ſame year to repaſs again into *England*; but as the Air of this Country did not agree with him he retired into the Iſle of *Guernſey*, where he died in 1572, aged 65. Beſides the *Theſaurus* of *Pagninus*, which he had enriched with large Notes, and his Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue, he had alſo undertaken a new Edition of the Bible in four Languages.

RODOLPHUS (*Stadler*) a Proteſtant, was a Native of *Zurick* in *Swiſſerland*, and a Clock-maker by profeſſion: He went firſt into the Service of the Sieur *Smith* the Emperor's Reſident at the Port, and accompanied him to *Conſtantinople*, inſomuch that he was ordinarily called *Rodolphus Smith* from his Maſter's Name. The Sieur *Tavernier* carried him from *Conſtantinople* to *Iſpahan*, where his Induſtry gained him much Credit, for that they had never ſeen before him any Clock-maker in *Perſia*. He made a curious ſtriking Watch of the bigneſs of a Crown piece, which the *Kam de Schiras* preſented the King withal, who having admired the Artifice thereof, ordered *Rodolphus* a Penſion of thirty *Tomans*, which makes about 450 Crowns of our Money, with Proviſion for himſelf, a Man, and two Horſes, commanding him to undertake ſome other piece of Clock-work. *Rodolphus* was obliged to be every Morning at the King's Levy for to ſet his Watch, and as he ſpoke the *Turkiſh* Language very well, the King took much pleaſure to converſe with him. He preſented him every day after he had finiſhed his buſineſs with a Bowl of Wine, and the King afterwards conceiv'd ſo great an affection for him, that he ſollicited him divers times, and cauſed ſome of his prime Courtiers to ſollicit him to forſake the Chriſtian Religion, and turn *Mahometan*. *Rodolphus* was often with the Embaſſadors of the Duke of *Holſtein*, who were at *Iſpahan*, and had engaged him in their Intereſts. One day returning from a Feaſt which theſe Embaſſadors had made, he found a young *Perſian* in his Lodging, where he kept a fair *Neſtorian*, which incenſed him highly; for 'tis a great Crime in *Perſia* to enter into a Houſe that has Women in it without the leave of the Husband; and every Man in that Country is eſteemed the Husband of the Woman he keeps without taking any notice of his being married to her. This *Perſian*, who loved *Rodolphus*'s Wife, or her Siſter that was with her, made his eſcape over the Wall of the Garden; he was Brother to one of the Porters of the King's Palace, which when *Rodolphus* came to underſtand, he gave him warning to return thither no more; notwithſtanding, ſome days after he found him in his Lodgings again, and tied him faſt to a Tree that was in the Court, and afterwards ſhot him with a Piſtol through the Head, of which wound he died the next day: *Rodolphus* unconcern'd, and relying much upon the King's Favour, went according to cuſtom to the King's Levy for to ſet his Clock. The King, who was uſed to ask him what news there was in *Iſpahan*, was a little ſurpriz'd at the cold anſwer *Rodolphus* made him, that he had kill'd the Brother of one of his Porters, becauſe he had found him twice in his Lodgings after that he had forbid him, and intreated the Porter, his Brother, to admoniſh him not to hazard his life any more. The King, upon this Relation, told him he had done well, and gave him his Pardon; but *Mirza-Take*, who was *Atemat Doulet*, that is, Chief Miniſter of State, and who loved not *Rodolphus* for ſome time paſt, perſwaded the King that *Rodolphus* had miſ-repreſented the thing unto him, and repreſented to his Majeſty, That there was now a good opportunity to oblige *Rodolphus* to become *Mahometan*, ſeeing that when a Chriſtian kills a *Muſſulman*, there is nothing but the Chriſtian's Blood that can waſh away that Crime, or at leaſt-wiſe, he muſt embrace the Law of *Mahomet*. The King believing that *Rodolphus* was culpable, declared to him, That he muſt reſolve to turn *Mahometan* or die. *Rodolphus* generouſly anſwered, That he would never renounce the Chriſtian Religion. The King caſt him into Priſon, in order to bring him to comply, and having cauſed him to be brought into his Preſence again, made him an offer of ten thouſand *Tomans*, which was an hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns in value, and a Wife out of his *Haram* or *Seraglio*, with all her Jewels; but *Rodolphus* remained always conſtant in his Faith: At length, the King provoked to ſee him continue his Reſolutions, delivered him up, according to cuſtom, to the Brother of the deceaſed, to carry him to the *Meidan*, there to be executed. The Embaſſadors of *Holſtein* hoped from day to day to have audience, and intended to beg his Life of the King; but the *Atemat-Doulet* foreſeeing their deſign, retarded the Audience. *Rodolphus* being brought to the *Meidan*, the Brother of the deceaſed (to whom it belong'd, according to the Law, to do the Execution) miſs'd the firſt blow, and the Sabre falling upon one of the branches of the Palank, he gave himſelf a wound in the Leg (the Palank is an Inſtrument of Wood made of a triangular form whereon is put the Neck of the Criminal) hereupon the People made a great noiſe, and hindred the Execution. The King being advertiſed therewith, commanded he ſhould be remitted into Priſon, and a few days after cauſed him to be brought into his Preſence again. Some Lords preſs'd him very much to change his Religion, at leaſt in appearance, and the King made him then an offer of twenty thouſand *Tomans*, that is, above three hundred thouſand Crowns; but the Conſtancy of *Rodolphus* was not at all ſhaken, and the King not being able to gain him by his Promiſes, nor to intimidate him by his Threats, remitted him into the hands of the Relations of the deceaſed, who carried him to the place of Execution; and that they might not miſs their blow, they removed the Palank from him, and after *Rodolphus* had prayed, his head was ſtruck off. This Execution was done in 1637, *Rodolphus* being about eight and twenty years of age. The King ſent Orders to all the *Franks*, as well Religious as Secular, and to all the *Armenian* Clergy to go to the *Meidan* for to gather all his Blood, and to put his Body in a Coffin, to the end it might be carried to *Zurpha*, where he would have a Tomb erected for him in the Church-yard of the *Armenians*. The Carmelites and Capuchins write, That if he had embraced the *Roman* Religion before his death, they would have made no ſcruple to acknowledge him for a Martyr. His Tomb is covered with a little Dome, ſtanding upon four Pillars, which is renewed almoſt every year; for that all the *Armenians* come thither to ſay their Prayers, and carry always ſome pieces of the Stone away with them. The *Atemat-Doulet* preſented *Rodolphus*'s Servant to the King, in order to ſupply his Maſter's

Place; but he being not expert enough in his Calling, the King threw his Watch at the *Atemat-Doulet*'s Head, and after having reproached him bitterly, ſwore by his Throne, That he would never again ſuffer any Chriſtian to die for his Religion. In effect, ſince that time there had been great Reſpect for the *Franks* in *Perſia*, and none of them put to death, though ſome committed ſuch Actions as might have endangered their Lives. *Tavernier Voyage de Perſe*.

RODOSTO, a City of *Romania* upon the Sea of *Marmora*, at the mouth of the Streight of *Gallipoli*; it is ſituate at the end of a little Gulf, which affords it the conveniency of a very good Port. The Commerce it holds with the Merchants of *Romania* by the Sea of *Marmora* and the *Black-Sea*, renders it the moſt frequented of all other Towns in thoſe Parts. It is well peopled, and may contain about 15000 Perſons. There are many great Moſques in it, ſome Churches of the *Greeks*, and two *Jewiſh* Synagogues. On the Land-ſide are to he ſeen divers Gardens, but ill cultivated; yet they bear a great quantity of Cotton. *Grelot Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

ROGATIANUS, a *Donatiſt* Biſhop in the Fourth Century, who was deputed, together with *Pontius* and *Caſſianus*, two other *Donatiſt* Biſhops, to *Julian the Apoſtate*, to get the Edicts of *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius* and *Conſtans* revoked; by which the *Donatiſt* Biſhops were deprived of their Churches *Julian* granted their Requeſt, and reſtor'd to 'em the Churches they had been diſpoſſeſs'd of: But *Honorius* renewed the Edicts of thoſe three Emperors, and revoked all that had been done by *Julian* in favour of the *Donatiſts*. *Baronius*.

ROGATIONS, Publick Prayers which are us'd three Days before the Feaſt of *Aſcenſion*. St. *Mamertus*, Biſhop of *Vienne* in *Daupbiné*, began the Cuſtom of theſe Devotions, in 474. 'Tis ſaid, the Deſign of 'em was, that the Earthquakes might ceaſe, and to free the People from being diſturb'd by Wolves, which at that time were very numerous, and did much miſchief in the Country, ſometimes coming even into the Towns, and devouring all they met with. Faſting, and theſe Rogation-Prayers, having remov'd this Judgment, the Devotions were annually kept on; that what ſerv'd for a Remedy for the time paſt, might be a Preſervative for the future. Afterwards the Council of *Orleans*, held in 511, Decreed, That theſe *Rogations* ſhould be practiſ'd all over *France*, at the ſame time they were at *Vienne*. Theſe Proceſſions have ſince been call'd *the Little Litany*, or *the Gallican Litany*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Great or *Roman Litany* introduc'd by Pope *Gregory the Great*. *Gregor. Turon. Hiſt. lib.* 2. *Avita*, Biſhop of *Vienne*, *Homil. de Rogat.*

ROGER, Duke and Count of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, was the Son of *Robert Guiſchard*, and Brother of *Boemond*, renowned in the Wars of *Palæſtine*. Their Uncle by the Father's ſide, *Roger* I. ſirnamed *the Crooked*, drove the *Saracens* out of *Sicily*, and rendred himſelf abſolute Maſter of it. He died in 1101, extremely regretted by his People, leaving two Sons behind him, to wit, *Simon*, and *Roger* II. This latter ſeiz'd upon *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, partly in the life-time, and partly after the death of his Couſin *William*, the Son of *Roger*, and Nephew of *Boemond*, in 1129. He was crowned King of *Sicily* at *Palermo*, and obtained the confirmation of it of the Anti-Pope *Anaclet* II. for taking his part. Afterwards, in 1130, he was reconciled to Pope *Innocent* II. made War upon the *Greeks*, delivered out of their hands K. *Lewis* VII. ſirnamed *the Younger*, whom they had taken Priſoner in his return from the *Holy-Land*, in 1129; and after he had taken much Pains, and acquired a great deal of Glory, he died in 1152. It is affirmed he had this Verſe engraven upon his Sword;

Appulus & Calaber, Siculus mihi ſervit & Afer.

to ſignifie, that he had won all theſe Provinces, and that he ow'd 'em to his own Valour. He left *William* I. ſirnamed *the Bad*, the Father of *William* II. call'd *the Good*; who dying without Children, had for his Succeſſor *Tancrede* the Baſtard Son of *Roger*. *Tancrede* left one Son call'd *Roger*, whoſe Eyes *Henry* II cauſed to be put out, and kept him in Priſon. *Fazel. Baronius.*

ROGER Prince of *Antioch*, the Son of *Richard*, received the Principality by the Laſt Will of his Couſin *Tancrede*, till ſuch time as *Raymond* II. the true Heir, ſhould be of Age, to whom he was to have reſtored it. He firſt married the Siſter of *Joſſelin* of *Courtnay*, but he would not ſurrender the Principality to *Raymond*. He received a mortal Wound in a Battle againſt the Infidels, and died ſome time after, leaving no Children. *Hiſt. du Roïaume de Cypre.*

ROGER of *Bruſſels*, ſo called for that he was of that City, but *Vanderweyde* was the Sirname of his Family. He was a famous Painter, and died in the year 1529. His chief Pieces are, the Emperor *Traian* at the Head of his Army, with a Woman proſtrate at his Feet, deſiring Juſtice upon a Soldier who had kill'd her Son. The ſecond, Pope *Gregory the Great* on his Knees before an Altar, holding the Emperor *Adrian*'s Head. The ſubject of the third is *Archambault* Prince of *Brabant*, who lying on his Bed, holds his Nephew by the Hair, and runs a Knife into his Throat, to puniſh him for a Crime he had committed; the other part of this Picture repreſents a Biſhop near the Prince's Bed, who ſeems to conteſt with him, and refuſe him the *Viaticum*, becauſe he does not repent for the Murther. He has alſo curiouſly drawn the whole Hiſtory of *Zeleucus*, Legiſlator of the *Locrians*, who having made a Law to puniſh Adulterers with the loſs of their Eyes, and finding his own Son convict of the Crime, put out his own Right Eye, and his Son's Left, to manifeſt himſelf at the ſame time a ſevere Judge and a tender Father. *Vaſari.*

ROGER (*Michael*) a Jeſuit and Miſſioner in the *Indies* about 1575; being returned to *Rome*, he was ſent again in 1583, together with F. *Matthew Riccius*, to preach in *China*, where they found an acceſs to the Vice-Roy of the Province of *Quantung*, through the favour of the *Portugueſe* Embaſſador, who was then at *Canton*, the Capital City of that Province. They preſented the Vice-Roy with divers Curioſities which he admired, among other things, with a Clock which ſhewed every Day the courſe of the Moon as well as the Sun, and with ſome Maps of the World, which ſurprized the Vice-Roy, for that the *Chineſes* believed there was no other Empire but theirs. Theſe Miſſionaries, through his Favour, ſucceeded well in their Deſigns, notwithſtanding the Perſecutions of the *Bonzes*. *Kircher de la Chine.*

ROHAN, the Name of a Family in *Bretany*, which is one of the moſt ancient and moſt illuſtrious in the Kingdom of *France*.

ROHAN (*Henry* II.) a Proteſtant Duke of *Rohan*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Leon*, Count of *Porhoet*, was the chief of the Proteſtants in *France*. He re-enter'd into the Favour of *Lewis* XIII. who ſent him into *Swiſſerland*, and among the *Griſons*, and afterwards made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies in *Germany*, where he was wounded in 1638, at the firſt Battle of *Rhinſeld*, and ſometime after died in the Abbey of *Cuneſild* in *Swiſſerland*. His Body was buried on the 27th. of *May* following in the Church of *St. Peter* in *Geneva*, where was erected for him a magnificent Marble Tomb, with this Epitaph in Golden Letters, which I have formerly taken a Copy of upon the place; it contains the moſt famous Actions of the Duke of *Rohan*:

D. O. M. S. Henricus Rohanij Dux inclitus, priſcorum Armoricæ Regum genuina & Maſcula Soboles, Navarræ & Scotiæ Princeps, ſummis Europæ Dynaſtis affinitate innexus, hic jacet. O Viator! noli in geſta altum inquirere, non ſunt illa Mauſolei, manent in animis hominum fama rerum, æternitate temporum. Abi contentus: Quod ſtrictim tibi ediſſero. An. Ætatis XVI. ſatis oſtenſus ſub Ambiani mœnibus obſeſſis ante Henrici Magni ora equo proſtrato cæſoque, Audax Juventa opima reportavit. Apud Belgas Grollacenſi, apud Sicambros Juliacenſi obſidione illuſtris; in Taurinis ad Feliſſanum feliciter pugnavit, Germanos & Iberos in Rhetia & Inſubria quadruplici prælio debellavit, Ad Rhenum in campis Rhinſeldiacis, in Devexo Hirciniæ Kalend. Mart. An. MDCXXXVIII. Cæſaris exercitu fuſo, confoſſus vulneribus, partæ victoriæ ſuperſtes, mactus gloria, obiit Kunigsfeldæ idib. April. Anno ætatis LIX. fœlix claritate Lethi, fœlicior claritate vitæ. Mortalitatis exuvias totum per orbem dividendas ſuprema voluntate in urbe dilecta perpetuum ſervari voluit. Ex Decreto ſenatus populique Genevenſis Margareta Bethuniæ Sulliaci Ducis filia, conjux tanti Mariti fata intrepide ſecuta, mentem ingenio aſſecuta, Mandata invicto animo executa Domi Militiæque in fluctus & bella comes, poſuit infœlix æternum æterni luctus Monumentum. Quod manes cinereſque diu teſtatur Amatos.

The Duke of *Rohan* was a Man indeed conſtant in his Reſolution, of quick Apprehenſion, ſolid Judgment, and heroick Courage. Before his death, he left the Arms he uſually wore to the Republick of *Venice*, as a mark of his Eſteem. His *Memoirs* are extant.

ROHAN (*Peter de*) Knight, Lord of *Gie Verger* and *Ham*, Count of *Marle*, &c. Mareſchal of *France*, known by the Name of Mareſchal *de Gie*. He was Son of *Lewis* of *Rohan*, the firſt of that Name, Sieur of *Guemene*, and of *Mary* of *Montauban*. He rendred himſelf conſiderable both in the Field and at Court, in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. who made him Mareſchal of *France* in 1475; and afterwards, in 1480, he was made one of the four Lords that governed the Kingdom during that King's Sickneſs at *Chinon*. He aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles* VIII. in 1484, and two years after he made head againſt the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* in *Picardy*; his Conduct defended that Province from the Inſults of the Enemy: He got alſo, in 1487, great advantage over the Duke of *Guelderland* and Count of *Naſſau*; and in 1489 the Count of *Angoulême* and he defended again the Frontiers of *Picardy*. Afterwards the Expedition of *Naples* being reſolved upon, the Mareſchal *de Gie* accompanied the King in that Conqueſt, and commanded the Van of the Army at the Battle of *Fournova*, and contributed much to the defeating of ſo many Princes confederated againſt the *French*. It was in 1495 after that he concluded a Truce with the *Venetians*. When King *Lewis* XII. came to the Crown, the Mareſchal *de Gie* accompanied him again into *Italy*, and was at the famous Entry he made into *Genoua* on the 26th. of *Auguſt*, 1502. The King honoured him with his particular Eſteem, made him Preſident of his Council, Lieutenant of *Bretany*, and General of his Armies in *Italy*: But after that, having the misfortune to diſpleaſe Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*, ſhe cauſed him to be proceeded againſt in the Parliament of *Tholouſe*, deprived him of his Penſions and Government, and ſuſpended him from his Charge of Mareſchal of *France*, being forbid to come within ten Leagues of the Court. The Mareſchal *de Gie* died at *Paris* the 22d. of *April*, in the year 1513. His Body was carried to the Church of *St. Croix* of *Verger*, which Church he had founded.

ROHAULT (*James*) a *Carteſian* Philoſopher, was the Son of a Merchant of *Amiens*; his Inclination carried him chiefly to ſtudy the Mathematicks, in which he made ſuch a great progreſs that he taught it at *Paris*; here he came acquainted with Monſieur *Clercelier*, an Advocate who render'd his Name famous by his Learning, and who hath publiſh'd divers Pieces of the illuſtrious *Renatus des Cartes*, ſome whereof he tranſlated out of Latin into French. This learned Man underſtanding the Genius of *Rohault*, engaged him to read over all the Works of *Des Cartes*, and to write his Reflections upon them; which gave him occaſion to compoſe the *Phyſicks* we have of his, and which he taught ten or a dozen years at *Paris* before they were publiſh'd. He died in 1675, aged 55. *Memoirs du Temps.*

ROLL-RICH-STONES, a Monument of vaſt unwrought Stones circularly ſet near *Enſham* in *Oxfordſhire*, ſuppoſed to have been erected in commemoration of ſome great Victory in ancient Times.

ROMAGNA, or *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italy* in the Eccleſiaſtical State, which comprehends the greateſt part of the ancient *Æmilia* and *Flaminia*; it is between *Bouloneſe*, the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the Country of *Urbin* and *Tuſcany*. Its cities are *Ravenna*, *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Bertinora*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Ceſene*, *Sarſina*, &c. The Northern part of *Romagna* belongs to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, with the *Cita de Sole*, and is therefore called *Romandiola Florentina*. *Leandr. Alberti Deſc. Ital.*

ROMAN, the Country *Roman*, or the Country of *Vaux* in *Swiſſerland*, in the *Canton* of *Berne*, and formerly belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

ROMANIA, a Province of *Europe* in *Turkey*. (Vid. *Thrace*.) It muſt not be confounded with *Little Romania*, a Country in the *Morea*, about *Argos*.

ROMANS, a People of *Italy* of whom we ſhall ſpeak under the Article of *Rome*. But here ſomewhat muſt be ſaid of the particular Genius of their Learned Men, and of the Authors of that Nation. It ſeems the *Romans* had at firſt a greater diſpoſition of Mind for the exerciſing the Faculty of Commanding, than for cultivating Sciences purely ſpeculative, and good Literature; which was more the Genius of the *Grecians*, and of that Eaſtern People. But by the Commerce they had with the *Greeks*, they learn'd Philoſophy and the other Sciences They formed alſo their Eloquence upon the Models of that Nation, and if they came not up to them in Delicacy of Style, they ſurpaſſed them perhaps in the Solidity of their Conceptions. But this Glory is almoſt confined within the limits of two Ages, whereof one was the laſt of the *Republick*, and the other the firſt of the *Monarchy*, in the Reign of *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*. It was in this interval of time that thoſe Authors appeared which we call *Claſſick*, or of the firſt *Claſs*, whoſe number is very ſmall, and conſiſts almoſt of none but Poets and Hiſtorians. We have none remaining of the Orators and Philoſophers of theſe two Ages, but *Cicero*; *Seneca*, perhaps, may be placed in the number of *Roman* Philoſophers, but we cannot grant him the Name of a *Claſſick* Author, which belongs to thoſe only who are remarkable for Purity of Style, and Propriety of Thought or good Sence. Their Hiſtorians bear greater Credit, and are leſs ſtuffed with Fictions than the *Greeks*; but their Vanity hath made them often come ſhort of Sincerity in ſpeaking of foreign Nations. The *Romans* had almoſt no inclination for the Mathematicks, and few of their Writers have ſucceeded therein.

ROMANUM, in French, *Romans*, a City of *France* in *Dauphiny*, ſituate upon the *Iſere*, between *Grenoble* and *Valence*; in it is the Collegiate-Church of St. *Bernard*. The Juriſdiction of this City did formerly belong to the Chapter. Pope *Clement* VI. gave it, in the year 1344, to the Dauphin *Humber*, who yielded up to him *Aviſan*. The ſituation and form of this City is thought to be like to the ſituation and form of that of *Jeruſalem*. An Eminence adjoining to its Walls perfectly reſembles *Mount-Calvary*. *Romanetus Boſſin*, who travelled into the *Holy-Land*, has made this Obſervation. There is in this Place a Building reſembling *St. Sepulchre*. King *Francis* I. in 1520, laid the firſt Stone of it. *Boſſin* founded there a Convent which he beſtowed upon the Monks of St. *Francis*, under the Title of the Houſe of *Mount-Calvary*. *Thuan.*

S. ROMANUS, Archbiſhop of *Rohan*, deſcended from the Kings of *France*, was named to that Archbiſhoprick in the time of King *Dagobert*, in 622. The Legend ſaith, That there being in his time, about the City of *Rohan*, a Dragon which devoured both Men and Beaſts: This Prelate went on *Aſcenſion-Day* into the Priſon, where finding a Priſoner condemn'd for Murther and Theft, he carried him to the place where that Dragon was, and having ſigned him with the Sign of the Croſs, he commanded him to bring him away; which he boldly executed, leading the venomous Beaſt tamely into the City, in the midſt whereof he was burned, in the preſence of all the Inhabitants. The King, after that, gave power to the Church of *Rohan* to ſet at liberty every year a Criminal, whatever Crime he had committed, on the ſame Day, in commemoration of ſo miraculous an Action, which is obſerved to this day with a great deal of Ceremony. There is a famous Proceſſion made, the Streets hung with Tapeſtry, and a Reſting-place prepared at the old Tower, where the Priſoner takes up the Shrine of St. *Romanus*, which he and a Prieſt carry to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*. The Proceſſion ended, they ſing the ordinary Maſs at Five a Clock in the Evening, for that that Ceremony is generally performed after the *Veſpers*, and the Priſoner takes the Sacrament there. *John Dadre. Chron. Hiſt. des Archev. de Roan.*

ROMANUS, a Pope, was advanced to that See after *Stephen* VI. in 900. It's not certain whether he was elected by the Faction of the People, or by the lawful Suffrages, which is the reaſon that ſome Authors place him among the number of Anti-Popes, and others, on the contrary, among thoſe Canonically elected. He condemned the Severity of *Stephen* VI. and repeal'd his Acts, and died after he had reigned four months and twenty days. *Onuphrius & Genebrard.*

ROMANUS I. ſirnamed *Lecapene*, Emperor of the Eaſt, being General of the Armies of *Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus*, acquired much of his Favour, and perſuaded him to ſhut up his Mother *Zoe* in a Monaſtery; at laſt he managed his buſineſs ſo effectually, that that Prince, who was become his Son-in-law, having married his Daughter *Helena*, declared him firſt of all *Cæſar*, on *September* 24. 919; and afterwards *Auguſtus*, in the month of *December* following. This Advancement render'd him ſo inſolent, that he became unſupportable to every body; abuſing the youth of the Prince, he inſerted his own Name in the Publick Records before that of *Conſtantine*; and ſome time after cauſed his Sons to be proclaimed *Cæſars*, and made the youngeſt Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, though he was but ſixteen years of age: But God travers'd all his temerarious Deſigns; for one of his own Sons, named *Stephen*, diſpoſſeſs'd and ſent him into Baniſhment, in 944; and diſputing the Precedency with his other Brother called *Conſtantine*, the lawful Emperor awaking out of his Lethargy, cauſed them both to be ſeized, and baniſhed them into the Iſlands. *Curopalat. Luitprand. Baronius.*

ROMANUS II. ſirnamed *the Young*, Son of *Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus*, ſucceeded him on the 9th. of *November*, 959. It was ſaid, that it was by Parricide he got upon the Throne, as having poiſon'd his Father. He expell'd his Mother *Helene* and his Siſters, who were forced to proſtitute themſelves, to get wherewithal to ſubſiſt. *Nicephorus Phocas*, General of his Army, took *Candia* from the *Saracens*, while *Romanus* led an idle and debauch'd life at home; but it was not long ſo with him, he dying in 963, either by Poiſon, or rather conſumed with his continual Debaucheries. *John Curopalates. Cedrenus.*

ROMANUS III. ſirnamed *Argyre*, or *Argyropilus*, came to the Empire by his marrying of *Zoe* the Daughter of *Conſtantine*, and began to Reign the 9th. of *November*, 1028. He appeared at firſt Pious, Liberal and Magnificent, but ſome Loſſes he ſuſtained againſt the *Saracens* made him covetous. It's ſaid, That being a rich Banker, *Conſtantine the Young* made him divorce his Wife to marry *Zoe*, a Woman exceeding laſcivious, though very old, who becoming enamour'd on her Privy Purſe, named *Michael*, in order to put him upon the Throne, poiſoned *Romanus*; and becauſe the Poiſon was too ſlow, ſhe got him ſtrangled in a Bath, the 11th. of *April*, 1034, and the 46th. of his age, when he had reigned five years and ſix months. *John Curopalates. Cedrenus. Baronius.*

ROMANUS IV. called *Diogenes*, was Emperor after *Conſtantine Ducas*. This latter left three Sons under the Tutorage of his Wife *Eudoxia*, who had promiſed him not to marry again; but changing her Sentiments, ſhe married *Romanus*, who had been in Baniſhment, and who was crowned the 1ſt. of *January*, 1068. The *Turks* making Incurſions into the Territories of the Empire, he raiſed an Army to oppoſe them. This Deſign ſucceeded well; but afterwards receiving ſome Loſſes through the Treachery of his Subjects, he fell into the hands of *Azan* Captain of the *Infidels*, it is affirmed that he ask'd him, that if he had had the ſame good Fortune, how he would have treated him; and that *Romanus* confeſſed he ſhould have run him through. *I will not* (replied *Azan*) *imitate that Cruelty, ſo little conformable to what* Jeſus Chriſt *your Prophet hath commanded you*; and afterwards ſent him away with all manner of Civility. But the News of his being taken arriving at *Conſtantinople*, *Michael* the Son of *Conſtantine Ducas* got himſelf crowned Emperor, and ſhut up his Mother *Eudoxia* in a Monaſtery; in the mean time he ſeized *Romanus*, who being clad in Black, and mounted on a Mule, was conducted to the Emperor, who cauſed his Eyes to be plucked out. And as there was no care taken of his Wounds, his Head ſwelled extremely, and was quickly fill'd with purulent Matter, Worms and Putrefaction. This unfortunate Prince ſuffered theſe Pains with an admirable Patience, and died about the month of *October*, 1071, having reigned three years, eight months, and twelve days. *Curopalates, Cedrenus, Baronius*, &c.

ROMANUS, an illuſtrious Deacon of the Church of *Cæſarea*, born in *Palæſtina*, generouſly ſuffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Diocleſian*. This holy Deacon publickly reproving the Chriſtians, who, to avoid the Fury of the Executioners, went into the Temples to worſhip their Falſe Gods, was taken and carried before the Judge, and condemned to be burned. Seeing himſelf upon the Pile, and faſtned to the Stake. and the Executioners ready, waiting the Emperor's Order to put the Fire to him; he very importunately demanded where the Fire was? The Emperor being advertiſed thereof, cauſed him to be brought before him, to condemn him to ſuffer another Puniſhment, and ordered his Tongue ſhould be cut out; which he generouſly offer'd them, and was afterwards carried into Priſon. In the twentieth year of the Reign of *Diocleſian*, an Edict was publiſh'd, whereby Liberty was granted to all the Chriſtians: There was none ſtrangled but he; ſo he had his Wiſh, to die a Martyr. *Euſebius.*

ROME. This City, which for its Magnificence, Antiquities, Greatneſs, and other Curioſities to be ſeen in it, paſſeth for one of the fineſt in the Univerſe, is ſituate upon the *Tyber*. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* relates divers opinions concerning its Founders, but it is moſt likely that *Romulus* built it. It had a ſecret Name which its Religion forbad to be divulged, and which, 'tis likely, was *Valencia*. The Emperor *Commodus* would have had it take the Name of *Colonia Commodiana*; a King of the *Goths*, that of *Gothia*; and other Princes their own Names: But that of *Rome* has been always continued. *Romulus* built it ſquare, and took in the Mounts *Capitolinus* and *Palatinus*: This was done *An. Mun.* 3301, in the fourth of the ſeventh Olympiad. It had four Gates, called *Trigonia*, *Mugonia*, *Jandina*, and *Carmentalis*. In proceſs of Time the City encreaſed, and took in five Mountains to the other two aforeſaid, beſides five other leſſer ones. *Tarquinius Superbus* began to build the Walls of good Stone, which before were only made of Mud. Their circumference, in the Reigns of the firſt Emperors, till its declenſion, was fifty miles, but now it exceeds not thirteen or fourteen at moſt. The great Mounts of *Rome* were *Capitolinus*, *Palatinus*, *Aventinus*, *Cœlius*, *Eſquilinus*, *Viminalis* and *Quirinalis*. The leſſer ones, *Janiculus*, *Pincio*, *Vaticanus*, *Citorio*, and *Giordiano*. There are eighteen Gates belonging to *Rome*; *Port de Populo*, formerly *Flaminia*; *Port de Sainte Metod'a*, formerly *Gabioſa*; *la Pinciana*, formerly *Collatina*; *la Latina*, anciently *Ferentina*; *l'Agonia*, formerly *Quirinalis*; *la Port St. Sebaſtian*, formerly *Capenna*; that of *S. Agnes*, anciently *Viminalis*; the *Port de S. Paul*, or *d'Oſtia*, called *Trigemina*; *la Ripa*, formerly *Portuenſis*; that of *S. Laurence*, anciently *Eſquilina*; the *Port of S. Pancras*, called *Aurelia*, or *Septima*; *la Port Major*, formerly *Nevia*; *la Septimiana*, called *Fontinalis*; *la Port S. John*, formerly *Celimontana*; the others are *Porta Fabricia*, *Petuſa*, *Angelica*, *la Porta del Caſtello*. The Walls are flanked with three hundred and ſixty Towers, which under the firſt Emperors have been ſeven hundred and forty. The Gate of the *Holy Ghoſt*, called formerly *Triumphalis*, leads from the *Vatican* to the *Capitol*; and this Name was given it, for that thoſe that triumphed paſſed that way: For this reaſon the Emperor *Charles* V. would enter *Rome* through that Gate where the Peaſants were not to paſs at all. The Ancients made them thirty Gates, which gave a beginning to as many great Roads paved with incredible Induſtry, not ſparing any thing that might contribute to make them laſting and convenient for Travellers. Thus the greatneſs of the Stones, the evenneſs of the moſt rough Places, the filling up of Vales, and the Marble Pillars ſet at every mile's end, are convincing Teſtimonies of its wonderful Magnificence. Theſe ancient great Roads were thus called, *Via appia*, *Campaniana*, *Valeria*, *Caſſia*, *Tiburtina*, *Latina*, *Præneſtina*, *Laurentina*, *Oſtienſis*, *Collatina*, *Labicana*, *Cimina*, *Flaminia*, *Ardeatina*, *Gallicana*, *Tiberina*, *Setina*, *Portuenſis*, *Cornelia*, *Laticulenſis*, *Nomentana*, *Quinctia*, *Prætoriana*, *Claudia*, *Salaria*, *Æmylia*, *Triumphalis*, and *Aurelia*. All along theſe great Roads are to be ſeen divers Aqueducts which ſerved to bring Water into the Baths of the City, where Perſons went to waſh and perfume themſelves, the Wood and the Oil being furniſhed by the Publick. There may alſo be ſeen the Remains of divers Tombs which have been raiſed there, for that it was forbid to bury the Dead within the City, conformable to that Law of the Twelve Tables, *In Vrbe nè ſepelito, néve urito*. There were formerly eight Bridges in *Rome*; *Pons Sublicius*, built by *Ancus Martius*, and afterwards repaired by *Æmylius Lepidus*. It was upon this Bridge that *Horatius Cocles* ſuſtained the Efforts of the *Tuſcans*, who endeavoured to reſtore *Tarquinius Superbus* to the Throne, and where *Heliogabalus* was thrown headlong into the *Tiber*. It is now ruined, as well as that whoſe Foundations may be ſeen behind the Hoſpital of the *Holy Ghoſt*, called *Pons Triumphalis*, or *Vaticanus*. The Bridge *Saint Angelo* hath been called *Ælius*, according to the Name of *Ælius Adrianus* the Emperor. The *Aurelius*, or *Janiculenſis* of the Ancients, is the *Pons Sixtus* now. And that of St. *Bartholomew* was the *Ceſtius* formerly. The Bridge *Quadro-capi*, ſo called becauſe of a Marble Stone with four ſides, is the *Fabricius*, or *Tarpeius* of the Ancients. Their *Senatorius*, or *Palatinus*, is that of St. *Mary* of *Egypt*, or *Traſtavere*, broken down by the Inundation of the *Tyber*. *Pont Mole*, formerly called *Milvius*, is without *Rome*, remarkable for the Victory of *Conſtantine the Great* over *Maxentius*, who was there drown'd in the *Tyber*. They reckon'd in *Rome* of old eighteen Fountains (now there are but three of principal note, *la Virgina* or *Trivio*, *la Felica*, and *Paulina*,) which furniſhed ſo great a quantity of Water, that there were but few Houſes which had not ſome ſort of Pipe in 'em. There was a vaſt number of Statues, and the Streets and Houſes were ſo full of them, that Chariots could not paſs for them in divers places; one may yet ſee the glorious Remains of them as well as of *Coloſſus's* Obelisks, and eſpecially Pillars, whereof that of *Trajan* and *Anthony* are admirable. Antiquaries ſpeak of about forty five Obelisks that were at *Rome*; there are but eight now. The Palaces there were magnificent, the Families powerful, and all things ſo well ordered, that there were divers Common-Shores made, which emptied themſelves all into one that was ſo large that a Cart-load of Hay might eaſily go into it; and, what is ſtrange, is, That the Cenſors, who cauſed them ſometimes to be drained, ſold the Filth and Excrements to the Gardiners for ſix hundred thouſand Crowns. I ſay nothing of the ancient Temples of this City; one may eaſily gueſs at their number by the many Gods the *Romans* worſhipped, who, according to the Remarks of *Varro* and ſome others, were no leſs than thirty thouſand. *Romulus*, the firſt King of *Rome*, had for Succeſſors *Numa Pompilius*, *Tullus Hoſtilius*, *Ancus Martius*, *Tarquinius Priſcus*, *Servius Tullius*, and *Tarquinius Superbus*. The Cruelty, Avarice and Inſolence of this laſt, made the *Romans* ſhake off this Government. The Violence which his Son *Sixtus* offered *Lucretia*, ſerved them for a Pretence in the 221ſt. year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was afterwards governed by two Conſuls, who were elected every year, unleſs it was in extreme danger, and then they gave all the Authority to a Dictator. The Conſuls had under them Prætors, Tribunes, Quæſtors, Ediles, Cenſors, Præfects, and ſome other Magiſtrates. *Rome* governed by the Conſuls, became almoſt Sovereign of all the Univerſe. *Julius Cæſar*, after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, was declared perpetual Dictator, about the year 708, or 709, which was the firſt *Julian* year; and neglecting the Title of King, as odious and unſupportable to the *Romans*, he took that of Emperor upon him; which Title they gave to the General of an Army, after he had gain'd a Victory in which there were at leaſt 2000 of the Enemy ſlain. There ſeems to be ſomewhat of Hyperbole in what Authors tell us of the Power, Grandeur, Magnificence and Riches of the *Romans*. *Auguſtus* found them to be One million, three hundred one thouſand and thirty ſeven Perſons. And *Tiberius* counted them Sixteen hundred thouſand, two hundred and ninety one. To ſay nothing of the Calculation made in the time of *Servius*, after the Defeat of the *Fabij*, and at the beginning of the *Punick* War. Their uſual Army in the time of the Emperors, according to *Appian* and *Plutarch*, was Two hundred thouſand Foot, Forty thouſand Horſe, Three hundred Elephants, and Two thouſand Chariots: And their Maritime Force conſiſted of Fifteen hundred Gallies, from two to five Banks of Oars, and Two thouſand Frigats. They had an Hundred and ſixty Granaries, a great Arſenal, and two Places where they kept their Treaſures. And finally, Their Empire had for its Bounds, to the Eaſt, the River *Euphrates*; and in *Trajan*'s time, the River *Tigris*, *Mount Taurus*, & *Armenia*; and to the South, *Æthiopia*; the *Danube* to the North; and the Main Ocean to the Weſt. But one may better judge of the Power of this Empire, if he make Reflection upon what Authors ſay of particular Perſons, to wit, that the Riches of the *Romans* were found to be ſo great, that they had above Twenty thouſand Subjects whoſe Revenues were large enough to maintain the Army of the *Republick* for a whole year: *Lucullus* was of that number; ſo that after his death there were found in his Wardrobe Five thouſand Suits of Cloaths, and Fiſh in his Fiſh-pond ſold for Thirty thouſand Seſterces. It is added, That the *Romans*, from the time of the Conſuls, had Seventy five thouſand Talents from *Egypt*; That every one of thoſe Talents amounted to Eight thouſand Crowns: ſo that the Seventy five Talents, according to our Computation, muſt be equivalent to Six hundred millions of Crowns. But to proceed: The Republick, from the time of *Julius Cæſar*, changed its Name into that of the *Roman* Empire, becauſe of the Government of the Emperors. Though it was taken by *Brennus* King of the *Gauls*, in 365, and all burnt except the Capitol, ſhook by *Hannibal*, rent by the domeſtick Broils under *Marius* and *Sylla*; yet it continued a freed State until *Julius Cæſar*, after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, *An. Rom.* 705, made himſelf to be declared perpetual Dictator and Emperor. And tho' the Civil Wars broke out again after his death, *Auguſtus* put an end to them by the Victory of *Actium* in 721, and prepar'd the World to receive the Prince of Peace by an Univerſal Peace. He was born under this Prince in 753 of *Rome*, and the 3950 year of the World; and *Rome* continued ſtill great until *Conſtantine*, having defeated *Maxentius* under its Walls, *An. Chr.* 312, laid the Foundation of its Ruine by removing the Seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Conſtantinople*, which afterwards brought on the Diviſion into Eaſtern and Weſtern, with the many Calamities that followed it. *Alaricus*, *An. Ch.* 410, took and ſack'd *Rome*. *Genſericus* the *Vandal* did the like in 455, *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli* in 465, and *Totila* in 546. So that in the ſpace of 137 years it was a Prey four ſeveral times to *Barbarians*. But it was again recovered by the Eaſtern Emperors. And *Narſes*, General to *Juſtinian* in *Italy*, having ſlain *Totila* in 553, and three years after taking the Town of *Capua*, put an happy end to the *Gothick* War. The next Troubles were occaſioned by the Popes, to be revenged of the Emperors who prohibited the Worſhip of Images; and being oppreſs'd by the *Lombards*, who grew powerful in this Change, ſent firſt for *Pepin*, then for *Charlemaign*, to their aſſiſtance, which laſt put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the Weſtern Empire once more conſiderable, and beſtowed ſome Territories upon the Sea of *Rome*. The Empire being tranſlated from the *Franks* to the *Germans*, in the Perſon of *Arnulph*, a Natural Son of *Carloman*, about 890, and a Schiſm being about this time in the Church of *Rome*, little was done by the Popes, till *Berengarius* growing potent in *Italy*, neceſſitated them to have recourſe to *Otho* I. who being crowned at *Rome* in 962, a Council there held in 964 acknowledged in him the ſame Right that had been in *Charles the Great*. *Gregory* VII. on this account begins a Quarrel with *Henry* IV. Emperor, ſets up Anti-Emperors, and excommunicates him: Whereupon that Prince thus provoked, beſieged *Rome* in 1081, took and burnt it in 1084; and ſoon after this turbulent Pope died in baniſhment, in great miſery. In 1242, Pope *Gregory* IX. having excommunicated *Frederick* II. Emperor, for refuſing to give the See of *Sardinia* to *Rome*, and proclaiming a Croiſade againſt him, that Prince defeated his Army, and following his blow, took *Ravenna*, *Siena*, and *Faenza*, with divers of the Cardinals, and reduced the See of *Rome* to a mean condition. *Innocent* IV. renews the Excommunication againſt the Emperor in 1242; whereupon aroſe the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor, which made *Italy* extremely miſerable for ſome Ages, during part of which time, in 1305, Pope *Clement* V. removed the See to *Avignon* in *France*, where it continued to 1376, upon which aroſe a Schiſm between the Popes of *Rome*, and *Avignon*, not ended till the Council of *Conſtance*, which begun in 1414. In 1408, *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples* took *Rome*, and levell'd its Walls. In 1494, *Charles* VIII. of *France*, in his Expedition to *Naples*, march'd through *Rome* without Reſiſtance; and in 1527 the Forces of *Charles* V. commanded by the Duke of *Bourbon*, took and ſack'd it. *Philip* II. beſieged it alſo, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied in 1557. Yet after all theſe Changes and Calamities, it's at this day 13 or 14 miles in compaſs, very populous, and full of magnificent Buildings, as well ancient as modern. They reckon in it above three hundred thouſand Souls, beſides eight thouſand *Jews* who have a particular quarter of the City to themſelves, and are obliged every *Saturday* to hear a Chriſtian Sermon; Houſes and Palaces twenty two thouſand, Pariſhes ninety two, forty one National Churches, ſixty four Religious Houſes for Men, above forty for Women, thirty Hoſpitals, one hundred and ſix Societies of Penitents, and divers Colleges. It hath eighteen Gates, three hundred and ſixty Towers flanking the Walls, ſix Bridges over the *Tyber*, three principal Fountains, and eight Obelisks out of about forty five it formerly had, rehearſed in the Writings of Antiquaries. The ſeven principal Churches are, *St. John of Lateran*, *St. Paul*'s without the Walls, *St. Mary Major*, *St. Laurence* without the Walls, *St. Sebaſtian*, *St. Croſs*'s, and *St. Peter*'s: This laſt, in which the Body of that Apoſtle is ſaid to be depoſited, is the moſt ſtately Building, perhaps, that ever was ſeen, it is built within and without of Marble, in the figure of a Croſs about ſix hundred Foot long, and 396 broad in the Branches, with a Dome three hundred thirty foot high, and a Square one hundred forty four. The Portal, erected by *Paul* V. together with all its Riches, Paintings, Columns, Statues, Altars and Galleries, ſurpaſſes the greateſt Idea that the Mind can well form of Beauty and Grandeur. In the magnificent Gallery, over the Portique, the Pope bleſſes the People every *Holy-Thourſday* and *Eaſter-Day*, who kneel in the great Place before it. The great Altar under the Dome, upon which the Pope is placed immediately after the Election, and acknowledged St. *Peter*'s Succeſſor, is richly built over St. *Peter*'s Tomb. This Church is paved with Marble, and the Roof gilded with Gold. The Place that fronts the Church is inviron'd with a great Gallery, which gives it the oval form of a Theatre, three hundred Paces in length, and two hundred and twenty wide. Three hundred twenty four Pillars ſupport the Gallery, ornamented with a fine Baluſtrade, embelliſh'd with the Copper Figures of the Twelve Apoſtles, and eighty eight other Saints, with the Arms of Pope *Alexander* VII. This Gallery was *Deſign'd* by the famous Monſieur *Bernini*, and built by Pope *Alexander* VII. In the middle of this Place or Square are two fine Fountains, and between both their curious Baſins one of the moſt magnificent Obelisks in the World, all of one piece of unpoliſh'd Marble, eighty foot high beſides the Baſis and Pedeſtal, which add twenty eight more. Some Authors ſay, That the Urn that contained *Julius Cæſar*'s Aſhes was formerly on the top of this Obelisk, where now the Croſs ſtands. The fourteen quarters of *Rome*, are, 1. *de Monti*, 2. *del Borgo*, 3. *della Colomna*, 4. *del Ponte*, 5. *de Aronula* or *Regola*, 6. *della Pigna*, 7. *del Capitello*, 8. *del Traveſte vere*, 9. *del Campo Marzo*, 10. *di Parione*, 11. *di S. Angilo*, 12. *della Ripa*, 13. *di S. Euſtachio*, 14. *di Rivo*. The moſt conſiderable Families are, the *Urſins*, *Colonni's*, *Conti*, *Savelli*, *Farneſe*, *Cajetan*, *Baglioni*, *Vitelli*, *Sforza*, *Perreri*, *Buon compagni*, *Aldobrandin*, *Geſi*, *Altiempi*, *Borgheſe*, *Barbarini*, *Pamphilio*, *Roſpiglioſi*, &c. Beſides the Council which the Church of *Rome* calls General, held in the *Lateran*, Pope *Victor* held a Synod about the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, in 197. After Pope *Fabian*'s death, the Clergy and neighbouring Biſhops met, in 250, about the *Libellatici*, and others that had fallen during the Perſecution. *Cornelius*, *Fabian*'s Succeſſor, confirmed in a Synod held in 252, what the Church of *Carthage* had ordered concerning thoſe that had fallen into Idolatry; and added, That the Prieſts who had apoſtatized from their Faith, might be received into the Communion of the Church, but not be permitted to exerciſe their Function. And in execution of this Canon he received a Biſhop call'd *Trophimus*, who had fallen off during the Perſecution: for that together with himſelf, he had brought back to the Church all thoſe who by his Fall he had cauſed to leave it, and that he had by his Tears and Humility teſtified a ſincere Repentance for his Offence; but he loſt his Office. In 253, the ſame Pope, willing entirely to exterminate the growing Error of the *Novatians*, aſſembled a Synod at *Rome*, conſiſting of forty two Biſhops, and a great number of Prieſts, where by common conſent it was condemned, and thoſe that followed it were expelled the Church by Excommunication. St. *Jerom* makes mention of another National Synod of *Italy*. Pope *Stephen* I. in 257, ordered in an Aſſembly, That that Tradition ſhould be followed which forbad Re-baptization, and that it was enough they ſhould be received upon their Repentance only who forſook Hereticks. About the year 270, Pope *Denys* aſſembled a Synod at *Rome*, to examine the Accuſation of ſome Chriſtians of *Pentapolis*, againſt St. *Denys* of *Alexandria*. In 313, *Melchiades* held an Aſſembly of nineteen Biſhops. They examined with much diligence the Cauſe of *Cecilian* of *Carthage* and that of *Donatus*. The firſt, upon the Confeſſion of the Witneſſes produced againſt him, who acknowledged they had nothing to ſay either againſt the Innocency of his Life or his Behaviour, was diſcharged by the common conſent of the Prelates; and the other, convinced by his own Confeſſion, to have re-baptized and ordained Biſhops which had fallen into Idolatry during the Perſecution, was condemned. After the Condemnation of the *Arians* and ſome other Hereticks, they laboured to regulate the Revenues of the Church, which began to be very conſiderable, and divided it into four parts; for the Biſhops, for the Clergy, Places of Worſhip, and for the Poor; the Number and Age alſo of the Church Miniſters was regulated in a Council of two hundred and thirty Biſhops, held in 324, under Pope *Sylveſter*, who again the year following celebrated another conſiſting of 275 Prelates, and received there the Decrees of the General Council of *Nice*. *Julius* I. held three other Synods: The firſt in 337, with an hundred and ſixteen Prelates; they confirmed the Acts of the Council of *Nice*, and the Errors of the *Arians* were then alſo condemned. The ſecond in 341, celebrated in favour of *Athanaſius*, who was there diſcharged of the Calumnies charged upon him by the Hereticks, and received to Communion, after he had waited eighteen months for his Accuſers. The year following the ſame Pope aſſembled the third upon the ſame account: It was in this Synod, and in the Name of them, that he writ a very excellent Epiſtle to the *Arians*. The Sacrament was denied theſe *Arians*, and given to the Holy Prelate, in a Council held by *Liberius* the Succeſſor of *Julius*, in 352. *Damaſus* depoſed *Urſacius* and *Valens*, *Arian* Biſhops, in a Synod held in 368. The year following was celebrated another by him, conſiſting of fourſcore and ten Prelates, as well of *France* as *Italy*. *Auxentius* of *Milan*, an *Arian*, was depoſed there; the Articles of Faith of *Rimini* condemned, and thoſe of *Nice* confirmed. The ſame Pope condemned the Hereſy of *Apollinarius*, in a Synod celebrated in 373; and in another held in 382, he endeavoured to find ſome Expedient for the Schiſm that diſturb'd the Church of *Antioch*, which grew very flagrant ſince the Ordination of *Flavian*. *Siricius* ſucceeded *Damaſus*, he laboured to reform the Church of *Africa* in a Synod aſſembled at *Rome* in the Church of St. *Peter*. in 386, where fourſcore Biſhops were preſent. *Zoſimus* aſſembled a Synod in the Church of *St. Clement*, in 418, againſt *Cœleſtius*. *Cœleſtinus* convocated one in 430, where *Neſtorius* was condemned, and to be depoſed, if in ſix days after the Publication of the ſaid Judgment he did not abjure his Errors. *Sixtus* III. the Succeſſor of *Cœleſtinus*, was accuſed by *Anicius Baſſus* to have debauched a Virgin in the Church; and in order to diſcover the Truth, the Emperor *Valentinian* aſſembled a Council at *Rome*, where fifty ſix Biſhops were preſent: They examin'd his Life with much Rigour and Exactneſs; and having found him innocent as to what was charged upon him, they condemned *Baſſus* for a falſe Accuſer. *Leo the Great*, who ſucceeded *Sixtus*, aſſembled divers Synods in 444: He condemned and judicially proceeded againſt divers *Manichæans*, in an Aſſembly where ſeveral of thoſe erroneous Perſons were examined, eſpecially thoſe whom they called the *Elected* and the *Exalted*: They confeſſed ſuch ſtrange Villainies, and abominable Crimes, that the Biſhops and Prieſts that heard them, were ſtruck with Horrour thereat. Wherefore there was made a Record of the Examination, whereby it appear'd that there was neither Honeſty, Shame nor Modeſty among that Sect. The ſame Pope, in 445, aſſembled another Council upon the account of St. *Hilarius* of *Arles*. In 449 he held a Synod, wherein was repealed all that was enacted in the pretended Council of *Epheſus*. Pope *Hilarius*, elected after *Leo*, laboured much to re-eſtabliſh Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. Divers Biſhops came to *Rome* in 465, to celebrate the Anniverſary of his Ordination, which happened on the twelfth of *November*. He together with them held a Synod, where he acquainted them how the Biſhops of *Spain* had conſulted him, concerning ſome Ordinations made by the Biſhop *Sylvanus*, contrary to the Canons, and about other important Affairs. About 470, Pope *Simplicius* aſſembled a Synod, where *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus* were condemned, and the Council of *Chalcedon* confirmed. *Felix*, who ſucceeded him, depoſed *Petrus Fullo* in an Aſſembly of the Biſhops of *Italy*, called upon the Requeſt of the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, whom the ſame *Peter* had driven from his See. He had written to *Acacius* of *Conſtantinople*, but the Legates, who carried thoſe Letters ſuffering themſelves to be ſeduced, were condemned in another Synod compoſed of ſixty ſeven Biſhops, which the ſame Pope Celebrated in 484. He aſſembled a third in 487, for the reconciling of thoſe who had been rebaptized in *Africa* during the Perſecution of the *Vandals*. *Gelaſius*, the Succeſſor of *Felix*, celebrated in 494 a Council conſiſting of ſeventy Biſhops, who after they had declared which were the Canonical Books that the Church received, put among the number of Apocryphal divers Writings of ſome Authors who had lived in the preceeding Ages. The year after, in another Synod, he gave Abſolution to *Miſenus*, one of the Legates, condemned by *Felix* in 484. *Symmachus* called ſix Councils. In the firſt, in 499, he was acknowledged lawful Pope, in oppoſition to *Laurentius*. And in the ſecond, in 504, he was acquitted of the Crimes laid to his Charge by his Adverſaries, who were condemned by the third in 501; and in the fourth in 502. He was alſo obliged to aſſemble the Biſhops in a fifth Synod, againſt the Diſturbers of the Repoſe of the Church, who had publiſhed a Libel againſt the validity of the Pope's abſolving, againſt the competency of the Judges; and the Legality of the form of Judgment. *Ennodius* was appointed to refute theſe Calumnies; and he made ſo ſtrong and eloquent a Defence, that the Pope's Enemies made no Reply to it. There were two Decrees made there, the one againſt the Liberty that was taken to accuſe the Biſhops upon other Heads than the Articles of Faith. The other was, That no Prelate accuſed ſhould be obliged to appear before other Prelates, before the time that he ſhould be eſtabliſhed in his See, and in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe things which appertained to him. The ſixth Synod was held in 504, againſt thoſe who encroached upon, or invaded the Patrimony of the Church. In 518, Pope *Hormiſdas* aſſembled a Synod of Biſhops who refuſed to receive the Reconciliation of the Eaſtern Church, if they raſed not the Names of *Acacius*, *Euphemius* and *Macedonius* out of their Church-Regiſter or *Diptychs*. *Boniface* II. who had obſerved the Trouble that happened at his Election, and who feared the like might be after his death, called a Synod in 531, and having Nominated the Deacon *Vigilius* for his Succeſſor, he made that Nomination to be ſubſcribed at the Sepulchre of St. *Peter*; but this being a Violation of the Canons, the Innovation was revoked in another Synod held ſoon after; *Boniface* being better adviſed there, changed his Sentiments, and had *John* II. for his Succeſſor; who aſſembled the Biſhops in 532, upon the account of a Broil that happened between the Emperor *Juſtinian* (who ſaid that one of the Trinity who was made Man, was dead) and the Monks ſurnamed *Acœmites*, which were *Neſtorians*, who would have this Propoſition condemned; but they ſucceeded not. *Pelagius* II. held a Council in 589, of whom there is mention made in an Epiſtle to the Biſhops of *Gaul* and *Germany*, who had writ to him, to know what *Prefaces* were made uſe of by the *Roman* Church. St. *Gregory the Great* was Elected after *Pelagius*; the Emperor *Maurice* writ to him, to exhort him to hold a Synod of Biſhops, in order to find out a way to quell the Schiſm of thoſe of *Iſtria*, the *Milaneſe*, and Country of *Venice*. The Pope aſſembled them, but the Biſhops of *Iſtria* would not come thither. In another Council Celebrated in 595, *John*, a Prieſt of *Chalcedon*, was acquitted of the Crime of Hereſie laid to his Charge, for which he had been condemned at *Conſtantinople*, and whipped with Rods, according to the Sentence of the Judges. There were ſix Canons made in that Council. The ſame Pope celebrated two more in ſix hundred and one. The one in favour of Monks, and the other againſt an Impoſtor named *Andreas*, who belonged to the Church of St. *Paul*. *Boniface* III. Aſſembled a Synod in 606, where ſome abuſes at the Election of Popes were Reform'd. *Boniface* IVth, in 610, Conven'd a Synod to provide for the Neceſſities, and Regulate the Affairs of the *Engliſh* newly Converted. In 640, *John* the IVth held a Synod againſt the *Monothelites*. In 680 Pope *Agatho* held two Councils for ſettling the Affairs of the *Engliſh* Church. In 721. *Gregory* II. Conven'd a Council againſt the Emperor *Leo*, in Defence of the Worſhip of Images. *Formoſus*, in 893, endeavour'd to find out ſome Synodical Expedient to put a ſtop to the Schiſm, as they call it, of the *Greek* Church. *Stephen* who ſucceeded him, Decreed that the Pope *Formoſus* ſhould be dug up, degraded, and thrown into *Tyber*; but *John* IXth declar'd againſt this violence, in a Council held in 901. In 996, *Gregory* Vth had a *Form* drawn up into an Ordinance, relating to the Election of Emperors. In the XIth Century *Gregory* VIth held a Council in 1047, to Reform the Clergy, and particularly to prevent the practice of Simony. And *Leo* IXth held another in 1050, in which *Berengarius* was Condemn'd for denying the Corporal preſence of our Saviour in the Euchariſt. In 1081, *Gregory* VII held a Council againſt the Emperor *Henry* IVth, who was there Excommunicated. *Urban* II. confirm'd the Proceedings of *Gregory* againſt the Emperor, and ſome Schiſmatical Biſhops in a Synod held in 1089. *Otho* the IVth was Depos'd by Pope *Innocent* III. in a Council held in 1210; and *Gregory* IX held another againſt *Frederick* II. in 1228; as did likewiſe *Boniface* VIII, againſt *Philip the Fair* in 1302. And to conclude, *John* XXIII. made uſe of the ſame method in 1413, againſt *John Hus* and *Wickliff*. See Councils of *Lateran*.

Though an Account of the 244 Popes that have held their Sees at *Rome* and *Avignon*, may be ſeen under their ſeveral Names. However, to preſent the whole under one view, and to ſhew the Order of Time, it may not be amiſs to inſert a Chronological Liſt of the Popes and Emperors, which are as follow.

A Chronological Table of the POPES.

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
January 18.	43	St. PETER	24	5	10
June 30.	67	St. Linus	11	2	23
In	78	St. Cletus	12	7	2
In	91	St. Clement I	9	6	6
April 23.	101	St. Anacletus	9	3	10
April 26.	110	St. Evariſtus	9	3	0
Nov. 23.	119	St. Alexander I.	10	5	20
In	130	St. Sixtus I.	9	10	8
April 8.	140	St. Teleſphorus	11	9	0
Jan. 13.	152	St. Higinus	3	0	28
Jan. 15.	156	St. Pius I.	9	5	24
July 25.	165	St. Anicetus	7	8	24
May 14.	173	St. Soter	3	11	21
In *May*	177	St. Eleutherus	15	0	23
June 1.	192	St. Victor I.	9	1	8
Aug. 8.	201	St. Zephyrinus	18	0	18
In *Sept.*	219	St. Calixtus I.	5	1	12
Octob. 21.	224	St. Urban I.	6	7	4
In *June*	231	St. Pontianus	4	0	6
In *Dec.*	235	St. Anterus	0	1	0
Jan. 15.	236	St. Fabian	15	0	5

There is a great Diſpute between Chronologiſts about the time of the Choice and Deceaſe of the preceding POPES; *thoſe who have wrote beſt upon this Subject are our two Learned* Engliſh-Men, *Doctor* John Pearſon, *and Mr.* Henry Dodwell, *in their Diſſertations of the Succeſſion of the firſt Biſhops of* Rome, *and in the* Annales Cyprianicæ, *written by the former.*

In *April*	251	St. Cornelius	2	4	17
Octob. 21.	253	St. Lucius I.	1	4	0
April 9.	255	St. Stephen I.	2	3	22
April 2.	257	St. Sixtus II.	1	1	13
In *Sept.*	258	St. Denys	12	3	22
Dec. 31.	270	St. Felix I.	4	4	29
June 4.	275	St. Eutychianus	8	6	4
Sept. 17.	283	St. Gajus	12	4	5
May 13.	296	St. Marcellinus	7	11	26
In *Nov.*	304	St. Marcellus I.	4	1	25
Feb. 5.	309	St. Euſebius	2	8	21
Octob. 3.	311	St. Melchiades	2	2	7
Febr. 1.	314	St. Sylveſter I.	2	11	0
Jan. 16.	336	St Mark	0	8	22
Octob. 27.	336	St. Julius I.	15	5	17
May 8.	352	Liberius	15	4	2
In	356	St. Felix II.	1	3	3
Sept. 25.	365	St. Damaſus I.	17	2	28
Jan. 12.	385	St. Siricius	13	1	14
March 14	398	St. Anaſtaſius I.	4	1	13
May 18.	402	St. Innocent I.	15	2	10
Aug. 19.	417	St. Zozimus	1	4	7
Dec. 28.	418	St. Boniface	4	9	28
Nov. 3.	423	St. Celeſtine I.	8	5	3
April 26.	432	St. Sixtus III.	7	11	0
May 10.	440	St. Leo I. *ſirn.* the Great	20	1	0
Nov. 12.	461	St. Hilary	5	9	29
Sept. 20.	467	St. Simplicius	15	5	10
March 8.	483	St. Felix III.	8	11	22
March 2.	492	St. Gelaſius I.	4	8	19
Nov. 28.	496	St. Anaſtaſius II.	1	11	23
Dec. 2.	498	St. Symmachus	15	7	27
July 26	514	St. Hormiſdas	9	0	10
Aug. 13.	523	St. John I.	2	9	14

A Chronological Table of the POPES.

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
In *July*	526	St. Felix IV.	4	2	18
Octob. 15	530	St. Boniface II.	2	0	2
In *Jan.*	532	John II. *named* Mercury	2	6	0
In *July*	535	St. Agapetus I.	0	10	18
June 20.	536	St. Silverus	4	0	0
In	540	Vigilius	15	6	18
April 16.	555	St. Pelagius I.	3	10	18
July 27.	559	St. John III. *call'd* Catelinus	12	11	16
May 16.	573	St. Benedictus I. *nam'd* Bonoſus	4	2	15
Nov. 10.	577	Pelagius II.	12	2	27
Sept. 3.	590	St. Gregory I. *ſirnam'd* the Great	13	3	10
Sept. 1.	604	Sabinius	0	5	19
Feb. 15.	606	Boniface III.	0	8	23
Sept. 18.	607	Boniface IV.	6	8	13
Nov. 13.	614	Deuſdedit	2	22	26
Dec. 24.	617	Boniface V.	7	10	1
May 14.	626	Honorius I.	12	4	27
Aug. 2.	639	Severinus	0	2	4
Dec. 31.	639	John IV.	1	9	6
Nov. 25.	641	Theodorus	7	5	20
July 1.	649	St. Martin I.	5	4	12
In	655	Eugenius I.	0	5 *or* 6.	23
July 1.	655	Vitalianus	13	4	27
April 2.	669	Adeodatus	7	2	17
Nov. 1.	676	Domnus *or* Domnionus	1	5	10
June 16.	678	St. Agatho	3	6	26
Aug. 15.	683	St. Leo II.	0	10	14
Aug. 20.	684	St. Benedict II.	0	8	17
July 22.	685	John V.	1	0	11
Octob. 20.	686	Conon	0	11	23
Dec. 26.	687	St. Sergius I.	13	8	14
Octob. 30.	701	John VI.	3	2	12
Mar. 1.	705	John VII.	2	7	17
Jan. 18.	708	Siſinius	0	0	20
Mar. 7.	708	Conſtantine	6	1	2
May 20.	714	Gregory II.	16	8	20
Feb. 16.	731	Gregory III.	10	9	12
Dec. 2 *or* 6.	741	St. Zachary	10	3	10
Mar. 20.	754	Stephen II.	0	0	4
May 30.	754	Stephen III.	5	0	20
May 28.	757	Paul I.	1	10	0
Aug. 3.	768	Stephen IV.	3	5	28
Feb. 9.	772	Adrian I.	23	10	17
Dec. 26.	795	Leo III.	20	5	17
June 22.	816	Stephen V.	1	7	3
Jan. 27.	817	Paſchal I.	7	3	16
May 19.	824	Eugenius II.	3	2	23
In *Aug.*	827	Valentinus	0	0	4
Sept 24.	827	Gregory IV.	15	4	0
Feb. 10.	844	Sergius II.	3	1	2
April 12.	847	Leo IV.	8	3	5

Some Authors place Pope Joan *here, but of this Story there is an Account given elſewhere.*

July 21.	855	Benedict III.	2	6	10
April 24.	858	Nicholas I. *ſirnam'd* the Great.	9	6	20
Dec. 14.	867	Adrian II.	4	10	17
Dec. 14.	872	John VIII.	10	0	1
Dec. 28.	882	Marin *or* Martin II.	2	0	20
Jan. 20.	884	Adrian III.	1	3	19
In *May*	885	Stephen VI.	6	*& ſome*	D.
May 31.	890	Formoſus	6	6	0
Jan. 8.	897	Stephen VII.	3 *or* 4	Years	
In	901	Theodorus II.	0	0	20
In	901	John IX.	3	7	15
In	905	Benedict. IV.	*ſome*	Months	
In	906	Leo V.	0	0	40
In	906	Chriſtopher	0	7	0
In	907	Sergius III.	3	4	0
In	910	Anaſtaſius III.	2	0	20
In	912	Landon	0.	2 *or* 4 M.	28.
Jan. 24.	913	John X.	15	0	0
In	928	Leo VI.	0	6	15
In	929	Stephen VIII.	2	1	15
In	931	John XI.	4	1	0
In	936	Leo VII.	3	6	0
In	939	Stephen IX.	3	4	5
In	943	Marin II. *or* Martin III.	6	4	13
In	949	Agapet II.	9	7	10

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
In	955	John XII.	9 *or* 10	0	0
In *Nov.*	962	Leo VIII.	3	0	0
In	964	Benedict V.	1	0	0
In	965	John XIII.	6	11	5
Sept. 20.	972	Domnus *or* Domnion II.	0	3	0
Dec. 20.	972	Benedict VI.	1	*ſave few*	D.
In	975	Benedict VII.	9	0	0
In	984	John XIV.	1	*& ſome*	M.
In	985	John XV.	10	4	12
June 13.	996	Gregory V.	2	8	6
In	999	Silveſter II.	4	2 *or* 3	M.
In	1003	John XVII.	0	5	0
Nov. 20.	1003	John XVIII.	5	7	28
Aug. 31.	1009	Sergius IV.	2	8	13
Feb. 27.	1012	Benedict VIII.	*about* 12	0	0
In	1024	John XIX.	9	8	0
In	1034	Benedict IX.	10	0	0
In *April*	1044	Gregory VI.	2	8	0
In *Dec.*	1046	Clement II.	9	0	0
In	1048	Damaſus II.	0	0	23
In *Feb.*	1049	St. Leo IX.	5	2	7
In	1054	Victor II.	2	6	0
Aug. 2.	1057	Stephen X.	*about*	8	0
In	1059	Nicholas II.	2	6	0
Octob. 1.	1061	Alexander II.	11	6	22
April 22.	1073	Gregory VII.	12	1	3
May 24.	1086	Victor III.	*about*	10	0
Mar. 12.	1087	Urban II.	11	4	18
Aug. 12.	1099	Paſchal II.	18	5	4
Jan. 25.	1118	Gelaſius II.	1	0	4
In *Feb.*	1119	Calixtus II.	5	10	13
Dec. 21.	1124	Honorius II.	5	*wanting*	17
Feb. 14.	1130	Innocent II.	13	7	10
Sept. 25.	1143	Celeſtine II.	0	5	13
Mar. 9.	1144	Lucius II.	0	11	14
Feb. 25.	1145	Eugenius III.	8	4	13
July 9.	1153	Anaſtaſius IV.	1	4	24
Dec. 3.	1154	Adrian IV.	4	8	29
Sept. 6.	1159	Alexander III.	21	11	21
Aug. 29.	1181	Lucius III.	4	2	18
In	1187	Gregory VIII.	*about*	2	0
Jan. 6.	1188	Clement III.	5	2	10
April 12.	1191	Celeſtine III.	6	8	28
Jan. 8.	1199	Innocent III.	18	6	9
July 17.	1216	Honorius III.	10	8	0
Mar. 20.	1227	Gregory IX.	14	5	3
Sept. 22.	1241	Celeſtine IV.	0	0	18
June 12.	1243	Innocent IV.	11	5	14
Dec. 21.	1254	Alexander IV.	6	5	4
Aug. 29.	1261	Urban IV.	3	1	4
Feb. 5.	1265	Clement IV.	3	9	25
Sept. 1.	1271	Gregory X.	4	4	10
Feb. 22.	1276	Innocent V.	0	5	5
July 12.	1276	John XXI.	0	8	8
Nov. 25.	1277	Nicholas III.	2	9	2
Feb. 22.	1281	Martin IV.	3	1	7
April 2.	1285	Honorius IV.	2	0	1
Feb. 22.	1287	Nicholas IV.	4	1	14
July 5.	1294	St. Celeſtine V.	0	5	8
April 24.	1295	Boniface VIII.	8	9	18
Octob. 22.	1303	Benedict XI.	0	8	17

The Holy See at *Avignon*.

June 5.	1305	Clement V.	8	10	16
Sep. 5 *or* 8.	1316	John XXII.	18	3	18
Dec. 20.	1334	Benedict XII.	7	4	6
May 7.	1342	Clement VI.	10	6	29
Dec. 18.	1352	Innocent VI.	2	8	20
Octob. 28.	1369	Urban V.	8	1	23
Dec. 29.	1370	Gregory XI.	7	2	24

The Holy See re-ſettled at *Rome*.

April 7.	1378	Urban VI.	11	6	6
Sept. 21.	1378	Clement VII.	*He died in* 1394.		
Nov. 2.	1389	Boniface IX.	14	11	0
Octob. 17.	1404	Innocent VII.	2	0	22
Nov. 23.	1406	Gregory XII.	2	6	14
June 26.	1409	Alexander V.	0	18	8
May 17.	1410	John XXIII.	5	0	15
Nov. 11.	1417	Martin V.	13	3	10
Mar. 3.	1441	Eugenius IV.	15	11	10

Mar. 6.

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
Mar. 6. 1447	Nicholas V.	8	0	19
April 8. 1455	Calixtus III.	3	5	29
Aug. 19. 1458	Pius II.	5	11	27
Aug. 29. 1464	Paul III.	6	10	26
Aug. 9. 1471	Sixtus IV.	13	0	5
Aug. 29. 1484	Innocent VIII.	7	10	27
Aug. 11. 1492	Alexander VI.	11	0	8
Sept. 22. 1503	Pius III.	0	0	26
Octob. 30. 1503	Julius II.	9	3	21
Mar. 11. 1513	Leo X.	8	8	20
Jan. 9. 1522	Adrian VI.	1	8	06
Nov. 19. 1523	Clement VII.	10	10	7
Octob. 13. 1534	Paul III.	15	0	28
Feb. 8. 1550	Julius III.	5	1	16
April 9. 1555	Marcellus II.	0	0	21
May 23. 1555	Paul IV.	4	2	24
Dec. 26. 1559	Pius IV.	5	11	15
Jan. 7. 1566	Pius V.	6	3	24
May 13. 1572	Gregory XIII.	12	10	29
April 24. 1585	Sixtus V.	5	4	3
Sept. 15. 1590	Urban VII.	0	0	13
Dec. 5. 1590	Gregory XIV.	0	10	10
Octob. 29. 1591	Innocent IX.	0	2	0
Jan. 30. 1592	Clement VIII.	13	1	3
April 1. 1605	Leo XI.	0	0	37
May 17. 1605	Paul V.	15	8	12
Feb. 9. 1621	Gregory XV.	2	5	0
Aug. 6. 1623	Urban VIII.	20	11	22
Sept. 15. 1644	Innocent X.	10	4	22
April 6. 1655	Alexander VII.	12	1	16
June 20. 1667	Clement IX.	2	5	19
April 29. 1670	Clement X.	6	2	23
Sept. 21. 1676	Innocent XI.	13	0	0
In 1689	Alexander VIII.	1	5	0
In 1691	Innocent XII.	9		

Anti-Popes *and* Schiſms.

In the Year	
251	NOvatian, *Arch-Heretick.*
367	Urſicinus *or* Urcimus.
418	Eulalius, *Arch-Deacon.*
498	Laurence, *Arch-Deacon.*
530	Dioſcorus.
686	Peter *and* Theodorus.
687	Theodorus *and* Paſchal.
757	Theophylact, *Arch-Prieſt.*
768	Conſtantine.
824	Zinzimus.
844	John *the Deacon.*
890	Sergius *and* Boniface VI.
897	Romanus Gallefinus.
962	Leo VIII.
990	John XVI.
1013	Gregory.
1043	Sylveſter III. *and* John XX.
1059	John Minceus, *call'd* Benedict.
1061	Cadalous, *call'd* Honorius II.
1080	Guidert, *call'd* Clement III.
1118	Maurice Burdin, *call'd* Gregory VIII.
1124	Thibaut, *call'd* Calixtus III.
1130	Peter de Leon, *call'd* Anacletus II.
1138	Gregory, *call'd* Victor.
1159	Octavian, *call'd* Victor IV.
1164	Guy de Creme, *call'd* Paſchal III.
1170	John, *Abbot of* Strume, *call'd* Calixtus III.
1378	Clement VII. *look'd upon as Anti-Pope.*
1394	Peter de la Lune, *call'd* Benedict XIII.
1424	Gillus, *call'd* Clement VIII.
1439	Amadeus VIII. *Duke of* Savoy, *call'd* Felix V.

The Seven KINGS of *Rome*.

A. M. 3301, the 4th. of the 6th. Olympiad, 3961 of the *Julian* Period, 431 after the Deſtruction of *Troy*, 753 before the Birth of Chriſt.

		Romulus *reigned*	38
A. R. 39	*A. M.* 3339	*An* Interregnum	
A. R. 49	*A. M.* 3340	Numa Pompilius	43
A. R. 83	*A. M.* 3383	Tullius Hoſtilius	32
A. R. 114	*A. M.* 3414	Ancus Martius	24
A. R. 139	*A. M.* 3439	Tarquinius Priſcus	38
A. R. 177	*A. M.* 3477	Servius Tullius	44
A. R. 221	*A. M.* 3521	Tarquinius Superb.	24

The two firſt Conſuls, *Brutus* and *Collatinus*, govern'd *A. R.* 245.

The Eight Centuries before our Saviour's Birth, diſtinguiſhed by Illuſtrious Perſonages.

I. In the firſt reigned *Romulus*, and in this lived alſo *Sennacherib*, *Merodach*, *Gyges*, and *Cyaxares*.

II. In the 101 of *Rome*, and 3401 of the World, *Tarquin* the Ancient, *Nebuchodonoſor*, *Balthazar*, *Periander*, and *Aſtyages*.

III. From 201 of *Rome*, 3501 of the World, *Tarquin* the Proud, *Zerobabel*, *Mardocheus*, *Cambyſes* and *Xerxes*, Kings of *Perſia*.

IV. From *A. R.* 301, *A. M.* 3601, the Dictator *Furius Camillus*, *Nehemias* and *Eſdras*, the Wars of the *Grecians* in the *Morea*.

V. From *A. R.* 401, *A. M.* 3701, *Papirius Curſor* Dictator againſt the *Samnites*, *Jaddus*, *Simon* the Juſt, *Alexander* the Great, and *Pyrrhus*.

VI. From *A. R.* 501, *A. M.* 3801, *Fabius Maximus* Dictator againſt *Hannibal*, *Matthias*, his Son *Judas*, and the Kings *Philip* and *Perſeus*.

VII. From *A. R.* 601, and *A. M.* 3901, *Cronelius Silla* Dictator, *John Hircanus*, and the Kings *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*.

VIII. From *A. R.* 701, *A. M.* 4001, *Julius Cæſar* Dictator and firſt Emperor of *Rome*, *Herod*, *Pompey*, *Mark Anthony*, and Queen *Cleopatra*.

Our Saviour was born in this Eighth Century of *Rome*, the 25th. of *December* 753, *A. M.* 4055, the fourth year of the 194th. Olympiad, the 43d. of *Auguſtus* his Reign, *Cornelius Lentulus* and *L. Calpurnius Piſo* being Conſuls.

A Chronological Table of the EMPERORS *of* Rome, *from* Julius Cæſar *to* Auguſtulus.

Of the Twelve Emperors called *CÆSARS*.

In the Year of Rome 705, *of the World* 4005, Julius Cæſar *was Emperor, and was alſo aſſaſſinated on the Ides of* March, *in the Year* 710; *yet he was Perpetual Dictator no longer than three Years, four Months, and ſix Days.*

In the Year of Rome 711, Auguſtus *was Emperor, or in* 724, *after the death of* Mark Antony. *He reigned* 57 *Years, and governed alone* 45. *He died in the fourteenth Year of the Chriſtian Æra.*

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
14	Tiberius *Reigned*	22	6	0
37	Caligula	3	10	8
41	Claudius I.	13	8	20
54	Nero	13	7	28
68	Galba	0	6	7
69	Otho	0	3	5
69	Vitellius	0	8	5
69	Veſpaſian	10	*wanting*	5
79	Titus	2	2	20
81	Domitian	15	6	0

They uſually call theſe Twelve Emperors Cæſars, *the reſt follow the Succeſſion of the Emperors.*

		Y.	M.	D.
96	Nerva	1	4	11
98	Trajan	19	6	15.
117	Adrian	20	11	0
138	Antoninus Pius	22	6	0
161	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	19	0	10
161	L. Verus	9	0	0
180	Commodus	12	9	14
193	Helvius Pertinax	0	2	26
193	Didius Julianus	0	2	5
193	Severus	17	8	3
211	Antoninus Caracalla	6	2	5
217	Macrinus *and his Son*	1	2	0
218	Antoninus Heliogabalus	3	9	4
222	Alexander Severus	13	0	9
235	Maximinus *and his Son*	2 & *ſome* M.		
238	Pupienus *and* Balbinus	0	10 or 11 M.	
238	*The* Gordians	5 *or* 6	0	0
244	Philip *and his Son*	5 & *ſome* M.		
249	Decius *and his Son*	*about* 3	0	0
251	Gallus, *and* Voluſianus *his Son*	2	4	0
254	Valerian	6 *or* 7	0	0
259	Galienus	*about* 8	0	0
268	Claudius II.	*about* 2	0	0
270	Aurelian	5 *or* 6	0	0

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
275	Tacitus	0	6	6
276	Probus	6	4	0
282	Carus	1	0	0
282	Carinus *ſlain in* 285	0	0	0
282	Numerianus, *ſlain by his Father-inLaw* Aper, *in* 284.	0	0	0
284	Diocleſian	2	0	0
285	Maximianus Herculeus	18	0	0
304	Conſtantius Chlorus	2	3	25
304	Maximianus Armentarius	7	0	0
306	Conſtantine the Great	30	9	27
337	Conſtantius, *with his Brothers* Conſtantine *and* Conſtans, *and afterwards all alone,*	25	5	13
361	Julian the Apoſtate	1	7	27
363	Jovian	0	7	22
364	Valentinian the Great	0	8	22
375	Gratian	7	9	12
383	Valentinian II.	8	8	21
392	Theodoſius the Great	2	5	0
395	Honorius	28	7	0
421	Conſtantius	*about*	7	0
425	Valentinian III.	*about* 30	0	0
455	Maximus	0	0	77
455	Avitus	*about* 1	0	0
457	Majorianus	4	4	21
461	Severus	3	8	27
	An Interregnum *about Two Years.*			
467	Anthemius	4	11	0
472	Olibrius	0	6 *or* 7	0
473	Glycerius	*about* 1	0	0
474	Nepos	*about*	15	0
475	Auguſtulus	*about* 1	0	0

I have ſpoken of the Emperors of the Weſt, *under the word* Germany; *and of thoſe of the* Eaſt, *under that of* Conſtantinople: *Thoſe that are mention'd here, are thoſe that have reigned at* Rome, *and 'tis that Time alone which I have taken notice of, which ſhould be carefully obſerved. For Example: When I make mention of* Theodoſius, *I ſay, that he reigned* 2 *Years and* 5 *Months from the Year* 392; *which muſt be applied to the time wherein he governed the* Weſt, *after the death of* Valentinian the Younger: *He was Emperor of the* Eaſt *from the Year* 379, *and reigned in all* 16 *Years wanting* 2 *Days; and this Obſervation will ſuffice. But that we may not over-look any thing proper for this Occaſion, I ſhall give you the Names of thoſe who have uſurped the Sovereign Power in ſeveral of the Provinces of the Empire, which are commonly diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of* Tyrants. Trebellius Pollio *hath obliged us with the Lives of thirty of thoſe Tyrants who embroyl'd the Empire in the Reign of* Gallienus: *Beſides which, I ſhall likewiſe ſet down the Names of thoſe who have been Colleagues in the Empire.*

In the Year of our Lord 137, Lucius Ælius Verus Cejonius *was made Colleague in the Empire by* Adrian: *He died in* 138.

175	Avidius Caſſius	0	3	0
194	Peſcennius Niger	1	6	0
194	Clodius Albinus	4	0	0
About 228	Antoninus *and* Uranius			
About 233	Taurinus			
	Ovinius Camillus			
In 235	Gordianus	*about* 18 Months		
237	Pompeianus			
240	Sabinianus			
About 246	M. Aurelius Severus Hoſtilianus.			
	Carvilius Marinus			
	Papianus *or* Jotapianus, *under* Philip			
249	Priſcus			
	Caius Lucius Valens Licinianus			
	Hoſtilianus Perpenna Licinianus			
254	Caius Julius Æmilianus			

Under Gallienus,

1. Marcus Ciriades
2. Ingenus
3. Q. Nonius Regillianus
4. M. Fulvius Marcianus
5. Q. Fulvius Marcianus
6. C. Fulvius Quietus
7. Baliſta
8. Odenatus
9. Herodes *or* Herodian
10. P. Valerius Valens
11. L. Calpurnius Piſo
12. Tiberius Ceſtus Alexander Æmilianus
13. C. Annius Trebellianus
14. S. Julius Saturninus
15. C. Titus Cornelius Celſus
16. M. Piavonius Victorinus
17. Victorinus
18. M. Caſſius Latinus Poſthumus
19. C. Junius Caſſius Latienus Poſthumus
20. Spurius Servilius Lollianus
21. Marcus Aurelius Marius
22. Victoria *or* Victorina
23. Appius Claudius Cenſorinus
24. M. Acilius Aureolus
25. Mœonius
26. Zenobia
27. Timolaus
28. Herennianus
29. Tetricus
30. Piveſuvius Tetricus.

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
170	M. Aurelius Quintilius	0	0	17

Firmius	*Under* Aurelian.
Septimius	
Domitianus	
Antiochus	

275	M. Aurelius Florianus	0	2	20

P. Sempronius Saturninus	*Under* Probus.
Q. Bonoſus	
J. Ælius Proculus	
Herennianus	

Julianus *or* Julius Sabinus	*Under* Diocleſian *and* Maximianus.
L. Pomponius Ælianus	
Salonius Amandus	
L. Achilleus	
M. Aurelius Julianus	
Eugenius	
Carauſius	
Alectus	

About 304	Maximinus Daza	
304	Severus	4 Years
306	Maxentius	6 Years
308	Romulus	
	Alexander	
307	C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius, *kill'd in* 325.	
317	Licinius *the Son*	
317	Criſpus, *the Son of* Conſtantine, *died in* 326.	
317	C. Julius Valens	
	M. Martinianus	
	Calocerus	
350	Magnenſius	3 Years
350	Magnus Decentius	
350	Vetranio	1 Year, 7 Mon. 28 Days
350	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus	
	Silvanus, *under* Conſtans	
	Firmus, *under* Valentinian	
382	Fl. Magnus Maximus Clemens	6 Years
	Victor	
	Andragathus	
392	Eugenius	2 Years
	Arbogaſtus	
398	Gildon	
403	Eucherius	
407	Marcus	
407	Gratianus	4 Months
407	Conſtantine	4 Years
	Conſtans	
410	Priſcus Attalus	
411	Gerontius	
411	Jovinus *and* Salluſt	
	Heraclianus	
423	John, *Principal Secretary.*	

ROMESCOTT, or *Peter-Pence*, was a yearly Acknowledgment of One Penny paid out of every Family to the Biſhop of *Rome*, at the Feaſt of *St. Peter*. *Malmsburienſis* affirms, That *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* was the firſt who order'd this Payment to be made, though other Hiſtorians aſſign the beginning of this Cuſtom to *Offa* King of the *Mercians*. The Church of *St. Alban* was not only exempted from this Contribution, but likewiſe receiv'd what was collected, upon this account, in the County of *Hertford*, for its own Uſe; this Privilege being granted 'em by the Pope, at the Inſtance of King *Offa*. *Mat. Weſt.* in 794. *Spelman. Gloſſar.*

ROMIEU (*Mary de*) a Damſel who lived in the laſt Age, was a *French-woman*, of the Province of *Vivaretz*, Siſter to *James de Romieu*, and Niece to the Sieur *d'Auberts*; ſhe had much Wit, and was very deſerving; ſhe publiſh'd in 1581 her Poetical Labours, and has there a Tract wherein ſhe ſets forth the Excellency of her Sex above ours; it was an ingenious Anſwer to a Satyr which her Brother had made againſt Women. She has alſo put forth a Book of Inſtruction for young Ladies.

ROMILDA, Dutcheſs of *Frejus*, withdrew into the City of *Frejus* after the death of her Husband *Ciſulphus*, and brought with her the four Sons and four Daughters he had left her. She retired into this City with a deſign to ſecure her ſelf againſt *Cacanus* King of the *Huns*; and her Undertaking had proved effectual, if ſo be ſhe had had but Conſtancy; but having one day ſeen *Cacanus* airing himſelf on Horſe back near unto the Walls of the City, ſhe fell in love with him, and ſent forthwith to acquaint him, That he ought not to come with his Sword in his Hand againſt a Woman; That ſhe made him an offer of the City, and was ready to end the War by marrying of him. *Cacanus* accepted of this Propoſal, and entred the Town, which he put to Fire and Sword, and the ſame day took *Romilda* in marriage, which laſted but for one night, for next day he cauſed her ſhamefully to be faſtned to a Stake, where ſhe died. Her four Sons made their eſcape, and her Daughters preſerved their Chaſtity by a ſtrange ſhift; they hid in their Boſoms a piece of raw fleſh, which being heated, cauſed a very noiſom ſmell, ſo that their Enemies could not approach them, and ſaid in way of ſcorn, That the *Lombard* Women had ſtinking Breaths. *Andreas Brunet.*

ROMUALD, the Founder and firſt Abbot of the Order of *Camaldoli*, was of *Ravenna*; he died in the year 1027, aged 120, an hundred whereof he had ſpent in a retir'd life, and the ſervice of God.

ROMUALD, Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, lived about the end of the Twefth Century. He writ a Chronicle, which Cardinal *Baronius* cites in 1085 and in 1177, and affirms, he had ſeen two Copies of that Work. He ſpeaks of what happened from the beginning of the World till 1177. *Romuald* was one of the Legates ſent to *Venice* to propoſe Methods for accommodating the Differences that aroſe between Pope *Alexander* III. and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*.

ROMULUS, the firſt King and Founder of the City of *Rome*, was Brother of *Remus*, and Son of *Rhea Sylvia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*. This latter, who was the rightful King of *Alba*, had been dethroned by his Brother *Amulius*, who alſo put *Rhea* his Niece amongſt the Veſtal Virgins; but conceiving by *Mars*, as ſhe ſaid, ſhe was brought to bed of Twins. *Amulius*, who would have no Heir, cauſed theſe two Brothers to be caſt into the *Tyber*, whom the King's Shepherd found upon the Banks of that River, and bred up in his own Houſe. It's ſaid, That at the age of fifteen they ſettled the Feaſts called *Lupercalia*, and that afterward coming to know their true Deſcent, they expelled their Uncle *Amulius* from the Throne, to reſtore their Grand-father *Numitor* therein. Some time after, to wit, in the 3301ſt year of the World, they built the City of *Rome*, of which *Romulus* had the Name of the Founder. He ſurrounded it with a ſlight Ditch, which *Remus* leaped over in a way of ſcorn and deriſion, which contempt coſt him his life. In the mean time *Romulus* made it an *Aſylum*, or Privileged Place, thereby to draw People to dwell there; and becauſe they had no Women, retained the Daughters of the *Sabines* who came thither to a Feaſt. This violence was the cauſe of ſeveral Wars, which were ſucceſsfully terminated. *Romulus* conſtituted the Senate, made good Laws, and died after the had reigned 58 years. Vid. QUIRINALIA and QUIRINUS. *Proclus.*

ROMULUS, the Son of the Tyrant *Maxentius*, and of a Daughter of the Emperor *Galerius Maximinus*; he was declared *Cæſar* by his Father, and after his death was Deiſy'd after the manner of the *Pagans*. *Idacius*, in his *Annals*, makes him to have been twice Conſul with his Father *Maxentius*, to wit, in the year 308 of *Rome*, and the next following.

RONSARD (*Peter*) a famous *French* Poet. He was born in the Caſtle of *Poſſoniere* in *Vandomois*, in 1524, bred at *Paris* in the College of *Navarre*. Having no inclination for Study, he put himſelf Page with the Duke of *Orleans*, who preſented him to *James Stewart*, King of *Scotland*, with whom he lived above two years. After his return into *France* the ſame Duke employ'd him in divers Negotiations, and he accompany'd *Lazarus de Baif*, Maſter of Requeſts, to a Dyet at *Spire*; the Converſation of this learned Man, and his own Inclination, engaged him again to Study. We have his *Franciades*, *Odes*, and divers other Pieces. King *Henry* II. *Francis* I. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. gave him marks of their Eſteem and Favour. *Ronſard* died at *S. Came de Tours*, which was one of his old Benefices, the 27th. of *December*, 1585. The Learned of his time made his Elegies and Epitaphs.

ROPER (*John*) deſcended of a very ancient Family of *Kent*, Son of *John Roper* Attorney-General to King *Henry* VIII. took to Wiſe *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *John Fineux*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's Bench* in part of King *Henry* VII. and beginning of King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, and Coheir to her Mother, Daughter and Coheir to *William Apulderfield*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *William Roper* of *Eltham*, ſometime Clerk of the *King's Bench*, who married *Margaret* the Daughter of the famous Sir *Thomas Moor*, Knight, at that time Lord Chancellor of *England*, from whom the *Ropers* of *Well-hall* are deſcended, and *Chriſtopher Roper* of the Lodge in *Linſted*, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Chriſtopher Blore* of *Renham* in *Com. Cant.* had Iſſue *John*, who, upon *July* 9. 1603, 1 *Jac.* received the honour of Knighthood; alſo upon *July* 9. 14 *Jac.* was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Tenham*, a fair Manor of his own Inheritance in thoſe Parts; and departing this life about the end of *Auguſt*, *An.* 1618, 16 *Jac.* left Iſſue, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Chriſtopher* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters. This *Chriſtopher* was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to *William* Lord *Petre*, had Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters; dying in 1627, he was ſucceeded by *Chriſtopher* his eldeſt Son and Heir, who married firſt *Mary* Daughter to Sir *Francis Englefield* of *Wotton Baſſet* in *Com. Wilts*, Knight, by whom he had Iſſue *John* a Son who died young, and a Daughter called *Frances*. His ſecond Wife was *Philadelphia*, Daughter to *Knolles* of *Grove-place* in *Hantſhire*, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons, *Chriſtopher* now Lord *Tenham*, *Henry* who died young, and *Thomas*; and departing this life in 1673, was ſucceeded by *Chriſtopher* his eldeſt Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Francis* Viſcount *Mountague*, by whom he hath Iſſue——— *Dugdale's Baronage.*

RORARIUS (*Jerome*) Nuntio to Pope *Clement* VII. at the Court of *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, wrote a Book upon a very extraordinary Subject, the deſign of it being to prove, that Beaſts are not only Rational, but that they make uſe of the Faculty of Reaſon better than Men. The Occaſion of Writing this Book was as odd as the Subject; for having met with a learned Perſon in Converſation, who maintain'd, That *Charles* V. fell ſhort of the Character of the *Otho's*, and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, Emperors of *Germany*; upon this occaſion, I ſay, *Rorarius* being a Man of *heat* and *humour*, immediately concluded that Men were exceeded by Beaſts, in the Talent of Reaſoning, which made him fall to work and write a Treatiſe upon that Argument, about 1547. This Book lay in Manuſcript almoſt an hundred years, being printed firſt at *Paris* in 1645, and afterwards in *Holland*. The Argument is not ill managed, it affords a great many extraordinary Inſtances of the Induſtry of Beaſts, and the obſtinate Perverſeneſs of Men: This Opinion ſeems to preſs a little upon both the *Carteſians* and *Ariſtotelians*, the firſt making Beaſts no better than *Machine* and Clock-work; and the latter, though they allow 'em Senſe, Memory and Paſſions, yet deny 'em the privilege of Reaſon. *Rorarius*, amongſt other Inſtances in defence of his Aſſertion, tells a Story from his own knowledge, of two Wolves which he ſaw hung upon a Gibbet in the Country of *Juliers*: The Terrour of this Execution, he obſerves, clear'd the Country from being diſturb'd by theſe ill Neighbours, and made a greater impreſſion upon the reſt of the Wolves, than either Whips, Gaols or Burning-Irons will do upon a Thief, who is often ſo incorrigibly fooliſh, that nothing but a Halter will cure him. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

ROSARY, an Office in the Church of *Rome*, made up of five or fifteen Tens of Beads (each of the Tens beginning with a *Pater Noſter*) to direct them to ſay ſo many *Ave-Maria's* in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin. This number of *Ave-Maria's* is ſaid in Commemoration of the five Joyful, the five Afflicting, and the five Glorious Myſteries communicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. The five Joyful Myſteries are, The Annunciation, Her Viſitation of *Elizabeth*, The Birth of our Saviour, The Purification, and Our Saviour's Diſputing with the Doctors in the Temple. The five Afflicting Myſteries are, Our Saviour's Agony in the Garden, His Scourging, His being Crown'd with Thorns, His being oppreſs'd with the Weight of the Croſs, and His Crucifixion. The five Glorious Myſteries are, The Reſurrection of our Saviour, His Aſcenſion, The Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, His Glorification in Heaven, and Her own Aſſumption. St. *Dominick* was the Beginner of this Devotion, being (as they ſay) encouraged to it by an Apparition of the Bleſſed Virgin, in 1208. *Alain de la Roche Tratte du Roſaire.*

ROSCELIN, Clerk of the Dioceſe of *Beauvais*, was famous for his Knowledge. He renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, and maintained, That the Father and Holy Ghoſt were incarnated as well as the Son, ſince the three Perſons in the Trinity had but the ſame Eſſence, and that the Nature of the Son was the ſame Nature as that of the Father and Holy Ghoſt. This Errour was condemned in the Councils that were held at *Soiſſons* in 1092, and at *Reims* in 1094. 'Tis againſt this

Roſcelin that *Anſelm* wrote when he was Abbot of *Bec*; he finiſhed that Work afterwards when Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſent it to Pope *Urban* II. *Baronius.*

ROSCILLUS and EGUS were the Sons of *Albucillus* Prince of the *Allobroges*. Theſe two young Princes ſerved *Cæſar* in all his Wars in *Gaul*, and had conſiderable Commands in his Army. They received for their Reward the principal Offices in their Country, and an admittance into the Senate before the uſual time; but the Troops accuſing them for detaining their Pay, they took it as an affront, that *Cæſar* had liſtned to the Complaints againſt them, and joined with *Pompey*, with all thoſe that were of their Faction. *Cæſar de Bello Civili.*

ROSCIUS, a very famous Comedian, and ſo excellent in his Art, that when any one was to be mention'd who was Maſter of his Profeſſion, he was called *Roſcius*. He was the firſt that uſed a Vizard on the Theatre, for that he ſquinted, and had a deform'd Face; but the People often delighted to hear him with his Face unmask'd, becauſe of the ſweetneſs of his Speech. *Cicero* defended him in Court in an Oration entituled *Pro Roſcio Comœdo.*

ROSCOMEN, Lat. *Roſcomenum*, a Town and County in the Province of *Connaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew* Mountains, dividing it from *Slego*; on the Eaſt from the River *Shannon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Letrim*, *Longford*, *Weſt-meath*, and *King's County*; and on the South by *King's County* and *Galloway*; and on the Weſt by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It's of a conſiderable length, *viz.* 60 *Engliſh* miles from North to South, but not above 19 where broadeſt. The Soil is level and extremely fruitful, ſo that it abounds with Graſs and Corn produced by little Husbandry. *Roſcomen*, the principal Town which gives name to it, ſtands upon the River *Suck* towards the Weſtern Border, but near the middle of the County, 12 miles from *Athlone* to the N. W. and 33 from *Galloway* to the N. E.

ROSECROIX or *Roſecrucians*, called alſo the *Inlightened*, *Immortal* and *Inviſible*. This Name was given to a certain Fraternity or Cabal which appear'd in *Germany* in the beginning of the XVIIth. Age: Thoſe that are admitted thereunto, called *the Brethren*, or *Roſecrucians*, ſwear Fidelity, promiſe Secrecy, write Enigmatically or in Characters and oblige themſelves to obſerve the Laws of that Society, which hath for its end the re-eſtabliſhing of all Diſciplines and Sciences, and eſpecially Phyſick, which, according to their Notion, is not underſtood, and but ill practiſed; they boaſt they have excellent Secrets, whereof the Philoſopher's-Stone is the leaſt; and they hold, That the ancient Philoſophers of *Egypt*, the *Chaldæans*, *Magi* of *Perſia*, and *Gymnoſophiſts* of the *Indies*, have taught nothing but what they themſelves teach. They affirm, That in 1378, a Gentleman of *Germany*, whoſe Name is not known but by theſe two letters *A. C.* being put in a Monaſtery, had learn'd the Greek and Latin Tongue; and that ſome time after going into *Palæſtine*, he fell ſick at *Damaſcus*, where having heard ſpeak of the Sages of *Arabia*, he conſulted them at *Damut*, where they had an Univerſity. It's added, That theſe wiſe *Arabians* ſaluted him by his Name, taught him their Secrets, and that the *German* after he had travelled a long time, returned into his own Country; where aſſociating with ſome Companions, he made them Heirs of his Knowledge, and died in 1484. Theſe Brothers had their Succeſſors till 1604, when one of the Cabal found the Tomb of the firſt of them, with divers Devices, Characters and Inſcriptions thereon, the principal of which contained theſe four letters in Gold, *A. C. R. E.* and a Parchment-Book written in Golden letters, with the Encomium of that pretended Founder. Afterwards, that Society, which in reality is but a Sect of Mountebanks, began to multiply, but durſt not appear publickly; and for that reaſon was ſirnamed *the Inviſible*. The *Inlightned* or *Illuminati* of *Spain* proceeded from them; both the one and the other have been condemned for Fanaticks and Deceivers. We muſt add, That *John Bringeret* printed in 1615 a Book in *Germany* which comprehends two Treatiſes, entitled, *The Maniſeſto and Confeſſion of Faith of the Fraternity of the* Roſecrucians *in* Germany. It was dedicated to Monarchs, States, and the Learned. Theſe Perſons boaſted themſelves to be the *Library* of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the *Academy* of *Plato*, the *Lyceum*, &c. and bragg'd of extraordinary Qualifications, whereof the leaſt was, That they could ſpeak all Languages: And after, in 1622, they gave this Advertiſement to the Curious; *We deputed by our College the principal of the Brethren of the* Roſecrucians *to make our viſible and inviſible abode in this City, through the Grace of the Moſt High, towards whom are turned the Hearts of the Juſt: We teach without Books or Notes, and ſpeak the Languages of the Countries where-ever we are, to draw Men like our ſelves, from the error of Death.* This Bill was matter of merriment; in the mean time the Brethren of the *Roſecrucians* have diſappeared, though it be not the Sentiment of that *German* Chymiſt, the Author of a Book entitled, *De Volucri Arborea*; and of another who hath compoſed a Treatiſe ſtiled *De Philoſophia Pura.* *Sponde. Gautier.*

ROSEMONDA, Queen of the *Lombards*, was the Daughter of *Cunemundus* King of the *Gepides*, whom *Alboin* put to death about 572. *Alboin* marry'd her, and at a Feaſt would force her to drink out of her Father's Skull; which inſpired her with ſo great an hatred for him, that ſhe reſolved to make him away. She imparted her Deſign to *Helmigus*, Maſter of her Horſe, who adviſed her to gain *Phæredeus*, a Man of Quality and Repute, to make the thing yet more ſure; but he refuſed to conſent to the Murther of his Prince; which much diſturb'd the Queen, who however had recourſe to another Crime to accompliſh the firſt. *Phæredeus* having debauched one of her Women, ſhe puts her ſelf into her Bed one night that he was to come to her; and when he had miſtaken her, ſhe made her ſelf known to him, ſaying, That after what had paſs'd there was no time to be loſt, he muſt either deſtroy *Alboin*, or *Alboin* would certainly deſtroy him. This unfortunate Rencounter engaged him in the Murther. In the mean time *Roſemond* fled to *Ravenna* with *Helmigus*, who married her. The Vice-Roy *Longinus* received her kindly, and falling in love with her, promiſed to marry her, if ſhe made *Helmigus* away; which flattering her Vanity, as *Helmigus* came out of the Bath, ſhe gave him a poiſonous Potion. As it begun to work, *Helmigus* ſuſpecting the Treachery, took his Sword, and conſtrained her to drink up what remained in the Cup. And ſo died this wicked Woman, who ſacrificed all to her Ambition, about the year 574. *Paulus Diac. lib.* 2. *de Geſt. Longob. Gregor. Turon.* &c.

ROSES, Lat. *Rhodopolis*, once a City, now only a Caſtle and a ſmall Town in the Country of *Rouſillon*, in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which has a large Harbour on the *Mediterranean-Sea*; very ſtrong, and regularly fortified. It was taken by the *French* in 1645, reſtored by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty to *Spain*, but re-taken in the year 1693. It ſtands ten *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South, and now is in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniard* by the Treaty of *Reſwick*, 1697. This Place was firſt fortified by *Charles* V. before which it was only a Monaſtery, though in the time of the *Romans* it had been one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Spain*, ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Maſters of this Kingdom, and from them to have taken this Name.

ROSETTA, a City and Sea-Port upon the *Egyptian-Sea*, in *Africa*, near unto one of the mouths of the *Nile*. The Ancients called it *Metelis*, and the *Turks* now *Raſchit*. Between *Roſetta* and *Alexandria* were formerly found in the Sand divers Pieces of old Coin. There are in this Country a great number of Goats, with ſuch long Ears, that beſides that they drag them along upon the ground, are yet tuck'd up three fingers high. Sugar-Canes grow alſo there in abundance. Monſieur *Thevenot* ſays, It's next to *Cairo*, one of the beſt Cities in *Egypt*, and ſtill encreaſing, being a Place of great Traffick, very pleaſant, ſurrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well-built, tall Houſes, and in which there is great plenty of Victuals, very cheap; but in the months of *July* and *Auguſt* they have none but Ciſtern-Waters to drink.

ROSEVEQUE, a ſmall Town in *Flanders*, famous for a Battle which *Charles* V. won againſt the rebellious *Gaunt* Men, of whom were ſlain 40000, and their General *Philip d'Arteville* taken and hanged.

ROS-HASCANA; this word, much uſed in the Writings of the *Jews*, ſignifies the Beginning of the Year, a Day which they kept as holy. Their Doctors diſpute, in their *Talmud*, about the Beginning of the World; ſome will have it in Spring, in their *Niſan*, which anſwers our *March*; others in Autumn, in the month of *Tiſri*, our *September*, which is the time they keep their Feaſt *Ros-haſcana*, or Beginning of their Year, abſtaining from all manner of Work the two firſt days of their *Tiſri*. *R. Leo* of *Modena* ſays, The *Jews* hold by Tradition, that God judges on thoſe Days particularly, the Actions of the preceding Year, and for this reaſon begin their Penance from the firſt Day of *Etal*, the foregoing Month, ſome praying and ſinging Pſalms from break of day, and a great many faſting and giving Alms without diſcontinuing to the day of Pardon. Theſe Devotions are practis'd moſt the Week before the Feaſt, on the Eve whereof many waſh and give themſelves thirty ſeven ſtripes with a Whip, by way of Diſcipline; this they call *Malcud*; and ſome in *Germany* put on their Burial Habits, to mortifie themſelves the more, and make them think of the laſt Judgment. *Leo de Modena.*

ROSIN (*John*) a Native of *Iſenack* in *Thuringia*, hath been in eſteem for a learned Grammarian. He publiſh'd in 1585 his Treatiſe of *Roman Antiquities*, in Ten Books, which *Thomas Dempſter* has ſince enlarged.

ROSKILL, or *Roſchild*, a City of *Denmark* in the Iſle of *Zeland*, with a Biſhoprick under that of *Lunden*. It is famous for being the Place where the Kings of the Country are buried, and for the Peace concluded in 1658 between the *Swedes* and the *Danes*. Latin Authors call it *Roſchildia*.

ROSSANO, Lat. *Roſcianum* or *Ruſcianum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Calabria*, having the Title of a Principality and an Archbiſhoprick.

ROSSE, a large County in the North of *Scotland*, which gives Title of Earl to the ſecond Son of *Scotland*. Towards the Weſt Sea it abounds with Hills and Woods full of Dear, and to the Eaſt Sea the Country is fruitful, and well inhabited. It was, during Epiſcopacy, a Dioceſe. This County does alſo contain the famous Bay of *Cromarty*, call'd by the Ancients *Portus Salutis*, being one of the beſt Harbours in the King's Dominions. In this County is contain'd alſo *Ardmanagh*, which gives Title of Lord to the ſecond Son of *Scotland*; and *Aſſinſhire*, which is indented by many Arms of the Sea. *Camb. Brit.*

ROSSE, Lat. *Roſſa*, a Town anciently in the Province of *Munſter*, and County of *Cork*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*. It ſtands upon the *Britiſh* Channel, at the mouth of a ſmall River called *Finn*, 32 miles from *Cork* to the South weſt, and 22 from *Kinſale* to the Weſt. The Biſhop's-See in 1618 was united to that of *Cork*, the Town being reduced to a meer Village.

ROSSI (*Jerom*) Biſhop of *Pavia*, was Native of *Parma*. He became very learned, and noted at *Rome*, where Pope *Leo* X. gave him the Abbey of *Chiravall* in the *Picentin*, and *Clement* VII. made him Clerk of his Cloſet. *Roſſi* afterwards put himſelf out of this Place, in favour of *John-Marie du Mont*, who quitted to him the Biſhoprick of *Pavia*. A little while after his Enemies accuſed him of having killed a Man. He was taken into cuſtody, and impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*; but his Innocence appearing, after a ſad Impriſonment of three years, he was re-eſtabliſhed in his Biſhoprick, and Pope *Julius* III. made him Governour of *Rome*. *Roſſi* died in the month of *April*, in the year 1564, aged 65. He compoſed a Treatiſe *of Illuſtrious Men*, a Poem, ſome Pieces of Theology and of the Canon-Law.

ROSSI (*Blanche*). See **BLANCHE**.

ROSSO, (ſo called from his Red Hair) born at *Florence*, *Anno* 1496, was educated in the Study of Philoſophy, Muſick, *&c.* and having learned the firſt Rudiments of *Deſign* from the *Cartoons* of *Michael Angelo*, improv'd himſelf by the help of Anatomy, which he underſtood ſo very well, that he wrote two Books upon that Subject. He had a copious Invention, great Skill in the Mixture of his Colours, and in the management of his Lights and Shadows; gave his Figures a good Relievo, and proper and eaſie Poſtures: his only fault was, that he ſuffer'd himſelf to be too much overborn with the heat of his Fancy, which he ſometimes preferr'd to the Rules of Art. From *Florence* his Curioſity carry'd him to *Rome* and *Venice*, and afterwards into *France*, where, by his Works in the Galleries at *Fountainbleau*, and by ſeveral Proofs which he gave of his extraordinary Knowledge in Architecture, he recommended himſelf ſo effectually to *Francis* I. that he made him Surveyor and Superintendant-General of all his Buildings, Pictures, *&c.* and gave him other opportunities of growing ſo vaſtly rich, that for ſome time he lived like a Prince himſelf, in all the Splendour and Magnificence imaginable; till at laſt, being robb'd of a conſiderable ſumm of Money, and ſuſpecting one of his intimate Friends, he caus'd him to be Impriſon'd, and put to the Torture, which he underwent with ſo much Courage and Conſtancy as to procure his Releaſe; upon which *Roſſo*, partly out of remorſe of his barbarous treatment of his Friend, and partly out of fear that he would revenge it, diſpatch'd himſelf by a Doſe of Poiſon. *Vaſary*, *Felibien*, &c. *Vies des Peintres*.

ROSTOCK, called variouſly in Latin, as *Roſarium Urbs*, *Rhodopolis* and *Roſtochium*. It's an Hans-Town of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, within a League of the *Baltick-Sea*, where there is an Univerſity founded, about 1415, according to *Bectius*. This is a Free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it ſtands, 8 miles from *Wiſemar* to the Eaſt, and 11 from *Stralſundt* to the Weſt. It's about 5 miles in compaſs, and almoſt equal to *Lubec*. A Sedition ariſing in this City in 1572 againſt the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, under whoſe Protection it is, he entred it with Arms, and treated the Senate with great ſeverity. In 1629 it was, with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, taken by the Imperialiſts, out of whoſe hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*.

ROSTON, a Dutchy and Archiepiſcopal City of *Muſcovy*. The City is guarded with a wooden Fortreſs, and the Dutchy has been formerly the Appennage or Portion of the ſecond Sons of the Princes of *Ruſſia*; ſince which, *John Baſilides*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, has uſurped this Country, and put to death the laſt of the Family that reigned there.

ROSVEIDE (*Heribert*) a Jeſuit, Native of *Utrecht*, where he was born, in 1569, and died at *Antwerp* the 5th. of *Octob.* 1629. The Works we have of his, teſtifie him to have been an indefatigable Perſon, and that he had acquired great knowledge in Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities. He publiſh'd the Works of St. *Paulinus*, with Notes upon them, two Tracts of *Eucherius*, an Apology for *Thomas à Kempis*, whom he believed to be the Author of a Book, entitled, *The Imitation of Jeſus*, an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, with divers others. *Le Mire*.

ROSVIDE, *Roſvite*, or *Huroſvith*, a Nun of the Monaſtery of *Gandeſtheim* or *Grandeſheim*, in *Germany*, was in great eſteem in the tenth Age. She was illuſtrious both for her Birth and penetrating Judgment. She ſpake the Greek and Latin Tongues fluently; and the Pieces ſhe has writ in Proſe and Verſe had the approbation of all that knew her in her time. She compoſed in Verſe, at the deſire of the Emperor *Otho* II. and by order of *Geberg* her Abbeſs, *An Hiſtorical Elogy upon the Life of* Otho I. She writ alſo in Verſe, *The Martyrdom of* St. Denys *and* Pelagius, and other Works of that nature, which *Conrade Celtus* cauſed to be printed at *Nuremberg*, in 1501. She flouriſh'd about 980. *Trithemius* miſtakes in putting her in another Age, as well as *Humfridus*, who confounds her with *Hilda* an Abbeſs of *England*. *Voſſius*.

ROTA, a Juriſdiction of *Rome*, compoſed of twelve Prelates, who judge by Appeal of all Matters Eccleſiaſtical and Civil ariſing between the Clergy. They are call'd *the Auditors of the Rota*, and this Name is derived from the Pavement of the Chamber where they meet to examine Affairs, or to decide Cauſes, which is of Marble, faſhioned like a Wheel. This Court is compoſed of Perſons of divers Nations, whereof there are eight *Italians* (to wit, three *Romans*, one *Tuſcan*, one *Milaneſe*, one *Polonian*, one *Ferrareſe*, and one *Venetian*,) one *Frenchman*, two *Spaniards*, and one *German*. Pope *John* XXII. eſtabliſhed theſe Judges; *Clement* VIII. augmented their Privileges; and *Alexander* VII. made them Subdeacons Apoſtolick. They wear a Violet-coloured Robe, and a Band of the ſame colour about their Hats; each of them has an hundred Ducats *per* Month allowed them, and the Dean two hundred.

ROTA (*Bernardine*) of *Naples*, very conſiderable both for the Nobleneſs of his Family, and fineneſs of his Wit: He had an admirable ſtroak at *Latin* and *Italian Poetry*. It is the opinion of ſeveral Criticks, that his *Latin* Poems may compare with the beſt Authors of Antiquity; and as for his Performances of this kind in *Italian*, they are ſo charming and ingenious, and written with ſo much Judgment, that, next to *Petrarch*, he may challenge the Preference to all the Poets of that Nation. He wrote likewiſe very finely in Proſe, and had always a great regard for Men of Letters. He died at *Naples* in 1574, at the Age of 66. His Works are, *Eloge Piſcatorie*, *Sonneti è Canzoni*, *Rime Scilingate*, *Coſmedia*, *Li Loſtribaldi*, *Comediæ*, *Poëmata*, *Ælegiarum Lib.* 3. *Epigrammatum Libri* 4. *Metamorphoſeon Lib.* 1. *Nænia Porcia nuncupata*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Ghilini Teat. d' Huom. Letter.*

ROTEMBURG, upon the *Taubur*, an Imperial City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*: It's not the ſame as *Rotemburgh* the Capital City of the Earldom of *Hohenburg*, in *Swabia*; and another the Capital of the Dutchy of *Ferden*, in the *Lower Saxony*, belonging to the King of *Sweden*.

ROTERDAM, upon the *Meuſe*, a City of *Holland* in the *United Provinces*. It's thought its Name is taken from the Canal call'd *Rotte*, although *Trithemius*, *Robert Cenales*, and ſome others are of opinion that it muſt be *Ruther* King of the *Franks* that was the Founder of this City. It is large, rich, and a great Mart-Town. There are divers Canals cut there, which are ſo well contrived and kept, that the greateſt Ships can enter to it. It is the richeſt City in *Holland*, next to *Amſterdam*. *Eraſmus*, the great Reſtorer of Learning, was born in this City, and they have taken care to preſerve the memory of it by an Inſcription ſet upon the Houſe, and placed his Statue on the Bridge beſides, which was erected in 1564, and very injuriouſly treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greateſt Convenience of this Town, is, that Ships of great burthen are taken into the middle of many of the greateſt Streets without difficulty. It was ſmall when the *Spaniards* had it, and therefore not mentioned as to the time of its conjunction with the States. One of the Courts of Admiralty is kept there.

ROTHARIS, King of the *Lombards*, was the Son of *Ajon*, Duke of the Country of *Breſſe*. He ſucceeded *Arioaldus* in 638, by the Choice that *Gundoberga*, the Daughter of *Agilulfus* and *Theodelinga* made of him for her Husband; upon condition he would ſend away his firſt Wife, and that he would ſwear never to forſake *Gundoberga*. He promiſed all, to get upon the Throne; but when he was confirmed in it, he kept her for the ſpace of five years Priſoner in the Palace of *Pavia*, and put to death divers Perſons of Quality who had oppoſed his Election. *Aubedon*, Embaſſador to King *Clovis* II. demanded her of *Rotharis*, who durſt not refuſe it; and ſhe employ'd the remainder of her life in the practice of Vertue. This ſame King took *Genoa*, *Albenga*, *Savonna*, and other Places which belonged to the Empire, and ruined them as well as *Tarvis* and other Cities of *Tuſcany*. He order'd the Laws of the *Lombards* to be drawn up in writing. He reigned fifteen years and four months, that is, till 653, when *Rodoaldus*, his Son, ſucceeded him.

ROTHERAM, a Market-Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Stafford*, ſituate upon the River *Dun*, over which it hath a fine Stone Bridge. Of note, for giving Name and Birth to *Thomas* of *Rotheram*, Archbiſhop of *York*, one of the Founders of *Lincoln College* in *Oxon*; who alſo expreſs'd his Kindneſs to this Town, by founding likewiſe a College in it, with three Schools, for Grammar, Writing and Muſick.

ROTRUDA, or *Crotruda*, the Wife of *Charles Martell*, and Mother to *Charlemain*, *Pepin the Short*, and *Chiltrudus*. She died about 724.

ROTWEIL, an Imperial City of *Germany*, in *Swabia*, allied with the *Swiſſers*. The Mareſchal *de Guebriant* died there of a Wound he had received in a Battle he had gained from the Imperialiſts, the 17th. of *November*, 1643. This City is ſituate upon the *Neckar*, under Mount *Abeno*, from which it ſtands 3 Leagues to the South, 10 from *Briſach* to the Eaſt, and 6 from *Scaffhauſe* to the North. *Conrad* III. Duke of *Schwaben*, inſtituted a Chamber of Juſtice here, for the whole Dutchy, in 1147.

ROVERGUE, a Province of *France* that has *Auvergne* to the North of it, *Guivandan* to the Eaſt, *Languedoc* to the South, and *Quercy* to the Weſt: *Rhodes* is the capital City of it. The Country is barren, but this is made up by the Mines of Iron, Copper, Alum, Sulphur, *&c.* that are found there. There is alſo a Burning Mountain. The great Riches of *Rovergue* conſiſt in Cattle and Wooll. The ſingle Trade of Mules which are carried thence into *Spain*, brings them above two hundred thouſand Crowns every year. *Rovergue* has divers Rivers, as the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, the *Aveiron*. And *Cæſar* ſpeaks of theſe People, which he calls *Ruthenii*. This Province is ordinarily divided into three Parts. Into the *Higher-Marck*, or *Milhand*, County of *Rhodes*, wherein is the City of the ſame Name, and into the *Lower-Marck*, where are *Ville-Franche* and *Ville-Neuſe*. All the Country is under the Government of *Guienne*, and belongs to the Parliament of *Tholouſe*. They reckon in it twenty five Cities and fifty great Towns. Theſe three Parts have as many Elections under the Generality of *Montauban*. *Milhard* hath many Forfeitures belonging to it. *Naiac* is noted for its Vitriol, St. *Antonin* for its Prunes, *Roquefort* for its Cheeſe. *Marſillac*, which gives Title to a Principality, hath in its neighbourhood the Cave *de Bouche Roland*, which goes above four Leagues under ground. *Severac* has the Title of a Dutchy, under the Name of *Arpagon*, *Etrangues*, and *Eſtaing* that of Earldoms, *Rhodes* and *Vabres* of Biſhopricks.

ROVIGO (in Latin *Rhodigium*) a little Town Capital of *Poleſin*, in the Republick of *Venice*. Its Diſtrict is environed with the River *Adiga* in form of an Iſland thereof. This City is the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Adria*, and is famous for having been the Birth-place of Cardinal *Roverella*, and of the Learned *Cœlius*, ſurnamed *Rhodiginus*. It ſtands 20 m. to the W. of *Adria*, and 25 from *Ferrara* to the N. and about the ſame from *Padoua* to the South.

ROVILLA, the Name of one of the moſt ancient Families in *Normandy*, which was at firſt called *Gouzeul*, and by ſucceſſion, *Rovilla*.

ROUND-TABLE, *See* TABLE.

ROURE, or *Roer*, (in Latin *Rura*) a River of the Dutchy of *Juliers* in *Germany*. *Trithemius* ſaith it was called *Rora* in Latin, from *Rorich*, the Son of *Clovis* King of *France*, who was unfortunately drowned in it. Its firſt Riſe is near to the Village of *Bullingen* in the Country of *Juliers*, from whence it runneth by *Duren*, and the City of *Juliers*, and at laſt towards *Ruremond*, to which it gives the Name, and then falls into the *Meuſe*. *Guichard*, *Deſcript. d' Pais bas.*

ROUSSEAU, ROUSSELL, or LE ROUX, (*Gerard*) Abbot of *Nerac*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Oleron*, lived in the ſixteenth Century. He was a Dominican Friar, but quitting the Habit, he travelled into *Germany*, and became acquainted with the Doctrine of *Luther*, which he publiſhed afterwards in the Court of the Queen of *Navarre*, who procured him the Abby of *Nerac*, and after that, the Biſhoprick of *Oleron*, in 1540, and protected him againſt the Perſecutions of the *Sorbonne*, and got him his Liberty when taken Priſoner. *Rouſſel* had good Qualities, led an exemplary Life, and was the firſt that communicated under both kinds. It's ſaid he approved neither of the Doctrine of *Luther*, nor of *Calvin* altogether. He died in 1550, or 1551, by the means of *Peter Arnaud de Mactie*, who was acceſſary to his death, and whoſe Son, *Arnaud*, was afterwards Biſhop of *Oleron*. *Sainte Marthe*, *Gal. Chriſt. T.* 11. p. 832.

ROUSSI (*Henry de*) Lord of *Seiſſone*, near unto *Laon*, was deſcended from the ancient Race of the Counts of *Sarbruch* and *Roſſi*. He married the Lady *Jaquelina de la Noi*, by whom he had *Nicholas* and *Claude de Rouſſi*, Twins; who afterwards had for their ſhares, the Eldeſt, the Land and Lordſhip of *Seiſſone*; and the younger, that of *Origni*. They were born on the 7th. of *April*, 1548, ſo like one another, that their Nurſes were obliged to put Bracelets upon their Arms of different colours to diſtinguiſh them. This great Reſemblance of each other continued always, conſiſting not only in their proportion, and the lineaments of the Face, but alſo in their geſtures, humours and inclinations; inſomuch that being clad alike, not only Strangers, but even their Father and Mother could very hardly diſtinguiſh them. They were bred up firſt in the College, and afterwards at Court. The Sieur *de Seiſſone* was Page of the Preſence to *Antony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, and the Sieur *de Origni* to young *Henry* of *Bourbon*, his Son, afterwards King of *France*. They were much beloved by *Charles* the IXth. who often took pleaſure to put them both together, and to obſerve them for a long time, thereby to find ſome diſtinguiſhing Marks between them, and having ſent them amongſt his Courtiers, made them afterwards to come into his Preſence again, without being able to diſtinguiſh them. The Sieur *de Origni* was an excellent *Tennis-Player*, and the Lord *de Seiſſone* engaged himſelf ſometimes in Matches that were diſadvantageous to him; to remedy which, he once left the Play, pretending to go about ſome neceſſary buſineſs, and cauſed his Brother cunningly to enter into his place, who retrieved his loſs, and won without either the Players or any of thoſe in the Galleries knowing any thing of the Change of Perſons made by them. It is moreover a thing worthy of Admiration, that the ſame Accidents that befel the one during his Life, happened a-like to the other; the ſame Diſeaſes, the ſame Wounds, at the ſame time, in the ſame parts of their Bodies; and when the Lord *de Seiſſone* ſickned, of the Diſeaſe whereof he died in the thirtieth year of his Age, through the Phyſicians fault; the Lord *d'Origni* found himſelf alſo at the ſame time attacked with the ſame Diſtemper, and his Life much endangered, but he eſcaped it through the Care of an Able Phyſician. Before they were Sick, their Pictures were both drawn upon one Cloth, in which they were truly Repreſented alike both in Air, Shape and Complexion. The Lord of *Chandieu* making the following Copy of Verſes, which were plac'd under their Picture.

> *Sous un même aſcendant ces deux Jumeaux Enfans,*
> *Furent Pareils en Corps & Pareils en Viſage,*
> *Pareils en Actions & Pareils en Langage;*
> *Pareils en Accidens, Pareils en voluntez,*
> *Leurs plus beaux Traits êtant l'un de l'autre Empruntez:*
> *Le Peintre les a Peints tous deux en une Image.*
> *La ſeule mort voulut enfraindre ces Ouvrage*
> *Nos yeux ayants êtê trompez des vertitez,*
> *Qui voit Seiſſonne vif, voit Seiſſonne inhumè,*
> *Le Corps vif veut revoir, le Corps mort la lumè,*
> *Le mort appelle à Soile vif qui lui reſemble,*
> *Une ame & une Amour vivoient en deux reſſorts,*
> *Mais comme un ſeul Tableau Figure ici deux Corps.*
> *Un ſeul Corps vif vait voir les deux Eſprits en Semble.*
>
> Paſquier. *l.* 6.

ROUSSILLON, an Earldom in the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, between *Languedoc* and *Catalonia*. It is on the South part of the *Higher-Languedoc*, with the Sea to the Eaſt, and *Catalonia* to the Weſt. *Perpignan* is the Capital City thereof; the others are *Elme*, *Colioure*, *Ceret*, &c. This Country was formerly united to *Spain*, and made part of *Catalonia*. *John*, King of *Arragon*, ſold it to *Lewis* XI. and King *Charles* VIII. gave it up to *Ferdinand*, upon condition he would grant no Succors to thoſe of *Naples*; but he kept not his Promiſe, and yet detained *Rouſſillon*; but *Lewis* the XIVth. hath retaken it from the *Spaniards*, and hath re-united it to *France* by the *Pyrenæan* Peace in 1659. This Country lies in the Mountains, and hath good Paſture; it has three very conſiderable Rivers in it; the *Tet*, *Tech*, and *Egly*. *Rouſſillon* has often been the Theatre of the War, although it be not above twenty or five and twenty Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and about twenty from North to South.

ROXANA, the Daughter of *Oxiartes*, a *Perſian* Prince, and one of the Ladies taken by *Alexander* upon his defeating of *Darius*. She was the handſomeſt Woman in *Aſia*, and that Conqueror no ſooner ſaw her, but he fell in Love with her, and marrying her, left her at his death, in the 431ſt. year of *Rome*, big of a Son, who was named *Young Alexander*. *Caſſandra* put afterwards both the Mother and Infant to death. *Quintus Curtius*, *Plutarch*.

ROXELLANA, a *Sultaneſs*, the Wife of *Solyman the Magnificent*, Emperor of the *Turks*, was a Woman of a great and very bold Spirit. Ambition tranſported her to commit the moſt notorious violences. *Solyman* had a Son, and his Eldeſt too, called *Muſtapha*; but ſhe was the Mother of *Selim* II. *Bajazet*, and two other Sons, and of *Camena*, the Wife of *Ruſtan* the *Grand Vizier*. *Roxellana* was ſollicitous to advance her Children to the Throne, and therefore pretended ſhe had an ardent deſire to build a *Moſque* and an *Hoſpital* for Strangers. *Solyman*, who loved this Woman paſſionately, and was alſo zealous for his Religion, eaſily conſented to it. She afterwards conſulted the *Mufti* about the Matter, who made anſwer, That her Deſign was Holy, but that theſe good Works could not conduce to the Salvation of the Soul of *Roxellana*, becauſe that being a Slave ſhe had no Eſtate of her own. The cunning *Sultaneſs* hereupon affected an extraordinary Melancholy, which made *Solyman* make her free. But coming to ſee her afterwards according to his uſual manner, ſhe refuſed to co-habit with him. And when the *Mufti*, in concert with her, gave him to underſtand that he could not have a free Woman without ſinning, he married her. *Roxellana* then being become the Wife of that Prince, managed her buſineſs ſo well that ſhe deſtroyed *Muſtapha* in 1553. After that *Bajazet*, her ſecond Son, revolted againſt him, and ſhe found a way to re-eſtabliſh him in his Father's favour. *Roxellana* died in 1561. She had been inſtrumental in the death of the *Grand-Vizier Ibrahim*, in 1546, as has been noted elſewhere. *Baudier. Hiſt. des Turcs. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 12.

ROY (*Lovis de*) ſurnamed *Regius*, a Native of *Coutances*, in *Normandy*, was in eſteem among the Criticks of the laſt Age. His Letters, and the Life of *Budæus*, which he has publiſhed, made him quickly known to Foreigners, who became afterwards more fully ſatisfied of his Merit when he came to ſee them in the ſeveral Journeys he made into *Italy*, and elſewhere; after his return into *France*, he was made Profeſſor Royal of Philoſophy at *Paris*, where he publiſhed divers Pieces of his own compoſing, beſides ſeveral he tranſlated out of Greek into *French*. It's ſaid his *Criticiſms* created him much trouble, and that thereby he incurr'd the diſpleaſure of *John du Bellay*, who expoſed him furiouſly in his Verſes. *Le Roy* died in the year 1579. *Sainte Marthe*.

ROY (*Marin*) Lord of *Gomberville*, a Member of the *French* Academy, was one of thoſe that were choſen by Cardinal *Richelieu* to compoſe that Academy; they met as his Houſe for ſome time, in 1635, near unto the Church of St. *Gervais*, and that ſame year he made an Oration on the 7th of *May*, the ſubject whereof was, *That when an Age produced an excellent*

Hero, it found Perſons qualified to praiſe him; which is the ninth Academick Diſcourſe, mentioned in the *Hiſtory of the Academy* compoſed by M. *Peliſſon.* The Sieur *de Gomberville* has writ divers Tracts, whereof the firſt three are *Romances*, which he compoſed when thoſe ſort of Books were in Vogue in *France*; to wit, *Polexander* in five Volumes, *Cytherea* in four Volumes, and *Young Alcidiana*; the *Preface* to the *Poems* of *Mainard* is alſo of the Sieur *Gomberville*'s compoſing, who has beſides that writ a Treatiſe of the Requiſites and Faults of Hiſtory, wherein he ſharply reproves certain famous Hiſtorians. He hath explained by way of *Moral Diſcourſes* the Deſcriptions out of which *Otho Venius* has compoſed his *Moral Theatre of Humane Life.* He writ beſides ſome *Chriſtian* and *Spiritual Poems* much in requeſt, as alſo an *Hiſtory of the Amazons.* He publiſhed the *Latin Poems* of *M. de Lomenie de Brienne.* The Sieur *de Gomberville* was born at *Paris*, about the end of the laſt Age; and died there in 1675, aged about eighty years. *Memoirs des Tems.*

ROY, an Illuſtrious Houſe, that has taken its Name from that of a Town called *Roy*, upon one of the Springs of the *Moreville* in *Picardy.*

ROYAUMOMT, an Abbey in the Government of the Iſle of *France*, Eight Leagues from *Paris*, towards the River *Oiſe.* In the year 1409, a ſtorm of Thunder and Lightning fell upon the Abbey-Church, and burnt down half on't with the Steeple, the Bells being likewiſe all melted, as was alſo the Lead that cover'd the Church. *Juv. des Urſines Hiſt. de Char.* VIth.

ROYSTON, a Market Town divided between *Cambridgeſhire* and *Hartfordſhire*, at the bottom of a Hill, in the Hundred of *Odſey.*

RUBEN, the eldeſt Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *An. Mund.* 2282. His Tribe had for its ſhare the Lands beyond *Jordan.* He died *An. Mun.* 2406. aged 124.

RUBENS (*Albert*) a Learned Man, and an excellent Explainer of Medals, was the Son of *Peter Paul Rubens*, a famous Painter and great Antiquary, and the Nephew of *Philip Rubens*, of whom we have his *Electa*, the Verſion of the Homelies of *Aſterius*, and ſome Latin *Poems. Albert Rubens*, according to the Sentiment of *Voſſius* and ſome other Learned Men, is the Author of the Commentary upon the Medals of the Count of *Arſchot*, and not *Peter Paul* his Father, as ſome have believed. He has alſo writ a Tract *De veſtiaria & Lato Clavo*, which was not printed till after his Death.

RUBENS (Sir *Peter Paul*) a Famous Painter Born at *Cologn* in 1577, was the beſt accompliſh'd of all the Flemiſh Maſters, and would have come up to the moſt Celebrated *Italians*, if his Parents, inſtead of placing him under the Tuition of *Adam Van Noort* and *Octavio Venus*, had bred him up in the *Roman* and *Lombard* Schools, yet notwithſtanding, he made ſo good uſe of that little time which he ſpent in thoſe places, that perhaps none of his Predeceſſors can boaſt a more beautiful Colouring, a Nobler Invention, or a more Luxuriant Fancy in their Compoſitions; But beſides his Talent in Painting, and his admirable Skill in Architecture, he was univerſally Learn'd, ſpoke Seven Languages very perfectly, was well read in Hiſtory, and withal ſo excellent a Stateſman that he was Imploy'd in ſeveral publick Negotiations of great Importance, which he manag'd with extraordinary Prudence and Conduct. His Principal Performances in Painting are in the Banquetting-Houſe at *Whitehall*, the Eſcurial in *Spain*, and the *Luxemburgh* Galleries at *Paris*; and in each of theſe three Courts, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, beſides ſeveral Magnificent Preſents. His uſual Abode was at *Antwerp*, where he built a ſpacious Apartment in imitation of the *Rotunda* at *Rome*, for a Noble Collection of Pictures which he had purchas'd in *Italy*; ſome of which, together with his Statues, Medals, and other Antiquities, he ſold to the Duke of *Buckingham* for ten Thouſand Pounds. He died *Anno* 1640, leaving vaſt Riches behind him to his Children, of whom *Albert* the Eldeſt ſucceeded him in the Office of Secretary of State in *Flanders. John Peter Bellori, vite dè Pittori Moderni.* A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters, *&c.* Bound up with Mr. *Dryden*'s Tranſlation of *Freſnoy*, &c.

RUBICON, a little River of *Æmilia* in *Gallia Ciſpadana*, on the Southern Part of *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which ſeparates it from *Italy*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Adriatick Sea, called at this day *Piſatello*, a River of *Romania*, a Province of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate, which falls into the Gulf of *Venice.* They call it *Rico*, or *Ragoſo*, near unto its Spring. This River is famous in Hiſtory, by reaſon of *Cæſar*'s paſſing over it, when he began to declare himſelf againſt the Republick. A Pillar was ſet up there that the Remembrance of ſo famous a Paſſage might not be loſt.

RUBIN, Prince of *Antioch*, was the Nephew of *Leo* I. King of *Armenia*, and the Son of *Rubin*'s Daughter, Prince of *Armenia*, the Brother of *Leo*, and of *Beimond*, the Eldeſt Son of *Beimond* IIId. Prince of *Antioch.* He came to the Principality by the means of *Leo*, his Uncle, who expelled *Beimond d'Iblaim.* He afterwards married *Chelvis*, the Daughter of *Amaury* of *Luſignan*, King of *Cyprus*, and of Queen *Civa*, Siſter to Queen *Sibylla*, the Wife of King *Leo.* He was at laſt, after he had enjoyed the Principality ſeven years, driven out by the Emperor *Frederick* II. *Hiſtoire de Roiaume de Cipre.*

RUBRUQUIS (*William*) a *Franciſcan* Friar, ſent by the King *Saint Lovis* to *Sartach*, a *Tartarian* Prince. *Vid.* SARTACH.

RUEL (*John*) a famous Phyſician, a Native of *Soiſſons*, was in great eſteem in the ſixteenth Age; having learn'd the Greek and Latin Tongues, he imploy'd them very advantageouſly for the publick, by tranſlating divers Greek Authors, which procured him the Honour of being ſtyled, *The Eagle of Interpreters*, which *Budæus* beſtowed upon him. *Ruel* has writ divers other Pieces, and was ſo bent upon Study, that he neglected to follow the Court, whither he was called by King *Francis* I. and *Loviſa* of *Savoy* his Mother. *Stephen Boucher* Biſhop of *Paris*, brought him into that City; and *Ruel* having already buried his Wife, accepted of a Prebendſhip which that Prelate beſtowed upon him in the Church of *Nôtre-dame.* He died in 1537, aged about 63.

RUFFACH, Lat. *Rubeacum*, a ſmall City in the *Upper-Alſatia*, in the Territory of *Mundal*, upon the River *Roltback*, once an Imperial and Free City, but taken by *Turenne* in 1675, after a great Defeat of the Imperialiſts, and now under the Biſhop of *Strasburg.* It's one of the ancienteſt Towns in *Alſatia*, and was, for the Fertility of its Soil, for five hundred years the Seat of ſome of the *Roman* Nobility. It ſtands three miles from *Briſac* to the Weſt, and two from *Mulhuſe* to the North.

RUFFEC, Lat. *Roffiacum*, and *Ruffiacum*, a little Town in the Dioceſs of *Poictiers*, about five or ſix Leagues from *Angoulême.*

RUFINA, *Vid* CLAUDIA RUFINA.

RUFINI, the Family of the *Rufini* in *Rome*, which was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii. P. Cornelius* was the Father of *P. Corn. Rufinus*, Conſul in the 464 year of the building of *Rome*, with *M. Curius Dentatus.* They had good Succeſs againſt the *Samnites. Rufinus* had again the Honour of the Conſulſhip in 477, with *C. Junius Bubulcus*, and afterwards the Office of Dictator. The Cenſor *Fabricius* cauſed him to be turned out of the Senate, for that he was too great a Lover of Luxury, and had found in his Houſe as much Silver Plate as was valued at fifteen Marks. He left a Son of his own Name, and this ſame was the Father of *P. Corn. Rufinus*, that was ſurnamed *Sulla* or *Sylla*, for that he had drawn out of the Books of the *Sibyls*, an Authority for the Inſtitution of the Plays in Honour of *Apollo.* He had two Son, *P.* and *Ser. Cornel. Rufinus.* The firſt, Governor of *Sicily*, left a Son of his own Name, the Father of *L. Corn.* that ſucceeded, and of *P. Cornel. P. Corn. Sulla* was the Son of this laſt, who was defended by *Cicero* in an Oration we have to this day, and who had alſo a Son of his Name Conſul in 749 with *Auguſtus. L. Corn. Sulla* of whom I have ſpoken under *Sulla*, was the Father of another whom *P. Sirius* killed in *Spain*, after the Death of *Pompey. Tit. Liv. Florus, Dion. Cicero, Caſſiodorus.*

RUFINUS, a Prieſt of *Aquileia*, and a Monk, lived in the fourth Age and the beginning of the fifth. He was ſo famous, that St. *Jerom*, in his *Chronicle*, particularly remarks, that among all the Monks of *Aquileia*, *Florentius*, *Bonoſus* and *Rufinus*, were the moſt Illuſtrious. It was there that St. *Jerom* contracted Friendſhip with thoſe three pious Men, and having afterwards retired into the Deſarts of *Syria*, and learning by *Heliodorus*, that *Rufinus* had left *Rome*, with *Melania*, in order to go viſit the Hermits of *Egypt*, he writ to him his 41ſt. Letter all full of Tenderneſs and Commendation. We may ſee by a Letter of the ſame St. *Jerom* to *Florentius*, that after he came to underſtand that *Rufinus* was, together with *Melania* arrived at *Jeruſalem*, he writ him another Epiſtle which we have loſt. *Rufinus* lived five and twenty years at *Jeruſalem*, and compoſed divers Works there. He returned to *Rome* about 397. His great Inclination to the Works of *Origen*, cauſed a Rupture between St. *Jerom* and him. This Diviſion between two excellent Men came at laſt to extremity, and grew ſomewhat unfortunate, however *Theophilus* reconciled them. But *Rufinus* having publiſhed at *Rome* a Tranſlation of *Origen*'s Books *de Principiis*, without putting his Name to it, their Friendſhip was at an end; for that having therein praiſed St. *Jerom* for the Eſteem he had of *Origen*, he gave occaſion of ſuſpecting him as a Follower of his Errors. This miſunderſtanding had pernicious Conſequences. St. *Jerom* complained highly of *Rufinus*, whom he treated as an Heretick and Predeceſſor of *Pelagius* and his Adherents. And *Rufinus* run him down in three Invectives he diſperſed among his Party. Pope *Anaſtaſius* having Information hereof, cited him to appear, and anſwer to the Points alledged againſt him; but he would not come, and only ſent his Apology. The Pope condemned *Rufinus*, who according to what may be gathered from the Writings of St. *Jerom*, died in *Sicily* about 410. He had Tranſlated out of Greek into Latin, the Works of *Joſephus*; the *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* of *Euſebius*; and ſome other Pieces. He added at the deſire of S. *Paulinus* two Books to *That Hiſtory of the Church.* He publiſhed alſo that of the Fathers of the Deſart, which *Baronius* and ſome others attribute without reaſon to *Evagrius.* We have alſo of his ſome *Commentaries* upon the Prophets *Hoſea*, *Joel*, and *Amos*, and ſome other Pieces in *A Collection of his Works* Printed at *Paris* in *Folio*, in 1580. St. *Auguſtin. Baron. Bellarm.*

RUFINUS, Captain of the Guard, and Patrician. The Emperor *Theodoſius the Great* raiſed him from a very mean Condition to the higheſt Honour in the Empire, and at his death left him Guardian to his Son *Arcadius*. *Rufinus*, being ambitious, reſolved to put himſelf upon the Throne; to which end he called the *Goths* and other *Barbarians* into the Empire, that during that Deſolation he might have an opportunity to ſeize upon it, or divide it between them and himſelf. His Charge capacitated him to put into the hands of his Creatures thoſe Governments that were of greateſt importance: In the mean time the *Goths* entred into the Empire, and came to beſiege *Conſtantinople*. *Rufinus* hindred their being repulſed: He gave Orders that the Eaſtern Army ſhould advance near the City, and in the mean time diſpoſed of all things in order to be declared Emperor, when he ſhould go viſit the Camp with *Arcadius*. He had engaged divers Perſons of Quality in his Conſpiracy, and was ſure of the *Barbarians*. But his Deſign coming to be diſcovered, he was kill'd in the midſt of the Army, in 395, whither he had brought the Emperor in order to have him murder'd, and to ſecure the Empire to himſelf by his death. His Body was hewed to pieces, and his Head carried upon a Lance, and ſhewed to the People, who hated him for his Avarice and Cruelty. A certain Perſon having cut off one of his Hands, and ſeeing that the Nerves which moved the Joints were hanging, bethought himſelf of going to beg Alms in the Name of *Rufinus*, opening or ſhutting the bloody Hand according to what was given him. *Zoſim. lib.* 5. *Niceph.l.* 15. *Claudian in Rufin.* &c.

RUFINUS, or *P. Cornelius Rufinus*, a *Roman*, was made Dictator *An. Rom.* 420, in the Conſulſhip of *T. Viturius* and *Sp. Poſthumius*; he was entruſted with this Charge, upon a Report made, That the *Samnites* had taken up Arms. *Rufinus* gave the Command of Colonel of the Cavalry to *M. Antonius*, and both the one and the other of them laid down, for that there was ſome default in the Ceremonies of their Creation, as did alſo the other Magiſtrates for the ſame reaſon. *Tit. Liv.*

RUFUS, a Greek Author, who left a Dramatick and Muſical Hiſtory, wherein he treats of all ſorts of Pieces belonging to the Theatre, and of the Dances uſed there, according to the ſound of divers Inſtruments. *Photius Nomocan.* 61.

RUGEN, an Iſland and Principality of the *Baltick-Sea* upon the Coaſt of *Pomerania*. It hath been formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* gave it, in 1438, to the Duke of *Pomerania*; but having been ſince taken by the *Swedes*, it has been confirmed to them by the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648. It is ſurrounded with ſome other ſmall Iſlands, Peninſula's and Gulfs. Its Soil is very fertile, being as it were the Granary of the neighbouring Countries. In it are all ſorts of Animals except Wolves and Rats. In this Iſle were formerly Towns and Fortreſſes well peopled, but they lie at preſent almoſt all ruin'd, becauſe of the Wars. Its Inhabitants received not the Chriſtian Religion till about 813, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*; yet they forſook it a little after, and embraced a vaſt many Superſtitions, together with the Hereſy of the *Manichæans*: but about the year 1168 *Waldemar* King of *Denmark* brought them to the Faith again. This Iſland is about ſeven German miles ſquare, but the Sea breaks in and covers a conſiderable part of the middle of it from the Weſt, and almoſt divides it into ſeveral Iſlands: This was cauſed by an outrageous Tempeſt in 1309, a part of this Iſland at the ſame time which lay to the South-eaſt as far as the Iſle of *Ruden*, then join'd with this, was torn away, and ſunk ſo deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greateſt Ships may ſail over it. *Mercator. Atlas.*

RUMFORD, a Market-Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in *Sheway Lath*, noted on account of the great reſort of the *London* Butchers to the ſame to buy Calves.

RUMIA, or *Rumilia*, a Goddeſs which the *Romans* invoked for to take care of their ſucking Children, called anciently *Ruma* by the Latins. When they ſacrificed to this Goddeſs, they uſed no Wine, but offer'd Milk and Water mix'd with Honey. *Plut. in Vit. Rom.*

RUPERT, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Cumberland*, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, *&c.* was Son to *Frederick*, Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and *Elizabeth* Daughter to King *James* the Sixth of *Scotland*, and Firſt of *England*, afterwards King and Queen of *Bohemia*. Their Son, Prince *Rupert*, was born *December* the 17th. 1619. In 1632 he marched with the Prince of *Orange* to the Siege of *Rhineberg*, though but thirteen years old, and gave proof of his Courage and Conduct much above his years. In 1637, being about eighteen years of age, he commanded a Regiment of *German* Horſe in the Wars; and in 1638 was taken Priſoner by the Imperialiſts, who detained him three years; but having procured his Liberty, he came into *England* in 1642, and offer'd his Service to King *Charles* I. his Uncle, who made him Knight of the Garter, and gave him a Command in the Army, wherewith he marched to *Worceſter*, then beſieged by Captain *Fienes*, whom he obliged to diſlodge, and defeated ſeveral Regiments who were coming to his aſſiſtance, having attack'd them in a Paſs where not above four could march in Front; but upon information that the Earl of *Eſſex* was marching towards *Worceſter*, he went to *Ludlow*, twenty miles thence. At *Edge-hill* he commanded the Right-wing of the King's Horſe, and charged the Parliaments Left-wing with ſo much Gallantry that he totally routed them, purſuing them as far as *Kineton* with great ſlaughter. In 1643, the Parliament having drawn a great Strength into *Cirenceſter*, he commanded the Prince with 4000 Horſe and Foot to ſeize the Town, which he did by ſurprize, after an hour's reſiſtance, taking 1100 Priſoners, and 3000 Arms. After this he ſummoned *Glouceſter* to ſurrender, but without ſucceſs; whereupon he took a courſe into *Wales*, and returning, beſieged *Lichfield* with ſo much vigour, that he compelled the Governour to ſurrender: A little after he took *Birmingham*, whence he march'd to the King at *Oxford*, attack'd the Parliamentarians at *Poſtcomb* and *Chimer* in their Quarters, and took many of them. He alſo defeated Colonel *Hampden*, *Sheffeld*, and a part of the Parliaments Army at *Chalgrove-field*, where he kill'd and took many. Upon the Queen's arrival at *Oxford*, he was commanded by the King to join his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, and reduce *Briſtol*, which he did in three days. He afterwards march'd with the King to the Siege of *Glouceſter*, but was commanded thence, to oppoſe the Earl of *Eſſex*'s March, wherein he behaved himſelf with great Gallantry, but was obliged to retire. As the Earl was returning to *London* after having raiſed the Siege of *Glouceſter*, the Prince, with the greateſt part of the King's Horſe, charged him as marching over *Woburn Chaſe*, and put his Army into much diſorder. He behaved himſelf with no leſs Gallantry at *Newbury* Fight, where he was obliged to retire at firſt by the Parliaments Horſe; but rallying again, put them in confuſion, and drove them back to the Lane's-end, and Night drawing on ſeparated both Armies. At *Oxford*, the *January* following, the Prince was created Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderneſſe*. In *March* following he was commanded to the relief of *Newark*, and marched with ſuch ſpeed as to prevent the fame of his coming: Sir *John Meldrum*, who beſieged it with 8000 Horſe and Foot, endeavoured to hinder his joining with the Forces under the Lord *Loughborough*, but was worſted, and obliged to retreat; ſo advancing towards *Newark*, he fought the Parliament Forces, having entred the Enemies Ranks ſo far that he was known and dangerouſly aſſaulted by three ſturdy Soldiers, whereof he ſlew one with his Sword, a ſecond was piſtoll'd by one of his Gentlemen, and the third being ready to lay his Hand upon the Prince's Collar, had it almoſt chopt off by Sir *William Neal*; being thus diſingaged, he charg'd with ſo much fury, that he beat the Parliamentarians to their Works; and in a ſecond Charge beat them out of the Field, ſo that *Meldrum* was obliged to draw his Forces into his Works, and compound on the uſual Articles. In 1644 he march'd to relieve *York*, then beſieged by the *Scots*, *Mancheſter*'s and *Fairfax*'s Armies, taking in his way *Longford* and *Tong-Caſtle* in *Shropſhire*, *Stopford* in *Cheſhire*, *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*, and raiſed the Siege of *Latham-houſe*, which had been defended 18 months by the Counteſs of *Derby*. He alſo defeated divers ſmall Parties that encounter'd him at ſeveral times. On the 1ſt. of *July* he advanced near *York*; whereupon the Parliamentarians drew off, and the Prince overtook them on *Marſton Moor*, where he gave them Battle, and entirely defeated their Right Wing, conſiſting of the Lord *Fairfax*'s Troops in the Van, and the *Scots* Cavalry in the Rear; the *Yorkſhire* Horſe being not well trained, contributed much to the defeat of this Wing: But on the other hand, *Cromwell* being Lieutenant-General under *Mancheſter*, charged the Marquis of *Newcaſtle* with ſuch an irreſiſtible force, by the aſſiſtance of Sir *David Leſley* and another Body of *Scots*, that they gained an entire Victory, though Prince *Rupert* did all he could to retrieve his loſs; but finding it impoſſible, he retired through *Lancaſhire* and *Shropſhire*, often defeating ſeveral Parties of the Parliamentarians upon the *Severn*. In *May* 1645 he brought off the King from *Oxford*, which General *Fairfax* had a mind to beſiege; after which he relieved *Cheſter*, and took *Leiceſter* by ſtorm; whereof *Fairfax* having notice, march'd to give him battle, and falling upon the King's head Quarters at *Naſeby* the King retired to *Harborough*, where the Prince and the Van of the Army quarter'd, call'd up the Prince, and ſummon'd a Council of War, wherein it was reſolved to march back and fight the Enemy; which was accordingly done, and the Prince behaved himſelf with extraordinary Gallantry, having routed three Diviſions of the Enemies Left Wing: but notwithſtanding of this, the Victory fell on the Parliament ſide. The Prince, after this, put himſelf into *Briſtol*, the moſt important Garriſon the King then had, where he was ſummoned to ſurrender by *Fairfax*, who ſent him an amicable Letter, inſinuating the Honour and Reſpect the Parliament and People of *England* had for his Family, high Birth, Valour, and other rare Endowments. There was a Ceſſation of Arms hereupon, yet the Town was afterwards ſurrender'd upon honourable Terms, after a gallant Reſiſtance, *Fairfax* denying the Prince liberty to conſult the King in that important Affair. After which he went for *Oxford*, which he left two days before its ſurrender, and went to *France*. In 1648 he accompanied King *Charles* II. from *Holland* with part of the Navy which had returned to him, and attempted the relief of *Colcheſter*, *Sandwich*, *Walmore* and *Deal* Caſtles, but in vain. He was conſtituted Admiral of the King's Navy, much annoying the *Engliſh* in the Weſtern Seas; ſo that *Blake* was ſent againſt him, and took ſome of his Ships, but he eſcaped himſelf, and infeſted both the *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh*

Ships. He took, among others, an *Engliſh* Ship of 39 Guns, which he made his Rear-Admiral; and having cruiſed about the *Caribbee Iſlands*, and taken five or ſix Prizes, he left his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, who was caſt away betwixt the Iſlands of St. *Chriſtopher* and *Tortudas*. After this he arrived in *France*, was highly complemented by that Court, and kindly received by King *Charles* II. who ſojourned there for the time. The reſt of his time, till that King's Reſtoration, he ſpent in Princely Studies. In 1662 he was made one of the Privy-Council, and attended His Majeſty to receive the Queen at *Portſmouth*. In 1664 he put to Sea with His Majeſty's Fleet, and, including their *Bourdeaux* Fleet, took 135 *Dutch* Prizes that year. In 1665 he accompanied his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* to Sea again, and appear'd before the *Texel* in *Holland* with an hundred and fourteen Ships, and afterwards defeated their Fleet of an hundred and three Men of War, eleven Fire-Ships, and ſeven Yatchs; The *Dutch*, ſays the Author of his Life, loſing thirty of their beſt Ships. *Feb.* 26, that year, a Third-Rate, call'd *Rupert*, in honour of his Name, was launched at *Harwich*. In 1666 he was with the Duke of *Albemarle* made joint-Admiral, and the Prince commanding the Blue Squadron ſail'd in queſt of the *French*, ſuſpected of a deſign to come and join the *Dutch*; but the Duke of *Albemarle* being engaged by the *Dutch* in the mean time, had been hardly put to it, if the Prince had not come to his aſſiſtance, and fought with incredible Courage, having five times broken through the *Dutch* Fleet, and fought and defeated them in two bloody Fights, chaſing ſome of 'em into their Harbours; but the *Dutch* putting to Sea again, ſpeedily paſs'd the *Goodwin* to join the *French*. In 1673 he was made Admiral at Sea, and being terrible to the *Dutch*, repulſed them in their attempt to block up the entrance into the *Thames*. The Prince ſail'd to join the *French* Squadron under *d'Eſtree*, and on the 28th. of *March* engaged the *Dutch* Fleet about five Leagues off of the *Wheelings*; the *Engliſh* fell on the Van commanded by *Van Trump*, who was obliged to retire, then the reſt of the Fleet engaged *de Ruyter*, and the Prince who commanded the Van behaved himſelf with ſo much Courage, that *de Ruyter* fled, and the Prince having purſu'd him as far as the Sands would allow, ſtood off to Sea, and ſent an Account of the Action to Secretary *Arlington*. On the 2d. of *June* the *Dutch* put to Sea again, and then happened another bloody Rencounter, wherein Sir *Edward Sprag* and the Earl of *Oſſery* carried themſelves with wonderful Gallantry, and the Prince, who was in the Rear, acquitted himſelf with unſpeakable Courage. The *Dutch* went off in the Night, and the Prince, by Advice of a Council of War, returned to the *Thames* with the Fleet. In *July*, the ſame year, he came to another Engagement with the *Dutch*; but the *French*, pretending to get the Wind, ſailed away: ſo that the Prince being attack'd by *de Ruyter* and *Bankert* both at once, was hard put to it; but bearing up with invincible Reſolution, charged through them ſeveral times, and, in ſhort, acquitted himſelf ſo, that had the *French* play'd their part, he might have aſſured himſelf of a compleat Victory; the *Dutch* ſuſtaining great loſs as it was, though *de Ruyter* laid claim to the Victory. In this Battle died Sir *Edward Spragg*, as going to join the Earl of *Oſſery*, and board *Van Trump*. On the 24th. the Prince returned with the Fleet to the *Buoy-of-the-Nore*, and was kindly received by His Majeſty, who declared himſelf very well ſatisfied with his Conduct. A Peace being concluded not long after, the Prince applied himſelf to his Chymical and Philoſophical Studies; from whence he hath furniſh'd us with many curious Arts, and uſeful Inventions. He took extraordinary delight in *Windſor-Caſtle*, which he beautify'd and adorn'd, and died *Novemb.* 29. 1682, and was Interred with all the Magnificence beſeeming his great Birth, amongſt the reſt of the Blood Royal in King *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, *Weſtminſter*.

S. RUPERT, was a *Frenchman* originally, and of the Royal Blood. Having been raiſed to be a Biſhop, he exerciſed his Function in the Dioceſe of *Worms*, though 'tis not certain whether he was the proper Biſhop, or that he participated with him who had that quality in the Cares and Labours of the Paſtoral Offices: The moſt common opinion is, That he was really Biſhop of *Worms*, but that he was driven from his See by a great Lord whom he had reprehended for his Faults and Diſorders. *Theodore* Duke of *Bavaria*, who governed from 695 till 711, in the time of *Childebert* III. King of *Auſtraſia*, having invited *S. Rupert* to come into his Country, he went to him to *Ratisbonne*, and after he had inſtructed him in the Myſteries of the Faith he baptized him, and a great number of Perſons of all ſorts and conditions followed the Example of their Prince. He continued his Preaching at *Lorchet* and *Jevare*; he ſtay'd in this laſt City, which hath ſince been called *Saltzbourg*, and there built the Church of *St. Peter*, where he fixed his Epiſcopal See. This is the original of the famous Abbey of *St. Peter* in *Saltzbourg*. After ſuch a happy beginning he went into his own Country, and brought with him from thence twelve Preachers. He died *March* 27. 718. *P. Mabillon.*

RUPERT, Abbot of *Limbourg* in the Dioceſe of *Spire*, who not content to enjoin his Monks not to eat Fleſh, would have them beſides forbear the uſe of Fiſh, Eggs, Milk and Wine, under pretence of ſome Revelation he ſaid he had received; but they all oppoſed him, ſo that he was baniſhed by the Biſhop of the place: And having been recall'd a little while after, he perſiſted ſtill in the ſame Reſolution to his death, and ſuffered much perſecution for the ſame. He flouriſh'd about 1124, and wrote a Commentary upon the *Canticles*.

RUPERT, Abbot of *Tux* or *Tuitienſis*, was famous for his Learning and Piety. He died in 1135: He left divers Works behind him, of which there are ſeveral Editions, as thoſe of *Cologn*, *Louvain* and *Paris* in 1638, in two Volumes, which contain forty two Books of the *Trinity*, Commentaries, Treatiſes of *Theology*, and ſome Lives of the *Saints*.

RUREMOND, the ſecond City of *Guelderland*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, with a Biſhoprick under *Malines*. It ſtands upon the *Meuſe*, at the mouth of the *Roer* or *Rura*, from which it takes its Name. Its Collegiate-Church was erected in 1559 into a Cathedral by Pope *Paul* IV. *William Lindall* was the firſt Prelate of it. The City is large, fair and rich, having many ſtately Monaſteries in it, whereof that of the *Carthuſians* is the moſt conſiderable. *Guichardin. Gaſey. Sante Marthe.*

RURICIUS, Biſhop of *Limoges*, lived in the Fifth Century: He was of the illuſtrious Family of the *Anicians*. He married *Liberia* the Daughter of *Ommachus*; and *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who was his Friend, compoſed upon that Marriage an *Epithalamium* which is yet extant. *Ruricius* was choſen Biſhop of *Limoges* after *Aſtedius*. We find alſo, beſides *Sidonius Apollinaris*, that *Cæſarius* of *Arles*, *Fauſtus* of *Riez*, *Sedacius Victorinus*, &c. have writ Letters to him. We have two Books of his, which *Henry Caniſius* hath publiſhed in the Fifth Tome of his *Antiquæ Lectiones*, having taken them out of the Abbey of *St. Gall* in *Swiſſerland*. *Ruricius* excuſes himſelf there, that he could not be preſent at the Council of *Agde*, in 506, and ſays, That the Infirmities of Old Age were a ſufficient hindrance; which manifeſts he lived not long after. *Fortunatus, lib.* 4. *Sidonius Apollinaris, lib.* 4. *ep.* 16. *lib.* 5. *ep.* 15, &c. *S. Marthe Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

RUSBROCHIUS (*John*) or *Ruisbroech*, ſo called, for that he was born in a Village of that Name upon the *Sambre* in *Brabant*, lived in the Fourteenth Age. He writ divers Pieces of *Myſtical Theology* in his Country Language; and *Denys* the *Carthuſian* Fryar, or *Dionyſius Carthuſianus*, and others, have rendred them into Latin. There are ſeveral Editions of them; that of *Cologn* in 1609, in 4to, is the moſt valued: In the beginning is the Life of *Rusbrochius*, writ by *Henry de Pomere*. The principal Pieces are, *Summa Vitæ Spiritualis*; *Speculum Salutis Æternæ*; *Commentaria in Tabernaculum Moſis*, &c. three Books *De Nuptiis Spiritualibus*, cenſured by *Gerſon*; Though (ſays *Moreri*) without grounds for it. *Rusbrochius* departed this life *Septemb.* 2. 1381, aged 88. *Le Mire. Val. Andreas.*

RUSINA was acknowledged by the Ancient Gentiles for a Rural or Country Goddeſs, who preſided over all the Labours and all the Divertiſements of the Country.

RUSSEL or *Roſſel*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Doctor in Divinity, was one of the moſt learned Men of his time. He was much eſteem'd, and had conſiderable Employments in the State, as well as in the Church, being one of the Kings Privy-Council, and Lord Chancellor of *England*. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, Upon the *Canticles*; *De Poteſtate Summi Pontificis & Imperatoris*, &c. He is ſuppoſed to live to 1484, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. King of *England*. *Pitts de Illuſt. Angl. Script.* Sir *Tho. Moor*, &c.

RUSSEL, Earl and Duke of *Bedford*, an ancient Family in *Dorſetſhire*, who have been for many Ages poſſeſſed of a fair Eſtate in that County, as appears upon Record in the 3d. of King *John*, at which time *John Ruſſel* paid 50 Marks to the King for Licenſe to marry the Siſter of a great Man call'd *Doun Bardolf*. This *John* was Conſtable of *Corf-Caſtle* in 5 *Hen.* III. and had a Son called *Ralph*, who married *Iſabel*, Daughter and Co-heir of *James de Newmarch*, a Baron. His Son *William*, in 12 *Edward* I. obtained the Markets and Fairs for *Kingſton Ruſſel* in *Dorſetſhire*, which is ſtill poſſeſſed by this Family: But the firſt of them advanced to the Peerage was *John Ruſſel* of *Berwick*, near *Bridport*, *Dorſetſhire*, who being a Gentleman of excellent Accompliſhments, and one who had travelled, was ſent for by Sir *Thomas Trenchard*, to entertain *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, who was driven aſhore at *Weymouth*. This Prince was ſo much taken with Mr. *Ruſſel*, that he deſired his company to Court at *Windſor*, where he recommended him to King *Henry* VII. to whom, as alſo to King *Henry* VIII. his Deportment and Qualifications rendred him very acceptable. He attended the latter at the taking of *Terouenne* and *Tournay*, being then a Gentleman of his Privy-Chamber; and for his Service had Lands granted him in *Tournay*, in 8 *Hen.* VIII. and was Knighted for his Service at taking *Morlets* in *Bretany*. In the 15th. of that King he was made Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea*, and employ'd in Negotiations to the Emperor *Charles* V. the *French* King, Pope, and Duke of *Lorrain*. He was alſo at the Battle of *Pavia*, where *Francis* King of *France* was taken Priſoner, and attended King *Henry* at entertaining the ſaid King at *Calais*, &c. In the 29th. of that Reign he was made Comptroller of the Houſhold, ſworn of the Privy-Council, and on the 29th. of *March* following created a Baron of *England*; and being ſo much in favour, had a large ſhare in the Abbey-Lands, *&c.* upon the diſſolution of Monaſteries; and was made Warden of the Stannaries in *Devon* and *Cornwall*, as he was ſuddenly after inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, and created Preſident of the Council for the Weſtern Parts. In 32 *Hen.* VIII. he was ſent with ſome Forces againſt the *French* King; and in the 34th. made Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Captain-General of the Vanguard of the Army againſt *France*. *Henry* VIII. on his Death-bed appointed him of the Council to Prince *Edward*, for whoſe Coronation he was appointed Lord High Steward of *England*. In 2 *Edw.* VI. he was ſent againſt the Rebels of *Devon*, defeated them at *Fennyton-Bridge*, relieved *Exon*, kill'd 600, and took 4000; for which, and other Services, he was created Earl of *Bedford*, *Jan.* 19. 3 *Edw.* VI. and next year ſent Embaſſador into *France*. He was alſo Lord Privy Seal to Queen *Mary*, who ſent him into *Spain* to attend her Nuptials with King *Philip*. He died *March* 14. 2 *Mary*, at his Houſe in *London*, and was buried at *Cheneys*, *Com. Bucks*. His Wife was *Ann*, ſole Heir to Sir *Guy Sapcotes*, who by her Will bequeathed her Mannor of *Thornhaw* to the Lord *Edward Ruſſel* her Grandſon. *John* Earl of *Bedford* was ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Edward* VI. took Arms for Queen *Mary* after that King's death, aſſiſted at the Siege of St. *Quintins* in *Picardy*, and was commiſſioned to raiſe Men for the relief of *Calis*. In 1 *Eliz.* he was ſworn of the Privy Council, and ſent twice afterwards Embaſſador to *France*. In 6 *Eliz.* he was made Governour of *Berwick upon Tweed*, ſent afterwards Embaſſador to *Scotland*, and aſſiſted at the Baptiſm of King *James* VI. in that Kingdom, where the Queen preſented him with a Font of pure Gold. In 15 *Eliz.* he ſat on the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*. In the 24th. he treated with the Duke of *Alençon* about marrying the ſaid Queen; and in the 26th. did by his Will order his Corps to be buried at *Cheneys*, and twenty Godly Sermons to be preached there the next five months after his death, for which he allowed 20 *l.* To the Lord *Burleigh*, then High Treaſurer, he bequeathed his great George of *Lapis Lazuli* garniſh'd with Gold and Precious-Stones, and all his Manuſcripts of *Wickliff*'s Works. To the Lord *John*, his Son and Heir, he bequeathed his Parliament and Garter Robes and George; and left 20 *l. per an.* for two poor Students in *Univerſity College*, *Oxon.* His firſt Lady was *Margaret* Daughter to Sir *John St. John*, Siſter to the Lord *St. John*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters, who were married to the Earls of *Warwick*, *Bath*, and *Cumberland*. His ſecond Wife was Daughter to *John* Lord *Heuſe*, by whom he had no Iſſue. He died *July* 28. 27 *Eliz.* and was ſucceeded by *Edward* his Grand-ſon, who dying without Iſſue *May* 3. 1627. *Francis* Lord *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaw*, Son of *William*, fourth Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* above-mentioned, ſucceeded; which *William* was General of the *Engliſh* Horſe in the *Netherlands*, Governour of *Fluſhing*, and Deputy of *Ireland*. His Son *Francis* Earl of *Bedford* married *Catharine* ſole Daughter to *Giles Bridges*, Lord *Chandois*; and in 6 *Car.* I. was the principal Undertaker for draining the vaſt Fens call'd the *Great Level*, in *Northampton*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, *Norfolk* and *Lincoln-ſhires*; died *May* 9. 1641, and was buried at *Cheneys*. He had four Sons, *William* made Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. *Francis*, who died unmarried; *John*, a Colonel under King *Charles* I. *Edward*; and four Daughters, *Catharine* married to *Robert* Lord *Brook*, *Ann* to *George* Earl of *Briſtol*, *Margaret* to *James* Earl of *Carliſle*, and *Diana* to *Francis* Lord *Newport* of *Ercal*. *William* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor was elected Knight of the Garter, in 1672; and by his Lady *Ann*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Somerſet*, hath had ſeven Sons, *Francis* dead without Iſſue, *John* died in his Infancy, *William* afterwards Lord *Ruſſel*, *Edward*, *Robert*, *James* and *George*; and three Daughters, *viz.* *Diana* firſt married to Sir *Grevil Verney* of *Compton Verney*, *Com. War.* Knight of the Bath, and afterward to *William* Lord *Allington*; *Ann* who died young, and *Margaret* who was lately married to Admiral *Ruſſel*. *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, the Earl's third Son, was married to *Rachel* Daughter and Coheir to *Thomas* late Earl of *Southampton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, Widow of *Francis* Lord *Vaughan*, eldeſt Son to *Richard* Earl of *Carbery*. He hath left one Son, *Wriotheſly* now Duke of *Bedford* *William* the late Duke of *Bedford* was choſen General of the Parliament Horſe in the Wars between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, dignify'd with the Garter by King *Charles* II. and ſince the acceſſion of Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Crown, choſen one of the Privy-Council, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of *Middleſex*, and created Duke of *Bedford*, &c. The great Service done to the Nation by his Son-in-Law Admiral *Ruſſel*, in defeating the *French* Fleet under *Tourville* —— 1692, is ſufficiently known, and needs not here be enlarged upon.

RUSSIA ALBA, or *White Ruſſia*. Vid. MUSCOVIA.

RUSSIA NIGRA, or *Black* or *Little Ruſſia*, a Province of *Poland* between *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, *Little Poland*, *Hungary* and *Tranſilvania*. The Inhabitants of this Country are called by Latin Authors *Ruſſi* or *Rutheni*, for that they are eſteem'd to deduce their original from the *Roxolans*. *Ruſſia* has had formerly its particular Dukes, and the Grand Czar of *Muſcovy* put to death in the Sixteenth Age, the laſt of the Race of thoſe Princes. Its Capital City is *Leopoll* or *Luvow*, which the *Germans* call *Ruſſelemberg*; the others are *Premiſlau*, *Belz*, *Chelm* or *Chielmnick*, *Jeroſlaw*, *Zamoski*, &c.

RUSTAN, Grand Viſier and Son-in-Law of *Solyman* II. who reigned in 1550, was the Son of a Cow-herd, and had been himſelf a Cow-herd; but he had a Genius worthy of a nobler Extract, which raiſed him even to the Charge of Grand Viſier, and to the honour of being Son-in-Law to the Grand Signior: He had various fortunes, and was for ſome time in diſgrace; but finally, *Solyman*, who had great Affairs upon the Wheel, and made War upon the *Perſians*, having need of Money, recall'd *Ruſtan*, and committed to him the management of his Exchequer; he knew his great Ability, and how capable he was to put his Treaſury quickly into a good condition; in which that Miniſter laboured with ſo much care and ſucceſs, that he quickly filled the Coffers, and re-eſtabliſhed the Affairs of the Empire. *Tavernier.*

RUSTICI (*John Francis*) a famous Carver, flouriſh'd in the beginning of the laſt Age; he was of *Florence*, where he learn'd to Deſign and Carve of *Andrew Verrochio*, who ſeeing that from his very Youth he was of himſelf addicted to make little Earthen Pictures, judg'd, by that ſlender beginning, of the force of his Imagination, and took him under his conduct to teach him how to uſe his Pencil and Hammer. *Ruſtici* found in this School *Leonard de Vinci*, by emulating of whom, as well as by the care of that learned Maſter, he became one of the moſt famous of his Profeſſion in *Italy*. The greateſt part of the Statues he made are of Braſs; amongſt the moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Leda*, *Europa*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, a naked Man on Horſe-back of an extraordinary height; a Woman twelve foot high, repreſenting one of the Graces. In 1528 he came into *France* to preſent himſelf to *Francis* I. for whom he made ſome conſiderable Pieces; it is believed alſo that he died there, being unwilling to return again to *Florence*, becauſe of the Factions that troubled the City. *Acad. des Arts.*

RUSTICUS, a Deacon of the *Roman* Church in the Sixth Age. In 548, being diſſatisfied that Pope *Vigilius* had condemned the three Chapters, he joined himſelf to *Stephen* alſo a Deacon, and they together formed a Schiſm againſt that Pope: They drew into it the Sub-Deacons, Notaries of the Church, and ſome others. They writ Letters to divers Eaſtern Biſhops againſt the Pope, whereby they blamed *Vigilius* for having forſaken the defence of the Council of *Chalcedon*, to pleaſe the Emperor *Juſtinian*. *Ruſticus* compoſed a Dialogue, part of which we yet have, where he treats him very ill. *Vigilius* excommunicated him and his Adherents. *Baronius in Annal. Bellar. De Script. Eccl.*

RUSTICUS ELPIDIUS, or *Ruſticus Helpidius*, of a Noble Family, Phyſician to *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*; he was in eſteem in the Fourth Age. He compoſed in Heroick Verſe, *The Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament*; and a Tract of Chriſt's Works, which have been publiſhed by *George Fabricius*. He has alſo writ in a like Verſe, *Comfort againſt Sorrow*, which we have loſt, and whereof he makes mention himſelf.

RUTH, a *Moabitiſh* Woman. In the time of the *Judges* a great Famine happening in *Iſrael*, a Man of *Bethlehem* named *Elimelech*, went with his Wife *Naomi* and his two Sons into the Land of *Moab*, to find Suſtenance. *Elimelech* dying there, *Naomi* remained alone with her two Sons, whom ſhe married to two Maidens of the Country of *Moab*, one of which was called *Ruth*, who married the youngeſt. Two years after the two Sons of *Naomi* died, and ſhe, willing to return into her own Country, deſired her two Daughters-in-Law to go to their Kindred and remain there. *Orpha*, who had married her eldeſt Son, bid her adieu; but *Ruth*, unwilling to forſake her, followed her to *Bethlem*, the place of her Nativity. She afterwards married *Booz*, by whom ſhe had *Obed* the Father of *Jeſſe*, and Grand-father of *David*. As the *Holy Scripture* takes no notice under what Judge this Hiſtory happened, Authors find it difficult to fix the time; but 'tis likely that it was in the time of *Barac*, about *An. Mund.* 2748. It is the Sentiment of *Torniel*, who makes the Marriage of *Ruth* with *Booz* to be in 2759. Some Authors are of opinion, That *Ruth* was the Daughter of *Eglon* King of *Moab*; but this opinion is advanced without any juſt ground for it; the Book of *Ruth* was writ by *Samuel*. Conſult *Comeſtor*, *Liranus*, *Janſenius*, &c.

RUTILIANS, an ancient People of *Italy* in *Latium*; *Ardea* was their Capital City.

RUTILIUS (*Bernardin*) born in a Town in the Territories of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Age; he acquired much Learning, and was well skill'd in Antiquity. Cardinal *Nicholas Ridolphi* would have him in his Family. *Rutilius* dedicated to him *The Lives of the Lawyers*, which he publiſhed by the Title of *Juriſconſultorum Vitæ, noviſſimè elimatæ & à mendis non paucis quibus ſcatebant repurgatæ*. He undertook ſome other Pieces of that kind, but died very young at *Venice*, about the year 1537.

RUTILIUS CLAUDIUS NUMANTIANUS GALLUS, a Perſon of great Learning; he lived at the beginning of the Fifth Age; and after the taking of *Rome* by *Alaric*, which happened in 410, he compoſed an *Itinerary* in Verſe, which he dedicated to *Venerius Rufus*; it conſiſts of two Books, but part of the laſt is loſt. *Rutilius* there is furiouſly tranſported againſt the Chriſtians and Jews in favour of Paganiſm, which he profeſs'd. He was Præfect of the City, had been Conſul, and held other conſiderable Places. This Work of his was found in a Monaſtery in *Italy* in the time of *Volaterran*, and hath been often publiſhed. The beſt Edition is that of

Amſterdam, printed in 1687, in *Twelves*, with Notes of ſeveral learned Perſons upon it.

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, an Orator, Hiſtorian and Lawyer. He was Conſul at *Rome* with *Manlius*, *An. Rom.* 649: being afterwards ſent into Baniſhment, he retir'd to *Smyrna*, whither all the Cities of *Aſia* ſent Embaſſadors to him; inſomuch that it may be ſaid, It was rather a Triumph than a Baniſhment. *Sylla* recalled him; but *Rutilius* refuſing to return to *Rome*, he employed the time of his Exile in ſtudy, ſo that he compoſed the Hiſtory of his Life in Greek, and divers other Pieces which ſeveral ancient Authors make mention of. *Livy, lib.* 70. *Valer. Maximus, Cicero in Bruto, Plutarch*, &c.

RUTLAND, Lat. *Rutlandia*, the leaſt County of *England*, lies between *Lincolnſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*, parted from this laſt by the River *Weland*, as from *Leiceſterſhire* Weſtward by the *Little Ely*; beſides which Rivers, here are croſs the Country the River *Waſh*, which empties it ſelf into the *Weland*. The Name of *Rutland* it has probably from the Redneſs of its Soil. Its greateſt length is from North to South, but not full twelve miles, from Eaſt to Weſt hardly nine, and its Circumference about forty. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are forty eight Pariſhes, and but two Market-Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, in the *Romans* time, were called *Coritani*, that Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the Heptarchy, and now making, with *Northamptonſhire*, the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*. What this Country wants in extent, it is made out in the goodneſs of its Soil for Corn and Tillage, giving place to none. The Vale of *Catmouſe*, which lies to the Weſtward, is chiefly noted for wonderful fruitfulneſs. The Air is alſo temperate, ſerene and healthful. Woods and pleaſant Springs are not wanting neither. *Okeham* is its Shire-Town, and *Uppingham* its other Market-Town. In 1390 *Edward Plantaginet*, eldeſt Son to *Edmund* Duke of *York*, in 1326 *Richard* ſecond Brother of the ſaid *Edward*, and in 1450 *Edmund Plantaginet*, ſecond Son of *Richard* Duke of *York* (all of the Royal Family) ſucceſſively were Earls of this County; and in 1525, *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Roos* of *Hamlake*, *Treſbut* and *Belvoir* deſcended by the Lady *Anne* his Mother, from the ſaid *Richard* Duke of *York*, was created Earl of *Rutland* by King *Henry* VIII. in 1325, whoſe Poſterity enjoy this Honour to this day; *John* the twelfth of this Family ſucceeding *John* his Father in 1679.

RUYTER (*Michael Adrian*) Duke, Knight, and Lieutenant-Admiral of the *United Provinces*, born at *Fluſhing* in *Zealand* in 1607. His Father, who was a Citizen of that City, was called *Adrian Michael*; and his Mother *Alyda Jans Ruyter*, whoſe Name he retained. He was but eleven years of age when he began to accuſtom himſelf to the Sea, where he ſignalized himſelf in the divers Employs he ſucceſſively had. After he had been a Mariner, Maſter's Mate and Pilot, he was made Captain of a Ship, then Commander of a Squadron, Rere-Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and finally, Lieutenant-Admiral, which is the higheſt Dignity he could arrive to, for that that of High-Admiral belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, the Stadt-holder of *Holland*. When he was Captain of a ſingle Ship, he acquired Reputation in Foreign Countries, took divers Prizes in *Greenland*, made eight Voyages into the *Weſt-Indies*, and was twice at *Braſil*. In 1641 he was ſent to the aſſiſtance of the *Portugueſe* againſt the *Spaniards*, and made Rear-Admiral. Having forced into the midſt of the Enemy in the Engagement, he made divers Ships run for it, and the King of *Portugal* highly commended him for his good Services. He acquired more Glory before *Sally*, a City in *Barbary*, where, in ſpight of five Corſairs of *Argiers*, he entred alone into the Road of that City. The *Moors* of *Sally* who had ſeen this noble Action, would have *de Ruyter* enter into the City in Triumph, mounted on Horſeback, and attended on Foot by the Corſair Captains. In 1653, after the death of Admiral *Van Tromp*, he was made Vice-Admiral of the *Amſterdam* Squadron. He went afterwards into the *Mediterranean*, about the end of the year 1655, and took there a great many *Turkiſh* Ships, together with the famous Renegado *Aman de Dias*, who was there hanged. In 1659 he came to aſſiſt the King of *Denmark* againſt the *Swedes*, and gave proofs of his extraordinary Valour in the Iſle of *Funen*; for which the King of *Denmark* rewarded him nobly, granting him a Penſion after he had ennobled him and all his Family. In 1662 he cauſed a Ship of *Tunis* to run a-ſhore, and deliver'd forty Chriſtian Slaves that were detained there, entred into a Treaty with thoſe of that City, and reduced the *Algerines* to Reaſon. So many brave Actions having acquired *de Ruyter* much Reputation, he was choſen Lieutenant-Admiral of the *Amſterdam* Squadron in 1665, and in that Quality took divers Ships upon the Coaſt of *Guinea*. During his abſence the States made him their Admiral. He continued to ſignalize himſelf in many illuſtrious Actions till 1676, that he was mortally wounded with a Cannon-ball in an Engagement with the *French* under *du Queſne*, before the City of *Augouſta* in *Sicily*. He died a few days after he was wounded, and his Body was carried to *Amſterdam*, where the States erected a ſtately Monument for him. He had been married three times, and left ſeveral Daughters by his two laſt Wives, and a Son by the ſecond, call'd *Engell*. *Gerard Brain* has writ his *Life* in Flemiſh, a Book in *Folio*, an Abridgment whereof may be ſeen in the beginning of the 4th. Tome of the *Univerſal Bibliotheque*.

RYE, Lat. *Ripa*, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Haſtings* Rape, in the *Eaſt* part of *Suſſex*, bordering upon *Kent*. 'Tis one of the Cinque-Ports, conveniently ſituate at the mouth of the *Rother*, and upon a Bay from hence called *Rye-Bay*. 'Tis not a Town of any beauty, its Inhabitants being for the moſt part Fiſhermen, who catch here excellent Herrings in their ſeaſon. But as it ſtands over-againſt *Diepe* in *Normandy*, it is upon that ſcore much frequented by Paſſengers on both ſides in time of Peace.

RYER (*Peter du*) the *French* King's Hiſtoriographer, was of a Noble Family of *Paris*. He is known by the many Tranſlations of his, *viz.* the Works of *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Titus Livius*, *Herodotus*, *Polybius*, *Strada*, *Ovid's Metamorphoſis*, and part of *Thuanus*'s Hiſtory. He died *Novemb.* 6. 1658. aged 53 years.

S.

S. This Letter being a Semi-Vowel, commonly takes its proper force and ſound from the Vowel that follows, though ſometimes alſo from that which comes before it. In Latin and Greek words, when it comes before *m*, *p* or *t*, it always belongs to the following vowel in ſimple words, as in theſe, *Coſmus*, *Proſper*, *Teſtis*. In Latin words it's often changed into *m*, as *rurſus*, *rurſum*; and in declining, into *n*, as *Sanguis*, *ſanguinis*; and into *r*, as *Flos floris*. The change of *ſ* into *t* is more common in many other Languages. And laſtly, this letter is quite left out in ſeveral Latin words, ſo *Numerus* for *Nuſmerus*, *Dumoſus* for *Duſmoſus*, and *Camœna* and *Camillus* for *Caſmœna* and *Caſmillus*. And *Varro* aſſures us that *Omen* comes from *Oſmen*, and *Idem* from *Iſdem*. And therefore *Virgil* ſaith, 11 *Æneid*,

——— Matriſque vocavit,
Nomine Caſmillæ, mutata parte Camillam.

SA or **SAA** (*Emmanuel*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit: He read Divinity at *Coimbra* and *Rome* and was lock'd upon as an excellent Expoſitor of Scripture, and a good Preacher. He died in 1596. His Works are, *Scholia in IV Evangelia*, *Notationes in Sacram Scripturam*, *Aphoriſmi Confeſſariorum*, &c. *Ribadeneira*, & *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.* &c.

SAADA, a City of *Aſia* ſituate in *Arabia Felix*. Some Authors take it to be the ſame which ancient Writers call *Sabatha*. It ſtands three hundred miles from *Aden* to the North. This City is ſmall but populous, and famous for Tanning of Leather which is carried into other Parts. It ſtands an hundred and eighty miles from *Sanaa*.

SAADIAS GAON, i.e. *Saadias the Excellent*. This Rabbi lived in the beginning of the Tenth Century, and was the Head of a famous Academy or School of Learning of the Jews, who at that time gave their Doctors the Title of *Gheonim*, i.e. *Excellent*. He was one of the firſt that taught the Hebrew by Grammar, living at that time in a Country where they ſpoke *Arabick*, and where there were Grammars of that Language. We have none of his Grammars, but may gueſs from his other Works, that he was not over-exact in it, as being too much prepoſſeſs'd with the childiſh Subtilties of their *Cabbala*. He hath writ a Book of Jewiſh Divinity, with the Title of *Sepher Hac Munoth*, i.e. *The Book of Faith*, wherein he handles the chief Articles of their Belief; which Book we have now in Rabbinical Hebrew, though the Author wrote it in Arabick; in it we find ſome particular Opinions of his own. But that which hath moſt recommended him, is his Arabick Verſion of the Bible, whereof we have now only the Pentateuch, which the Jews of *Conſtantinople* have printed with Hebrew Characters; and ſince that it hath been re-printed in Arabick letters, and join'd to the *London* and *Paris* Editions of the Polyglott Bibles, with ſome Alterations. This Arabick Verſion of the Pentateuch, which has been tranſlated into Latin by *Gabriel Sionita*, is rather a Paraphraſe than a faithful Tranſlation. Wherefore alſo the *Conſtantinopolitan* Edition gives it the Name of *Targum*, which ſignifies a Paraphraſe. *P. Simon.*

SAAL, a Town of *Carinthia*, anciently a Roman Colony. It hath a Field near it, whence many Roman Antiquities have been digg'd. In this Field is that fam'd Antiquity of the King's Chair, being of Stone, and like two Elbow-Chairs join'd back to back, having very ancient Inſcriptions. At the Inſtalling of the Duke of *Carinthia*, whether he be Emperor, King or Prince, either he or his Proxy ſits in the Eaſtern Chair, and a Boor ſits in the Weſtern, who, among other Ceremonies, riſes up and preſents the Duke with a Fat and a Lean Ox, the Duke being obliged to take the Lean, and return the Fat, and then to receive a gentle Box o'th' Ear from the Country-man, and ſo is Inſtalled. *Brown's Travels.*

SAAL, Lat. *Sala*, a River in *Germany*, by the *French* called *Sale*; it riſes in *Franconia* near the Fountains of *Nab*, and the *Main*; runs through *Turingia*, waſhes *Saal*, *Feld* and *Siena*; and entring *Miſnia*, paſſes by *Naumburgh*, *Mersburgh* and *Hale*, and after receiving many other Rivers, falls into the *Elbe*, below *Berenbourg* in *Upper-Saxony*, four miles South of *Magdeburgh.*

SABA, an Iſland in the Northern part of *America*, being one of the *Antillæ* Iſlands that belong to the *Hollanders*, on the Weſt of *St. Chriſtophers.*

SABA, *Sabæa*, *Seba*, *Sheba*, the ancient Capital City of *Arabia Felix*, ſo called from the Grandſon of *Ham*, by *Chuz*, Ptol. Longit. 73. 40. Lat. 16. 56. being placed by him near the *Red-Sea* over-againſt *Ptolemais Ferarum* in *Egypt*, five Degrees from *Babel Mandel* to the North, or ſeventy *German* Miles. This was the Royal City of that famous Queen that came to King *Solomon*, call'd *the Queen of the South*, 1 *King*. 10. *Mat.* 12. The *Nubian* Geogr. p. 26. calls it *Mareb*, and that Queen *Belaquis*, The City in his time was deſtroyed, as he ſaith after, *pag.* 52. becauſe the Inhabitants were proud and deſpiſed all other Men, and yet were ignorant of the Benefits of God, wherefore he ſent an Inundation which deſtroyed the City and Inhabitants in one Night. This Country was famous for its Riches and precious Spices. The Name of the Chief City is now called *Siban* or *Zibit*. *Joſephus* thinks that the Queen of *Sheba*'s Royal city was in the Iſle of *Meroe*.

SABA, or rather *Sheba*, the Son of *Raamah* the Grandchild of *Chus*, who imparted his Name (according to ſome Authors) to a People inhabiting near the *Perſian* Gulf. As alſo a Son of *Jocktan*, and Grand-child of *Heber*, who was the Father of the *Sabeans* or *Sacces* Inhabitants of the *Eaſt-Indies*, of whom *Pomponius Mela* and *Ptolemy* make mention.

SABA, *Sheba*, the Son of *Jockſhan*, who was the Son of *Abraham* by *Keturah*. He is ſuppoſed to be the Father of thoſe *Sabeans* that took away *Job*'s Cattle. About theſe four *Saba*'s, and the Country of the Queen that gave a Viſit to King *Solomon*, conſult *Bochart* in his *Phaleg. lib.* 2.

SABACH, a King of the *Æthiopians* who conquer'd *Egypt*, and having dethron'd *Anyſis*, reigned there fifty years. *Herodot. Euterpe.*

SABAITES, *Sabeans* or *Sabians*. Authors ſpeak very differently concerning the Perſons called by this Name, which properly is the Name of a Sect. R. *Moſes* who had read ſeveral Arabick Books, unknown to us, containing an exact Account concerning theſe *Sabeans*, tells us, that *Abraham* had been educated in the Religion of theſe *Sabaïtes*, who were the ancient *Chaldeans*, and own'd no other Deity but that of the Sun and Stars; and that *Abraham* oppoſed himſelf ſtrongly againſt this their falſe Faith, by aſſerting one only God, the Author of the Univerſe, and who govern'd all things by his Providence. 'Tis upon this account that *Moſes* has inſerted many things in his Books, which refer to the Opinions and Practices of theſe *Sabaïtes* or *Chaldeans*, to keep the *Iſraelites* from embracing them. In theſe Books is found the Hiſtory of *Abraham* and of the other Patriarchs; neither needs this ſeem ſtrange to us, ſeeing that *Abraham* himſelf was a *Chaldean*. They contain alſo the Hiſtories of *Adam*, *Seth*, and the other Patriarchs, but intermix'd with Fictions. Beſides, they have Books that bear the Name of *Adam* (mention'd by *Abraham Ecchellenſis* in his *Eutychius Vindicatus*) and are writ in the Chaldee Language, but in Characters very different from thoſe of the *Chaldeans*. Some of theſe Books in Manuſcript brought from the Eaſt, are to be found in the Library of Monſieur *Colbert*. The Father *Ange* of St. *Joſeph*, a Carmelite, who was a Miſſionary in the Eaſt, in his Works, treats very largely concerning theſe *Sabaïtes*, whom he ſuppoſes to be the very ſame with thoſe who are called Chriſtians of St. *John*. He tells us alſo that they are called *Mendai*, that is to ſay, according to their Interpretation, *Bende-hai*, or *Creatures of the Living One*. But other Authors will have *Mendai* to be a Chaldee word, and ſignifying Γνωςικὸς, *Gnoſtick*, as if theſe modern *Sabaïtes* were a Remainder of the ancient *Gnoſticks*. In defence of this Opinion they tell us, that the ancient *Gnoſticks* were Chriſtians in Name only, but no more than Philoſophers in reality; that they followed the Philoſophy and extravagant Conceits of the *Chaldeans* in their Aſtrology, and that they had the Books of *Adam*, of *Seth*, and many other of the Patriarchs. Moreover, they take notice, as of a very ſingular thing, that the Chaldee Language of the *Sabaïtes* doth expreſs all the Vowels with a diſtinct literal Character, as by Example, the vowel *a* with an *Aleph*, the vowel *i* with a *Jod*; and that they do not write by way of abridgment of the vowels, as they do in Hebrew, Arabick, Chaldee and Syriack, where they are ſupplied by Points, when they have a mind to expreſs them. See *Sabeans* or *Sabians*. *Father Simon. Vanſleb. Relation de Perſ.* &c.

SABARIA, a City of the ancient *Pannonia*, famous for the Birth of St. *Martin*. *Cluſius*, *Lazius*, and ſome others take it to be the ſame which is now called *Stainam Angern*; but *Cluverius* will have it to be *Satwar*, which the *Germans* call *Rothenthurn*, about three Leagues diſtant from the place foremention'd, at the confluence of the Rivers *Rab* and *Sabaria*, which latter the Germans call *Guns*, and the Hungarians *Benge*.

SABARO, *Sabaris*, a River of *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cochale*, and ſay it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

SABASIUS was an Epithet of *Jupiter*, and ſeems to be the ſame with *Ægiochus*; becauſe as this comes from a Greek word which ſignifies a *She-Goat*, ſo the former is derived from a Phœnician word *Iſebaoth*, which ſignifies *Kids*. There were alſo Feaſts kept in Honour of *Jupiter*, which were called *Sabazia*, of which ſee *J. Meurſius*'s *Græcia Feriata*. As for *Bacchus*, he is ſaid to be the Son of *Caprius*, to intimate that he was the Son of *Jupiter* who was ſirnamed *Sabaſius*. Another original of this word may be found in *Bochart Chan. lib.* 1. *cap.* 18.

SABATHIUS, a Jew, and afterwards an Heretical Biſhop in the Fourth Century, who having been ordained Prieſt by *Marcianus* a *Novatian* Biſhop, he ſometime after endeavoured to introduce the Jewiſh Cuſtoms and Ceremonies amongſt his Sect, and having drawn over two Prieſts to his Party, called *Theoctiſtes* and *Macarius*, he endeavoured to fix the Celebration of *Eaſter* on the Fourteenth Day of the Moon of *March*, contrary to the Ordinance of the Church. Under pretence of a greater Purity, he began to ſet up private Meetings, and to make a Schiſm, in all which his chief Deſign was to become a Biſhop. *Marcianus* being informed of his Proceedings, called a Synod of thoſe of his Sect at *Angouri*, to which he ſummoned *Sabathius*; where being come, they demanded of him the reaſon why he had ſeparated himſelf from them, and knowing that it was about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, they determined that the ſame being a thing indifferent, ought to cauſe no Diviſion amongſt them; and only made *Sabathius* promiſe them upon Oath, that he would never pretend to a Biſhoprick: But Ambition, which is unreaſonable in its Deſigns, and ſcorns to be a Slave to its Word, made him ſtill continue his private Meetings, and not to reſt till he was ordained Biſhop by thoſe of his Communion who were called *Sabathians*. *Socrates, l. b.* 7. *Baronius*, A. M. 391. N. 17. About an Age ago the ſame Name of *Sabatians*, or rather *Sabatarians*, was given to ſome *Anabaptiſts*, who obſerved the *Saturday* like the Jews.

SABAZIA, the Name of a Pagan Feaſt, inſtituted in honour of *Dionyſius* Son of *Caprius* King of *Aſia*. *Cicero, l.* 3. *de Natur. Deorum.*

SABBATH is a Hebrew word properly ſignifying *Reſt*, as alſo the Name of our *Saturday*. The Obſervation of this Day was commanded to the Jews, that they might continually have in remembrance that God had created the World out of nothing in ſix Days, and reſted the Seventh Day from the Works that he had made. *Maimonides*, in his *More Nevochim*, gives another Reaſon for the Inſtitution of the *Sabbath*, in which the Jews are only concerned, and that is their Deliverance from the Egyptian Bondage: This Solemnity being to put them in mind of their hard Uſage in that Country, and to repreſent the Reſt which God had given 'em from their laborious Servitude in *Egypt*. It's ſaid that the ancient Fathers equally obſerved *Saturday* and *Sunday* as Days of their Holy Aſſemblies; and accordingly we find ſtill at this day, that the whole Eaſtern Church take the laſt Day of the Week to be a Feſtival, and therefore never Faſt upon it. The Jews obſerve this Day very religiouſly, and their Rabbins have exactly ſet down all the particular Works that are forbid on that Day, which are reduced to 39 Heads, every one of which hath its ſubordinate. Theſe 39 Heads are ſpecified by *R. Leo* of *Modena*: They are forbid to Plough or Till the Ground, to Sow, to Reap, to bind up into Sheaves, to Threſh, to Winnow, to Sift, to Grind, to Boult or Range Meal, to Knead, to Bake, to Twine, to Bleach or Whiten, to Comb or Card, to Spin, to Twiſt, to Warp, to Tack, to Colour or Dye, to Bind or Tie, to Untie, to Sew, to Tear or Pull in pieces, to Build, to Pull down, to Strike with an Hammer, to Hunt or Fiſh, to Cut the Throat of any thing, to Flea, to Dreſs Skins or Hides, to Cut them out for Work, to Write, to Blot or Scrape out, to Rule for Writing, to Light or Kindle, to Extinguiſh, to Carry any thing from one place to another. Theſe 39 general Heads include many Specialties, as by Example, Grinding includes Filing, all which Dependencies or ſubordinate Kinds are determined by the Rabbi's with a wonderful accuracy. Though they are forbid to kindle a Fire on that Day, yet they may make uſe of one that is not a Jew to kindle a Fire for them, but they may not dreſs, or cauſe any Meat to be dreſs'd for them. They are not permitted to Talk about any Buſineſs, nor of the Price of any thing whatſoever, to agree upon any thing that concerns Buying or Selling, to give or receive. They may not go above a Mile from the City and Suburbs. They begin their Sabbath about half an hour before Sun-ſet, and then the Obſervation of their Prohibitions take place. The Women are bound to light a Lamp in their Chamber

ber with ſix or at leaſt four Wieks, which continues burning the moſt part of the Night. Beſides they cover a Table with a clean Table-cloth, and ſet Bread upon it, covering it with a long and narrow piece of Linen Cloth, which they do, as they ſay, in Commemoration of the Manna, which fell in the ſame manner, as having the Dew both over it and under it, and did not fall on the Sabbath-Day. *Sueton*, *Lucian* and *Gellius* do plainly prove, that the *Grecians* and *Aſiaticks* had ſomething reſembling the Obſervation of the Sabbath. *Sueton* ſays that *Diogenes Laertius* uſed to diſpute at *Rhodes* on the Sabbath. *Lucian in Pſeudo-Logiſta*; Καὶ ὁ μὲν κόθορνόν τινα εἶπεν ὃ ἢ Ἑϐδόμῳ, &c. importing that School-boys uſed to have a Holy-day every Seventh Day. *Gellius*, *Is in Conviviis Juvenum*, &c. ſignifying, that there uſed to be publick Orations at the Aſſemblies of Young Men held in *Athens* every Seventh *Monday*, which was conſecrated to *Apollo*, and the Feſtival called Ἑϐδόμη. *Vulcatius Gallianus* ſays, that the Soldiers uſed to Exerciſe on that Day. *Lampridius* ſays of *Severus*, that he uſed to go into the Capitol, and frequent the Temples on that Day. *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Joſephus* aſſert that the *Greeks* obſerved the Seventh Day, and yet the Heathens did unanimouſly deſpiſe the Jewiſh Sabbaths, in their Writings, as *Dion*, *Juſtin*, *Leo de Modene Ceremony des Juifs*.

SABBATICUS, a fictitious River flowing with a very ſwift Current all the Week, and ſtanding ſtill on the Sabbath-Day. The Jews, who are the Inventers of this Fable, tell us that the Ten Tribes are held in Captivity beyond this River, which is only paſſable on the Sabbath, when it is unlawful for them to take a Journey. See *Buxtorf. Diction. Talmud.* upon the word *Sambathion*.

SABBATIUS, a Biſhop of the *French* Church, about *an.* 440, who wrote *De Fide*, againſt *Marcion* and *Valentinus*, *Eunomius* and *Aetius*, defending the Truth of Chriſt's Incarnation againſt the firſt, and that he was Conſubſtantial with the Father againſt the laſt. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

SABEANS or *Sabiens*, the Name of a certain Sect patch'd up of Chriſtianiſm, Judaiſm, Mahometaniſm, and Heathen Superſtitions. Some Authors call them *Chriſtians of St. John the Baptiſt*, becauſe they honour that holy Prophet, but are indeed more Heathens than Chriſtians. There be great numbers of them in *Curdiſtan* a Province of *Perſia*, and at *Balſora* in *Arabia Deſerta*. They receive Baptiſm, in Commemoration of St. *John*'s Baptizing Jeſus Chriſt, but do not adminiſter it in the Name of the Holy Trinity. They acknowledge four Sacraments, *Baptiſm*, the *Euchariſt*, *Orders* and *Matrimony*, rejecting *Confirmation*, *Extreme Unction* and *Penance*. They do not pronounce the words of Conſecration over the Hoſt, but only ſome Prayers; they make their Hoſts or Wafers of Flour, which they knead into a Paſte with Wine and Oil; and the Wine they make uſe of in the Sacrament they draw from Raiſins ſteep'd in Water, whence afterwards they preſs out the Juice. As to their Sacrament of *Orders*, they have Superiour and Inferior Miniſters; but the Children always ſucceed the Fathers in the Miniſterial Function, and in caſe of want of Children, their next Relations. The whole Ceremony of their Conſecration conſiſts only in a few Prayers, which another Miniſter pronounceth over him who is to receive that Dignity. Their Matrimonial Ceremonies are theſe; They oblige the Bride to ſwear her ſelf a Virgin; after which, the Miniſter baptizeth both the Bridegroom and his Bride, and placing them Back to Back, reads ſome Prayers over them. The Miniſters, as well as the Laicks, are allow'd each of them to have two Wives. The Celebration of their Euchariſt conſiſts in ſome Prayers, and in Communicating of their Wafers or Cakes prepared and conſecrated after their way, and of their Wine of Raiſins. Beſides the *Lord's-Day*, they obſerve three Feaſts in the Year; the firſt is the beginning of the Year, which is celebrated by them three Days together, in memory of *Adam*'s Creation. Their ſecond Feſtival is the beginning of the Fourth Month, which alſo laſts three Days, in honour of St. *John the Baptiſt*. Aud their third Feaſt is at the beginning of the Seventh Month, and continues five Days, in remembrance of *Jeſus Chriſt*'s being Baptized by St. *John the Baptiſt*. During theſe five Days they are all of them baptized once every Day, and they call this laſt Feſtival *Pendgia*. They own no other Saints but St. *John Baptiſt*, St. *Zachary* his Father, and St. *Elizabeth* his Mother; and they honour *Jeſus Chriſt* only as a Servant of St. *John*. They believe Paradiſe and Hell, but reject Purgatory; and teach, that Wicked Men, after their deceaſe, ſhall paſs through a ſtrait Way beſet on both ſides with Lions, Serpents and Dragons, who will devour them: But that the Good, paſſing the ſame Way, ſhall not be ſo much as once frighted with theſe terrible Beaſts, but ſhall through it arrive at Paradiſe, which they fill with all manner of things pleaſing and delightful to Men, and capable of fully ſatisfying all the Senſes, following herein the Conceits of the *Alcoran*, whence they have taken many of thoſe Fables, which make up a conſiderable part of their Belief. They abſtain from eating the Fleſh of any Beaſts that are not killed by ſome of their Religion; and their Miniſters are their Butchers, for they kill their Poultry, their Sheep, their Fiſh, and all other living Creatures they uſe for Food. They refuſe to drink out of any Veſſel that hath ever been made uſe of by any that are not of their Sect, as judging all others Profane and Wicked. Their Year conſiſts of Three hundred ſixty ſix Days, that is to ſay, of twelve Months, whereof each hath thirty Days, and ſix ſupernumerary ones. In 1665, the 2d. day of *November*, N. S. they counted the 20th. of their firſt Month; ſo that the Beginning of their Year muſt be the 14th. of *October*, N. S. See *M. de Thevenot's Travels into the Levant*. *Ricaut* gives us the following Account concerning theſe *Sabeans*. They worſhip the *Sun* as the greateſt of all the Gods, the *Moon* as the greateſt Goddeſs, and the *Stars* as inferiour Deities. This Religion hath infected a great part of the Eaſt: *Mahomet* makes mention of them in his *Alcoran*, and affords the ſame Privileges to the *Sabeans* which he doth to *Chriſtians*. Theſe Idolaters are call'd by ſeveral Names, but all ſignifying the ſame ſort of People, or that differ little from one another. They are called *Chaldeans*, *Nabatheans*, *Canaanites*, &c. There are ſome Aſtrologers and Phyſicians of this Sect at *Conſtantinople*; but in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, near the Sea of *Tabriſtan*, they are in great numbers. They ſeem to have no ſtrong Perſuaſion of the Immortality of the Soul, nor of any Puniſhment or Reward after this Life. They ſeldom or never revenge any Injuries done to them, becauſe they look upon them as the natural and neceſſary Effects of the Heavenly Influences, and are no more provoked by them, than we are at a great Showre falling upon us, or at the Heat of the Sun in the midſt of Summer. They call themſelves *Mendai*; and beſides the *Arabick*, they ſpeak a ſort of corrupt *Chaldee*, which they write with peculiar Characters; ſo that there be very few beſides their Prieſts that can read or write it. Theſe Prieſts are called *Sheicks*, that is to ſay, Old Men, and are obedient to other higher Prieſts, Monks or Biſhops, whom they call *Chanzebra*. They believe that *Iſſa*, that is, Jeſus, is the Soul of God; that is to ſay, his Well-beloved, and that he never died, the Jews having crucified a Phantome inſtead of him. They obſerve three kinds of Offerings or Sacrifices, the firſt is Bread, Wine and Oil, the ſecond a Hen, the third a Sheep. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

SABELLIANS, Hereticks that took their Name from one *Sabellius* of *Libya*, who raiſed his Sect about the year 260, under *Stephen* I. Biſhop of *Rome*.

SABELLICUS, known by the Name of *Marcus Antonius Coccius*. *Sabellicus* was born in a ſmall Country Town of *Italy* called *Vico Varro*, in the Country of the ancient *Æquicolani*, and having a great inclination to Learning, he followed his Studies with extreme Diligence, and having got Money by teaching young Children in ſome Country Towns, he went to perfect his Studies under *Pomponius Lætus* and *Domitius Veronenſis*; and not long after appear'd with great fame and luſtre both in the City of *Rome* and *Venice*, where he was a publick Profeſſor. We have theſe following Writings of his, (*viz.*) *Hiſtoria Enneadum* in eleven Books, from the beginning of the World, till the year 1504. *De Situ Venetiarum*, Lib. 3. *Exemplorum*, Lib. 10. *De Venetis Magiſtratibus*, Lib. 1. and ſeveral other Pieces. He died in the year 1506. of an Infamous Diſeaſe, being near Threeſcore and ten years of age, and leaving only one Natural Son, who was his Heir. The Epitaph which he made for himſelf was thus:

Quem non res hominum, non omnis cæperat ætas
Scribentem capit hæc Coccion urna brevis.

Latomus beſtows this Epitaph upon him:

Magnus in hoc tumulo jacet ille Sabellicus, Orbis
Cujus ad Ingenium non ſatis unus erat.
Tempora permodicis incluſerat omnia chartis
Servire exemplo quæ potuêre aliquo.
In Venere incerta tamen hic contabuit; atque
Maluit Italicus Gallica fata pati.
Quid juvat humanos ſcire atque evolvere caſus,
Si fugienda facis, & facienda fugis?

Paulus Jov. in Elog. cap. 42. Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. *&c.*

SABELLIUS, an Heretick, and Head of the *Sabellians*, born at *Ptolemais* a City of *Libya*. He was the Diſciple of *Noëtus* of *Smyrna*, and publiſh'd his Errors about the year 260. He taught, that there was no diſtinction between the Perſons of the Trinity, but that they were all one, as the Body, Soul and Spirit make but one Man; the conſequence of which was, that the Father and Holy Ghoſt ſuffered Death as well as the Son, which *Noëtus* alſo had taught, and many others before him. *Tertullian* taxeth *Praxeas* with this Errour: And St. *Ignatius* of *Antioch* writes, that in his time a certain Perſon own'd this blaſphemous Tenet. St. *Epiphanius* adds, that *Sabellius* had ſuck'd this Errour from ſome Apocryphal Books, and more-eſpecially from that which is called *The Goſpel of the Egyptians*, where our Saviour is introduc'd teaching his Apoſtles that the Father and the Son are but one and the ſame Perſon. St. *Denys* of *Alexandria* writ ſome excellent Treatiſes againſt this Errour, which hath been condemn'd in divers Councils. *Baron. Godeau. Hiſt. Eccl. Gauter. Chron.*

SABEO, known by the Name of *Fauſtus Sabæus*, was born at *Ghiari*, in the Territories of *Breſcia* in *Italy*. He raiſed himſelf by the ſtrength of his Wit and Parts, from a very poor and mean Extraction. His Merit being divulged at *Rome*, gave Pope *Leo* X. a deſire to ſee him, who made him Keeper of the Vatican Library; and not long after ſent him to *England* and *Ireland*, to ſearch out ſeveral Manuſcripts that were kept in the Monaſteries of thoſe Kingdoms. During this Journey, *Sabeo* loſt the Pope his Patron; and being come back to *Rome*, he lived there very poorly, not being able to procure any Reward for his Services. In this time he publiſh'd a piece of Coſmography, and five Books of Epigrams, which he dedicated to King *Henry* II. of *France*, who beſtowed upon him a Golden Chain worth above an Hundred *Louis d'Ors*, and ſome other Preſents, which came very ſeaſonably to ſupply his Wants. He died in the Papacy of *Paul* IV. about 1556.

SABINES, an ancient People of *Italy*, who inhabited the Country betwixt *Hetruria* and *Latium*, whereof they alſo poſſeſſed ſome part. The capital City of the Country was *Cures*, whence the *Romans* were called *Quirites*; and the next to it for conſiderableneſs was *Reate*, now *Ruti* in *Umbria*, at preſent the ancient Biſhoprick of *Sabina*, which conſiſts only of a Monaſtery, and ſome Remains of that ancient City. The *Romans* under *Romulus* took away by force the Daughters of theſe *Sabines* for their Wives, having invited them to ſome Shows. The *Sabines* reſolving to revenge this Affront, proclaim'd War againſt the *Romans*; but this Difference was ſoon after terminated by the Mediation of theſe Women, who reconciled their Fathers the *Sabines* to their Husbands the *Romans*. At this day part of the Country of the *Sabines* make one of the Provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and is called *Terra Sabina*, and its chief City is *Magliano*. Ancient Authors frequently make mention of this People, and their Country, as *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Titus Livius*, *Plutarch*, &c. We have the *Synodal Ordinances* of *Ptolemæus* Cardinal and Biſhop of *Sabina* in 1590. *Gabreas Paleota* publiſh'd more of them in 1593 and 1595, and *Ludovicus Madrucius* in 1579.

SABINIA, a Province in the States of the Church, bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, on the Eaſt by *Abruzzo*, on the South by *Campania di Roma*, and on the Weſt by St. *Peter's Patrimony*, cut off by the *Tiber*: The chief Town in it is *Magliano* a Biſhop's See. It is of no great extent, but very fruitful in Oil, Wine and Figs, and divided by the River *Farfa*, and the Lake *Dipedeluco*.

SABINIA TRANQUILLINA, by ſome corruptly called *Sabina*, the Wife of the Emperor *Gordianus* III. There were, not long ſince, two Medals of this Empreſs, amongſt many others, found at *Vienna*, in 1681, on the reverſe of which is a *Concordia* with this Motto, *Concordia Augg.* Whence it appears that what *Savot* aſſerts is not true, *viz.* That all the Medals of that Princeſs had Greek Inſcriptions. *Hevin. Remarq. Gen.*

SABINIANUS, a Pope born at *Volterra*, was choſen after the death of St. *Gregory the Great*, who had ſent him to *Conſtantinople* with the Character of his Apocriſiary or Nuncio. Hiſtorians tell us, that Covetouſneſs was the cauſe of his death, conformable to a Viſion he had of his Predeceſſor's threatning him for not diſtributing Corn to the Poor, in the time of a great Famine. He kept the Chair only from the 1ſt. of *September* 604, to the 19th. of *February* the year following, when he died. *Anaſtaſius in Vita Pontificum*, *Baron. in Annal.* There was another of the ſame Name, whom the *Carthaginians* choſe for their Emperor in 240; but being Preſs'd by the Governour of *Mauritania*, they were forced to deliver him up, and to ſubmit themſelves to *Gordianus*. *Zoſimus* and *Julius Capitolinus in Gordianum.*

SABINUS Biſhop of *Heraclea*, and a *Macedonian* Heretick; he lived towards the end of the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. He made a Collection of the Acts of ſeveral Councils, which he publiſhed, as *Socrates* informs us. Some Authors are of opinion that he was the ſame with *Sabinus* the Monk who compiled an Abridgment of all the Synods General and Provincial but there is ſmall probability for it. *Cave Hiſt. Literar. Socrat. l.* 1. *c.* 5. *l.* 5. *c.* 11, &c.

SABINUS Biſhop of *Placencia*, now *Piacenza*, famous for his Learning and Piety. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Aquileia* in 381. St. *Ambroſe* had a very high eſteem for him, as appears by his taking him to be the Judge of his Writings.

SABINUS (*Georgius*) born in 1508, of the Family of *Schalter* in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, was a Poet of great repute amongſt the *Germans*, and highly eſteemed in his Lifetime by the Cardinals *Bembo* and *Contareno*, as alſo by *Baptiſta Ignatius*, and *Ludovico Beccatelli*. This *Sabinus* had travelled much in *Italy*, and the *German* Princes employ'd him about their Affairs. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* invited him to teach at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, whence he afterwards went to be Profeſſor of Rhetorick in the new Univerſity founded at *Koninsberg* by the Duke of *Pruſſia*; thence returning again to *Francfort*, the Elector honour'd him with the Place of Councellor, and employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies, wherein he gave great Proofs of his Prudence and Conduct. The Emperor *Charles* V. by Patent, conferr'd upon him the Privileges of a Nobleman. He made himſelf famous by the Hiſtory he writ of the Emperors of *Germany*, and by many others of his Works publiſhed by *Euſebius Menius*. He died the 2d. of *December*, 1560, at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, where his ordinary Dwelling-place was. He was called *Sabinus*, becauſe he excelled in Poetry, as did the Latin Poet of the ſame Name. He was but twenty years of age when he publiſh'd his Poem entitled *Res Geſtæ Cæſarum Germanicorum*, according to what he declares himſelf in this following Diſtich:

Hoc opus exegi florentibus integer annis,
Bis duo cum natus luſtra Sabinus eram. Melchior Adam.

SABIONETTA, a City and Dutchy of *Italy* lying in *Lombardy* between the Dukedom of *Mantua* to the Eaſt, and the Territory of *Cremona* to the Weſt; formerly the Duke of it was one of the Houſe of *Caraffa*, but now it belongs to the Prince *de Stigliano* Grandee of *Spain*, and ſtands 18 miles South-weſt of *Mantua*, and 24 Eaſt of *Cremona*. Longit. 30. 50. Lat. 44.

SABLE, a ſmall City of *Orleannois* in *France*, 25 Leagues North of *Angers*, and 30 South-weſt of *Mans*, Longit. 18. 4. Lat. 47. 52.

SABLESTAN, Lat. *Sableſtania*, an Inland Province in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, towards the Eaſt, between *Charazan* to the North, and *Chermon* or *Caramania* to the South. The chief Cities of this Province are *Zarant*, *Buſt* and *Nebeſaſt*. In this Province is the beſt and ſtrongeſt Caſtle in all *Perſia*. *Tavernier.*

SABURRANUS, a General of the *Roman* Army, and the ſame to whom the Emperor *Trajan* preſented a Sword, with theſe remarkable words, *Receive this Sword, to make uſe of it for my Service, as long as my Orders are reaſonable; or to make uſe of it againſt me, whenever I command you any thing that is Unjuſt*, According to the Motto, *Pro me ſi mereor in me.* *Aurelius Victor.*

SABUS was (as is ſaid) the Father of *Sabinus*, from whom the *Sabines* took their Name. And foraſmuch as we find, by all the Account we have of thoſe fabulous Times, that the People commonly worſhipped the firſt Author of their Nation, that is to ſay, him who had firſt brought them into a Society, and govern'd them by Laws: Accordingly alſo the *Sabines* owned this *Sabus* for their God; and being come to *Rome*, they brought their God along with them, and the *Romans* built a Temple for him near to that of *Quirinus*. The different Names which Authors beſtow upon this *Sabus*, and the diverſity of Opinions about him, gives us ground to believe him very Ancient. Beſides the Name *Sabus*, he was called *Semi-caper*, i. e. *Half-Goat*, or as ſome read it in *Ovid*, *Semi-pater*. They call him alſo by the Name of *Sagus* or *Sangus*, *Sancus* & *Sanctus*. He was alſo ſtyled *Fidius*, i. e. *Fidei Deus*, the God of good Faith. *Ovid* mentions three of theſe Names, ſpeaking of the Feſtival which was yearly celebrated on the Nones of *June*, on which day a ſolemn Sacrifice was offer'd to this God on the Mountain *Quirinalis*, where his Temple was.

Quærebam Nonas Sanco, Fideo *ne referrem*
An tibi Semicaper: *Tunc mihi* Sancus *ait*,
Cuicunque ex iſtis dederis ego munus habebo
Nomina terna fero. Sic voluêre Cures.

Propertius beſtows upon him the Name of *Sanctus*;

Salve, Sancte *Pater, cui jam favet aſpera Juno.*
Sic Sanctum Tatiæ compoſuêre Cures.

St. *Auſtin* tells us, that this God was alſo called *Xanchis*. In a Fragment of *Porcius Cato*, we find that the *Sabines* called him *Sabus*, and that the *Romans* were the firſt that named him *Sancus*, which in proceſs of time they turn'd to *Sanctus*. *Silius Italicus* calls him *Sabus* & *Sanctus*.

—— *Et læti pars* Sanctum *voce canebant*
Authorem Gentis; pars laudes ore ferebant,
Sabe, *tuas, qui de Patrio cognomine primus*
Dixiſti Populos magnâ ditione Sabinos.

Titus Livius gives him only the Name of *Sancus*, and ranks him amongſt the *Semones*. *Plutarch in Rom.* *St. Auſtin*, *Tit. Liv.*

SACADAS, a Greek Poet, who was the firſt that introduced the ſinging of every *Stropha*, and every *Chorus* with a diſtinct time or meaſure. *Pindar*, *Plutarch* and *Pauſanias* make mention of him, as alſo *Suidas*, who ſpeaks of *Sacas* a Greek Poet and Writer of Tragedies.

SACÆ, a People of ancient *Scythia*, inhabiting between the Mountain *Imaus* and the *Scythæ Alani*, being at preſent (according to *Sanſon*) the Country of the *Chazalgite Tartars*. Theſe *Sacæ* were a Cruel and Savage People, as *Pliny* and *Strabo* tell us. *Dionyſius Africanus* deſcribes them thus;

Inde Sacæ certis, nimium Gens dura Sagittis.

SACCA, a Sea-Town of *Sicily* in the Valley of *Mazara*, in Latin *Saxa*, *Xacca* or *Sacca*, and is the ſame which the Ancients called *Thermæ Selinuntia*, 22 miles eaſt of *Mazara*, and

40 from *Gergenty*. *Fredericus Cornelius* Biſhop of *Padua* and Earl of *Sacca* did here publiſh Synodal Ordinances, in 1579.

SACCANIA LACONIA, the moſt Southern Province of *Morea*, containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedæmonians* and *Argians*, the Capital of which is *Mitra*.

SACCOPHORI, a Sect of *Meſſalian* Hereticks, ſo called becauſe they frequently cover'd themſelves with great Sacks. See *Meſſalian*.

SACKVILLE, Earl of *Dorſet*. The Anceſtors of this Family came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, and their Deſcendants have been of great Note ever ſince. Sir *Robert de Sackville*, Kt. had a great Eſtate in *Eſſex* and *Suffolk* in the time of King *Henry* I. *Jordan de Sackville* was his Son and Heir, ſucceeded by *Geoffrey*, and he by another *Jordan*, who was taken Priſoner in the Battle of *Eveſham*, where he join'd with the Barons. Moſt of his Succeſſors were Knights, had large Poſſeſſions in the County of *Suſſex* and elſewhere, their principal Seat being at *Buckhurſt*. *John Sackville*, Eſq; deſcending from him, married the Daughter of Sir *William Blickling* of the County of *Norfolk*, Siſter to *Thomas* Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, by whom he had *Richard* a Lawyer, bred in the *Inner-Temple* about the end of *Henry* VIIIth's Reign. He was one of the Governor's of that Houſe from the Firſt to the Sixth of *Eliz* being then a Knight. He was alſo Chancellor of the Court of *Augmentation* in Queen *Mary*'s time, one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*. He married *Winefrid* Daughter of Sir *John Bruges*, Kt. by whom he had *Agnes* married to *Gregory Fienes* Lord *Dacres*, and *Thomas* who ſucceeded him, *An.* 1566. his Widow *Winefrid* being afterwards wedded to *William* Marquis of *Wincheſter*. This *Thomas* being Knighted by the Duke of *Norfolk*, *June* 8. 1567. 9 *Eliz.* was that ſame day created Baron by the Title of Lord *Buckhurſt*; and in 12 *Eliz* ſent Embaſſador to Congratulate the Marriage of *Charles* IX. of *France* with *Maximilian* the Emperor's Daughter. He was one of the Peers upon the Tryal of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and in 30 *Eliz.* ſent Embaſſador to the States of *Holland* upon their Diſlike of the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Proceedings, to compromiſe the Differences, by which he fell into the Earl's Diſpleaſure, who got him confin'd to his Houſe for many Months; but ſurviving that great Earl, Queen *Elizabeth* made him Lord-Treaſurer, and one of the Commiſſioners for exerciſing the Office of Earl-Marſhal of *England*. King *James*, in the firſt year of his Reign, made him Lord-Treaſurer for Life: And on the 13th. of *March* next created him Earl of *Dorſet*. He was likewiſe Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He died of an Apoplexy, *April* 9. 1608, as he ſate at the Council-Table, Queen *Ann* being preſent. He was a Comely Perſon, and of great Endowments, but profuſe beyond meaſure in his Youth: But Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Kinſman he was, ſeeing him begin to take up, made him Treaſurer, in which ſtation he advanced his Eſtate and Honour. He was an excellent Scholar, of a facetious Wit, accurate Style, and free from all Factions of State, but faithfully adhered to the Queen's Service. His Son *Robert* ſucceeded, who founded an Hoſpital for 31 poor People at *Eaſt-Greenſted* in *Suſſex*, endowing it with 330 *l. per Annum*. He had two Wives, the firſt *Margaret* Daughter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*; the ſecond *Ann* Daughter to Sir *John Spencer*, and Widow to *Henry* Lord *Compton*, by whom he had no Iſſue. *Richard* his ſecond Son by the firſt Wife ſucceeded his Elder Brother dying without Iſſue; within two days after his Father's death he married the Lady *Ann*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had *Thomas* who died without Iſſue, *Margaret* married to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, and *Iſabella* to *James* Earl of *Northampton*, and died *March* 28. 1624. Sir *Edward Sackville* his younger Brother ſucceeded him, who was firſt Lord-Chamberlain to Queen *Mary*, Wife of King *Charles* I. and afterwards to that King; he married *Mary* Heireſs to Sir *George Curſon* of *Croxhall* in the County of *Derby*. He died in *May*, *Anno* 1652, and was ſucceeded by *Richard* his Son, who marrying the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Leonel* Earl of *Middleſex*, and at length Heir to *James* Earl of *Middleſex* her Brother, by whom he had three Sons, *viz.* *Charles* Lord *Buckhurſt*, *Edward* and *Richard*; and three Daughters, *viz.* *Elizabeth* married to the Lord *Broghil*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, *Ann* to the Earl of *Hume* in *Scotland*, and *Frances* to Sir *George Lane*, Kt. *Charles* hath married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Henry Bagot* of *Pipehall* in the County of *Warwick*, Widow of *Charles* Earl of *Falmouth*, and was created Earl of *Middleſex*, *April* 4. 27 *Car.* II. *Dugdale*.

SACRED, *Clecrach* or *Clergy-Iſle*, one of the *Scots* Weſtern Iſlands, abounding with Paſturage and Eggs of Sea-Fowl. *Buchanan*.

SACRED, or *Sanctuary-Iſlands*, Lat. *Flavanæ*, they lie 50 miles from the *Lewis*, among the *Scots* Weſtern Iſles, abound with Graſſy Mountains, but are not inhabited, nor have any Four-footed Beaſts living in them but wild Sheep, and thoſe not eatable.

SACRIFICE is the Worſhip which is given to God by the Oblation of ſome Victim. *Sacrifices* at firſt were offer'd by the Fathers of Families, or the eldeſt Perſons in every Houſe, but afterwards Prieſts were ordained to that Function. The firſt *Sacrifice* mention'd in Scripture is that of *Abel*, who offer'd Sheep and young Calves to God, whilſt *Cain* offer'd but Fruit. The ſecond is *Noah*, who when he came out of the Ark, ſacrificed to God for his Deliverance; this was in the year of the World 1657. The third is that of *Melchiſedec*, when he came to meet *Abraham*, in the year of the World 2118, and offer'd Bread and Wine to the Lord for him. The Holy Writ makes mention likewiſe of the ſeveral Sacrifices offer'd by *Abraham*, *Iſaac* and *Jacob*, in the year of the World 2544. God commanded *Moſes* to prepare the Sacrifice of the Paſchal Lamb, which was offer'd the 14th. of the month *Niſan*, which anſwers to our *April*. The Ceremonies of the Jewiſh Sacrifices were ſet down by *Moſes*, according to the Order he had receiv'd from the Mouth of God. *Aaron* was the firſt High-Prieſt the Jews had, and after this Appointment the Sacrifices were only offer'd by the Prieſts in the Tabernacle or the Temple. Before the Victim or Beaſt deſign'd for Sacrifice was offer'd, the Perſon for whom it was offer'd laying his Hand upon the Head of it, made a publick Confeſſion of his Sins; whereupon the Beaſt was ſlain, flea'd, and cut into ſix or nine parts. The Prieſts took of the Blood and ſprinkled with it the four Horns of the Altar, at the foot of which he poured forth the reſt that remained in the Cup. This done, if the Sacrifice was an Holocauſt or whole Burnt-Offering, the Beaſt was wholly conſum'd by Fire; whereas in other Sacrifices they only burnt the Inwards and the Fat about them; the Levites in the mean time ſinging Hymns of Praiſe to God, and entreating him to accept of the Sacrifice. The Parts that were not burnt were for the Prieſts, and for the People, who made a Feaſt therewith, when the Sacrifice was over. There were five ſorts of Victims amongſt the Jews; 1. of Cows, Bulls and Calves; 2. of Sheep; 3. of Goats; 4. of Pigeons; 5. of Turtles. Beſides theſe Sacrifices of living Creatures, they had alſo Oblations of fine Wheat-Flower, with Oil and Incenſe. In theſe Oblations the Prieſt laid all the Incenſe upon the Altar, with an handful of Flower, and a little Oil, to be there conſum'd, and the Remainder was for himſelf, according to the Law of God. Laſtly, They had their Drink-Offerings, wherein they preſented Wine and Oil, which they poured forth upon the Altar; this was called *Libations*. None was permitted to have any Honey or Leven in their Oblations, whereas there was none but had Salt. *Levit.* 1, 2, 3, 4. *Outram de Sacrificiis Hebræorum*, &c. The Idolaters obſerved other Ceremonies in their Sacrifices, ſome of them ſeem to have been borrowed of the Jews, either for that the Heathen Philoſophers had read the Books of *Moſes*, or becauſe the Devil was ambitious of being worſhipped in the ſame manner as the True God. When the Victim was brought near to the Altar, the Prieſt holding his Hand on the Altar, repeated certain Prayers, which began with an Invocation of *Janus* and *Veſta*, who were firſt called upon in all Sacrifices, as Deities that were ſuppoſed to give acceſs to other Gods; and after this he implored the Aſſiſtance of that God to whom the Sacrifice was deſign'd. Afterwards he caſt Flour baked in the Oven, mingled with Salt, upon the Head of the Sacrifice, upon which he alſo poured forth Wine, after that he had firſt taſted of it himſelf, and given of it to thoſe for whom he offer'd up the Sacrifice. The Ceremony of the Flour was call'd *Immolation*, from the Latin word *Mola*, which ſignifies a Paſte or Cake of Flour and Salt; and that of pouring forth the Wine was called *Libation*, from the word *Libare*, which ſignifies to taſte, pour forth gently, or ſprinkle. This done, the Prieſt pluck'd off ſome of the Hair from between the Horns of the Sacrifice, and caſt it into the Fire which was upon the Altar, offering up the Victim to the Deity to whom it was intended. Afterwards he deliver'd it to his Servants or Aſſiſtants, who cut the Throat of it, receiving the Blood in Cups, and having got off the Skin, waſhed it, and ſo returned it into the Hands of the Prieſt, or of the Sooth-ſayer (called *Aruſpex*) who took out the Inwards, as the Liver, Lungs, Heart, and Spleen, to draw his Conjectures from the condition he found thoſe parts in. This piece of Superſtition being performed, the Prieſt's Aſſiſtants cut off a little bit of each Joint of the Sacrifice, as well as of every one of the Inwards, which they wrapp'd up in a Paſte of Wheat-flour, that they brought in little Baskets to the Sacrifice, and caſt them into the Fire upon the Altar. This Offering being conſumed, they made a Feaſt with the reſt of the Victim, to which they added other Diſhes of Meat. During the Sacrifice, they ſung the Praiſes of the God to whom they offered, and danced round the Altar to the Muſick of Cymbals. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 3. *cap.* 33.

SACROBOSCO (*Joannes de*) called alſo *Holywood*, becauſe he was born at a Town in *Yorkſhire* of that Name, which we now call *Hallifax*: He lived in the Thirteenth Century, and had the eſteem of being the moſt learned Mathematician of his time, of which his Works are a ſufficient Proof. He at firſt followed his Studies here in *England*, and continued for ſome time at the Unverſity of *Oxford*; but the Reputation which that of *Paris* had at that time, made him curious to conſult the famous Men that were Profeſſors there; whereupon he took a Journey to *France*, where he wrote his Book *de Sphæra Mundi*, which *Clavius*, *Pierius Valerianus*, *Elias Vinetus* and *Petrus Nonius* have ſince adorned with their Obſervations and Commentaries, tranſlated into ſeveral Languages. He publiſhed alſo a Treatiſe *de Computo Eccleſiaſtico*, &c. and died at Paris in 1235.

SACROVIR (*Julius*) was a Native of the Country of *Ædui* or *Æduani* in *France*, now called *l'Autunois*, and the Perſon that contriv'd and carried on the Revolt of the *Gauls* againſt the *Romans*, under the Reign of *Tiberius Cæſar*; who, the better to diſſemble his being the Author of that Rebellion, fought bare-headed among the *Romans*, againſt thoſe of his own Party, who knowing him by that Mark, did not ſhoot at him. This daring Reſolution of his had ſo good ſucceſs, that it gave him an opportunity of poſſeſſing himſelf of the City of *Autun*, which was the chief City of the Country, and a place to which the Youth from all parts repaired to follow their Studies. *Tiberius* hearing of the Surprize of this City, did greatly apprehend the loſs of the *Gauls*, becauſe the greateſt Lords of the Country found themſelves engaged to follow the fortune of this City, for their Childrens ſake that were there. *Sacrovir* in the mean time raiſes an Army of 40000 Men, and amongſt them a number of Slaves, deſign'd for Gladiators, and were called *Crupellarij*, becauſe of the weight of their Arms, which were Iron Plates wherewith they were covered from Head to Foot. The Succeſs did not anſwer the Courage and Bravery of the Commander; for this Army of his not having been train'd to the Wars, was ſoon put to the Rout by the *Roman* Legions, and *Sacrovir* was fain to flee to the City of *Autun*; but not being ſecure there, he ſecretly withdrew himſelf to a Country-houſe not far off, where he kill'd himſelf; ſome of his Friends alſo, who had ſaved themſelves with him, killed one another, after having ſet fire to the Houſe. *Tacit. Annal. lib.* 3.

SADDUCES, a certain Sect amongſt the Jews, which took its Riſe from one *Sadoc*. They denied the Exiſtence of Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of the Body. And as for their other Opinions, they agreed with the *Samaritans*, except only in this, that they were Partakers of all the Jewiſh Sacrifices, which the *Samaritans* deteſted. They obſerved the Law, to enjoy the Temporal Bleſſings it promiſed, and to eſcape the Puniſhments denounced to its Tranſgreſſors. They rejected all manner of Traditions, and abſolutely denying all Fatality, aſſerted, that as it was impoſſible for God to do any Evil, ſo neither did he take notice of that which Men committed: And thence concluded, that it was wholly in our Will to do Good or Evil. Though this Sect was not very numerous, yet was it conſiderable, as being compoſed of Perſons of Eminence. There was an irreconcilable hatred between theſe and the *Phariſees*. *Joſephus* obſerves of them, that they were of a very ſavage humour, behaving themſelves with great rudeneſs to one another, as well as to Strangers. *Joſeph. Lib. de Bello, cap.* 12. *lib.* 13. *Ant. cap.* 9. & *lib.* 18. *cap.* 2. See the *Tribæreſion* of *Druſius* and *Scaliger*.

SADIATES or *Sadyattes*, King of *Lydia*, of the Family of the *Mermnades*, ſucceeded *Ardys*, in the year of the World 3427, and had for his Succeſſor *Halyattes* the Father of *Crœſus*. *Sadyattes* made War with the Town of *Miletum* for ſix years together: His Reign was twelve years. *Herodot. lib.* 1.

SADOC, *Zadoc*, a High-Prieſt of the Jews, the Succeſſor of *Abiathar*, who was deprived of that Dignity by *Solomon* after the death of *David*, for ſiding with *Adonijah*, 1 *King.* 2. 26, 27, & 35. 1 *Chron.* 29. 22. There is alſo another *Sadoc* mention'd in the Genealogy of our Saviour, *Mat.* 1. 14.

SADODELA, *Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genoua*, which falls into the *Porcevera*.

SADOLET (*James*) Cardinal and Biſhop of *Carpentras*, was born in 1478, at *Modena*. *John Sadolet*, his Father, being one of the moſt renowned Lawyers of his time, gave him his Education at *Ferrara*, where he was Profeſſor of Law, taking care to cultivate his Mind with uſeful Learning: which Paternal Care was not loſt upon the Son, who having a great inclination to Learning, in a ſhort time made himſelf Maſter of the Latin and Greek Tongues, not neglecting the Study of Philoſophy, wherein he advanced wonderfully. Some time after he made a Journey to *Rome*, and had his abode with Cardinal *Oliver Caraffa*, who was a great Lover of learned Men. Being in this City, he contracted a peculiar Friendſhip with *Frederick Fregoſus* Biſhop of *Salernum*, and with *Peter Bembo*, afterwards Cardinal, two refined Wits, and much of his ſize. It was not long after, that *Leo* X. induced by the fame of his Worth, deſired to be better acquainted with him, and made him his Secretary; which Employment he diſcharged ſo well, that there were none of his time that wrote more elegantly, or with greater facility than he did. He was univerſally learned, an excellent Divine, Orator, Philoſopher and Poet. And though the fame of his Worth, and his Place, had raiſed him ſo high, yet could not the leaſt appearance of Ambition or Vanity be ſeen in him; yea, when the Pope had conferred upon him the Biſhoprick of *Carpentras* in the County of *Avignon*, nothing leſs than an expreſs Command from the Pope could make him reſolve to accept of it. After the death of *Leo* X. he retired to his Biſhoprick; but *Clement* VII. the Succeſſor of *Adrian* VI. ſent for him to come to *Rome*: which Order he obeyed, but upon condition, that after three years ſtay there, he might return to his Charge; as accordingly he did, and from thence took a Journey to *Lyons* to ſee King *Francis* I. who expreſs'd a ſingular eſteem for him. In the year 1544, *Paul* III. who ſucceeded *Clement* VII. ſent for *Sadolet* again to come to *Rome*, and made him his Nuncio to *France*, to induce the King to conclude a Peace with *Charles* V. where he diſcharged the Employment laid upon him ſo much to the Pope's ſatisfaction, that at his return he made him Cardinal. He aſſiſted alſo at the Conference the ſaid Pope had with the Emperor at *Parma*; and the Peace being concluded, he wrote an elegant Oration *De Bono Pacis*. And finding himſelf drawing near to his end, he retired to *Rome*, where he died in the year 1547, being aged ſeventy years, three Months, and ſix Days, and was buried in the Church of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, which was that whereof he had the Title, without any Pomp, as he had ordered by his Laſt Will. The Cardinal *Caraffa* pronounced his Funeral Oration before the Pope, and *Jacobus Gallo* delivered another in Commendation of him in the Church of St. *Laurence*. The Works we have of his, are his ſixteen Books of Epiſtles, ſeveral Orations, many Poems, an Interpretation of the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*; *De Philoſophica Conſolatione & Meditatione in Adverſis*, *De Liberis Recte Inſtituendis*, *De Philoſophiæ Laudibus*, &c. *Antonius Florebeau* hath writ his *Life*, and many learned Men have left an honourable mention of him.

SAFACOS, *Uſila*, a City and Sea-port of *Barbary* in *Africa*, three days Journey from *Caſsa* to the North, ſixty miles from *Capes* to the Weſt, and fifty from *Tunis* Eaſt. It lies on the North Entry of the Gulf of *Cabeſt*, over-againſt the Iſland of *Cercina*, now *Chicari* or *Cherchen*.

SAFARDA, a great and Navigable River in the Kingdom of *Fez*, which falls into the Atlantick Ocean on the North of *Arzilla*. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Zilia* of *Ptolemy*. *Nub.*

SAFFAY, Lat. *Savus*, a ſmall River of *Barbary*, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea in the Kingdom of *Argier*, between *Accharara* and *Metaſus*.

SAGAN, a City of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is the Head City of a Dutchy of the ſame Name; in Latin it is called *Saganum*, and in the Poliſh Language *Zegan*; ſituate upon the *Bober*, where it receives the *Quiſs*, ſeven German miles from *Glogaw* to the Weſt, and ſix from *Croſſen* to the North, now in the hands of the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*, whoſe Predeceſſors redeemed it in 1548 from the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it was mortgaged, together with its Dukedom. The Town ſtands 24 miles South of *Croſſen*, and 80 North-weſt of *Breſlaw*. Longit. 35 30. Lat. 31. 38.

SAGAREL (*Gerard*) was born at *Parma*, and lived in the Thirteenth Century; he rejected all ſorts of Vows, and aſſerted that all the Popes that had poſſeſſed the Chair ſince St. *Sylveſter* were no true Popes, excepting only *Peter de Moeron*, who was *Celeſtine* V. and thence concluded that no body was bound to be obedient to the Decrees of the Popes of *Rome*, nor to pay Tithes. He was burnt for an Heretick not long after. *Spondan.* A. C. 1298.

SAGES of *Greece*. This Name hath been beſtowed upon ſeven Men famous for their Wiſdom and Prudence, *viz.* upon *Thales* of *Miletum* *Pittacus* of *Mitylene*, *Bias* of *Priene*, *Solon* of *Athens*, *Cleobulus* of *Lyndus*, *Periander* King of *Corinth*, and *Chilo* of *Sparta* or *Lacedæmon*: Some Authors put *Miſon* the *Lacedæmonian* inſtead of *Periander*; others, *Anacharſis* the *Scythian*, who lived at the ſame time. *Plutarch* tells us that there was always a great Correſpondence between theſe Wiſe Men, and that their Converſe together was only about Matters of Natural and Moral Philoſophy. Some have been of opinion that *Epimenides* of *Creet* ought to have had a place amongſt theſe Men, who lived at the ſame time, and is quoted by St. *Paul* in his Epiſtle to *Titus*. Some alſo have had the ſame eſteem for *Æſop*, who likewiſe was their Contemporary, ſome of whoſe Fables, *Socrates* (as *Plato* tells us) thought worth his turning into Verſe. That memorable Sentence Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν is attributed by *Laertius* to *Thales*, by *Ovid* to *Pythagoras*, and by *Plutarch* to *Æſop*. See every one of their Names as they ſtand in Alphabetical Order. *Plutarch*, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Cyrillus Alexandr.*

SAGITTARIUS, Biſhop of *Gap* in the Sixth Century, the Brother of *Salonicus* Biſhop of *Ambrun* in *France*. They were both accuſed of having commited ſeveral Robberies and Murthers, and of entring with armed Men into the Church of the Biſhop of St. *Pol Troiſchateaux*, where they tore to pieces his Sacerdotal Habits, beat his Miniſters that aſſiſted him at the Altar, and took away with them all that they found in his Houſe. Upon this occaſion a Council was called at *Lyons*, in 567, where being convicted of theſe Enormities, they were both depoſed. But they having recourſe to the Pope, he heard them, and without any further examining of the Matter, did re-eſtabliſh them in their Sees; and being returned to *France*, King *Gontran* conſented to their readmiſſion. Some time after, the *Lombards* having made an Invaſion into the Country, they ſided with *Mommol* that fought againſt them, and boaſted that they had killed many *Barbarians*, meaning the *Lombards*. Thus continuing their former wicked courſe of Life, *Gontran* was fain, in 579, to call a Council at *Chalon*, where, upon an Indictment of High Treaſon, and many other Miſdemeanours preferred againſt them, they were depoſed from their Biſhopricks, and confined to a Monaſtery in *Burgundy*; from whence they made a ſhift to eſcape, and lived like wretched Vagabonds for a long time, and at laſt died miſerably. *Sagittarius* taking part with *Gondebald* againſt *Gontran*, after the taking of *Cominges*, a

Soldier lighting upon him, cut off his Head. *Greg. Turonenſ.* lib. 4. c. 47. lib. 5. c. 21. lib. 7. cap. 34. *Baron. in Annal.*

SAGITTARIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in *November*. This Sign is repreſented in the ſhape of a *Centaure*, half Man, half Horſe, holding a bent Bow in his Hand, ready to ſhoot an Arrow, to denote the Violence of Cold, and the ſharpneſs of the Winds that reign in that Month. The Fables tell us, that this *Sagittarius* is *Chiron* the *Centaure*, or as others will have it *Crocus* the Son of *Euphem*, the Nurſe of the Muſes, who being much addicted to Hunting on Mount *Parnaſſus*, was after his Death ranked amongſt the Conſtellations, by the Favour of the Muſes. *Nat. Comes. Hygin. Aſtron.*

SAGON, or *Sagona*, a City of *Corſica*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to that of *Piſa*. At preſent this place is wholly deſtroyed, and the Biſhop hath his Reſidence in a neighbouring Country Town.

SAGRANO, *Sagro*, a ſmall River in the farther *Calabria*.

SAGUENAY, a Province of *New France* in *America*, with a River of the ſame Name, whence the Country is denominated, and which diſcharges it ſelf into the River of St. *Laurence*.

SAGUNTUS, or *Saguntum*, a great and ancient City of *Spain*, in Alliance with the *Romans*, the Inhabitants whereof advertiſed the Senate of all the Proceedings of *Hannibal* in their Country; who at laſt beſieging them in the 535*th* Year from the Building of *Rome*, they defended it againſt him eight or nine Months, but being preſſed with Famine, and tired out with the Miſeries they had ſo long endured, kindled a great Fire in the midſt of their City, into which they caſt themſelves, with their Wives, Children, and all the precious things they had. This was one of the cauſes of the ſecond Punic War. This City being raſed to the ground, the Town that now ſtands in the place of it, is called *Morvedre*. *Flor. Tit. Liv. Eutrop. Strabo. Oroſ.*

SAHID DELTA, an Iſland made by the divided Branches of the *Nile* and the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is the beſt part of the lower *Egypt*; the Country being more Fruitful than the reſt, and poſſeſſed by more Civil Inhabitants. *Leo African.*

SAINT AGATHA, *Di Gotti*, Lat. *Agatha* or *Farum Sanctæ Agathæ*, a City in the further Principality of *Naples*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Benevento*, 90 Miles South of *Taleſe*, and 14 from *Capua* and *Benevento*.

SAINT AIGNAN, or *Agnan*, a City of *France* in *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*, at the place where the *Saudre* runs into it: Formerly it was an Earldom, but now raiſed to a Dutchy and Peerdom of *France*, in Favour of *Francis de Beauvilliers*, firſt Gentleman of the French King's Bed-Chamber, Knight of the King's Order, and Governour of *Havre de Grace*, &c. The Name of this City of old was *Hagand*, but hath ſince taken the Name of St. *Aignan* Biſhop of *Orleans*, and preſerves part of his Relicks.

SAINT-ALBAN, a Market-Town in the County of *Hartford*, built upon the Ruines of the Ancient *Verulamium*. St. *Alban*, the firſt Engliſh Martyr ſuffer'd here in 293, under the *Diocleſian* Perſecution. The Church of the Monaſtery is ſtill remaining, which for its Antiquity, Largeneſs, and Beauty is well worth the ſeeing. This Noble and Religious Pile had at the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery been pull'd down, had not the Towns-Men purchas'd its ſtanding, for the Sum of four hundred Pounds. It has a Noble Font of Braſs, brought out of *Scotland* (during the Wars in King *Henry* VIIIths time) in which the Children of the Kings of *Scotland* us'd to be Baptiz'd. *Speed. Cambd. Brit.*

SAINT ALYRE, an Abby and Village near to *Clermont* in *Auvergne* a Province of *France*, near the River *Tiretaine*, of old called *Scateon*, which riſeth from a Spring, whoſe Waters petrefie or turn to Stone, ſo that inſenſibly it hath made a kind of Bridge under which this little River runs.

SAINT AMAND, a ſmall City in *Flanders*, four Leagues from *Tournay*, upon the River *Scarpe*, of which the French have been in Poſſeſſion ever ſince 1667. Latin Authors give it the Name of *Elno*: In it is the Famous Abby of St. *Amand*, where died the Saint of that Name, *Abbatia St. Almandi Elnonenſis.* The Foreſt of St. *Amand* beginning on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, and extending it ſelf in the County of *Hainault* near to the City *Valenciens*, was cut down by order of *Lewis* XIV. in 1676. after his taking of *Condé* and *Bouchain*. St. *Amand*, before the French diſmantled it, was a place of great Strength, the River *Scarpe* on which it ſtands, falls a little lower into the *Schelde*. The Lands that lie between the two Rivers, are called the Iſles of St. *Amand*. *Guichard. in Deſcrip. pais bas. Le Mire.*

SAINT AMOUR, a ſmall Town in the County of *Burgundy*, and Dioceſs of *Lyons* in *France*, honoured of late with a Collegiate Church.

SAINT ANDERO, Lat. *Andreopolis Antiqua Flavionavia*, a Town and Port in the Principality of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, lately advanced to the Dignity of a Biſhop's See; ſome place it in the *Aſturias*.

SAINT ANDIOL, upon the River *Rhone*, a City of *France* in *Vivarets*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Viviers*, from whom it is alſo called *le Bourg de Viviers*. Latin Authors call it *Vivarienſe Monaſterium*, *Fanum Sancti Andeoli*, or St. *Andochi*, but this laſt is improper. St. *Andiol* is a very ancient City, which was known by the Name of *Gemo*, *Gemibo* or *Gemibus*, as appears from the Martyrology of *Ado* Archbiſhop of *Vienne*, who lived in the Ninth Century. St. *Andiol*, a Grecian, ſent by *Polycarpus* into *Gaul*, ſtop'd at *Gemibo* upon the *Rhone*, being a very conſiderable City, and there ſuffered Martyrdom under the Reign of *Severus* about the Year 190, from whom this City afterwards took its Name. The Name of St. *Andoche* is improperly given to this place, foraſmuch as this Saint ſuffer'd in *Burgundy*, whither he, with ſome other of his Companions, came to preach the Goſpel. St. *Andiol* ſuffered the firſt day of *May*. *Adon. in Martyr. Catel. Memoir.* of *Langued.*

SAINT ANDRE, (*Francis* of) Son of *Philip Andre*, chief Preſident of the Parliament of *Languedoc*, became Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, and one of the greateſt Men of his time, and was therefore highly eſteemed by *Francis* I. *Henry* II. *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. Kings of *France*; this laſt made him Preſident of the Flaming Chamber, a place hung with Black, and enlightned with Lamps and great Tapers, where thoſe that embraced the Proteſtant Religion were to be tried. St. *Andre*, weary with theſe Civil Diſſentions, quitted this Station for a Country Life. He died in 1571. leaving his fine Library much embelliſh'd and augmented by *William Budæus*'s Books, and rare Manuſcripts. *Blanchard, Lovis Jacob, Traie de Bibliot.*

SAINT ANDRES, a City of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Carinthia*, upon the River *Lavant*, a little before it runs into the *Drave*. This is the *Flavia* of the *Romans*; it belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*: Some confound this place with *Lavanmund*, which is a near neighbouring City and Epiſcopal See: It ſtands ſeven Miles from *Edinbourg*, and eleven East of *Clagenfurt*. The Biſhoprick was Inſtituted by *Eberhard* Biſhop of *Saltzburg* in 1221, whence the Prelates of this place are ſubject to him and not to the Emperor. Alſo a City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, which the *Spaniards* call St. *Andero*, being a commodious Sea-port. See St. *Andero*. Others place this City in *Aſturia Santillana*, and it's ſaid that an Epiſcopal See hath been erected there of late. Alſo a Promontory in *Achaia* in the *Peloponneſus*, now known by the Name of *Cabo Sant Andrea*, and is the ſame with the *Antirrhium* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. There is alſo a Promontory in the Iſle of *Cyprus* called *Capo di Andreano*, to which *Ptolemy* gives the Name of *Clides*, and *Pliny Dinaretum*. Alſo a ſtrong place in the *Low-Countries* called *Fort de St. Andre* in the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, between the *Meuſe* and the *Waal* or *Vahalis*, about two Leagues from *Boiſleduc*, built by *Andrew* Cardinal of *Auſtria* in 1599, but the following Year was taken by the *Hollanders*, who are yet Maſters of it. The *French* took it from them in 1672, but two Years after quitted it, having firſt demoliſh'd it. Alſo a Town in *Hungary* near to *Buda*, which *Bonfinius* ſuppoſes to be the Station of the *Quartodecima Legio Germanica* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

SAINT ANDREWS, a Town of *Scotland* in the County of *Fife*, was an Archbiſhop's See, which had for Suffragans *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblain*, *Brechin*, *Roſſe*, *Cathnes* and *Orkney*, &c. The *Scotch* call this Town St. *Andrews*, Latin Authors *Andreopolis Regmundia* and *Abernethum*; this laſt *Abernethi* though very different from St. *Andrews*, being often confounded with it, becauſe it was the Biſhops See before it was removed to St. *Andrews* by *Kennet* or *Canut* III. King of *Scotland*, who lived in the Tenth Age. Pope *Sixtus* IV. at the requeſt of K. *James* III. made it an Archbiſhoprick. The Town lies near the *German* Sea, has a good Haven, and a Famous Univerſity erected by *James* I. in 1426. is Capital of the Province of *Fife*, and the Archbiſhop was Metropolitan of all *Scotland*. *John Leſly* and *Boetius*'s Hiſtory of *Scotland*. It was fin'd 500 *l.* for not ſurrendring to *Oliver* in 1651. at firſt Summons, but he afterwards remitted it. A late Author does poſitively aſſert that the Archbiſhops of St. *Andrews* were formerly ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *York*, whom he would have to be Primate of *Scotland*: But the Curious may conſult *Anglia Sacra*, Part 2. p. 234. where they will find the contrary determined by Pope *Nicholas*, who aſſerts that the Dioceſs of *York*, was converted by the *Scots*, and had many *Scots* Biſhops, but that Church never ſent any Biſhops to *Scotland*, and *Turgod Pror* of *Durham*, being choſen Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, was the firſt over whom the Archbiſhop of *York* ever claimed Superiority, but in 1109. *Thomas* Biſhop of *York* conſecrated him by the Command of King *Henry*, without any Claim of Subjection, there being only a Mutual Proteſtation for Right on both ſides. *Ang. Sac.* part. 2. But it's true that this Claim was often renewed afterward, 'till finally determined by the Pope in the Reign of *James* the Third of *Scotland* againſt the Archbiſhop of *York*.

SAINT ANGELO, Lat. *Angelopolis*, a City of *Naples* in the *Capitanato*, ſmall but ſtrong, five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick* Sea.

SAINT ANGELO *de* **LOMBARDI**, a ſmall City in the further Principality, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*, from which it ſtands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

SAINT ANGELO *in* VADO, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Vrbino*, in the Territories of the Church, made a Biſhops See in 1635. by Pope *Vrban* VIII.

SAINT ANTONINE, a City of *France* in *Rovergue*, ſituate at the Confluence of the Rivers *l'Aveirou* and *la Bonnette*, and compaſſed with high Mountains, which ſerve for a Wall to it. The Proteſtants having fortified this place, it was taken by *Lewis* XIII. in 1622. This place is Famous for a ſort of Plumbs which are commended before others.

SAINT ANTONIO, a Town in *Florida*, built by the *Spaniards*, and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1585. It being left by the *Spaniſh* Garriſon that ſhould have defended it. *Cambden.*

SAINT ASAPH, a Town of *Flintſhire* in *Wales*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Latin Authors call it *Aſaphopolis*, *Fanum St. Aſaphi*, and ſome *Elwa*, becauſe it's ſituate upon the Confluence of the Rivers *Elwi*, and *Elwid*, which empty themſelves into the Sea a little below the Town. This Place owes its Original to *Kentigern* Biſhop of *Glaſcow* in *Scotland*, who coming into *England* in 560. to preach the Goſpel, built a Monaſtery here, which was ſoon after enlarged, by reaſon of the great number of Monks and Seculars that flock'd from all parts to profit by his Sermons and Example. In Proceſs of time the Seculars built themſelves Houſes, and call'd their growing Town St. *Aſaph*, from *Aſaph* one of *Kentigern*'s Diſciples, and inſtituted Biſhop of this place by him, who died here in 590. This Dioceſs contains 128 Pariſhes. The Town ſtands three Miles from the Sea, 16 from *Cheſter*, and 159 from *London*, the Market on *Saturdays*. *Lat.* 53. 22. *Long.* 3. 17. *Cambden*, *Pitſeus*, *Godwin*, *Leland*, *Boetius*.

SAINT AUBIN, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Albini*, a Town of *Bretagne* in *France*, five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South, ſituate on the River *Coveſnon*, Famous for the great Victory obtained here by *Lewis* of *Tremoville* General for *Charles* VIII. King of *France*, againſt the Duke of *Bretagne*, and his Confederates, in 1488.

SAINT AUGUSTIN, a City and Sea-port of Northern *America* in *Florida*, where the *Spaniards* poſſeſs this place and that of St. *Matthew*: Alſo a Promontory of South *America* in *Brazil*, belonging to the Government of *Pharnambuck*, known by the Name of *Cabo de St. Agoſtino, caput St. Auguſtini*. Here is a conſiderable Fort built by the *Portugueſe*, which the *Hollanders* made themſelves Maſters of, but the former have ſince re-taken it.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, one of the *Antilles*, or *Caribbe* Iſlands, in the North Sea towards *America*, of the number of thoſe that are ſurnamed by the *Spaniards de Barlovereto*. It is accommodated with a very good Haven, and is very Fruitful of Tabaco and *Manyoc*, and conſequently great Quantities of *Caſſava* is made there, which ſerves for Bread to almoſt all the South part of *America*. This *Manyoc* is a little Tree or Shrub full of crooked knots, and its height not above a Fathom. There be ſix or ſeven different ſorts of it, diſtinguiſhed by the colour; that which is much of a violet colour is the beſt of all, being reduced into Meal or Flour, it makes a kind of white Bread. *R. P. de Tertre. Hiſt. Gen. des Antilles.*

SAINT BENNET in the *Holme*, a Village in the County of *Norfolk*, and the Hundred of *Tunſted*, not far from *Hickling*, receiving its Name from an ancient Abby founded by King *Canutus* the *Dane*, and afterwards fortified with Walls and Bulwarks by the Monks, one of which betrayed it to *William* the Conquerour, and though ſince decayed, yet the Title of Lord Abbot of St. *Bennet* is ſaid to remain to this day to the Biſhops of *Norwich*.

SAINT BEOME, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, where is the *Grotto* of St. *Mary Magdalen*, whoſe Body is ſaid to be there yet preſerved.

SAINT BONNET (*John*) Lord of *Tovias*, and Mareſchal of *France*, was of the ancient Houſe of *Cailar*, which is a Barony ſince ſold to the Biſhops of *Lodeve* in *Languedock*. He was born in that Province at St. *Jean de Gardonnenques* the firſt of *March*, 1585. He was at the Siege of *Montauban*, *Montpellier*, the Iſle of *Rhée*, and the Town of St. *Martin*, where he Commanded, together with St. *Luc*, and *de la Rochefoucaut*. The French King afterward conferred upon him the Government of that Iſle, which he defended valiantly againſt the Engliſh. After having aſſiſted at the Siege of *Rochel*, he was ſent into *Italy*, where he Commanded the French King's Forces in *Montferrat*, and defended *Caſal* againſt the Marquis of *Spinola* General of the *Spaniſh* Army. The King in recompence of his Services, made him one of the Officers of the Crown, Mareſchal of *France*, and Lieutenant General of his Armies in *Italy*; and ſome time after was admitted Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt. After all theſe Services of his, and the publick acknowledgment of them by the Honours conferred upon him, he was put out of Favour without ſo much as knowing for what, his Penſions and Governments were taken away from him, by which means he ſaw himſelf reduced to want. The Enemies of *France* imbraced this Opportunity to draw him over to their ſide, but he choſe rather to be Unhappy than Diſloyal. However his Worth was highly eſteemed in *Italy*, where they called him their Defender, and the Reception he had given him at *Rome*, *Venice* and other Cities, which he viſited during his Diſgrace, were convincing Marks hereof. Some time after *Victor Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*, being Confederate with *France*, raiſed an Army againſt *Spain*, whereof he made *Toiras* Lieutenant General, with conſent of the French King, with which he entred the Enemies Country, and in attacking the Fort of *Fontain* or *Fontenette* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, was killed with a Musket-ſhot, as he was viewing a Breach his Cannon had made the Fourteenth of *June* 1637. His Body was carried to *Turin*, where he was interred in the Capuchine Monaſtery. *Baudier.*

SAINT BRIEU, or St. *Brieux*, *Briocum*, *Fnum Sancti Brioci*, a City of *France* in *Vpper-Britany*, to which this Saint, who was its Apoſtle, gave Name. It is ſituate between the Rivers of *Trieu* and *Arguenon*, and hath a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhoprick of *Tours*, Founded about 844, by *Neomenius* Duke of *Britany*, in the Reign of *Charles* the Bald. Others ſay that this Biſhoprick was erected in 552, and that St. *Brieu* the Diſciple of St. *Germain* of *Paris*, was the firſt Biſhop of it, that after his Death the Prelates having been driven thence, were reſtored by *Neomenius*. However it is ſuppoſed that this was the Country of the *Biduceans* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, who alſo names the Rivers of *Trie* and *Arguenon*, both which contribute to the making this a very pleaſant City, ſituate in a Fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Rock, which hinders it from the Proſpect of the Sea, though it be not above half a League diſtant. It hath a commodious Haven, and upon all accounts is a fine City, being handſomly built, and well Peopled. The Cathedral Church dedicated to St. *Stephen*, is adorn'd with two great Steeples, and has a fine Chapter, compoſed of a Dean, a Treaſurer, two Arch-deacons, a Theologal, a Chaunter and twenty Canons. The Palace of Audience, and that of the Biſhop, well deſerve to be viewed by Strangers. It is looked upon as a particular Happineſs of this City, that during the Conteſts between the Houſe of *Blois* and that of *Montfort*, who diſputed about the Dutchy of *Britany*, St. *Brieu* only enjoyed Peace and Tranquility, when all other places were engaged on one ſide or other, and the whole Province was haraſs'd with War. *Argentre Hiſt. de Bret. Du Cheſne Recherche des Ant. des Villes de France.*

SAINT CATHARINE, an Iſland in the North Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Honduras* in *New-Spain* in *America*: It's 20 Leagues from the Continent, and belong'd formerly to the Spaniards, until diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh, who have new-named the Place *the Iſland of Providence*: It hath a convenient Port and Cittadel. There is alſo a Monaſtery of this Name at at the foot of Mount *Horeb* or *Sinai*, near the Mountain of St. *Catharine*, which makes a part of *Sinai* in the Stony *Arabia*. The Repoſitory of the Relicks of a Saint of the ſame Name, pretended to have been brought hither by Angels from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, ſoon after her Martyrdom. The Archbiſhop of Mount *Sinai*, who acknowledges no Patriarch, reſides at this Monaſtery. One of the Greek Emperors built it for the uſe of the Caloyers of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and the Ottoman Port favours it with great Privileges.

SAINT CROCE, Lat. *Stauropolis*, an Inland City of *Caria* in the leſſer *Aſia*, is an Archbiſhops See of a very large Juriſdiction; there being under it twenty ſeven Suffragan Biſhops.

SAINT CRUX, a Town upon the North Coaſt of the Iſland of *Cuba* in *America*.

SAINT CRUX, a ſmall but ſtrong City in the Kingdom of *Suſa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, built by the *Portugueſe* in 1536, but ſince taken by the King of *Suſa*, under whom it is alſo called *Cape d'Aguer*.

SAINT CRUX *de la Sierra*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Peru*, a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *La Plata*; from whence it ſtands one Hundred Spaniſh Leagues to the Eaſt, in 1572 it was burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*.

SAINT CHRISTOPHERS, ſo called from *Chriſtopher Columbus* the firſt Diſcoverer. It is in the Latitude of 17 and 25. on this ſide the Line, about 75 Miles in Circuit. It has very high Mountains in the middle, whence flow ſeveral Rivers. The Soil is light and Sandy, and fruitful in Sugar, Tabaco, Cotton and Ginger. Between the Mountains are dreadful Rocks, horrid Precipices, thick Woods, and hot ſulphurous Springs. On the Shore is a Salt-pit and an Iſthmus, within a Mile and half of *Nevis*. The Iſland is exceeding delightful, and the Mountains lying one above another, afford a delightful Proſpect over all the Plantations in the Iſland, which are bounded with rows of Trees always Green, and there are many fair Houſes covered with glaz'd Slate. The Iſland is divided into four parts, two whereof are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, and the other by the French, but ſo ſeparated, that the People cannot go from one Quarter to another, without croſſing one anothers Dominions. The Engliſh part is beſt Watered, but the French better for Tillage. The Engliſh are moſt numerous, but the French have moſt Forts; that chiefly noted hath regular Works like a Cittadel, is called *Baſſe Terre*, and commands the Haven. The Engliſh have only two, one commanding a great Haven, and the other a Deſcent near *Point Sable*; each Nation keep Guard on their Frontiers, which they renew every day. The Engliſh have five Churches, the Seats whereof are excellent Workmanſhip in precious Wood. In 1625. Sir *Thomas Warner* an Engliſh, and Monſieur *Deſnambuck* a French Gentleman took poſſeſſion of this Iſland on the ſame day, in the name of their reſpective Maſters, it being a place of ſafe retreat for Ships of both Nations bound to *America*. Theſe two Gentlemen leaving People to keep Poſſeſſion, deſign'd to return home: But ſuſpecting a Deſign of the Natives and *Spaniards* to deſtroy them, in one night they rid themſelves of the moſt Factious of that Nation, and forced the reſt to retire into other Iſlands; and returning to their Maſters, their Conduct was approved, and themſelves ſent with Recruits in Quality of Governors. So that the French and Engliſh divided the Iſland betwixt them, but the latter being beſt ſupplied increaſed moſt. The French have a good Town at *Baſſe Terre*, well built with Brick, Free-ſtone and Timber. It is well inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, and hence the Planters are ſerved with Utenſils and Neceſſaries in Exchange for their Commodities. Here is a fair large Church, a fine Hoſpital, and ſtately College for the Governours Reſidence, having ſtately Courts, pleaſant Walks and curious Gardens. In 1629. *Don Fred. de Toledo* was ſent with a Fleet from *Spain* of 24 great Ships of Burden, and 15 Frigots, to diſpoſſeſs the Engliſh and French; they ſoon took ſome Engliſh Ships near the Iſle of *Nevis*, and then caſt Anchor in St. *Chriſtopher*'s Road in the French Diviſion: Neither their Forts nor ours were in Condition to hold out, nor were the Engliſh and French both able to ſtand againſt the Number of *Spaniards*; yet they made a Vigorous Oppoſition, but being overcome, the French Ship'd off and forſook the Iſland. The Engliſh were hereupon in great Diſorder, ſome endeavouring to eſcape by Sea, and others to hide in the Mountains: But at laſt ſent Deputies to treat with the *Spaniard*, who commanded them immediately to leave the Iſland, or to expect the Rigour of the Law of Arms, and for that end ſent them the Ships he had taken at *Nevis*, and gave leave for the reſt to ſtay till they could be tranſported, and thereupon *Don Frederick* weighed Anchor; after which the Engliſh rallied, and reſolved to carry on their Colony. The French having ſuffered much at Sea, put in at the Iſland of St. *Martin* and *Montſerrat*, but finding thoſe places much ſhort of St. *Chriſtophers*, they ſent thither to diſcover the Motion of the *Spaniard*, and being informed how things went, returned with ſpeed. The Engliſh Colony being conſtantly ſupplied from *London*, grew ſo faſt, that they ſent others to *Antego*, *Barbadoes*, *Barbuda*, &c. In this Iſland there is an Animal called a Rocquet, whoſe Skin is like a withered Leaf mark'd with little yellow or bluiſh Points; they have four Feet, the foremoſt higheſt, they have ſparkling Eyes, hold up their Head conſtantly, and are in continual Motion: Their Tails are turned up towards their Backs, making a Circle and a half, they love to ſtare upon Men, and when purſued they put out their Tongues like Hounds. Here is a large Bird called the Eagle of *Orinoca*, ſhap'd like an Eagle, his Feathers light-gray, ſpotted Black, the end of his Wings and Tail yellow; he never ſets upon any Bird but in the open Air, and thoſe who have Beaks and Tallons like himſelf. They have another Bird called a *Crawfoul* about the bigneſs of a great Duck, aſh-coloured, hath a long flat Back, great Head, ſmall Eyes and ſhort Neck, with a Craw which will contain two Gallons of Water: They ſit upon Trees by the Sea to catch Fiſh, which they diſcover at a great diſtance, being ſo intent on their Prey that they are eaſily ſhot, but not eatable. The *Colibry* or humming Bird is admirable for its Beauty, Bulk, ſweet Scent, and manner of Life; it is no bigger than the greater ſort of Flies, yet of ſuch Beauty, that the Feathers on the Neck, Back and Wings repreſent a Rainbow; under their Neck is ſuch a bright red, that it reſembles a Carbuncle, their Belly is yellow as Gold, the Thighs green like an Emerald, the Feet and Beak black like poliſh'd Ebony, the Eyes like Diamonds ſet in an Oval, the Head of a ſhining Green, and look as Gilt: The Male has a Tuft on his Head of all the Colours aforeſaid, he makes a noiſe with his Wings like a little Whirl-wind, he ſucks Dew from the Flowers, ſpreading abroad his little Creſt, which looks like ſo many precious Stones: The Female lays but two Eggs, of an Oval Form, as big as a Pea or ſmall Pearl, ſome Ladies wear them for Pendants when Dead, though then they loſe much of their Beauty; they ſmell like that of the fineſt Musk. *Baſſe Terre* ſuffered much by an Earthquake, *April*, 1690. In *June* and *July* the ſame Year, the Engliſh, under Captain *Codrington*, Captain *Wright*, and Sir *Tim. Thornhill*, diſpoſſeſſed the French.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER, an Iſland of *North America*, and one of the *Caribbes*: *Chriſtopher Columbus*, who diſcover'd it in his firſt Voyage he made to *America*, put his own Name upon it, and the Savages at preſent call it *Ay-ay*; it is 75 Miles in Circuit. It is divided between the Engliſh and French, who took Poſſeſſion of it at the ſame time in the Year 1625. It is Fruitful of Sugar, Tabaco, Ginger and Indigo, and hath three good Havens. The middle of the Iſland is raiſed into high Mountains. The Air is good and wholſome, but much diſturbed with Hurricanes, which often cauſe ſtrange Diſorders. The Drug called Indigo in this Iſland, where it is prepared in great Quantity, is uſed by our Dyers, to give the firſt Dye to thoſe things they would have of a blue colour, and Painters make uſe of Indigo for the ſhading of a light blue, as ſtriking a very dark and deep colour. The Plant whence it is made, is called *Inde-plate* by the Inhabitants; it is a Shrub bearing Cods of about an ordinary Pins length, very ſlender, which contain little Grains of an Olive colour. The places where they make Indigo out of theſe Seeds are provided with a great Copper, two large Fats, which are called ſteeping Veſſels, with a Maſhing-Tub, and Setling-Tub: All theſe are placed one above another: the Plants are rang'd in different Layers in the ſteeping Veſſels, and hot Water poured upon them, which cauſeth an Effervеſcence or Fermentation, whereby the Matter of the Indigo is drawn forth from the Plant. Out of the ſteeping Fats, when the Matter is fully extracted, the Water is made to run down into the Maſhing-Fat, where being well ſtir'd with an Inſtrument made on purpoſe, provided with ſix Pails in the Figure of a Pyramid and full of holes, it works and purgeth it ſelf, by caſting forth moſt malignant Vapors, which frequently choak the Workmen. At laſt there ſettles a kind of Lees, which being put into Linen Sacks, the Water runs away and leaves the Indigo behind, which is afterwards put into ſmall Baskets to be dried, and then laid up in Warehouſes. *Du Tartre*.

SAINT CLAUDE, *Fanum Sanctum Claudii*, a Town in the *Franche Comte*, well fortified. It is upon the Frontiers of *Bugey*, and the Country of *Gex*, about five Leagues from *Geneva* to the Weſt, and Famous for a celebrated Monaſtery, where lies the Body of St. *Claudius* Archbiſhop of *Bezanſon*, who lived in the Seventh Century, and gave his Name not only to the Town, but to part of an adjoyning Mountain called *Mont St. Claude*.

SAINT CLOU, a noted Town of the Iſle of *France*, upon the *Seyne*, two Leagues below *Paris*, was formerly called *Nogent*, which Name was changed, after that St. *Clou* (in Latin *Clodoaldus*) the Son of *Clodomir* King of *Orleans* had been buried there. It was here that *Henry* III. of *France* was killed in 1589. It has a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Orleans*. The Lordſhip of this place, which belongs to the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*, hath been raiſed to a Dutchy and Peerage in Favour of *Franſois de Harlay*, at preſent Archbiſhop of that City. *Gregoire de Tour*.

SAINT DAVIDS, Lat. *Menevia*, a City and Biſhoprick in the farthermoſt corner of *Pembrookſhire* in *Wales*, upon the Iriſh Sea, near the *Promontorium Octapitarum* of the Ancients, which we now call St. *David*'s Head. This Town ſuffer'd much by the *Daniſh* and *Norwegian* Pyrates. The Cathedral dedicated joyntly to St. *Andrew* and St. *David* (the latter having founded the See) was built by *Peter* their *49th*. Biſhop in 1176. St. *David* the Founder was in the time of the *Saxons* Archbiſhop of *Caerleon* upon *Vsk*, but tranſlated the See to this City then called *Menew*, whence the Biſhops to this day ſtile themſelves *Menevenſes*. When St. *Auſtin* the Monk came into *England*, there were ſeven Suffragans belonging to this See, and continued ſo for 26 Succeſſions, till *Sampſon* the Archbiſhop in time of a Plague, transferred the Dignity to *Dole* in *Britany*, by which his Succeſſors loſt the Title of Archbiſhops, and in 1115 *Bernard* the Biſhop ſubmitted to the See of *Canterbury*, which none of his Predeceſſors had ever done. This Dioceſs contains the Counties of *Pembrook*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, with part of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery* and *Glamorganſhires*. The Town is ſeated in a barren Soil within a Mile of the Sea, and expoſed to Storms; it is Ruinous and thinly inhabited; the Roof of its Cathedral was the higheſt in *England*. It is 207 Miles from *London*. *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, when Biſhop of St. *David*'s, ſtickled to have it exempted from *Canterbury*, but being overcome at *Rome* by the Intereſt of *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he died *re infecta*, *Anno* 1250. The Monument of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to King *Henry* the Seventh, ſaved this Cathedral from Ruin in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth: The Biſhop's Palace is a ſtately Building of Free-ſtone, *Anglia Sacra*. *D. Fuller*, *Speed*.

SAINT DENYS, a Town of *France*, in the Iſle of *France*, being formerly called *Catulliaque*, from a Woman called *Catulla*, who is ſaid to have buried here the Body of St. *Denys*, and of his Companions. It is a place famous for the Abby of St. *Denys*, being the Sepulchre of the *French* Kings, and a Monument of the Piety of King *Dagobert* I. who was the Founder of it. St. *Denys* is two little Leagues diſtant from *Paris*, upon the ſmall River called *la Crou*, which ſoon after runs into the *Seyne*. It is called in Latin *Dionyſiopolis* or *Fanum Sancti Dionyſii*. The Chappel of St. *Denys*, in which are the Tombs of moſt of the *French* Kings, well deſerves a particular Deſcription: It is built in the Figure of a great Croſs, and divided into three parts, *viz*. The Body of the Church, the Quire, and that part which is behind the High Altar. The whole Structure is Magnificent, and the Windows are large and lightſome; on Solemn Days ineſtimable Treaſures are here expoſed to view, and the Richeſt Curioſities (as the *French* tell us) that are in all *Europe*. The Magnificence of the Tombs is very remarkable, I ſhall not make any mention of the Monuments of Princes and Princeſſes, or great Lords, who have had the Honour of being interred here, but only of thoſe of the *French* Kings and ſome Queens. On the right ſide of the High Altar is the Tomb of King *Dagobert*, the Founder of this Abby, of gray

Porphyry, and his Figure repreſented upon it in its natural length: Near adjoyning to this is that of *Pepin* the Short, Father of *Charlemagne:* Upon the next Tomb are ſeen the Figures emboſſed of *Lewis* III. and of *Carloman* the Son of *Charles* the Stammerer. A little higher is the Monument of *Philip* III. ſurnamed the Bold, the Son of St. *Lewis*, and that of *Philip* IV. Then follow the Tombs of *Philip Auguſtus*, of *Lewis* VIII. and of St. *Lewis*. Near the Abbots Chair, in the entry of the Quire at the left Hand, is the Monument of *Clovis* II. It was this Prince that took away the Silver, wherewith *Dagobert* I. had cauſed the Church to be covered, to diſtribute it to the Poor, at a time of publick neceſſity. The Monument of *Charles Martel* is near adjoyning to that of *Clovis* II. where he is repreſented in his Royal Robes, with this Inſcription, *Carolus Martellus Rex*. On the other ſide of the Quire, over-againſt the Iron Grate, are the Tombs of King *Eudes* and *Hugo Capet*. In the midſt of the Quire is the Monument of *Charles* II. ſurnamed the Bald, of Copper, with his Statue of the ſame, in his Royal Robes, having the Imperial Crown on his Head, and a Golden Globe in his left Hand. At the corners of the Tomb are the four Doctors of the Church, and at the top are two Angels each of them holding a Cenſer, all of Copper. Beſides theſe in the Quire are interred the Bodies of *Clotarius* III. and IV. *Thierry* II. *Childeric* III. and *Louis* V. ſurnamed *Faineant* or the Idle. Coming out of the Quire at the left Hand is the Tomb of *Lewis* X. called *Hutin*, of black Marble, and that of King *Robert*. Near adjoyning is the Monument of *Henry* I. and *Lewis* VI. called the Groſs, both in the ſame Monument. Then follows the Tomb of *Philip* the Younger, and that of *Charles* VIII. of black Marble, on which is his Statue in Braſs, and on the corners four Angels of Braſs gilt. On the ſide of the High Altar are the Tombs of King *Philip* the Tall, of *Charles* IV. *Philip* VI. ſurnamed *de Valois*, and of King *John*. In one of the Chappels on the South ſide are the Tombs of *Charles* V. ſurnamed the Wiſe, of *Charles* VI and VII. Before the ſaid Chappel is the Magnificent *Mauſolæum* of *Francis* I. Near to the Chappel of *Nôtredame la Blanche*, is the ſumptuous Tomb of King *Lewis* XII. of white Marble two Stories high; on the ſecond Story are repreſented the King, and Queen his Conſort kneeling, in their Royal Robes, with a Praying Desk before them; at the four corners are the four Cardinal Virtues: Upon the Corniſh compaſſing the firſt Story are the Twelve Apoſtles repreſented, ſitting in their bigneſs to the Life: And on the Baſs Reliefs are engraven the Battles and Victories obtained by the ſaid King. This is a Work well becoming the Magnificence of *Francis* I. who cauſed it to be made at *Venice* in 1527. by *Peter Ponce* one of the moſt Famous Statuaries of his time. It was brought into *France* Piece-meal, which were afterwards joyned upon the place. Near to the Superb *Mauſolæum* of *Lewis* XII. is a great Gate, leading to a magnificent Chappel, which *Katharine de Medicis* cauſed to be built, with deſign to place there the Tomb of *Henry* II. her Husband. This piece of Architecture is built after the Model of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, which now is called our Lady *della Rotunda*; it contains three Stories, the firſt being the Vault wherein the Coffins are laid. In the midſt of the ſecond Story is the white Marble Sepulchre of *Henry* II. and *Katharine de Medicis*; on the top of it are two Statues lying along, ſurrounded with twelve Pillars of Jaſper-Marble, ſupporting a Table of the ſame, upon which are ſeen the Effigies of the King and Queen in Braſs, kneeling before a praying Desk of the ſame. In each Story are ſix little Chappels on the outſide of the Work, adorned round about with an Arch ſupported by twelve Pillars of white Marble. In the Vault of this Magnificent Edifice are alſo interred the Bodies of *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. The Body of *Henry* IV. is laid in the Vault, where the Ceremonies of the Royal Burials are celebrated, near the Baluſtres that ſerve for a Door to the Quire. The Body of *Lewis* XIII. lies in the ſame place. The Church of St. *Denys* is not only the place of the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings and Queens, and of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, but alſo of ſome great Lords, whoſe extraordinary Atchievements have procured them this Favour. Amongſt many others we meet with in this Church, is the Tomb of *Bernard du Gueſclin* Earl of *Longueville*, and Lord High Conſtable of *France*, at the Feet of *Charles* V. That of *Lewis de Sancerre* Conſtable of *France* is in the ſame Chappel. The Body of *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne* Viſcount of *Turenne*, and Marſhal of *France*, was depoſited by order of the preſent *French* King in the Church of St. *Denys* in 1675. as intending to have it laid in the *Mauſolæum* he deſigns to build for himſelf, and all the Royal Family of *Bourbon*. In the mean time till this Project be put in execution, the Cardinal of *Bouillon* Lord High Almoner of *France*, his Nephew, hath cauſed a ſumptuous Monument to be erected over the Vault where his Body lies, upon which are repreſented the Victories he gained. It would take up too much room and time to give here a particular account of all the Riches contained in the Treaſury of St. *Denys*; it will be ſufficient to take notice, that there are to be ſeen a great number of Relicks, Croſſes, Images of Gold and Silver ſet with Precious Stones, Veſſels of Gold and Silver, Books covered with Plates of Gold or Silver gilt, writ with golden Letters, and enrich'd with precious Stones; a Golden Cup ſet round with Jacynths, Emralds, and a Sapphire, on which is ſeen the Figure to the Life of *Solomon* ſitting on his Throne, which is therefore called the Cup or Bowl of *Solomon*; the Sword of St. *Lewis*, that of *Turpin* Chancellor of *France*, and that of *Joan* of *Arc*, commonly called the Maid of *Orleans*; many Crowns enrich'd with precious Stones, the Claſp of the Royal Mantle, the Royal Sword, the Golden Scepter (which is that of *Charlemagne*) the Hand of Juſtice made of Unicorns Horn, the Golden Spurs, all gliſtering with precious Stones, and all the Royal Robes uſed at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*. Before we make an end of this Article, we will ſet down ſome Remarkable things concerning this Abby of St. *Denys*. This Monaſtery was exempted from Epiſcopal Jurisdiction by St. *Landry* Biſhop of *Paris*, which Immunity was afterwards confirmed by *Clovis* II. King of *France*, in an Aſſembly called for that purpoſe, at which were preſent all the Great Men of the Kingdom, and many Prelates. *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* alſo ratified this Exemption, and *Charles* the Bald ratified it in a Council held at *Soiſſons*, with the Conſent of *Æneas* Biſhop of *Paris* who aſſiſted at the ſame. Pope *Stephen* III. granted to the Religious of this Monaſtery a very particular Privilege, which gave them power of electing one from amongſt themſelves to be their Biſhop. The ſame Pope alſo gave to the Abbot of St. *Denys* leave to wear the Ring, the Miter and the Croſs, and to make uſe of Pontifical Ornaments whenever he celebrated Maſs in his Church. Where it is obſervable that upon certain ſolemn Feaſts they do wholly ſing the Maſs in Greek, and on other Feſtivals the Epiſtle and Goſpel only are read in Greek, but the reſt of the Office is ſung in Latin, as in other Churches. The Kings of *France* have alſo beſtowed great Privileges upon the Abbot and Religious of St. *Denys*, as to grant Letters of Grace and Pardon to Criminals of their Jurisdiction, to coin Money, and to keep Markets and Fairs. Moreover the Abbot of St. *Denys* hath the Right of ſitting in the Parliament of *Paris*, in quality of a Counſellor born. King *Lewis* the Big, declared in an Aſſembly held at St. *Denys*, that he held the County of *Vexin* of this Abby, in virtue of which he enjoyed the Right of bearing the *Oriflamme* or Holy Banner. From the Foundation of this Abby to the preſent time, are counted ſeventy two Abbots, as well Regular as Commendatary. The firſt Abbot Commendatary was *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Sens*, who was nominated to it by King *Francis* I. in the Year 1528, and ſince that time this Abby has been always given *in Commendam* till the Year 1686. when the Revenue became united to the Community of the Nuns of St. *Lewis* at St. *Cyr*, near to *Verſailles*, and the Title of Abbot ſuppreſs'd. This Church was often plundered of part of its Riches, as by the *Normans* in 857. by the *Engliſh* in the Reigns of *Charles* VI. and VII. and by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars in 1562, and 67. *Le Mire*, *Paris Ancien & Noüveau*.

SAINT DIZIER, a ſtrong City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, is the chief of a ſmall Country called *le Valage* between *Joinville* and *Chalon*, ſix Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North Eaſt, and Forty two from *Paris*. This City is famous for its Siege maintained by the Count of *Sancerre* againſt *Charles* V. in 1544. who thinking to take it by Surprize, was not only diſappointed in his Deſign, but loſt many of his Men before it, in an Aſſault where the Beſieged Fought Hand to Hand with their Enemies, to defend their Walls; ſome time after the City was delivered to *Charles* V. with the conſent of the *French* King, and reſtored again to *France* by the Peace of *Creſpy*.

SAINT DOMINGO, Lat. *Civitas Sancti Dominici*. The chief City of the Iſland *Hiſpaniola*. It is a Large, Rich and fair City, and is ſituate in the South part of the Iſland at the Mouth of the River *Ozama*, having near it a very ſafe and large Haven, adorned with the Reſidence of the Governor, an Archiepiſcopal See, the Courts of Juſtice, Exchequer and the Mint. *Chriſtopher Columbus* built this City in 1494, on the Eaſt Bank of the River, but in 1502 it was removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governour, to the oppoſite Shoar. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1586, took this City by Force, and kept it a Month, burning part of the Houſes, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the reſt. It lies in Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

SAINT DONATO, Lat. *Forum Apium*, a Town of *Campania di Roma* in *Italy*.

SAINT ESPRIT, or, *Holy Ghoſt*, an Order of Knights, firſt Inſtituted by *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, upon *Whitſunday* in 1352. After this Prince's Death there happened ſuch Revolutions in *Sicily* and *Naples*, that the Order fell quite, and probably would never have been heard of, had not the Original of the Inſtitution fallen by chance to the *Venetians*, who preſented it to *Henry* III. of *France*, in his return from *Poland*. This Prince having given order to copy the Statutes which he liked moſt, commanded the Sieur *Cheverny* to burn the Original, that he might paſs for the firſt Inſtitutor himſelf. However it was thus reſtored in 1579. on *Whitſunday* in Memory of King *Henry*'s Nativity, Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and coming to the Crown of *France*, all which are ſaid to have happened on that day. The Knights wear a Collar made of *Flowers de Luce* of Gold, corner'd with Flames of Fire interwoven with ſome Letters, the firſt whereof is *H*. becauſe the firſt of *Henry*'s Name, from the Collars hangs a Dove in the midſt of a Croſs, like that of *Malta*, all beſet with Rays and four *Flowers de Luce*. The King is Chief of the Order, whoſe Oath is to maintain the Catholick Religion, and Unity amongſt his Subjects. The Knights are all bound to Communicate every firſt day of the Year, and on the day of *Pentecoſt*, and to ſwear their Zeal to the Catholick Faith, and Fidelity to the King and his Succeſſors. It conſiſts of the King and a Hundred Knights, amongſt which are four Cardinals, five Prelates, a Chancellor, Provoſt, Maſter of the Ceremonies, a High Treaſurer and Regiſter, which with the reſt are to wear a Croſs on their Garment. The Feaſt is kept on the firſt of *January*, on which the Knights wait on the King to Church, who after Maſs treats them in his Palace; they alſo accompany him to Evening Song, and are treated a ſecond time. *Sancte Marthe. Mezeray.*

SAINTES, a large and ancient City of *Guienne* in *France*, a Biſhops See, and Capital of *Zaintogne*, ſituate on the *Charente*, 32 Miles South Eaſt of *Rochelle*, 40 Weſt of *Angouleſme*, and 54 North of *Bourdeaux*, Long. 17. 44. Lat. 45. 42. See *Xaintonge*.

SAINT ESTIENNE, or, St. *Eſtienne de Forez*, in Latin *Furaenum* and *Fanum Sancti Stephani*, a little City of *France*, belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, about two Leagues from the River *Loire*, and ten from the City of *Lyons*. It is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, upon the little River *Fureus*. The Waters about this place are very proper for the tempering of Steel and Iron, which makes the Inhabitants to drive a great Trade with the Manufactures of that Metal. There is a Mountain near it which abounds with Pit-coal, the bowels whereof have burnt for many years together, and do ſtill. This Town ſuffered much in the Civil War of *France* towards the end of the laſt Century. In 1563 it was taken by *Sarras* a Proteſtant Captain, who not long after was himſelf taken Priſoner by the Duke of *Nemours*, and in 1570, it was taken again by the Proteſtants. *Thuan. Hiſtor.* lib. 34, 47, *&c.*

SAINT EUSTACHIA, one of the Caribbes or Leeward Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. The *Engliſh* under Sir *T. Thornhill* and Captain *Wright*, took it from the *French July* 1690. It is ſmall, and lies near to St. *Chriſtophers*, defended with a Fort capable of about 80 Men.

SAINT FE, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Fidei*, a Town of *Granada* built by King *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1421. in a Valley on the River *Zenile*, two Leagues Weſt of the City of *Granada*.

SAINT FE DE BOGOTA, an Archbiſhops See, and Metropolis of *New Granada* in Southern *America* upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita* at the foot of the Mountain *Bogota*, at a great diſtance from the Sea: The Air is Temperate and Healthful, and Proviſions Plentiful.

SAINT FEE, a City in *South-America*, 150 Leagues from *Aſſumption* to the South, Lat. 30. The Inhabitants are for the moſt part imployed in Husbandry and feeding Cattle, and weaving courſe Cloth, which they ſell to good Profit in *Braſile*. By it there lies a Road to *Potoſi*, and *Peru*, and *Corduba* in *Tucumana*, which being eaſie and convenient, inricheth this place very much, the Journey not being above 350 Leagues. *Laet.* Page 530.

SAINT FLORENSA, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Florentii*, a Town in the North of *Corſica*, having a good Haven, and being well fortified. It is ſubject to the *Genueſes*, and thought to be the *Canelata* of *Ptolemy*.

SAINT FLOUR, a City of *France* in the upper *Auvergne*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, in Latin *Floriopolis* and *Fanum Sancti Flori*. Some take it to be the *Indiacum* of the Ancients. It ſtands upon a ſteep Rock, at the foot of which runs the ſmall River *Larder*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the Weſt. The Biſhoprick of St. *Flour*, which before was only a Priory, was founded by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317.

SAINT FOR, a Town of *Aquitaine* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne* in the Province of *Agenois*, four Leagues Weſt of *Bargerac*.

SAINT FOY, a Town of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bargerac* and *Libourn*, it was taken by the Proteſtants in 1563. It is 37 Miles Eaſt of *Bourdeaux*. Lon. 18. 48. Lat. 44. 51.

SAINT GAL, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, an Abby and City of *Switzerland*. The Abby has the Precedence of the City, as being more ancient than it, and having a greater Diſtrict of Lands and more Subjects, and as they are commonly joyned together, are called the Abby and City of St. *Gal*. This Famous Abby owes its Original to one St. *Gal*, a *Scotch*, or as others ſay, an *Iriſh* Man; who coming to *France* in Company of St. *Columba*, in the Seventh Century, travelled to *Switzerland*, where he preached the Goſpel in ſeveral places, and more particularly in the Territory of *Turgaw*, where this Abby ſtands. *Gonzom* Duke of the *Almans*, having offered him the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance*, he refuſed to accept of it, and choſe rather to live retiredly in a deſert place, where ſince this Abby, bearing his Name, was built. His Diſciples, in Proceſs of time, being greatly multiplied, eſpouſed the Rule of St. *Bennet*, and about Fourſcore Years after the Death of St. *Gal*, the Prieſt *Omer* was made the firſt Abbot of this place by King *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*. Some time after, this Abby being greatly enriched, the firſt Abbot that took the Title of Prince of the Empire was *Conradus*, being elected to that Dignity in the Year 1226. His Succeſſors were all of them great Lords, and the Abbots of St. *Gal*, even to this day, have a Territory belonging to them, in which they can raiſe ſix thouſand Men, and is ſituate between the *Cantons* of *Zurick* and *Appenzel*, and the Dioceſs of *Conſtance*. *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, *Charlemagne*, and many other Kings of *France*, as alſo ſeveral of the Emperours, have beſtowed great Privileges and Revenues upon the Abbots of St. *Gal*, who at preſent have for Patriots and Defenders of their Immunities and Revenues, the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz* and *Glaris*. 'Tis above 800 years ſince the Foundations of this City were firſt laid, and was afterwards encompaſs'd with a Wall in the Reign of the Emperor *Arnold*. It joyns to the Abby, which hath its encloſure apart; and between them is a Common Gate, which is locked on both ſides, by the Abbot, and by the Citizens. The City is not great, but very neat and well built, on a riſing Ground, between two little Hills, and is very famous for its curious Manufacture and Rich Trade of fine Linen. This Corporation is divided into ſix Companies, out of every one of which are choſen twelve Perſons, who conſtitute the greater and leſſer Council of the City, and the Magiſtrates are Elected every year. This City in former times, did in many things depend upon the Abbot, but at preſent the Citizens enjoy a Sovereignty apart, independent on that of the Abby. Ever ſince the year 1454. they have been Allied with ſix of the Cantons, *viz. Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Glaris*. This City is one Mile diſtant from the Lake of *Conſtance*, and four from *Landaw* towards the Weſt. See *Simler Repub. Helvet.* The Citizens of St. *Gal* are Zealous *Calviniſts*, and have a very good Government; and though their Prince be a Papiſt, and has his Convent near the City, there are no Papiſts in it; for they have little, if any dependance now on the Prince.

SAINT GALMIER, a ſmall City belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, in the Suburbs of which is an Alom Fountain, called by thoſe of the Country, *la Font Forte*, or the ſtrong Fountain.

SAINT GELAIS, an Illuſtrious Family of *France*, taking its name from the Town of St. *Gelais*, the Ancient Patrimony of the Lords of *Lezignan* in *Poictou*.

SAINT GELAIS (*Melin de*) a famous French Poet, who flouriſh'd in the laſt Century, and for his Wit was highly eſteemed in the Court of *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. He was the Son of *Octavianus* Biſhop of *Angouleſme*, who took great care of his Education. He ſtudied at *Poictiers*, *Padua*, &c. and was well skill'd in the Laws, Divinity, Philoſophy and Mathematicks, but more eſpecially excell'd in Poetry, ſo as to deſerve the Name of the *French Ovid*, and did much excell *Marot*. He died at *Paris* in the Reign of *Henry* II. 1554. *St. Marthe*, Lib. 1. *Elog. Gall.*

SAINT GEORGIA, a Monaſtery on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Nile*, about 60 Miles above *Cairo*, to the South, which had heretofore about 200 Monks, and a vaſt Revenue: About 100 years agone, they all died of the Plague, and the Governour walled the ſame in, and Peopled it with Artificers. The *Soldan* was ſo taken with the pleaſantneſs of its Seat, that he went thither, and lived in it ſome time, but being overcome by the Solicitations of the Patriarch, he built a new Monaſtery, and gave it Lands to maintain Thirty Monks. This was Seated in the Ruins of an old City near the former. *Leo Africanus*, p. 326.

SAINT GEORGIO DEL MINA, a Town and Caſtle in *Africa*, upon the Gold Coaſts of *Guinee*, lying between the Cape of Three Points, and Cape *Corſo*. Two *Portugal* Captains having diſcover'd the Coaſts of *Guinee* in 1471. perſuaded their King *Don Juan*, to take poſſeſſion of it in the year 1481. who ſent thither *Dom Diego d'Azemburcha*, with ten Caravels (a ſort of Round-bottom'd Veſſels) and two great Ships, laden with all things needful for the Building of a Fort. After thirteen days Sailing, *Dom Diego* caſt Anchor in the Haven where he intended to Build, and gave Advice of his Arrival to the Prince of that Country, called *Caſamentè*, with whom he had made ſome Acquaintance in a former Voyage; and in the mean time landed his Forces, and took poſſeſſion of the Country in the name of the King of *Portugal*. *Caſamentè* came and received him as a Friend, accompanied with a conſiderable number of his Subjects, moſt of them naked, and Armed only with Bows and Javelins. The *Portugueze* Commander received them at the Head of his Army, with the gravity proper to his Nation, though withal very obligingly: And after having amplified on the puiſſance of his King, and above all, his great Piety and Zeal he had for the Converſion of the People of *Guinee*, and deſired him to contribute his Endeavours to ſo good a Work, and to the building of a Fort, to ſecure the Commerce between both Nations; *Caſamentè*, who was a Man of Wit and Underſtanding, eaſily perceiv'd the Trick they would put upon him; and being willing to divert the Blow, anſwer'd, That it was fitting ſome time ſhould be allow'd him and his People, to adviſe about the Change of their Religion; and that ſeeing he was reſolv'd to eſtabliſh an Union and good Intelligence between his Subjects and the *Portugueze*, *Porphyry*, and his Figure repreſented upon it in its natural length: Near adjoyning to this is that of *Pepin* the Short, Father of *Charlemagne:* Upon the next Tomb are ſeen the Figures emboſſed of *Lewis* III. and of *Carloman* the Son of *Charles* the Stammerer. A little higher is the Monument of *Philip* III. ſurnamed the Bold, the Son of St. *Lewis*, and that of *Philip* IV. Then follow the Tombs of *Philip Auguſtus*, of *Lewis* VIII. and of St. *Lewis*. Near the Abbots Chair, in the entry of the Quire at the left Hand, is the Monument of *Clovis* II. It was this Prince that took away the Silver, wherewith *Dagobert* I. had cauſed the Church to be covered, to diſtribute it to the Poor, at a time of publick neceſſity. The Monument of *Charles Martel* is near adjoyning to that of *Clovis* II. where he is repreſented in his Royal Robes, with this Inſcription, *Carolus Martellus Rex*. On the other ſide of the Quire, over-againſt the Iron Grate, are the Tombs of King *Eudes* and *Hugo Capet*. In the midſt of the Quire is the Monument of *Charles* II. ſurnamed the Bald, of Copper, with his Statue of the ſame, in his Royal Robes, having the Imperial Crown on his Head, and a Golden Globe in his left Hand. At the corners of the Tomb are the four Doctors of the Church, and at the top are two Angels each of them holding a Cenſer, all of Copper. Beſides theſe in the Quire are interred the Bodies of *Clotarius* III. and IV. *Thierry* II. *Childeric* III. and *Louis* V. ſurnamed *Faineant* or the Idle. Coming out of the Quire at the left Hand is the Tomb of *Lewis* X. called *Hutin*, of black Marble, and that of King *Robert*. Near adjoyning is the Monument of *Henry* I. and *Lewis* VI. called the Groſs, both in the ſame Monument. Then follows the Tomb of *Philip* the Younger, and that of *Charles* VIII. of black Marble, on which is his Statue in Braſs, and on the corners four Angels of Braſs gilt. On the ſide of the High Altar are the Tombs of King *Philip* the Tall, of *Charles* IV. *Philip* VI. ſurnamed *de Valois*, and of King *John*. In one of the Chappels on the South ſide are the Tombs of *Charles* V. ſurnamed the Wiſe, of *Charles* VI and VII. Before the ſaid Chappel is the Magnificent *Mauſolæum* of *Francis* I. Near to the Chappel of *Nôtredame la Blanche*, is the ſumptuous Tomb of King *Lewis* XII. of white Marble two Stories high; on the ſecond Story are repreſented the King, and Queen his Conſort kneeling, in their Royal Robes, with a Praying Desk before them; at the four corners are the four Cardinal Virtues: Upon the Corniſh compaſſing the firſt Story are the Twelve Apoſtles repreſented, ſitting in their bigneſs to the Life: And on the Baſs Reliefs are engraven the Battles and Victories obtained by the ſaid King. This is a Work well becoming the Magnificence of *Francis* I. who cauſed it to be made at *Venice* in 1527. by *Peter Ponce* one of the moſt Famous Statuaries of his time. It was brought into *France* Piece-meal, which were afterwards joyned upon the place. Near to the Superb *Mauſolæum* of *Lewis* XII. is a great Gate, leading to a magnificent Chappel, which *Katharine de Medicis* cauſed to be built, with deſign to place there the Tomb of *Henry* II. her Husband. This piece of Architecture is built after the Model of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, which now is called our Lady *della Rotunda*; it contains three Stories, the firſt being the Vault wherein the Coffins are laid. In the midſt of the ſecond Story is the white Marble Sepulchre of *Henry* II. and *Katharine de Medicis*; on the top of it are two Statues lying along, ſurrounded with twelve Pillars of Jaſper-Marble, ſupporting a Table of the ſame, upon which are ſeen the Effigies of the King and Queen in Braſs, kneeling before a praying Desk of the ſame. In each Story are ſix little Chappels on the outſide of the Work, adorned round about with an Arch ſupported by twelve Pillars of white Marble. In the Vault of this Magnificent Edifice are alſo interred the Bodies of *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. The Body of *Henry* IV. is laid in the Vault, where the Ceremonies of the Royal Burials are celebrated, near the Baluſtres that ſerve for a Door to the Quire. The Body of *Lewis* XIII. lies in the ſame place. The Church of St. *Denys* is not only the place of the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings and Queens, and of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, but alſo of ſome great Lords, whoſe extraordinary Atchievements have procured them this Favour. Amongſt many others we meet with in this Church, is the Tomb of *Bernard du Gueſclin* Earl of *Longueville*, and Lord High Conſtable of *France*, at the Feet of *Charles* V. That of *Lewis de Sancerre* Conſtable of *France* is in the ſame Chappel. The Body of *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne* Viſcount of *Tu enne*, and Marſhal of *France*, was depoſited by order of the preſent *French* King in the Church of St. *Denys* in 1675. as intending to have it laid in the *Mauſolæum* he deſigns to build for himſelf, and all the Royal Family of *Bourbon*. In the mean time till this Project be put in execution, the Cardinal of *Bouillon* Lord High Almoner of *France*, his Nephew, hath cauſed a ſumptuous Monument to be erected over the Vault where his Body lies, upon which are repreſented the Victories he gained. It would take up too much room and time to give here a particular account of all the Riches contained in the Treaſury of St. *Denys*; it will be ſufficient to take notice, that there are to be ſeen a great number of Relicks, Croſſes, Images of Gold and Silver ſet with Precious Stones, Veſſels of Gold and Silver, Books covered with Plates of Gold or Silver gilt, writ with golden Letters, and enrich'd with precious Stones; a Golden Cup ſet round with Jacynths, Emralds, and a Sapphire, on which is ſeen the Figure to the Life of *Solomon* ſitting on his Throne, which is therefore called the Cup or Bowl of *Solomon*; the Sword of St. *Lewis*, that of *Turpin* Chancellor of *France*, and that of *Joan* of *Arc*, commonly called the Maid of *Orleans*; many Crowns enrich'd with precious Stones, the Claſp of the Royal Mantle, the Royal Sword, the Golden Scepter (which is that of *Charlemagne*) the Hand of Juſtice made of Unicorns Horn, the Golden Spurs, all gliſtering with precious Stones, and all the Royal Robes uſed at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*. Before we make an end of this Article, we will ſet down ſome Remarkable things concerning this Abby of St. *Denys*. This Monaſtery was exempted from Epiſcopal Jurisdiction by St. *Landry* Biſhop of *Paris*, which Immunity was afterwards confirmed by *Clovis* II. King of *France*, in an Aſſembly called for that purpoſe, at which were preſent all the Great Men of the Kingdom, and many Prelates. *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* alſo ratified this Exemption, and *Charles* the Bald ratified it in a Council held ot *Soiſſons*, with the Conſent of *Æneas* Biſhop of *Paris* who aſſiſted at the ſame. Pope *Stephen* III. granted to the Religious of this Monaſtery a very particular Privilege, which gave them power of electing one from amongſt themſelves to be their Biſhop. The ſame Pope alſo gave to the Abbot of St. *Denys* leave to wear the Ring, the Miter and the Croſs, and to make uſe of Pontifical Ornaments whenever he celebrated Maſs in his Church. Where it is obſervable that upon certain ſolemn Feaſts they do wholly ſing the Maſs in Greek, and on other Feſtivals the Epiſtle and Goſpel only are read in Greek, but the reſt of the Office is ſung in Latin, as in other Churches. The Kings of *France* have alſo beſtowed great Privileges upon the Abbot and Religious of St. *Denys*, as to grant Letters of Grace and Pardon to Criminals of their Jurisdiction, to coin Money, and to keep Markets and Fairs. Moreover the Abbot of St. *Denys* hath the Right of ſitting in the Parliament of *Paris*, in quality of a Counſellor born. King *Lewis* the Big, declared in an Aſſembly held at St. *Denys*, that he held the County of *Vexin* of this Abby, in virtue of which he enjoyed the Right of bearing the *Oriflamme* or Holy Banner. From the Foundation of this Abby to the preſent time, are counted ſeventy two Abbots, as well Regular as Commendatary. The firſt Abbot Commendatary was *Lewis* of *Bourbor*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Sens*, who was nominated to it by King *Francis* I. in the Year 1528, and ſince that time this Abby has been always given *in Commendam* till the Year 1686. when the Revenue became united to the Community of the Nuns of St. *Lewis* at St. *Cyr*, near to *Verſailles*, and the Title of Abbot ſuppreſs'd. This Church was often plundered of part of its Riches, as by the *Normans* in 857. by the *Engliſh* in the Reigns of *Charles* VI. and VII. and by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars in 1562, and 67. *Le Mire, Paris Ancien & Noüveau.*

SAINT DIZIER, a ſtrong City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, is the chief of a ſmall Country called *le Valage* between *Joinville* and *Chalon*, ſix Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North Eaſt, and Forty two from *Paris*. This City is famous for its Siege maintained by the Count of *Sancerre* againſt *Charles* V. in 1544. who thinking to take it by Surprize, was not only diſappointed in his Deſign, but loſt many of his Men before it, in an Aſſault where the Beſieged Fought Hand to Hand with their Enemies, to defend their Walls; ſome time after the City was delivered to *Charles* V. with the conſent of the *French* King, and reſtored again to *France* by the Peace of *Creſpy*.

SAINT DOMINGO, Lat. *Civitas Sancti Dominici*. The chief City of the Iſland *Hiſpaniola*. It is a Large, Rich and fair City, and is ſituate in the South part of the Iſland at the Mouth of the River *Ozama*, having near it a very ſafe and large Haven, adorned with the Reſidence of the Governor, an Archiepiſcopal See, the Courts of Juſtice, Exchequer and the Mint. *Chriſtopher Columbus* built this City in 1494, on the Eaſt Bank of the River, but in 1502 it was removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governour, to the oppoſite Shoar. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1586, took this City by Force, and kept it a Month, burning part of the Houſes, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the reſt. It lies in Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

SAINT DONATO, Lat. *Forum Apium*, a Town of *Campania di Roma* in *Italy*.

SAINT ESPRIT, or, *Holy Ghoſt*, an Order of Knights, firſt Inſtituted by *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, upon *Whitſunday* in 1352. After this Prince's Death there happened ſuch Revolutions in *Sicily* and *Naples*, that the Order fell quite, and probably would never have been heard of, had not the Original of the Inſtitution fallen by chance to the *Venetians*, who preſented it to *Henry* III. of *France*, in his return from *Poland*. This Prince having given order to copy the Statutes which he liked moſt, commanded the Sieur *Cheverny* to burn the Original, that he might paſs for the firſt Inſtitutor himſelf. However it was thus reſtored in 1579. on *Whitſunday* in Memory of King *Henry*'s Nativity, Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and coming to the Crown of *France*, all which are ſaid to have happened on that day. The Knights wear a Collar made of *Flowers de Luce* of Gold, corner'd with Flames of Fire interwoven with ſome Letters, the firſt whereof is *H*. becauſe the firſt of *Henry*'s Name, from the Collars hangs a Dove in the midſt of a Croſs, like that of *Malta*, all beſet with Rays and four *Flowers de Luce*. The King is Chief of the Order, whoſe Oath is to maintain the Catholick Religion, and Unity amongſt his Subjects. The Knights are all bound to Communicate every firſt day of the Year, and on the day of *Pentecoſt*, and to ſwear their Zeal to the Catholick Faith, and Fidelity to the King and his Succeſſors. It conſiſts of the King and a Hundred Knights, amongſt which are four Cardinals, five Prelates, a Chancellor, Provoſt, Maſter of the Ceremonies, a High Treaſurer and Regiſter, which with the reſt are to wear a Croſs on their Garment. The Feaſt is kept on the firſt of *January*, on which the Knights wait on the King to Church, who after Maſs treats them in his Palace; they alſo accompany him to Evening Song, and are treated a ſecond time. *Sancte Marthe. Mezeray.*

SAINTES, a large and ancient City of *Guienne* in *France*, a Biſhops See, and Capital of *Zaintogne*, ſituate on the *Charente*, 32 Miles South Eaſt of *Rochelle*, 40 Weſt of *Angouleſme*, and 54 North of *Bourdeaux*, Long. 17. 44. Lat. 45. 42. See *Xaintonge*.

SAINT ESTIENNE, or, St. *Eſtienne de Forez*, in Latin *Furaenum* and *Fanum Sancti Stephani*, a little City of *France*, belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, about two Leagues from the River *Loire*, and ten from the City of *Lyons*. It is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, upon the little River *Fureus*. The Waters about this place are very proper for the tempering of Steel and Iron, which makes the Inhabitants to drive a great Trade with the Manufactures of that Metal. There is a Mountain near it which abounds with Pit-coal, the bowels whereof have burnt for many years together, and do ſtill. This Town ſuffered much in the Civil War of *France* towards the end of the laſt Century. In 1563 it was taken by *Sarras* a Proteſtant Captain, who not long after was himſelf taken Priſoner by the Duke of *Nemours*, and in 1570, it was taken again by the Proteſtants. *Thuan. Hiſtor.* lib. 34, 47, *&c.*

SAINT EUSTACHIA, one of the Caribbes or Leeward Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. The *Engliſh* under Sir *T. Thornhill* and Captain *Wright*, took it from the *French July* 1690. It is ſmall, and lies near to St. *Chriſtophers*, defended with a Fort capable of about 80 Men.

SAINT FE, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Fidei*, a Town of *Granada* built by King *Ferdinand*, *Anno* 1421. in a Valley on the River *Zenile*, two Leagues Weſt of the City of *Granada*.

SAINT FE DE BOGOTA, an Archbiſhops See, and Metropolis of *New Granada* in Southern *America* upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita* at the foot of the Mountain *Bogota*, at a great diſtance from the Sea: The Air is Temperate and Healthful, and Proviſions Plentiful.

SAINT FEE, a City in *South-America*, 150 Leagues from *Aſſumption* to the South, Lat. 30. The Inhabitants are for the moſt part imployed in Husbandry and feeding Cattle, and weaving courſe Cloth, which they ſell to good Profit in *Braſile*. By it there lies a Road to *Potoſi*, and *Peru*, and *Corduba* in *Tucumana*, which being eaſie and convenient, inricheth this place very much, the Journey not being above 350 Leagues. *Laet.* Page 530.

SAINT FLORENSA, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Florentii*, a Town in the North of *Corſica*, having a good Haven, and being well fortified. It is ſubject to the *Genueſes*, and thought to be the *Canelata* of *Ptolemy*.

SAINT FLOUR, a City of *France* in the upper *Auvergne*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, in Latin *Floriopolis* and *Fanum Sancti Flori*. Some take it to be the *Indiacum* of the Ancients. It ſtands upon a ſteep Rock, at the foot of which runs the ſmall River *Larder*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the Weſt. The Biſhoprick of St. *Flour*, which before was only a Priory, was founded by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317.

SAINT FOR, a Town of *Aquitaine* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne* in the Province of *Agenois*, four Leagues Weſt of *Bargerac*.

SAINT FOY, a Town of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bargerac* and *Libourn*, it was taken by the Proteſtants in 1563. It is 37 Miles Eaſt of *Bourdeaux*. Lon. 18. 48. Lat. 44. 51.

SAINT GAL, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, an Abby and City of *Switzerland*. The Abby has the Precedence of the City, as being more ancient than it, and having a greater Diſtrict of Lands and more Subjects, and as they are commonly joyned together, are called the Abby and City of St. *Gal*. This Famous Abby owes its Original to one St. *Gal*, a *Scotch*, or as others ſay, an *Iriſh* Man; who coming to *France* in Company of St. *Columba*, in the Seventh Century, travelled to *Switzerland*, where he preached the Goſpel in ſeveral places, and more particularly in the Territory of *Turgaw*, where this Abby ſtands. *Gonzom* Duke of the *Almans*, having offered him the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance*, he refuſed to accept of it, and choſe rather to live retiredly in a deſert place, where ſince this Abby, bearing his Name, was built. His Diſciples, in Proceſs of time, being greatly multiplied, eſpouſed the Rule of St. *Bennet*, and about Fourſcore Years after the Death of St. *Gal*, the Prieſt *Omer* was made the firſt Abbot of this place by King *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*. Some time after, this Abby being greatly enriched, the firſt Abbot that took the Title of Prince of the Empire was *Conradus*, being elected to that Dignity in the Year 1226. His Succeſſors were all of them great Lords, and the Abbots of St. *Gal*, even to this day, have a Territory belonging to them, in which they can raiſe ſix thouſand Men, and is ſituate between the *Cantons* of *Zurick* and *Appenzel*, and the Dioceſs of *Conſtance*. *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, *Charlemagne*, and many other Kings of *France*, as alſo ſeveral of the Emperours, have beſtowed great Privileges and Revenues upon the Abbots of St. *Gal*, who at preſent have for Patriots and Defenders of their Immunities and Revenues, the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz* and *Glaris*. 'Tis above 800 years ſince the Foundations of this City were firſt laid, and was afterwards encompaſs'd with a Wall in the Reign of the Emperor *Arnold*. It joyns to the Abby, which hath its encloſure apart; and between them is a Common Gate, which is locked on both ſides, by the Abbot, and by the Citizens. The City is not great, but very neat and well built, on a riſing Ground, between two little Hills, and is very famous for its curious Manufacture and Rich Trade of fine Linen. This Corporation is divided into ſix Companies, out of every one of which are choſen twelve Perſons, who conſtitute the greater and leſſer Council of the City, and the Magiſtrates are Elected every year. This City in former times, did in many things depend upon the Abbot, but at preſent the Citizens enjoy a Sovereignty apart, independent on that of the Abby. Ever ſince the year 1454. they have been Allied with ſix of the Cantons, *viz.* *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Glaris*. This City is one Mile diſtant from the Lake of *Conſtance*, and four from *Landaw* towards the Weſt. See *Simler Repub. Helvet.* The Citizens of St. *Gal* are Zealous *Calviniſts*, and have a very good Government; and though their Prince be a Papiſt, and has his Convent near the City, there are no Papiſts in it; for they have little, if any dependance now on the Prince.

SAINT GALMIER, a ſmall City belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, in the Suburbs of which is an Alom Fountain, called by thoſe of the Country, *la Font Forte*, or the ſtrong Fountain.

SAINT GELAIS, an Illuſtrious Family of *France*, taking its name from the Town of St. *Gelais*, the Ancient Patrimony of the Lords of *Lezignan* in *Poictou*.

SAINT GELAIS (*Melin de*) a famous French Poet, who flouriſh'd in the laſt Century, and for his Wit was highly eſteemed in the Court of *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. He was the Son of *Octavianus* Biſhop of *Angouleſme*, who took great care of his Education. He ſtudied at *Poictiers*, *Padua*, &c. and was well skill'd in the Laws, Divinity, Philoſophy and Mathematicks, but more eſpecially excell'd in Poetry, ſo as to deſerve the Name of the *French Ovid*, and did much excell *Marot*. He died at *Paris* in the Reign of *Henry* II. 1554. *St. Marthe*, Lib. 1. *Elog. Gall.*

SAINT GEORGIA, a Monaſtery on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Nile*, about 60 Miles above *Cairo*, to the South, which had heretofore about 200 Monks, and a vaſt Revenue: About 100 years agone, they all died of the Plague, and the Governour walled the ſame in, and Peopled it with Artificers. The *Soldan* was ſo taken with the pleaſantneſs of its Seat, that he went thither, and lived in it ſome time, but being overcome by the Solicitations of the Patriarch, he built a new Monaſtery, and gave it Lands to maintain Thirty Monks. This was Seated in the Ruins of an old City near the former. *Leo Africanus*, p. 326.

SAINT GEORGIO DEL MINA, a Town and Caſtle in *Africa*, upon the Gold Coaſts of *Guinee*, lying between the Cape of Three Points, and Cape *Corſo*. Two *Portugal* Captains having diſcover'd the Coaſts of *Guinee* in 1471. perſuaded their King *Don Juan*, to take poſſeſſion of it in the year 1481. who ſent thither *Dom Diego d'Azemburcha*, with ten Caravels (a ſort of Round-bottom'd Veſſels) and two great Ships, laden with all things needful for the Building of a Fort. After thirteen days Sailing, *Dom Diego* caſt Anchor in the Haven where he intended to Build, and gave Advice of his Arrival to the Prince of that Country, called *Caſamentè*, with whom he had made ſome Acquaintance in a former Voyage; and in the mean time landed his Forces, and took poſſeſſion of the Country in the name of the King of *Portugal*. *Caſamentè* came and received him as a Friend, accompanied with a conſiderable number of his Subjects, moſt of them naked, and Armed only with Bows and Javelins. The *Portugueze* Commander received them at the Head of his Army, with the gravity proper to his Nation, though withal very obligingly: And after having amplified on the puiſſance of his King, and above all, his great Piety and Zeal he had for the Converſion of the People of *Guinee*, and deſired him to contribute his Endeavours to ſo good a Work, and to the building of a Fort, to ſecure the Commerce between both Nations; *Caſamentè*, who was a Man of Wit and Underſtanding, eaſily perceiv'd the Trick they would put upon him; and being willing to divert the Blow, anſwer'd, That it was fitting ſome time ſhould be allow'd him and his People, to adviſe about the Change of their Religion; and that ſeeing he was reſolv'd to eſtabliſh an Union and good Intelligence between his Subjects and the *Portugueze*, the Building of a Fort would be unneceſſary, and only conduce to exaſperate his Subjects. The *Portugueze* Commander reply'd, alledging many ſpecious pretences to colour the neceſſity of Building the Fort, as that the publiſhing of the Goſpel would not fail of meeting with conſiderable Oppoſition, and that in this caſe, ſome ill-minded Men might come in a tumultuous manner, and deſtroy thoſe, who deſign'd their Converſion and Salvation; that to avoid the fatal effects of ſuch a ſeditious Conſpiracy, it would be of abſolute neceſſity to Build a Fort. *Caſamentè* perceiving that the *Portugueze* reaſoned with Arms in their Hands, than which nothing can be more perſuaſive, was fain to agree, to what he was not in a Condition to hinder, and ſo retir'd; whereupon the *Portugueze* immediately began to mark out the place for the Building of a Fort. There was one thing that extremely exaſperated the *Moors*, which was this, they had a great Veneration for Rocks, to that degree as to Worſhip them, and the *Portugueze* going to break ſome of them that hindred their laying the Foundation of their Fort, it ſo ſtrangely enrag'd the *Guineans*, that they were about riſing as one Man againſt them, had not the *Portugueze*, to prevent the miſchief, appeaſed them by Preſents, accompanied with Remonſtrances, that thoſe inanimate Rocks could be no Deities. The Fort being finiſhed, was called St. *George*, and becauſe there was a Gold Mine not far off, it was ſurnamed *del Mina*. To this Caſtle there is a Town adjoyning, and a large and ſafe Haven, which together with the Caſtle, a few years ſince were taken from the *Portugueze* by the *Dutch*. See *Mina*. *Marmol*. lib. 3. c. 22.

SAINT GERMAIN EN LAYE, a Town and Caſtle in the Iſle of *France*, between *Paris* (whence it is four Leagues diſtant to the Weſt) and *Poiſſy*; it is ſeated upon a Hill by the *Seine*, and contains two magnificent Palaces, the one called the New, the other the Old Caſtle. King *Charles* V. firſt caus'd a Caſtle to be Built here, which the Engliſh continued. *Francis* I. built that which now is called the Old Caſtle, and *Henry* IV. caus'd the New Caſtle to be built. The preſent King *Lewis* XIV. who was Born in this Royal Seat, has added ſeveral Ornaments to it. A Peace was concluded here in 1679. between the Kings of *France*, *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

SAINT GERMAINS, a Corporation in *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Eaſt*, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

SAINT GILES, a ſmall Town of *France* in Low *Languedoc*, about a League from the River *Rhone*. It ſtands on a Rivulet, between *Beaucaire* and *Arles*. Some Authors take it to be the *Anatalia* of *Pliny*, and others the *Heraclea* of the ſame Author. It took its Name from St. *Giles* an Hermit, who retired to this place in the Sixth Century; ſince which time it hath born the Latin Name of *Fanum Sancti Ægidii*. Some think it was alſo called *Palatium Gothorum*. This Place, at preſent belongs to the Knights of *Maltha*. The Count of *Somerive*, Head of the Catholicks, was defeated by the Proteſtants near this place in 1562. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 32.

SAINT GOAR, or SAINT GUER, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Guoari*, a Town upon the *Rhine* in the County of *Catzenellobogen*, on the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Triers*, ſubject to the Prince of *Heſſe Rhinfield*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle called *Rhinfield*, which gives Title to the Prince. It's fourteen Miles South of *Coblentz*, and twenty five Weſt of *Mentz*, Long. 27. 6. Lat. 56. It was beſieged by the *French* under Monſieur *Tallard*, who was dangerouſly wounded before it in *December* 1692. the Lantgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel* marching with an Army to Relieve it, the *French* retired in great precipitation, having loſt ſome Thouſands of their Men, and ſeveral Guns before it.

SAINT GOTTARD, or SAINT GODARD, Lat. *Adula*, the higheſt part of the *Alps*, between *Swiſſerland* and *Milan*.

SAINT GOTTARD, an Abby in Lower *Hungary*, on the Frontiers of *Stiria* upon the River *Raab*, famous for the defeat of the *Turks* in 1664. between this place and *Kerment*, which lies but two *German* Miles off it. The *French* attribute the Victory to their own Troops, becauſe it was they that diſputed the Paſs, and beat off the Infidels.

SAINT GUILIN, GISLAIN or GHISLIN, *Fanum Sancti Ghiſleni*, a ſmall fortified Town in the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, ſituate upon the River *Hayne*, two ſmall Leagues weſt from *Mons*, taking its Name from a famous Abby built in Honour of St. *Giſlain*. The *French* took the place in 1577.

SAINT HELENA, a Town in *Florida*, Built by the *Spaniards*, and Burnt by the *Engliſh* under Sir *Francis Drake*, in the year 1585.

SAINT HUBERT, a City and Biſhoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*.

SAINT JAGO, an Iſland and City in *Africa*, well Fortified by the *Portugueze*, who made it a Biſhops See. It was plundered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585. its principal product is Salt. The length 45 Leagues, and breadth 10. There is another City of this Name on the South of *Cuba*, which is a Port Town and Biſhops See, Suffragan of St. *Domingo* in *America*, plunder'd alſo by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578. of great Stores of Gold and Wine.

SAINT JAGO DE CHILI, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City built by the *Spaniards*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Chili*, and a Biſhops See, Suffragan of *la Plata*: It's ſituated on the River *Meipus*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Andes*. 15 Leagues from the South Sea. It's the beſt Port of the Province, and Seat of the Government; there being 80000 *Indians* in the Dioceſs.

SAINT JAGO DEL ESTERO is 180 Miles from *Potoſi*, N.E. 180 from *Buenos Ayres*, and 80 from *Corduba*, Lat. 28. 00. on a Branch of the River *la Plata*. It is the Capital of *Tucumania*, ſeated in a hot, but healthful Air, and a Sandy Soil: The River overflows yearly, and watereth their Gardens and Vineyards; but their principal Wealth is from Woollen Manufactures, and the preſence of their Governour and Biſhop. The Fields about it are covered with Woods, and not very fruitful ſince the River hath failed to overflow them as before; ſo that the City has not ſo great a number of Inhabitants for want of Proviſions. The *Indians* too are much diminiſhed in number, and do daily decreaſe, by reaſon of the Cruel Uſage of the *Spaniards*, who exerciſe their Authority over them with Rigour, and waſte them with Immoderate Labour, in gathering, beating, and ſpinning Cotton, ſtriking them till they die very often under their hands, for not performing the Task enjoyned them. *Laet*. p. 535.

SAINT JAGO DE LEON, *Sancti Jacobi Legionenſis*, a Town of *Venezuela* in South *America*, ſeven Leagues from the Bay of *Mexico*, 70 from *Coro* to the Eaſt, and four from *Caravaleda*. In the year 1595. this place was ſurpriz'd by the *Engliſh*. It is ſeated in a fruitful Plain, having a Ridge of high Mountains between it and the Sea, *Laet*. p. 682.

SAINT JAGO of *Cape Verde*. This Town lies in the form of a Triangle, having on the Eaſt and Weſt ſide two Rocky Mountains or Cliffs, as it were hanging over it, on the Tops of which are Fortifications. On the South ſide of the Town is the main Sea; on the North is a Valley lying between the two Mountains, which growing narrower next the Town, is not above Twelveſcore over: In the midſt of this Valley runs a Rivulet of freſh Water, which near the Sea makes a Pond or Pool, to water the Ships. The Valley from the Townward, openeth broader, and is filled with Gardens, Orchards and Vineyards, full of Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa-nuts, Plantanes, Potato-roots, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlick. It was taken by Sir *Francis Drake* without Reſiſtance, but he left it in fourteen Days, his Men falling ſick of Calentures. *Camb.*

SAINT JEAN d'ANGELY, or d'ANGERY, call'd in Latin, *Angeriacum*, *Engeriacum*, & *Fanum Sancti Joannis Angeriaci*, a Town of *France* in *Xaintonge*, upon the River *Boutonne*, near the Borders of *Poictou*, and 7 Leagues from *Saintes* to the North. Here is a Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Bennet*. Authors ſay, it was founded in 768. by King *Pepin*, who had a Palace here called *Ageriac*. The place being very pleaſant, the People began to Build ſeveral Houſes, and at laſt formed a Town. It formerly had ſtrong Walls, and four Suburbs belonging to it. In the laſt Century, moſt of the Inhabitants of the place embraced the Proteſtant Religion. In 1562. the Earl of *Rochefoucaut*, one of the Heads of the Proteſtant Party, beſieged it: But *Richelieu* defended it ſo ſucceſsfully, that he was fain to raiſe the Siege. But afterwards the Proteſtants took it, and fortified it more regularly. After the Battle of *Moncontour* in 1569. it was Beſieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry* III. and was defended by Captain *Piles*, one of the Houſe of *Clermont*, who had with him ſeveral Valiant Men of the Proteſtant Party, and a Garriſon of 2000 Men. When the Siege was formed, King *Charles* IX. came into the Camp *October* 16. and two Months after the Place was ſurrendred. The Catholicks loſt before it Ten Thouſand Men, and amongſt the reſt, the Count of *Martigues*, who was kill'd in the Trenches with a Musket Bullet. The Proteſtants made themſelves Maſters again of this place in 1620. but being Beſieged by *Lewis* XIII. the next year after, they were forc'd to Surrender it in ſix Weeks time; and upon the Surrender, it was immediately diſmantled. *Dupleix* and *Mezeray Hiſt.* of *France*. *Benj. Rohan Sieur de Soubiz* was Governour, and ſurrendred it, though his Party believed he would have held out ſix Months. *Papire Maſſon*, *Mezeray*, *du Cheſne*.

SAINT JEAN PIE DE PORT, *Fanum Sancti Joan. Pedeportuenſis*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town in the Lower *Navarre*, being ſituate on an Hill, it hath the River *Nive* running at the Foot of it, which runs into the River *Adour* at *Bayonne*, about Eight Leagues from this place to the South. This Town is not above a League diſtant from the Upper *Navarre*, and the *Pyrenæan* Mountains.

SAINT JOHN (*Oliver*) Lineally deſcended from Sir *Oliver Saint John* of *Bletſho* in *Com. Oxon.* was by Letters Patents dated 13 *Jan.* 1 *Eliz.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Saint John* of *Bletſho*; and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers which ſate and gave Judgment upon *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, his eldeſt Son *John* ſucceeding him in his Honour, ſate at *Fotheringhay*, upon the Tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*; dying without Iſſue, *Oliver* his Brother ſucceeded him in the Honour, who had Eight Sons, of which *Oliver* the Eldeſt, call'd Lord *Saint John*, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *Charles* I. and was kill'd in the Battle fought near *Kineton* or *Edgehill*, in *Com. War. Octob.* 23. 1642. leaving no Iſſue Male. *Oliver* Son and Heir to Sir *Paulet Saint John*, ſecond Son to *Oliver Saint John* of *Bolinbroke*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to Sir *Rowland Vaughan* of the *Spittle* near *Shoreditch*, in the Suburbs of *London*, ſucceeded in the Honour, and married the Lady *Francis*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Newcaſtle*. *Dugd.*

SAINT JOHN DE L'AUNE, or **LONE**, in Lat. *Fanum Sancti Joannis Laudonenſis & Laudona*, a ſmall Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Saane*, near to the Abby of the *Ciſtercians*, between *Auxme* and *Bellegarde*. This place is renowned for having reſiſted the Force of an Imperial Army in 1636. Commanded by *Galas*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Marquis *de Grana*, and many other famous Commanders: The Count of *Rantzau* having put himſelf in the place, which had nothing to ſecure it but an inconſiderable Brick-wall, did by his frequent Sallies ſo harraſs the Enemies, that he made them ſhamefully to raiſe the Siege, and took from them above 2000 Baggage Wagons, and ſome part of their Canon.

SAINT JOHN DE LUZZ, in Latin, *Luiſium & Fanum Sancti Joannis Luiſii*, a Town in that part of *Aquitain*, which is called by the French, *le Pais des Baſques*, or *Gaſcoin*, and in the Territory ſurnamed *Labour*. It is ſituate near the Mouth of the ſmall River *Urdacouri*, on the *Aquitain* Sea, about two Leagues from *Fontarabia*, on the Confines of *Spain*, and about three or four Leagues from *Bayonne*. The Place is famous for the Building of Veſſels, and the dexterity of the Inhabitants in the Fiſhery of Whales and Cod. Here alſo *Lewis* XIV. was Married in 1660.

SAINT JOHN DE MAURIENNE, or *Morienne*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Joan. Maurienſis*, an unwalled, though otherwiſe conſiderable City in *Savoy* upon the River *Arch*, in the Earldom of *Maurienne*, being an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*; but as to its Temporal Juriſdiction is under the Senate of *Chamberi*. It lies three Leagues diſtant to the South from the Borders of *Dauphiné*, and 16 from *Grenoble* to the Eaſt. *Gontrand* King of *Burgundy* Founded, or as others ſay, Rebuilt this City: In the Cathedral whereof, many of the Dukes of *Savoy* are interr'd.

SAINT JOHN'S POINT, Lat. *Iſamnium*, one of the moſt Eaſtern Points of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter* and County of *Downe*.

SAINT JOHN'S TOWN or **PERTH**, the Head Town of *Perth-ſhire* in *Scotland*, 30 Miles North of *Edenburgh*, and 12 from *Dunkel*; it's pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Tay*, the ſecond Borough Royal in *Scotland*, and one of the principaleſt Cities of the North. It was totally ruined by an Inundation in 1029. and afterwards re-built in a more convenient place by *William* King of *Scotland*, whoſe Son was loſt in the ſaid Inundation. At *Scone*, within a Mile of this City, the Kings of *Scotland* were always Crown'd, *Lon.* 16. 8. *Lat.* 50. 00.

SAINT JUAN, *Inſula Sancti Joannis*, one of the principal Iſlands in the Bay of *Mexico*, 15 Leagues Eaſt of *Hiſpaniola*, between 18 and 19 Degrees of Latitude. 35 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, 20 from North to South, very fruitful, pleaſant and delightful. The Principal Town is *Porto Rico*, a Noble Harbour on the North ſide. This Iſland was diſcover'd on St. *John Baptiſts* day, by *Columbus* in his ſecond Expedition, *Anno* 1493. being before called *Boriquen* by the *Indians*. It was firſt Inhabited by the *Spaniards* in 1510. See St. *Juan de Porto Rico*.

SAINT JUAN DE ULVA, the principal Port or Haven of *New Spain* in *America*. It lies in the Gulph of *Mexico*, *Lat.* 18. 30. in a ſmall Iſland, but unwholſom Air. The entrance of the Harbour is by three Channels, the beſt of which lieth to the North. This Harbour is the beſt they have, but very much expoſed to the Violence of the North Wind, ſo that many Ships periſh in it. The *Spaniards* had here no defence till *John Haukins* an Engliſh Captain took it, upon which in 1572. they Built a ſtrong Fort to preſerve the Town. Five Leagues to the North lies *Vera Cruz*. *Hackl. T.* 2. p. 462.

SAINT JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, *Fanum Sancti Joan. de Portu divite*, an Iſland of North *America*, was diſcover'd in 1493. by *Chriſt. Columbus*. It is divided into two parts by a high Mountain; the North-ſhoar of this Iſland is dangerous, by reaſon of many Sandy-Banks: Its Capital City bears the ſame Name, and that becauſe of its excellent and ſecure Harbour, where the greateſt Galeons may ride in Safety. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of St. *Domingo*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Governour. It was taken by the *Engliſh* in 1599. who having plunder'd it, left it to the *Spaniards*. The Iſland enjoys a temperate Air, and a fruitful Soil. *Magni des Indes Oriental.*

SAINT LAURENCE, the largeſt River of *Nova Francia*, or *Canada*, riſing from St. *Lewis*'s Lake; and being ſwell'd with a great number of other Rivers, divides New *France* into two parts, and a little below *Mount-Royal* makes a Bay. It waters *Quebeck*, *Taduſlack*, and other *French* Colonies, and after a Courſe of 800 Leagues falls into St. *Laurence* Bay, with a vaſt large Mouth over againſt the Iſland called *Antiſcotia*. *Baudrand* ſays that it riſes about the Confines of *Florida*, and flowing through the Lakes *Erieus* and *Ontarius*, runs Eaſtward through the Lakes of St. *Francis* and St. *Lewis*. He adds, that it is the greateſt River in New *America*, has ſeveral Cataracts, which renders it unnavigable any further than *Mount-Royal*. But that the *European* Veſſels come up as far as *Quebeck*; and Men of War, for the moſt part, come no further than *Taduſlac*, *Hoffman*, *Baudrand*.

SAINT MACAIRE, *Sancti Macarii Caſtrum*, a ſmall Town of *Guienne* upon the Banks of the *Garonne*, over againſt *Langon*, eight Leagues below *Bordeaux*, and Thirty from the Ocean, there being a Tide which comes up to the Town: When the *Engliſh* were Maſters of this Country, this Town was under *Bordeaux*.

SAINT MAIXENT, an Abby and Town in *Poictou*, belonging to the Dioceſs of *Poictiers*, upon the River *Sevre Niortoiſe*, noted for its good Trade and Serges, and for two Synods held in it in 1073. and 1075. againſt *Berengarius*.

SAINT MALO, in Latin, *Maclovium*, *Maclopolis*, or *Aletha Maclovia*, a City and Seaport of *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. It was founded upon the Ruins of the Ancient *Aletha*, and took its Name from its firſt Biſhop, called *Maclovius*, or *Macutus*. This City is ſituate upon a Rock in the Sea, called the Iſland of St. *Aron*, which is joined to the main Land by a long Cauſeway, the entrance of which is guarded by a ſtrong Caſtle, flank'd with great Towers, ſecur'd with deep Ditches, and a good Garriſon. It is very conſiderable, as well for its Commerce and Navigation, as for its being one of the Keys of *France*. At the ſhutting the Gates of the City, they let looſe a dozen Maſtifs, to prevent their being ſurpriz'd by Enemies. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Vincent*, is one of the moſt Ancient in that Kingdom. The Chapter is compoſed of a Dean, two Archdeacons, a Chanter, and divers Canons. Beſides the Cathedral, there are alſo ſeveral Monaſteries. It ſtands four Leagues South Weſt of *Dole*, and fourteen North of *Rhennes*, well known in *England*, as being a place of Retreat for the *French* Privateers, who infeſt our Coaſt and Trade. *D' Argentre*, *St. Marthe*. *Du Cheſne*. But in 1695. the *Engliſh* were ſomewhat reveng'd on them, by Bombarding of this Place, whereby they reduc'd part of it to Aſhes, having thrown 900 Bombs into it.

SAINT MANGO, a Town and Principality in the hither Principate of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

SAINT MARCO, *Fanum Sancti Marci*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituate in the hither *Calabria*, and is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*. Some take it to be the *Argentanum* of *Livy*. It ſtands about 10 Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the Eaſt, and 16 from *Coſenza* to the North. There is another St. *Marco*, which is a Country Town in *Sicily*, called by the Ancients *Calacta*.

SAINT MARC, the Name of an Order of Knights, Inſtituted at *Venice* in Honour of St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, and Patron of that Commonwealth; which was Inſtituted after the Tranſlation of the Body of this Saint thither in the year 831. The Knights bear in their Arms and Banners, a winged Lion Gules in a Field Argent, with this Motto, *Pax tibi, Marce Evangeliſta meus*. None are admitted to this Order, but thoſe who have ſignalized themſelves by their Services to the Commonwealth: they enjoy the Title of Citizens, with the privilege of bearing the Head of a Lion for a Creſt to their Arms, which Honour in former times was only beſtowed by the Republick on ſome Neighbour Princes. *Favin.*

SAINT MARCOUL, a Place of Devotion, dependent on the Abby of St. *Remy* of *Reims*. The *French* Kings as ſoon as they are Crown'd, take a Journey to this place; and 'tis ſaid, 'tis there they receive from God the power they have of Curing the Kings-Evil. *Du Cheſne.*

SAINT MARGARITA, called by the *Italians La Gorgone*, is an Iſland in the *Thyrrenean* Sea betwixt *Tuſcany* and the Iſle of *Corſica*, and belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

SAINT MARINO, in Latin, *Marinum & Fanum Sancti Marini*, a Town ſituate upon an high Mountain, between *Romandiola* and the Dutchy of *Urbin* in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the Capital of a little Republick, founded in *Ann.* 1000. They purchaſed the Fort of *Pennaroſta* of the Earls of *Mont Feltro*, and in 1170. the Caſtle of *Caſolo*. Pope *Pius* II. beſtowed upon them the Caſtles of *Serravalle*, *Faëtano*, *Mongiardino*, *Fiorentino*, and the Village *Piagge*. The Town of St. *Marin* is well fortified, and govern'd by two Captains, which are chang'd twice a year, *viz.* in *March* and *September*. This Commonwealth conſiſts of 12 Country Towns, and contains about 6000 Inhabitants. The principal Town took its Name of St. *Marinus*, who had his Hermitage there. It is five Miles from St. *Leo* to the Eaſt, and ten from *Rimini* to the South. There is another Town of this Name, with Title of Earldom in *Mantua*, and another in *Modena*, as alſo a Fortreſs near *Florence*, and a little Principality in the Dominions of the Church. *Baudran.*

SAINT MARTINS, or, *Fort St. Martin*, this Place was ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh* Fleet in *July*, 1696. under the Lord *Berkley*, being by the many Bombs they threw into it, almoſt entirely reduc'd to a heap of Rubbiſh.

SAINT MARIN DE VAZ, an Iſle of *Africa* in the *Æthiopian* Sea, near to the *Cape of Good Hope*, ſo named by the *Portugueſe*, but being altogether cover'd with Mountains, is uninhabited.

SAINT MARTIN, an Iſland of North *America*, and one of the *Antilla*, *Caribbee* or Leeward Iſlands, between the Iſland of *Anguilla* to the North, and St. *Bartholomews* to the South, poſſeſſed by the *French* and *Hollanders*.

SAINT MARTIN, or *Fort Saint Martin*, a ſtrong Citadel in the Iſle of *Ré*, over againſt *Rochelle*, three Leagues diſtant from that City; famous for its ſtout defence againſt the *Engliſh*, and the Defeat of the Troops under the Duke of *Buckingham* in 1627. *Baudr.*

SAINT MAURICE, an Abby in *Chablais*, founded by *Sigiſmond* King of *Burgundy*, in the ſame place where St. *Severin* and other *Anchorets* had dwelt. In 888. an Aſſembly was Conven'd here in favour of *Rodolph* Son of *Conrad*, and Grandſon of *Hugo* the Abbot, who was here declared King of all the Provinces of old *Burgundy*, lying on the other ſide of *Mont-jura*, and was Crowned in the Church of this Abby. *Regino*, &c.

SAINT MAURITZ, a Town of the *Switzers*, compaſſed with high Rocks near the *Rhone*, on the Borders of the Country of *Valais*, between *Sedunum*, which the *Germans* call *Sitten*, the *Italians Sion*, to the Eaſt, and *Geneva* to the Weſt; famous for the Martyrdom of St. *Maurice*, and his Companions. The Name of it in Latin is *Agaunum*.

SAINT MAXIMIN, a City of *Provence* in the Dioceſs of *Aix*. In ancient times, according to the Common Opinion, it was called *Via lata*: The Name it hath at preſent being deriv'd from St. *Maximinus* Archbiſhop of *Aix*, who was buried there, where they pretend they have *Mary Magdalen*'s Head, and ſeveral other Relicks, eſteemed the chiefeſt Treaſure of the Place. *Charles* II. of *France*, founded a famous Monaſtery of *Dominicans* here in the 13th Century, and a College was built here in 1476.

SAINT MENCHELD, the Capital of *Argon* in *Champaign*, upon the River *Eiſne*, 9 Leagues Eaſt of *Chalons*, and as much from *Verdun*: Its defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, ſituate on a Hill.

SAINT MICHAEL, an Order of Knights Inſtituted by *Lewis* the XIth, the Son of *Charles* VII. of *France*, in Honour of St. *Michael* the Tutelar Angel of that Country, who is ſaid to have commanded *Aubert* Biſhop of *Auranches*, to Erect a Church to him on that Hill, which ever ſince has been call'd Mount St. *Michael*, frequented yearly by Pilgrims from all parts of *France*: To whom alſo is dedicated the 29th of *September* in memory of this Angel, whom they alledge to have fought againſt the Engliſh at *Orleans*; hereupon *Charles* VII. took for his Oriflam or Banner, the Image of St. *Michael*, which he had always carried before him when he went to the Wars. The Knights wear a Collar of Gold made of Scallops, faſtned on ſmall Chains, from which hangeth the Image of St. *Michael* treading on the Dragon. As often as any Knight miſſeth wearing this Collar, he is to have a Maſs ſaid, and to pay 7 *Sols*, 7 *deniers Tournois*. All the Knights are bound on the Vigil of St. *Michael*, to wait in their Habits on the King from his Palace to Church, and on St. *Michael*'s Day, are to attend him in the ſame Ornaments to, and at Maſs, at which each offers a piece of Gold, and are all treated at the King's Table. The next day, all in Black, offer Wax Candles for the Dead, for whom Maſs and Prayers are ſaid. Their Oath is to maintain the Dignity of the French Crown and the Church. It muſt be obſerved, that the Knights of the Holy Ghoſt are to be received Knights of St *Michael* the day before they are Inſtal'd; for which reaſon they have two Collars about their Arms, and are called Knights of the Kings Order. The King appoints one of the Body to preſide in the General Chapters, and receive ſuch as are to be admitted: This Commiſſioner is ſometimes continued, though for the moſt part there is one choſen every Seſſion.

SAINT MICHAEL, the Capital of *Barbadoes*, ſituate in the South part of the Iſland, at the bottom of *Carliſle* Bay, with a Noble Harbour, capable of 500 Veſſels at a time. The Town contains ſeveral Streets, is populous, well Built, and of a long form. It's the Reſidence of the Governour, the Seat of Juſtice, and the *Emporium* of the whole Iſland, the Inhabitants being ſupplied from the Store-houſes here, in exchange for the product of the Place. It's defended by two ſtrong Forts, and a Platform, which are well mounted with Cannon, and Command the Road; but the overflowing of the Spring Tides renders the Town unhealthful.

SAINT MICHAEL, *Mount Saint Michael* in *Cornwal*, is a Hill riſing in *Mounts Bay*, ſeparate from the Continent by a Plain of Sand, but paſſable on Foot at low water: The Mountain is very high, and has an old Fort on the Top.

SAINT MICHAEL, or *il ha de St. Miguel*, as the *Portugueſe* call it, an Iſland of the *Atlantick* Sea, and one of the *Terceras* or *Azores*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*. Its chief Towns are *Punta delgada*, *Villa Franca*, and St. *Antonio*: It lies on the Eaſt of thoſe Iſles, between that of *Tercera*, which lies North of it, and *Sancta Maria*, which is South of it. There is another St. *Michael*, or *Iſla de S. Miguel*, which is an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, between the *Calamianes*, or *Paragoia* on the North, and *Punta de Galera* on the Eaſt of it, and *Borneo* on the South. There is alſo another St. *Michael*, which the *Italians* call *Iſola di San-Michele*, being an Iſland in the *Adriatick* Sea, which is alſo called *Ugliana*, belonging to the *Venetians*, and lies upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia* near to *Zara*. Another St. *Michael*, or *S. Miguel*, in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Michaelis*, is a little City in *New-Spain* or *Mexico*, in the Province of *Mechoacan*, which muſt not be confounded with another S. *Miguel* in the ſame Country, in the Province of *Guatimala*: This latter lies upon the Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*. We find alſo another S. *Miguel*, being a Town of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*, which is ſaid to be the firſt Town the *Spaniards*, built in that Country. It is of conſiderable bigneſs, ſtanding in a very fruitful Valley, about 20 Leagues from the Sea, the Inhabitants call it *Chila*. St. *Miguel* is (ſaith *Laet*) the ſecond City in *Tucumania*, ſeated 26 or 27 Degrees from the Line to the South; for the Books vary: 20 Leagues from St. *Jago del Eſtero* in the Road to *Charcara* or *Potoſi*; at the Foot of a Range of Rugged Mountains in a convenient well-watered Place, having the River *Quebrada* on the one ſide, and ſeveral other ſmall Rivers on the other, 5 or 6 Leagues from it. The Fields about it yield Maze, Wheat and Barly, and good Grapes in plenty; yet their Paſturage is beyond theſe, Cotton and Flax are not wanting neither; ſo that together with the pleaſantneſs of the Air and its Manufactures, it is one of the beſt Cities in *Tucumania*. *Laet*. pag. 532.

SAINT MICHEL, a City of *Lorrain* in the Dutchy of *Bar*, ſituate on the right Bank of the *Meuſe* (*Moſa*) above *Verdun*, and was formerly very conſiderable, but has ſuffer'd much this Century; was taken by *Lewis* XIII. in 1632. and by the Treaty of *Liverdun*, he reſtor'd it to the Duke of *Lorrain*, but the King took it again from him the year following. Some time after the Inhabitants rebelled againſt the French Garriſon, and over-power'd them; whereupon the King laid Siege to it again, and forc'd them to Surrender at Diſcretion: Moſt of the Inhabitants were pardoned; but ſome of the Ringleaders of the former Rebellion were ſent to the Galleys.

SAINT MICHEL, or *Mont Saint Michel*, in Latin, *Mons Sancti Michaelis in periculo maris*, a Country Town or Village in *Normandy*, with a famous Abby and Caſtle belonging to it. Its Situation is very remarkable, being Built on the Top of a Rock in the midſt of a Quick-Sand, which the Sea covers when the Tide is in. The entry into this Place is ſecured by a Wall, all the other parts of it being inacceſſible. It conſiſts chiefly of one great Street, at the upper end of which ſtands the Abby and the Caſtle. This *Mount St. Michel* is famous for its Sand, out of which Salt is made, by making Sea-water run through it; and for an Engine, by which all their Commodities that come by Sea, are lifted up very commodiouſly from the bottom of the Rock to the top. The Abby and Church were built by *Aubert* Biſhop of *Auranches* in 706. and the Knights of the Order of St. *Michael* have their denomination hence. It ſtands 4 Leagues Weſt of *Auranches*, and 4 Eaſt of St. *Maloes*.

SAINT MINIATO AL TEDESCO, Lat. *Miniatum Teutonis*, a City of *Hetruria* in the Dutchy of *Florence*, upon a Hill by the River *Arno*, formerly an Epiſcopal Town, Suffragan of *Florence*, from whence it lies 20 Miles Eaſt, and as much Weſt of *Piſa*.

SAINT NECTAIRE, commonly called *Senectaire*, or *Seneterre*, Duke of *Seneterre*, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, well known by the Name of *Mareſchal de la Ferte*, who Commanded the Regiment of the Count of *Soiſſons* at the Siege of *Rochelle* in 1626. and was Serviceable in the making of Fort *Louis*: After this, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Civil Wars of *France*, as at the Siege of *Privas* in *Languedoc*, at the Attack of *Pas de Suze* in *Piemont*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Relief of *Caſal*, the Sieges of *Moyenvic* and *Treves*, and at the Battle of *Avenes*. *Lewis* XIII. made him *Mareſchal de Camp*, after his Victory over General *Picolomini*, which was follow'd with a far greater at the Battle of St. *Nicolas* in *Lorrain*, where he Routed the Enemy, and took their Baggage and Canon: He Commanded the Left Wing, and did great Service at the Famous Fight of *Rocroy*, after which he was made Governour of *Lorrain*, then Lieutenant General: In which Poſt he ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Ypres*, and at the Battle of *Lens*, thence paſſed into *Lorrain*, and reſcued *Nancy* from the impending danger. Some time after the taking of *Ligny*, the King honour'd him with the Mareſchal's Staff, and employ'd him in re-taking the reſt of *Lorrain*; in which the Mareſchal had better Succeſs than at the Siege of *Valenciennes*, where he had the misfortune to be taken Priſoner: But was no ſooner at liberty but he took *Montmedy*, and a year after made himſelf Maſter of *Graveline*, until then thought impregnable. Peace being concluded, that King made him Knight of his Order in 1661. and ſoon after, Peer and Duke of *France*: He died in his Caſtle at *Ferte*, near *Orleans*, in 1681. *Memoire du Temps*.

SAINT NECTAIRE, commonly called, *Senneterre*, (*Magdelain*) the Widow of *Guy de S. Exupere Miraumont*, who took up Arms in *Auvergne*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and came into the Field at the Head of Sixty Valiant Gentlemen, who did their utmoſt endeavours to Signalize themſelves in the Wars, in hopes of obtaining her favour and good-will. *Mezeray*.

SAINT NEOTS, or *Saint Needs*, a Market Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Toſeland*, taking its Name from a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, whoſe Body being tranſlated hither from *Needſtock* in *Cornwall*. Earl *Elfeilds* Palace in this Town, was turn'd into a Monaſtery, and the Town chang'd its Name on that account.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a Town and Sea Port of *Moſcovy*, upon the White Sea, which from this place is called the Bay of St. *Nicholas*. It is a Town of very conſiderable Trade, and ſtands on the Weſtern Shoar of the River *Dwina*, where it runs into the Sea, over againſt *Archangel*, from which it ſtands 10 German Miles to the North Weſt.

SAINT NICHOLAS, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*. A pleaſant Town of *Lorrain* upon the *Meurte*, two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South. There is another Town of the ſame name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* towards *Gant*. The firſt is much frequented by People that come to viſit the Relicks of *Nicholas* Biſhop of *Mire*, ſaid to be kept there.

SAINT OMER, in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Audomari*, and *Urbs Audomarenſis*, a City in *Artois* in the Country of the Ancient *Morini*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, and ſtands upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *Britiſh* Sea, eight Miles from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, three from *Arras* to the North, ſix from *Dunkirk* to the South Eaſt, and five from *Gravelin* to the Eaſt. St. *Omer*, or *Audomarus*, Biſhop of *Therouan* built this City in 660. and *Foulques*, Abbot of St. *Bertin*, began to encompaſs it with Walls in 880, which was afterwards finiſhed by *Baldwin* II. Surnam'd the *Bald*, Earl of *Flanders*, in 902, and joined the Abby of *Sithieu* to the City. Afterwards *Therouan* being demoliſhed in the XVI. Century, there were inſtead of it, founded two Biſhopricks in 1559, *viz*. that of *Bologne* and of St. *Omer*. Near to this City is a great Lake, containing ſeveral ſmall floating Iſlands. St. *Omer* is a great and fair City, well fortified, having on the one ſide the River and Mariſhes, and on the other ſide is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, with good Baſtions, and deep and broad Ditches: In 1639, the *French* beſieged it, but in vain. About 1596, *Philip* II. of *Spain* founded here a College for Engliſh Jeſuits, endowing it largely; they have ſince purchaſed *Watton* Cloiſter, which is within two Miles of St. *Omers*; a very pleaſant Place, and worth five Hundred Pound *per annum*. The Duke of *Orleans*, the French King's Brother, took this Town in *April* 1677, after having gain'd the Battle of *Caſſel*; and by the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, it was yielded to *France*. Long. 23. 22 Lat. 50. 47. *Guichardin*, St. *Marthe*.

SAINT PABRO, a great Mountain between *Porto Bello* and *Panama* in the *Weſt-Indies*, from the Top of which Sir *Francis Drake* ſaw firſt the *Mar del Luz*, in the Year 1572. The Memory of this Attempt is ſtill preſerved by the *Spaniards* that live here, who fright their Children with his Name. *Gage Tra. p.* 170.

SAINT PALAIS, The chief City of the lower *Navarre*, belonging to *France*, upon the River *Bidouſſe* above *Grammont*, was the Seat of the Sovereign Judicature of the Country, before that it was united to the Parliament of *Pau*. It is called in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Palatii*.

SAINT PAPOUL, *Fanum Sancti Papuli*, a ſmall City in upper *Languedoc* near *Freſqu'il*, three Leagues from *Caſtelnau-darri*, five from *Carcaſſone*, and nine from *Tolouſe*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tolouſe*. This place being watred with the Blood of St. *Papoul* the Martyr, was at firſt only a Pariſh, and a Monaſtery being built here towards the end of the Eighth Century, Pope *John* XXII. chang'd it to a Cathedral in 1317. The Dioceſs at preſent conſiſts only of forty five Pariſhes.

SAINT PATRICK'S; *Patrick*'s *Purgatory*, a ſmall Iſland in the Lake *Erme*, in the County of *Dunegal* or *Tirconnel* in the North of *Ireland*; in this Iſland, hard by a little Monaſtery, is a narrow Vault, noted for walking Spirits, dreadful Apparitions, or rather ſome Religious Horror; though the Natives thereabouts, devoutly credulous, believe that their Apoſtle St. *Patrick*, obtain'd by his earneſt Prayers to God, that the Puniſhments and Torments that the ungodly are to ſuffer after this Life, might here be preſented to the Eye, that the Heatheniſh *Iriſh* may be thus work'd to a ſpeedier and more real Converſion. *Cambd. Brit*.

SAINT PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, a City in *Dauphine*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Arles*; it is the chief City of the ſmall Territory of *Tricaſtin*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum*, by *Pliny* placed in *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and is now called in Latin *Sancti Pauli Tricaſtinorum Civitas*; which modern Name it has borrow'd from St. *Paul* one of its Biſhops. It is now a ſmall Town, ſtanding upon a Cliff, one Mile from the *Rhone*, four from *Montelimart* to the South, and from *Orange* to the North. The Proteſtants kept this Town about fifty Years, drove out the Popiſh Clergy, ruin'd the Churches, and plunder'd the Communion Plate.

SAINT PIERRE LE MOUTIER, *Monaſterium Sancti Petri*, a Town of *Nivernois*, and Seat of Juſtice for that Province; it is ſeven Leagues North of *Nevers*, and ſeven South of *Moulins*.

SAINT PONS DE TOMIERES, a City of *Languedoc*, being a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, from whence it ſtands eight Leagues to the North, and about the ſame diſtance from *Alby* to the North-Weſt: Latin Authors call it *Tomeriæ*, *Pontiopolis*, *&* *Sancti Pontii Tomeriarum Urbs*. It was formerly an Abby of the Order of St. *Bennet*, Founded in 936, by *Raimund Pons* Earl of *Toloſe*, to the honour of St. *Pons*, Martyr, Biſhop of *Cimele* or *Nice*. Pope *John* XXII. made it a Biſhop's See in 1318, and the Monks of it were made Seculars in 1625. The Biſhop is Lord of the City, which is but a ſmall one, ſeated among the Mountains, and thinly Inhabited.

SAINT QUINTIN, on the *Somme*, being the chief City of the Country of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, it is a ſtrong Place, in Latin, *Quintinopolis* & *Fanum Sancti Quintini*, and ſuppos'd by ſome to be the *Auguſta Nova Veromanduorum* of the *Romans*, but without ſufficient ground, for the Roman Town ſtood about two Leagues from this place; it ſtands upon a Hill, having the River on one ſide of it, and on the other a very deep Valley, except only on the ſide next to St. *John*'s Gate, where a great Baſtion is built with ſome half Moons: The chief Church is the Collegiate Church of St. *Quintin*; there are alſo other very fair ones, with many Monaſteries. It is a great City and well Inhabited, and famous for ſeveral ſorts of Manufactures, but eſpecially of Linen, and formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Vermandois*. In 1557, after that the Truce was broken between *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and *Henry* II. *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, Governour of the *Low-Countries*, beſieged St. *Quintin*, which at that time had but a ſmall Garriſon, and was not well fortified. Admiral *Coligny* made a ſhift to get into the Town with ſome Forces, whoſe Reputation and Valour defended the Place for ſome time, which without that would ſcarcely have held out twenty four hours: In the mean time ſeveral Attempts were made to get more Succours into the Town, which the Conſtable, *Montmorency*, attempted by paſſing the River *Somme*, with the French King's Army, whereof he was Commander in chief; but this Enterprize was carried on with ſo much Precipitation, that after all, ſcarcely five hundred Men got into the City with *Dandelot* a Colonel of Foot, and the Admiral's Brother. This done, the Conſtable reſolv'd to draw off again with his Army at broad Day in the ſight of the Enemy, notwithſtanding that he was greatly cumbered with Baggages, and much inferiour to the *Spaniards* in number. Accordingly the Duke of *Savoy* reſolving to make the beſt uſe of this Error of the Conſtable, ſet upon him unawares between the Villages of *Eſſigni* and *Rizeroles*, and charg'd him ſo warmly, that he had no leiſure to give the neceſſary orders for Battle, and totally routed his Army. The Conſtable himſelf was taken Priſoner, with *Montheron* his Son, with the Dukes of *Monpenſier* and *Longueville*, *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, ſince Duke of *Nevers*, the Marſhal of St. *Andre*, Ten Knights of the Order, Three Hundred Gentlemen, and about two thouſand five hundred ſlain, amongſt whom was found the Body of *John de Bourbon* Duke of *Anguien*, and much the ſame number were taken Priſoners. This was called the Battle of St. *Quintin* of St. *Laurence*, becauſe it was Fought on St. *Laurence*'s Day. The *Spaniards* loſt not above 80 or 100 Men, but had not the wit to make good uſe of this great Advantage. They return'd to the Siege of St. *Quintin*, where King *Philip* arrived the *27th* of *Auguſt*. The Admiral, who had too long delay'd Capitulating, gave occaſion to the *Spaniards* to ſtorm the Place at five ſeveral Breaches, and was made Priſoner. This City was ſurrendred to the *French* in 1559, by the Peace of *Chaſteau Cambreſis*. *Du Puy. Thuanus. Belcarius*.

SAINT REMI, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Provence*, four Leagues from *Arles*, which in ancient times was called *Glanum*, and took its modern Name from St. *Remigius*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*. Within and without this Town are found many Monuments of Antiquity, a ſufficient Argument of its former Greatneſs and Renown: about a quarter of a League diſtance from it is to be ſeen a Triumphal Arch, and a magnificent *Mauſolæum*, cover'd with a Dome, ſupported by two Rows of Pillars, plac'd one above another, and adorn'd with many Statues and Figures, with Trophies of Arms in Baſs Relief. There are alſo daily diſcover'd in the Neighbourhood of the Town, Urns, Gold and Silver Medals, and Stones, bearing ancient *Roman* Inſcriptions. At preſent there is in this place a Collegiate Church of Secular Canons, Dedicated to St. *Martin*, Founded about 1330, by Pope *John* XXII. who kept his Reſidence at *Avignon*. The Temporal Lordſhip of this Town has been ſucceſſively poſſeſt by ſeveral Lords, and is now a dependance of the Barony of *Baux*, enjoy'd by the Prince of *Monaco*, being conferr'd upon him by *Lewis* XIII. in 1641. *Bouche*, *Chron. de Provence*, Lib. 3. *&* 4.

SAINT REMO, a Pleaſant Town and Seaport of *Italy*, on the Coaſt of *Genoa*, the Country about it being very fruitful in Orange, Lemon, and Olive-Trees. It is call'd in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Remuli*, or *Sancti Remigii*.

SAINT RUF, An Abby of the City of *Valence* in *Dauphine*, and chief of the Order of the Canon-Regulars of St. *Auſtin*. *Amaldus*, *Odilon*, *Pontius* and *Durand*, Prieſts of the Church of *Avignon*, having reſolv'd amongſt themſelve to lead a more retir'd Life, did about 1039, deſire of *Benet* their Biſhop the Grant of two Churches for them to diſpoſe of, which were thoſe of St. *Juſtus* and St. *Ruf* or *Roux* in his Dioceſe, near to *Durance*, which he having granted them; and for as much as they took up their abode about this latter Church, the Name of it was put upon them. But ſince that time, whether becauſe theſe Churches were ruin'd, during the Wars againſt the *Albigerſes*, or for ſome other reaſon, theſe Monks came and ſetled themſelves near to *Valence* in the Iſle of *Eſparviere*, which Abbot *Raimond* had purchas'd of *Eudo* Biſhop of that City, and where he had built a moſt ſumptuous Monaſtery, which was pull'd down during the Civil Wars, in 1562. They had alſo a Priory belonging to them within the Walls of *Valence*; which thereupon was made chief of the Order. The Abbot-General has his Reſidence here, and hath carried along with him thither the Rights, Authority and Dignity of the Monaſtery of the Iſle *Eſparviere*; King *Henry* IV. having approved of this Tranſlation, in 1600. Thirty nine or forty Abbots-General have ſucceſſively governed this Order till this time, which hath afforded three Popes, *Anaſtaſius* IV. *Adrian* IV. and *Julius* II. *Le Mire*, *Sancte Marth.*

SAINT SABA, or SEGOVINA, a Province between *Dalmatia*, *Boſſina* and *Monte-Negro*, ſeventy Miles long and thirty broad; the Inhabitants were reckon'd about 50000 Families, and very forward to put themſelves under the Protection of the *Venetians*, in 1688, there not being 5000 of the Families Turks.

SAINT SALVADOR, a City of *New-Spain* in the Province of *Guatimala*, by the Inhabitants called *Cuzcatlan*, ſix Leagues from *Axacutla*, and *Mare-Pacificum*, towards the North-Eaſt; and forty *Spaniſh* Leagues from *San Jago de Guatimala* to the Eaſt, by a ſmall Lake.

SAINT SALVADOR of MONTREAL, a Military Order of *Spain*, Inſtituted about 1120, by *Alphonſus* VII. ſurnamed the Warriour, King of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, who having built the City of *Montreal* to check the *Moors* of *Valencia*; he put Knights-Templars into it to defend it, and to make War upon the Infidels: But after that the Templars had been exterminated by the Council of *Vienne*, in 1311, *Montreal* was put into the hands of Knights taken out of the moſt Noble Families of *Arragon*, whoſe habit was a white Robe, with a red *Jeruſalem* Croſs, and were called the Knights of St. *Saviour*. The Deſtruction of the *Moors* occaſioned the ceaſing of this Order. *Mariana*. There are alſo in *Italy* Canons of St. *Saviour*, commonly called *Scopetini*; and were Founded in 1408, by *Stephen* a Monk of the Order of St. *Auſtin*. Their firſt Settlement was in the Church of St. *Saviour* near to *Sienna*, whence they took their Name. That of *Scopetini* they derive from the Church of St. *Donatus de Scopete*, at *Florence*, which was beſtowed upon them in the Popedom of *Martin* V.

SAINT SALVADOR, *Soteropolis*; a City in South *America*, is the Capital of the Province of *Bahia*, ſeated on the North ſide of the Bay of *All-Saints*, upon a riſing ground, built not long ſince, by *Thomas de Souſa*, wall'd and adorn'd with Churches, and other publick Edifices, and ſecured by ſome Forts and Caſtles. This whole Government is the Richeſt and moſt populous in *Braſile*; ſo this City has flouriſhed above the reſt: Towards the Sea, the foot of the Hill it ſtands on, is covered with ſhrubs and buſhes, through which there are narrow Paſſages cut to the City. In the Year 1623. the Inhabitants built a Fort on the ſide of the Bay to ſecure a Suburb againſt the *Hollanders* then expected. Yet after all, it is not poſſible to make it a ſtrong Place, becauſe the Hills behind it are higher than the Town, and Command it. It has about it Forty Sugar-Mills, which with the Plenty of Cotton that grows here, yield it a good Trade; the Bay it ſtands upon, being one of the beſt Harbours of *Braſile*. *Laet. pa.* 589. Lat. 12. 50.

SAINT SEBASTIAN, a ſtrong City and Sea-port of *Spain* in the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, now united to *Biſcay*, on the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, about three Leagues from *Galicia* to the North, and twelve from *Bayonne* to the South, and as many from *Pampelona* to the Eaſt. There is another St. *Sebaſtian*, a City in *Braſil* in *America*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of St. *Salvador*, and is the Capital of a Province, and hath a Haven, ſecured by two Forts, and is in the poſſeſſion of the *Portugueze*. And a third Town of this name is in the Province of *Chiamerlan* in *New Mexico*.

SAINT SEVERE, *Lat. Severopolis*, the Capital of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, upon the River *Adour*, ſix Miles Weſt of *Aire*, eight Eaſt of *Dax*, and twenty three South of *Bourdeaux*.

SAINT SEVERO, an Epiſcopal City of the *Capitinate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, Suffragan of *Manfredonia*, whence it is Twenty four Miles to the Weſt, and Eleven from the *Adriatick* to the South: It is a flouriſhing and well peopled City, and its Biſhoprick was Founded by Pope *Gregory* XIII.

SAINT SIMON, a Country Town of *France*, in *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, having the Title of a Dukedom, and ſtands upon the River *Somme*, between St. *Quintin* and *Ham*; and hath beſtowed its Name upon the ancient Family of St. *Simon*.

SAINT THIERRY AU MONT d'OR, an Abby near to *Reims* in *Champagne*, which was Founded about 525, having been ſince ruined by the *Saracens*, and repaired by Arch-biſhop *Adelberon*, in the ninth Century.

SAINT THOMAS, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Ocean under the Line, which makes there a continual Equality of Days and Nights. Its Name was given it by *Vaſconcellos* Admiral of *Portugal*, who diſcover'd it on St. *Thomas*'s day 1405. and found it altogether overgrown with Woods, and uninhabited; but the *Portugueſe* having ſent a Colony thither, it became very flouriſhing. It hath a City of the ſame name, by ſome called *Paroaſan*, which in the *Portugal* Language betokens a Colony: It is a very unhealthy place for *Europeans*, as well as all the reſt of the Iſland, though the Blacks live there, ſome of them, to 110 years of Age. This City is ſituate upon a ſmall River, and the Houſes are all of Wood. It hath a Church, with the Title of a Biſhops See, and is defended by a Caſtle, or rather Citadel, flank'd with four Baſtions. The Figure of this Iſland is almoſt Circular, and is ſaid to be 30 *Spaniſh* Leagues, or 110 *Engliſh* Miles round; it abounds every where with Springs of Water, and in the midſt of it there is a very high Mountain, cover'd with tall Trees, whoſe Tops have throughout the whole year, a Cloud hovering upon them, which moiſtning their Leaves, they continually drop down a Dew or Water, which nouriſheth the Sugar-Canes, and is alſo conveyed by Chanels and Pipes into their Sugar-works, which are diſperſed up and down the Iſland, that Commodity being in a manner, the whole Riches of it. The Women of *Europe* that live here, are ſubject to Iſſues of Blood, which are incurable; and kill them after three or four years ſtay in the Iſland, which has made the *Portugueſe* to marry with the Females of *Congo*. The Children that are Born of Whites Father and Mother, are White alſo, notwithſtanding the exceſſive ſcorching Heat of the Country. There are about 700 *Portugueſe* Families in the Principal City. This Iſland was taken by the *Dutch* in 1599. who abandon'd it, and took it again in 1641. but the *Portugueſe* re-took it ſince by force of Arms. *Long.* 27. It is 180 Miles from the Coaſts of *Africa*. *Davity de l'Afrique.*

SAINT THOMASO, or *Melange*, a Town of *Aſia* in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide *Ganges*. On the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, upon the Bay of *Bengale*, 200 Miles North of *Ceilan*, with an Archbiſhops See, and called St. *Thomas*, becauſe that Apoſtle is ſaid to have been Martyred upon a Stone near this City, which has been a long time in the hands of the *Portugueſe*; it was taken by the *French* in 1671. but two years after re-taken by the *Portugueſe*, who ſtill retain it. *Kircher.*

SAINT TRINIDAD DE BUENOS AYRES, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of *Paragna* in South *America*, and an Epiſcopal See, *Suffragan* of *La Plata*, and the Seat of Juſtice for that Province. It is a famous Sea-port, and Mart, ſituate on the South of the River *Plata*, where it falls into the Ocean, in an excellent Air, whence it takes its Name.

SAINT TRON, or, St. *Truien*, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Trudonis*, a Town in the Country of *Liege*, on the Borders of *Brabant*, the Capital of the County of *Hasbain* or *Haſpengo*, five German Miles Weſt of *Maeſtricht*, and as much Eaſt of *Liege*; it was diſmantled in 1673.

SAINT TROPEZ, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Tropetis*, a ſmall but very ſtrong City of *Provence* in *France* upon the *Mediterranean*, five Leagues South of *Fregus*, and twelve Eaſt of *Toulon*. It has a good Haven.

SAINT VEIT AM-FLAUM, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Viti Flomonienſis*, a ſtrong City in *Carniola*, with a Caſtle and Haven on the Gulf of *Venice*, and Confines of *Croatia*, ſubject to the Emperor.

SAINT VENANT, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Venantii*, a Town upon the River *Lys* in the Province of *Artois* in the *Netherlands*, a League from *Aras*; it was taken by the *French* in 1669. and formerly a place of great ſtrength, but now much neglected.

SAINT VINCENT, one of the Iſles of *Cape-Verd*, (in Latin *Heſperides*) in the *Atlantick* Ocean; it doth abound with Tortoiſes, which are of an excellent Taſte: They are of that bigneſs, that ſome of them weigh 300 pound; they commonly find in the Bellies of them 250 Eggs with Shells, and as many without Shells, which are all very good. Many little Shrubs grow in this Iſle, which give forth a milky Juice, very dangerous to the Eyes, if a drop only chanceth to fall into them. All along the Shoar there is abundance of Fiſh, with which, and the Fruits of the Iſland, there is ſufficient to ſupply the neceſſities of the Inhabitants; but the Water here is not very good. The Iſland is acceſſible on all ſides, and hath a very fine Haven, where the Ships Ride ſafe. Travellers that have been here never could meet with any Inhabitants: If there be any, they hide themſelves at the approach of Ships. *Beaulieu. Thevenot.*

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

[☞ *The diſorder of Alphabet is occaſioned by the French Original, which diſtinguiſhes the Gender of the Word Saint; ſo that the Reader muſt conſult this laſt Alphabet, if he look for a She-Saint.*]

SAINT BEAUME, the name of a Rock near St. *Maximin* in *Provence*, between *Aix*, *Marſeille*, and *Toulon*, upon a Mountain three Leagues high, and ten wide; ſeveral great Men have taken the pains to deſcribe this Place, becauſe it was believ'd, St. *Mary Magdalen* ſpent 30 years in Works of Devotion and Penance in it.

SAINT BRIGET, or, *Saint Saviour*, The Name of a Religious Order under the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, which was confirm'd by Pope *Urban* V. and the Foundreſs St. *Briget* having caus'd a Monaſtery to be Built, placed there 60 Nuns, and 25 Monks, which together made the number 85. to equal the number, as is ſaid, of the thirteen Apoſtles, and the ſeventy two Diſciples of our Lord. Of theſe Monks there were thirteen Prieſts, to repreſent the thirteen Apoſtles, and four Deacons, with reference to the four Doctors of the Church. There was but one Church for them both, only the Monks performed Divine Service below, and the Nuns above. The Monks who had their ſeparate Apartments, were to Adminiſter the Sacraments, and whatſoever concern'd Divine Service; but the Abbeſs exercis'd all Authority in the Monaſtery, and governed the Temporal Concerns thereof. This Order hath flouriſhed a long time in the Northern Countries; and there are ſeveral Foundations of it in *Italy*, *Portugal*, and elſewhere. This Order is alſo called the Order of *Font-Evrard*, from an Abby in *France* of that Name, which is the Monaſtery-General of that Order. *Honorat. Niquet.*

SAINT CATHARINE, a Monaſtery at the Foot of Mount *Sinai* and Mount *Horeb* in *Arabia Petræa*. It is ſaid, that *Juſtinian* a Greek Emperor caus'd it to be built for ſome *Greek* Fryars of the Order of St. *Baſil*: And amongſt other things it is reported, that the falſe Prophet *Mahomet*, becauſe of the Friendſhip he bore to one of theſe Caloiers, or Greek Monks, beſtowed great Preſents upon this Convent, and endow'd it with extraordinary Privileges, of which one was an Exemption from all manner of Impoſts, and ſubjecting all the *Arabs* they met with to their Service; but yet with this Condition, of affording ſome refreſhment to the *Arabians*, that ſhould have occaſion in their Journey to paſs by their Convent; which privilege he confirm'd to them by a Patent ſigned with his own hand, which he did after his wonted manner, *viz*. By dipping it in Ink, and then laying his Hand upon the Patent; neither as 'tis ſaid, had he any other way of ſigning, becauſe he could not Write. *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks* took this Patent away from them, to place it in his Treaſury, having firſt left them a Copy of it, with a Confirmation and Amplification of their Privileges. This Convent is a large Building of a Square Figure, whoſe Walls are 50 Foot high, which puts them out of fear of having them Scal'd. They have only one Gate, which is barricado'd with a Wall, to keep out the *Arabians*. On the Eaſt ſide they have a Window, from whence thoſe within draw up the Pilgrims that come to Viſit them, in a Basket, which they let down with a Rope from a Pully, and by the ſame ſend down Food to the *Arabians*. The Church which is Built in the midſt of this Cloiſter, is a very ancient Building, adorn'd with many Pictures after the Greek manner. Behind the High-Altar is a Chappel, which as they ſay, covers the Burning-Buſh, in which God appeared to *Moſes*; none enter hither except Barefoot. The Archbiſhops Seat is high raiſed like a Throne. At the ſide of the great Altar is a Cheſt of White Marble, adorn'd with Leaves and Branches in Bas Relief, and generally cover'd with an extraordinary Rich Cloath: In this are kept the Relicks of St. *Catharine*, as a Scull, a ſhrunk Hand, whoſe Nails ſeem whole. This Greek Prelate, who takes the Title of Archbiſhop of Mount *Sinai*, is not ſubject to any Patriarch, and upon ſolemn Days makes uſe of two Miters, the one is of Goldſmiths Work all Gilt, and beſet with precious Stones. The other, which is the Richer of the two, is almoſt of the ſame faſhion as the Papal Diadem, having a Croſs at the Top, but hath only one Crown Fleury in the midſt, the reſt of it being adorned with abundance of Embroidery and precious Stones. His Tunic is made in ſome ſort like that of Deacons; it trails upon the Ground, and is ſlit on the Sides, and tied together with Gold and Silk Bands, with cloſe Sleeves, that reach only to the Elbow. The Stuff of this Tunic is Cloth of Gold wove in little Squares, in each of which is wrought very Artificially the Figures of our Saviour, the Bleſſed Virgin, and ſome other Saints. This Tunic was a Preſent of one of the Great Dukes of *Moſcovy*. On his right ſide hangs a ſquare piece of Cloth of Gold, like to a Shepherds Bag or Pouch, and has about his Neck two goodly Croſſes of precious Stones, and a ſquare Plate of Gold beſet with Pearls, Turcois, and other precious Stones, reſembling the Ephod of the Jewiſh High-Prieſts. Upon his Left Shoulder he wears a Stole or Cope of Brocard embroider'd with Pearls, a Foot broad, hanging down before, and going about his Neck, afterwards doubling upon his Breaſt, falls back over his Left Shoulder. He has for a Shepherds Staff, a Croſier of Silver Gilt, from the Top of which hangs down a kind of Handkerchief of Cloth of Gold, much like that which he wears by his ſide. Near to this Monaſtery is the Mountain of St. *Catharine*, being a part of Mount *Sinai*, but is much higher, and ſeparated from it by a little Valley. Thoſe who come down from this Mountain, commonly gather up ſeveral ſtones, upon which the figures of Leaves, Herbs and Trees are expreſt in Black to the Life, and which though broken, retain the ſame impreſs in their inner parts; but by paſſing ones Hand over them all is effaced. They who from this Mountain go to the Convent of St. *Catharine*, do commonly take their way through the Convent of Forty Martyrs, being the ſame way by which the Children of *Iſrael* marched of Old; and there is to be ſeen the Rock, which being ſtruck by *Moſes*'s Rod, pour'd forth Water abundantly by an infinite number of Slits, which are the wonder of all Spectators. In the ſame Valley is ſeen a great and long Stone, upon which they ſay the Brazen Serpent was erected; and farther from thence, they ſhew Travellers two great Stones ſunk in the Earth, and hollow, which as they ſay, ſerv'd for a mould to Caſt the Golden Calf. *Monconi*'s Travels. *Thevenot*'s Eaſtern Travels.

SAINT CATHARINE, or the *Iſle of Providence*, a ſmall Iſland in *America* in the North Sea, towards the Coaſt of *New-Spain*, and the Province of *Honduras*, from whence it is twenty Leagues diſtant, and hath a very commodious Haven, with a Citadel. The *Spaniards* were Maſters of it, until the *Engliſh* who have twice taken it, put themſelves in poſſeſſion of it ſome years ſince, and gave it the Name of the *Iſle of Providence*.

SAINT CATHARINE of *Mount Sinai*, the name of an Order of Knights formerly Inſtituted in *Paleſtina*. The *Jeruſalem* Pilgrims, that came to Honour the Relicks of this Saint, in the Monaſtery aforementioned, at the Foot of that Mountain in *Arabia*, received this Order at the Hand of the Chief Caloyer or Abbot of this Monaſtery, which was a Wheel pierced with ſix Rayes or Spokes Gules, nailed Argent, which they bore upon the *Jeruſalem Croſs*, in memory of the Martyrdom of St. *Catharine*. *Favin.*

SAINT HELEN, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 16 Degrees of South Latitude, by ſome called, *The Inn of the Sea*, becauſe of the uſefulneſs of it to Veſſels paſſing between *Europe* and the *Eaſt Indies*. It was firſt diſcover'd by *John Pimentel*, Vice-Admiral of the firſt Fleet King *Emanuel* of *Portugal* ſent to the *Indies*, who being driven by a Tempeſt, ſtranded upon this Iſland the 21 of *May* 1508. being the Feſtival of St. *Helen*. The *Portugueſe* coming on Shore here, found neither Fruit-Trees, nor any living Creatures that were good for Food, and ſo betook themſelves to the Planting of ſeveral Lemon, Orange and Fig trees, which they had brought with them from *Calicut*, and built a ſmall Chappel, and ſome Huts, for the accommodating of ſome of their ſick, that deſired to ſtay there for the recovery of their Health, who ſome time after return'd to *Portugal* in other Veſſels. The Waters of this Iſland are not very pleaſant, moſt of them having a Mineral Taſte. The Kings of *Portugal* neglected the Fortifying of themſelves in this Iſland, and prohibited their Subjects from ſetling themſelves there, reſolving only to make uſe of it as a commodious Place for their ſick Mariners to recover their Health upon occaſion; and on this account ſent thither an Hermit to accommodate and aſſiſt the Sick that ſhould be left; but finding that he preferr'd the pleaſure of Hunting before his Duty in the Chapel, and taking care of his Sick, he was ſent for back to *Portugal*. Some time after two Cafres, or Savages about the Cape of Good Hope, and an Inhabitant of *Java*, having made their Eſcape from ſome *Portugueſe* Veſſels, with two Women into this Iſland, multiplied there to the number of 20, who keeping themſelves on the Tops of ſome ſeeming inacceſſible Rocks, came down at certain times, and cut the Throats of the ſick *Portugueſe*, taking away all they found with them; but ſome Forces being ſent into the Iſland afterward, they took theſe Murtherers, and carried them to *Lisbon*. The Iſland is about 13 Miles in compaſs, and lies at a vaſt diſtance from other Lands, between *Africa* to the Eaſt, and *Braſil* to the Weſt. The *Engliſh* about 23 years ago ſetled a Colony here, which is very thriving, and Built a Fort to ſecure it: They have planted ſeveral ſorts of Fruit-trees, and have Oxen, Sheep, Goats, and divers ſorts of Tame Fowl, which thrive very well here. The Iſland is very much ſubject to terrible ſuddain Storms and Guſts of Wind, and dreadful Thunder and Lightning, eſpecially about the time that the Sun approaches the Equinoctial, which obligeth the Maſters of Ships to carry little Sail, to preſerve their Maſts and Veſſels in the midſt of thoſe violent Tempeſts, commonly followed by great Calms, which are very troubleſome to thoſe that want Water or Proviſion, when they chance to miſs of this Iſland in their paſſage between *Mozambique*, or the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, to the *Heſperides*, commonly call'd the Iſles of *Cape Verd*. In the Sea, which is between this Iſland and that of *Aſcenſion*, are a ſort of flying Fiſhes as big as a Herring, and very good meat, theſe being purſued by other Fiſhes, take a Flight into the Air, which laſts no longer than their Wings are moiſt, and ſo are fain to plunge themſelves into the Sea to recover new ſtrength to avoid the hungry Jaws of their Purſuers. *Davity de l' Afrique.*

SAINT LUCIA, one of the *Caribbee* Iſlands in *America*, lying between *Martinico* and St. *Vincent*; it belongs to the *French*.

SAINT MAGDALENA, a vaſt River in South *America*, which ariſeth in the Kingdom of *New-Granada* at St. *Juan de Lus Llanous*, receiveth *Guali*, *Pati*, *Carare*, *Pompatoo*, and St. *Martha*, and is navigable above a hundred Leagues up into the Continent of *America*; ſo that by it the Merchandiſe of *Europe* is carried to *Granada*, and the Treaſures of the latter are in three Weeks brought down to the *Atlantick Ocean*, into which this River falls with a vaſt Mouth, twenty ſix Leagues Eaſt of *Cartagena Nueva* in *Granada*; ſo that it maintains its Current ten Leagues into the Ocean, with ſuch ſtrength, that it cauſes abundance of dangerous Whirl-pools. In the Mouth of this there is an Iſland five Leagues Long, and half a League broad: The *Hollanders* do all affirm it has three Mouths where it falls into the Ocean, *Laet. Pa.* 369. The Mouth lies in the Lat. of 11. 40. from the Line to the North. Its Head is near the City *Popayan* in the *Andes*. From the Head to the Fall are 400 Leagues, and is Navigable to St. *Fee de Bogota*. This River is in the Maps called St. *Martha*, becauſe that River unites with it at *Mopex*.

SAINT MARGARITA, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, between *Tuſcany* and the Iſland *Corſica*. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the Republick of *Genoua*, but belongs now to the Duke of *Florence*. This is the *Gorgon* of the Ancients, and accordingly the *Italians* call it *La Gorgona*.

SAINT MARGARITA, or *La Margarita*, an Iſland of South *America*, in the North Sea, upon the Coaſts of *Terra firma*, eight Leagues from New *Andaluzia*, and forty from the Iſland St. *Trinidada* to the Weſt. It was diſcovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and has been ſince Famous for the Fiſhery of Pearl: It is about 50 Miles in compaſs, and has a Town of the ſame name which is a Biſhop's See.

SAINT MARIA PANDITARIA, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, on the Coaſt of *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, whither *Agrippina* the Mother of *Caligula* was Baniſh'd by the Roman Emperor *Tiberius*, according to the Cuſtom. It's ſmall and deſolate, and lies about thirty Miles from *Puteoli*.

SAINT MARIA DE FINIS TERRÆ, called by the Spaniards, *Il cabo de Finis Terræ*, by the French, *Le Cape de fin Terre*, is a Promontory in *Gallicia*, and the moſt North-Weſtern Point of *Spain* has its name from the Town of St. *Mary*, which is about ten Leagues Weſt of *Compoſtella*.

SAINT MARY DE LUCA, an Epiſcopal City of *Terra di Ottranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SAINT MARY, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Sea, formerly called *Noſſi Hibraim*, i. e. *Abraham*'s Iſle; it lies towards the Bay of *Antongil*, two Leagues from the Eaſt Coaſt of *Madagaſcar*. It is eighteen Leagues in length, and three in breadth; the whole Iſland is ſurrounded with Rocks, which when the Tide is in, are covered with the Sea, ſo that Canoes go over them; on theſe Rocks grows abundance of White Coral, and upon the Eaſt ſhoar of the Iſland is found Ambergreaſe, which the *Negro*'s uſe to burn upon the Sepulchres of their Anceſtors. The Soil is very fruitful in Rice, Sugar-Canes and Fruits, and abounds with ſweet Gums and Cattle; but the air is very moiſt, ſo that ſeldom a day paſſeth but it Rains more or leſs. The Inhabitants call themſelves *Zaffe Hibrahim*, i. e. The Off-ſpring of *Abraham*, and are governed by a Prince of their own Nation. Since the French ſetled a Colony here, they have built ten or twelve Villages. The Tabaco of this Iſland far ſurpaſſeth that of *Madagaſcar* in goodneſs. *Flacourt*.

SAINT MARTHA, a Province of *New-Caſtile*, or *Caſtilia del Oro*, in the South-*America* upon the North Sea. This Country is hot towards the Sea, but the more In-land parts of it are cold, by reaſon of great Mountains cover'd with Snow. It abounds with Limon, Orange, Pomgranate-Trees and Vines, and the Soil is very Fertile of *Mayz*. The Foreſts are full of Lions, Tigers, Bears, and other wild Beaſts. There are alſo rich Mines of Gold, and ſeveral ſorts of precious Stones are found here, whereof ſome are found to cure the Stone, the Bloody-flux, and other Diſeaſes; beſides Jaſper, Porphyry, and other kinds of Marble. There are many places where they make good Salt, which is tranſported to the Neighbouring Provinces. The Savages of this Country are very fierce and War-like, many of them being to this day ſtill govern'd by their own Kings, and make ſtrong head againſt the *Spaniards*: They uſe poiſon'd Arrows, and wear Mantles of Cotton of divers Colours. This Province hath a City of the ſame Name, being its Capital, on the Coaſt of the North Sea, in a Healthful Air, with a large and commodious Haven, being half a League wide; over againſt the City is an high Mountain, which ſecures it from the Violence of the Winds. The Town was formerly very populous, but ſince the *Spaniſh* Plate Fleet has ceas'd to touch there, it is much decreaſed: It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sancta Fee* in New *Granada*; it hath been ſeveral times plunder'd by the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*. Sir *Francis Drake* burnt it in 1595. and the next year it was plunder'd again by the *Engliſh* under Sir *Anthony Shirley*; and the *Hollanders* took it in 1630. from whom the *Spaniards* redeem'd it. There is alſo a Mountain of this Name. See *Sierras Nevades de Laet. Hiſt. de Nov. Mond.*

SAINTE MARTHE, (*Scevole* or *Gaucher*) This Famous Man was Preſident and Treaſurer of *France*, in the Lieutenancy of *Poictiers*, was Born the 2d. of *February* 1536. of a Family Famous for Wit and Worth. He was an Orator, Lawyer, Poet, and Hiſtorian, and well skill'd in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues; and beſides a very Vertuous good Man. He was a good Friend, a great lover of his Country, and Loyal to his Prince: The City of *Loudun*, which he ſav'd from Ruin, conſider'd him as the Father of his Country, where he died *March* 29. 1623. being 78 years of Age. *Joſeph Scaliger*, *Juſtus Lipſius*, *Caſaubon*, *Thuanus*, *Janus Douſa*, ſpeak of him with great commendation. He wrote *Gallorum Doctrinæ Illuſtrium qui ſua, Patrumque memoria floruere Elogia* Lib. 5. *Pædotrophia, ſeu de Liberorum Educatione*, Lib. III. &c. He left ſeveral Children worthy of ſuch a Father, but I ſhall only here take notice of *Scevola* and *Lewis de Sainte Marthe*, Twin-Brothers born at *Loudun December* 20. 1571. who were both of them the Kings Counſellors, and Hiſtoriographers of *France*. Their Country is greatly beholden to them for the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of *France*, in two Volumes in Folio; at which they labour'd fifty years together: As alſo for their *Gallia Chriſtiana* which was publiſh'd by *Scevola*'s Son. They wrote alſo the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Beauveau*, &c. Authors beſtow upon theſe Brothers a Character due to their ſingular Worth and Merit. *Blondel* calls them *decora Franciæ Lumina*, and *Fronteau* the Jeſuit, in a Funeral Oration of his, gives them this Encomium, *Sanmarthani Fratres, Geminum Galliæ Lumen, naturæ miraculum, Hiſtoriæ noſtræ Promptuarium.* *Scevola* died at *Paris* the 7*th* of *September* 1650. above 78 years of Age, and *Lewis*, the 29*th* of *April* 1656. Aged 84 years and upwards, and were buried in the ſame Tomb, in the Church of St. *Severin*. *Scevola* left three Sons behind him, *viz. Peter Scevola*, *Lewis-Abel*, and *Nicolas*; who added what was wanting to *Gallia Chriſtiana*, publiſh'd it 1656. and preſented it to the Aſſembly of the Clergy of *France*. The firſt of theſe, *Peter Scevola*, worthily maintains the great Reputation of thoſe of his Family. The Books writ by him are *The State of* Europe, in four Volumes in 12s. The Original of the *Flower de Luces*, and the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Tremoille*, prepared by his Father: Beſides which he hath promis'd to oblige the publick with theſe following pieces, *viz.* Two Volumes of Additions to the Genealogical Hiſtory of the Royal Family of the *French* Kings: Of the Original of Soveraign Families, with their Arms and Titles: Of the Vice-Roys and Governours of the Kingdoms and Provinces of *Europe*. *Orbis Chriſtianus* in VII Volumes, and *Hiſpania Catholica, ſeu de Epiſcopis Hiſpaniæ*.

SAINT MAURA, in Latin, *Leucadia* and *Neritum*, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, on the Coaſt of *Epirus* and *Achaia*: It is nine Miles from *Ceſalonia*. This Iſland of old was joyned to the Continent; but they of *Achaia* cut through the Neck of Land, and made it an Iſland; but not long after, this Channel being fill'd with Sand, turn'd the Iſland again into a *Peninſula*: But this Sand having ſince been much waſh'd away, the Inhabitants have built ſeveral Wooden Bridges, which joining divers little Iſlands, ſeparated by ſmall Channels, ſerve for a Paſſage to the Continent. It is about 70 Miles in Circuit, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Oyl, and Tabaco. It has a Capital City of the ſame Name, with a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lepanto*, and about 30 Villages inhabited by *Greeks*. It hath ſeveral good Havens, whereof the chief are that of *Sancta Maura*, (in which are about 6000 Inhabitants) and *Demata*, and is joined to the Continent by the foreſaid Wooden Bridges. There is alſo a magnificent Aqueduct belonging to this place, of about a Mile in length, and ſupported by 300 Arches over a great Lake, which the Inhabitants make uſe of for a Bridge to paſs to ſome parts of the Iſland; but it's ſo narrow, that two cannot go a-breſt. In 1479. the *Turks* took this Iſland from the *Greeks*; and in 1502. the *Venetians* took it from them, but reſtor'd it again to *Bajazet* II. to obtain a Peace; ſince which time it became a Den of Pyrates. In 1625. a City of this Name was taken by the Knights of *Maltha*, after a bloody Fight, wherein loſing moſt of their Men, they were forced to quit their Conqueſt ſoon after; and in their return, two of their Gallies were Sunk, and the reſt much diſabled by the *Turks*. In 1684. *Moroſini* took this place for the *Venetians*. In this whole Iſland are but thirty poor inconſiderable Villages, all Inhabited. The *Baſſa* of the *Morea* puniſh'd the Pyrates in Burning their Gallies.

SAINT SOPHIA, the chief Moſque of *Conſtantinople*. This magnificent Edifice, is but the Remains of a much greater, begun by *Juſtin*, and finiſhed by *Juſtinian*, both Emperors of the Eaſt, who Conſecrated it to the Divine Wiſdom, under the Name of *Hagia Sophia*. The *Turks* have taken away great part of this Building, and chiefly preſerved the Dome, which was but the Quire of the ancient Chriſtian Church. The Diameter of this Dome is of about 113 Foot, and it is ſurrounded with two Rows of Galleries, each of which are ſupported by ſixty Pillars of the ſame Faſhion, but of different matter; ſome being of Porphyry, others of White Marble. Whilſt this Church was poſſeſt by the Chriſtians, all the Women had their places in the Galleries, which are very large; this Cuſtom ſtill continues in the Eaſtern Church, of having the Women ſeparated from the

Men, in places dedicated to Divine Service: And the ſame is alſo obſerved in ſeveral Churches of *Portugal.* Without this Moſque are four *Minarets*, that is, Turrets or Steeples, with Balconies round them, into which one of their Prieſts called *Meuzins* get up five times a day, at certain hours, to call the *Turks* to their *Naama* or Prayers; for they do not uſe Bells to call People to Divine Service, as is cuſtomary amongſt us. Above the great Gate of the Church within are yet to be ſeen the Image of our Saviour ſitting, and giving his Bleſſing to an Emperor proſtrate at his Feet, as alſo that of the Bleſſed Virgin at his left-hand. 'Tis very ſtrange the *Turks* have left theſe Images in their Moſque, ſeeing that in all other parts thereof they have broken them down, or cover'd them over with Mortar. At the entry of the Church on each ſide, between two Porphyry Pillars, are placed two Urns of Marble full of Water, where the Chriſtians were wont to waſh their Faces, or at leaſt their Eyes, to repreſent the Purification that was neceſſary for thoſe who preſented themſelves before the Divine Majeſty. And it is obſerv'd, ~~that~~ formerly there was writ over this place with letters of Gold, this curious Greek Verſe, made with that art as to be read backward and forwards,

Νίψον ᾽Ονόμημα, τὰ μὴ μόνον ὄψιν.
Α α

putting them in mind to waſh their Sin, not their Face only. But at preſent, the Cuſtom of the *Turks* is to drink of this Water, after they have heated themſelves by their Prayers, their frequent Bowings and Kneelings, and by their continual Exclamations, and loud repetitions of the Name of God, or ſome of his Attributes, one of the Officers of the Moſque handing it to them in another Veſſel, with ſeveral Cups for them to drink out of. On the South-ſide of the place, where formerly ſtood the High Altar, is the *Mirabe* or *Marahab*, that is, the *Niche*, where the *Alcoran* is kept, with two great Candleſticks with Wax-Candles in them ſtanding by it. This *Niche* looks towards the *Keble*, or *Moſque* of *Mecha*, where the Tomb of *Mahomet* is; for this way the *Mahometans* turn their Faces at their Prayers. In the upper part of the Wall is a Tribune, whither the Grand Signior comes by a Back-Stairs; but what the *Turks* look upon moſt, is a Marble, on which, they ſay, the Bleſſed Virgid waſh'd our Saviour's Clouts. They alſo ſhew a Tomb, which they will have to be that of the Emperor *Conſtantine*; before the Portal are little Buildings in form of Chapels, cover'd with Domes, wherein ſome of the young Ottoman Princes are buried; beyond a Portique that anſwers the whole Front, and whither the Mahometan Women come ſometimes to Pray, are nine great Braſs-Doors, whereof the fifth gives entrance into the Moſque. The Ornaments of the Porch and inward parts of this Building are all of the fineſt Marble, Alabaſter, Serpentine, Porphyry, Mother of Pearl, Cornelian, and other Stones of great value. The Pavement is Marble made into Chequer-work, and all cover'd with large Turkey Carpets. The Dome is all of Moſaick-work in Figures, and imbelliſh'd with Gold. The whole is certainly one of the moſt magnificent Edifices that is any where to be ſeen, though far ſhort of what it was in the time of the Chriſtian Emperors; for ſome ſay the preſent is only the Quire of the firſt. Behind the place where the great Altar ſtood, there is ſtill to be ſeen, in the middle of a half Dome, embelliſh'd with Moſaique, and enrich'd with Gold, the Image of the Virgin ſitting upon a Throne, holding the Infant Jeſus on her Knees, giving Benediction; and above the Image our Saviour's Face engraven; on both ſides two Angels, whoſe Wings hide the reſt of the Body; higher up, under the Arcade, are ſeen four Saints, with the Virgin in the middle, and ſome embelliſhments of Architecture; between this Arcade and the Eaſtern part of the Dome are two Seraphims, having ſix Wings each. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtans.*

SAINTES MARIES, or *les Trois Maries*, a ſmall Town in *Provence* at the mouth of the *Roſne*, and is the ſame place which the Ancients called *Templum Delphicum*, becauſe thoſe of *Marſeilles* had built there a Temple in honour of *Apollo* of *Delphos*. The *Roman Legends* tell us, that it was at this place that the Veſſel without Sails or Oars firſt arrived, which carried the three *Maries*, viz. *Magdalene*, *Jacoba* and *Salome*, together with *Lazarus* and other Saints, whom the Jews had thus expoſed to the mercy of the Winds and Waves. They further ſay, that the Bodies of theſe three *Maries*, viz. *Magdalene*, *Jacoba* and *Salome*, were buried here, afterwards hid under the Church to preſerve them from *Barbarians*, until found in 1448 by *Renatus* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, and Earl of *Provence*, who had them removed in great Solemnity, and laid up in an Urn. *Bouche Chron. de Provence*, lib. 4.

SAINTE VAUTRUDE, a famous Abbey of *Canneſſes*, at *Mons* in *Haynault*, which took its Name from St. *Vautrude* a Kinſwoman of *Dagobert* King of *France*, and Wife of St. *Vincent*. It was at the firſt only a Monaſtery, which this She-Saint founded above a thouſand years ago for her own Retirement, but hath been ſince that time changed into a Chapter of Canoneſſes, whoſe Protector and perpetual Abbot is the Earl of *Hainault* for the time being. None but Perſons of the higheſt Quality are admitted to theſe Places, and before their admiſſion muſt make proof of their Noble Extraction by Father and Mother's ſide for ſeveral Deſcents; which makes the Perſons of Quality in *Flanders* ſo ſhy of allying themſelves beneath their Condition, for fear of depriving their Daughters of the advantage of enjoying theſe Canonries. Theſe Female-Canons do daily ſing in the Quire the Canons Office, in their Canons-Hoods, and a kind of Eccleſiaſtical Habit peculiar to themſelves, but have leave all the reſt of the day to wear Secular Garments when they have a mind to go abroad in the Town. They have their Lodging every one of them in a diſtinct Houſe, but all contained within the ſame Cloyſter. They may all of them reſign their Canonſhips, and marry, excepting only the Lady-Abbeſs and the Lady-Deaneſs. The Revenue of this Foundation is very conſiderable, and the Canoneſſes are admitted very young. This is a peculiar Order, the like whereof is not to be found elſewhere in *France*. *Vie d'Ann de Meleun Fondatrice des Religieuſes Hoſpitalieres de Baugè*, lib. 1. cap. 3.

SAINTES or *Xaintes*, a City of *Aquitaine*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. It ſtands upon the River *Charante*, 20 Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the North, 11 from *Rochelle* to the South-eaſt, and 7 from *Bourges* to the Eaſt, and at the ſame diſtance from the Ocean. The *Romans* called it *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santones*, and *Urbs Santonica*, being often mentioned by *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Auſonius*, *Gregorius Turonenſis*, &c. There be many ancient Ruines here which witneſs the long ſtanding of this City, the moſt conſiderable of them are an Amphitheatre, Aqueducts, and a Triumphal-Arch upon the Bridge over the River *Charante*, with ſeveral Inſcriptions upon it. St. *Eutropius* was the firſt Biſhop of this place. This City ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars of *France*, between the Papiſts and Proteſtants.

In 563 *Emeritus* Biſhop of the Place was depoſed by a Council, for entring the Chair by the King's Authority, without conſent of the Metropolitan and the Biſhops of the Province, but the Authors of this Decree were ſeverely proſecuted by the Court. *Julius Cæſar. St. Marth.*

SAINTES (*Claude de*). In this place, *Morery*, as Monſieur *le Clerk* obſerves, is juſtly tax'd with ſeveral Miſtakes; as firſt, for making the Place of his Birth *Chartres*, whereas it was in *Perche*; ſecondly, in affirming that he aſſiſted at the Colloquy of *Poiſſi*, after his return from *Trent*, whereas he did not go to *Trent* till after the Colloquy; thirdly, in concealing the reaſon of his Impriſonment by *Henry* IVth's Order, which was, *not only upon the account of his being a violent Leaguer*, but becauſe he had maintain'd that *Henry* III. was juſtly aſſaſſinated, and that *Henry* IV. deſerv'd the ſame uſage. See *Claude de Saintes*.

SAINTONGE or *Xaintonge*, a large Province of *France*, bounded on the Eaſt by *Angoumois* and *Perigorde*. on the Weſt by the Ocean, on the North by *Poictou*, and on the South by the *Garonne*, which ſeparates it from *Guienne*. It is a Country very fruitful of Corn and Wine, *&c.* which was the reaſon why the *Romans* ſettled themſelves here, as we find from the Writings of *Cæſar* and others, who ſpeak of the *Abſinthium Xantonicum*, now called *Roman Wormwood*, which ſtill grows here in abundance. Great quantity of good Salt is alſo made here. It is a common ſaying with the *French*, *That if* France *were an Egg*, Saintonge *would be the Yolk of it.* The Rivers *Garonne*, *Charante*, *Seudre*, and ſome others, are of great uſe to this Province for the tranſporting of their Merchandiſes. The Inhabitants that live upon the Sea-Coaſt do to this day wear thoſe kind of Couls or Hoods of which *Martial* makes mention, *lib.* 14. *Epigram.* and *Juvenal*, *Sat.* 3. under the name of *Bardocucullus* or *Cucullus Santonicus*. The Capital City of this Province is *Saintes*, the reſt are *Blaie*, *St. Jean d'Angeli*, *Jarnac*, *Brouage*, *Pont Soubiſe*, &c. This Province in former times was governed by its own Earls. *Landri* Earl of this Country lived in the Reign of *Charles* ſirnamed *the Bald*, and waged War againſt *Emenon* Earl of *Angoulême*. *Agnes* tranſlated this Earldom into the Family of the Earls of *Anjou*; and *Eleonor* of *Guienne*, whom King *Lewis* ſirnamed *the Younger* divorced, brought this Province into the poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, by marrying *Henry* II. of *England*. It was confiſcated from King *John*, and after divers Revolutions was given up to the *Engliſh* by the Treaty of *Bretigni*, in 1360; but ſome time after being conquered by the *French*, was re-united to that Crown with the reſt of *Guienne*. *Cu Cheſne*, *Papire Maſſon.*

SAINTS, or *Bahia de Todos os Santos*, Lat. *Sinus omnium Sanctorum*, a Gulf in Southern *America*, in *Brazile*. It gives its Name to a Province called *Capitania de la Bahia de Todos os Santos*, between the Capitanate of *Capitania Dos Ilheos* and that of *Seregippo del Rey*. All theſe Countries belong to the *Portugueſe*. The principal Town of the Capitinate of the Bay of *All Saints* is *St. Salvador.*

SAISSETI (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Pamiez*, a Perſon very famous in the Hiſtory of *Boniface* VIII. and King *Philip* of *France*, ſirnamed *the Fair*, as being the cauſe of the Difference which happened between that King and the Pope. He was at firſt Abbot of St. *Antonin* of *Pamiez*, and having inſinuated himſelf into the favour of *Boniface* VIII. he raiſed that Abbey to a Biſhop's See, and named *Saiſſeti* to be the firſt Biſhop thereof. This Proceeding of the Pope vexed the King, who had a Right to the City of *Pamiez* ; and though he had conferred his Right upon *Roger Bernard* Count of *Foix*, Lord of *Bearn*, yet being Sovereign of this place, he thought that the Pope ought at leaſt to have conſulted him about this Matter. The King knowing the Ambition of *Saiſſeti*, and having in reſolute terms declared his Diſſatisfaction about the Popes Proceeding, to give the King ſatisfaction, the Biſhoprick was given to St. *Lewis* of *Provence*, who was alſo Biſhop of *Tholouſe*, and died in 1298, as is mentioned elſewhere. After whoſe death *Saiſſeti* was admitted to the Biſhoprick with the King's conſent ; which Condeſcention of the King was not able to ſatisfie this new Prelate, who ſuppoſing himſelf to have been highly affronted by the King, reſolved upon a Revenge : A fair occaſion was preſented him ſoon after, for the Pope having ſent him upon ſome buſineſs to the King, this factious Prelate ſpoke to him with ſo little reſpect, that King *Philip* being incenſed at his Inſolence, cauſed him to be ſeized, in 1301, and committed to the cuſtody of the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, who was then at Court. The Pope having underſtood what had paſs'd, writ to the Archdeacon of *Narbonne* to pray the King to ſet *Saiſſeti* at liberty. But the King making no great haſte to ſatisfie the Pope's requeſt, gave occaſion to the miſunderſtanding that aroſe between them. Neither was it long after till *Saiſſeti* found cauſe to repent of his misbehaviour, when, after the death of *Boniface*, he was fain to beg the King's Pardon, who very generouſly gave it him. *Spondan. T. I. Annal. Sanmarthan. Gall. Chriſtian. Mezeray*, &c.

SAITES, a Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, which had their reſidence at *Sais*, a City of *Delta* in the *Lower-Egypt*. Of theſe they count three *Dynaſties*, whereof the firſt was ſet up by *Bocchoris*, or by his Father *Gnephacte*, who reigned at *Thebes* in the *Upper-Egypt*, and who left this Kingdom to his Son *Bocchoris*, who was the only King of this firſt *Dynaſty*, becauſe ſix years after he ſucceeded in his Father's Kingdom. The Head of the ſecond *Dynaſty* was *Pſammetichus*, who made himſelf Maſter of all *Egypt*, and ended with the ſixth King called *Pſammenitus*, who was vanquiſhed by the *Perſians*. The third *Dynaſty* was renewed by *Amyrteus*, who was the only Prince thereof, and died after a Reign of ſix years. *Paul Pezron*, *Antiquite des Temps*.

SAL, *Sale*, Lat. *Sala*, a Town of *Sweden* in the Province of *Weſtmania*, between *Upland* and *Nericia*, five *Swediſh* miles Weſt of *Upſal*, and was famous formerly for its Silver Mines.

SALACON, a certain Perſon among the *Greeks*, who though he was extremely poor, carried himſelf as if he had been very rich, to that degree, that his Name was proverbially made uſe of to denote Perſons who in a low fortune are proud and ſtately. The *Greeks* alſo made uſe of this word *Salaconizein* to denote ſuch as affected effeminate Gates and Behaviour, from one *Salaco* an effeminate Catamite. *Eraſm. Adag.*

SALADIN, a moſt warlike King of the *Turks*, Sultan of *Grand Cairo* ; he at firſt was General of the Army of *Noradin*, Sultan of *Damaſcus*, and in 1164 conquered *Egypt*, and married the Widow of the Prince of *Grand Cairo*. After the death of *Noradin*, he was called to that Government during the Minority of the Prince his Son. Being advanced to this Power, he reſolved to attack the Chriſtians ; and accordingly, in 1177, having raiſed an Army, he endeavoured to ſurprize *Jeruſalem*, but was defeated with a great ſlaughter on *Friday* the 25th. of *November*. This Loſs put him upon thoughts of Revenge, and in 1180 he paſſed the *Euphrates*, took ſeveral Cities, as far as *Niſibe*, and made himſelf formidable to all his Neighbours. He took *Aleppo* the 5th. of *June*, 1184. But not long after the Chriſtians put a ſtop to his Conqueſts by a Ceſſation of Arms. But the Earl of *Tripoli* being jealous of *Guy* King of *Jeruſalem*, perſuaded *Saladine* to break the Truce ; who following his counſel, defeated the Chriſtians the 1ſt. of *May* 1187, and having raiſed an Army of above 800000 Men, he obtained a ſecond Victory over them, taking *Guy* in the Purſuit, together with the Wood of the Holy Croſs, beheaded all the Knights *Templars* and of St. *John*, made himſelf Maſter of *Acre*, *Barut*, *Giblet*, *Saide*, and divers other places, and at laſt of *Jeruſalem* too. Pope *Urban* II. upon the hearing of this News, died for Grief. *Saladine* ſeveral times ſtormed the City of *Tyre*, but was often repulſed ; and after ſome other Loſſes ſuſtained from the Chriſtians, he died in 1193, whoſe Death was followed with great Diſſentions among his Children. *Baronij Annal. Geſta Dei per Francos, Gulielmus Tyrius*, &c.

SALADINE, or *Decimæ Saladinianæ*, the Name of a Tithe impoſed in *France* and *England* in 1188, for ſupporting of the Holy War againſt *Saladine* Sultan of *Egypt*, after that he had taken the City of *Jeruſalem*. This Ordinance imported, that all thoſe who did not go to the Holy War, even Eccleſiaſticks themſelves, (the *Carthuſians*, *Bernardins*, and the Religious of *Fontevraud* being only excepted) ſhould pay the Tenth of their Revenues and Moveables, with exception only of their Cloaths, Books, Arms, Jewels, and Holy Veſſels and Ornaments. But notwithſtanding that this Ordinance of the Tithe was accepted of by the Biſhops of both Nations, yet there were not wanting ſome Eccleſiaſticks who oppoſed it with a great deal of earneſtneſs. The famous *Petrus Bleſenſis*, Archdeacon of *Bath*, one of the moſt learned Men of his Age, writ about it to *Henry* of *Dreux*, Biſhop of *Orleans*, and the King of *France* his Nephew, in very ſharp terms, calling this Ordinance an Encroachment upon the Privileges of the Church. But his Opinion could not ſway the Judgment of the Biſhops of both Nations, who thought it but Juſt that ſome part of the Goods of the Church ſhould be employ'd to deliver ſo many Chriſtians out of Slavery, and almoſt all the Eaſtern Churches from the Oppreſſion and Tyranny of the Infidels. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. des Croiſades.*

SALAMANCA, Lat. *Salmantica*, ſuppoſed to be the *Urbs Vetronum* of *Ptolemy*, and by ſome the *Elmantica* of *Polybius*, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon* upon the River of *Tormes*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, and an Univerſity founded by *Alphonſus* IX King of *Leon*, in 1200. This City abounds with fine Buildings, large Squares, Fountains, and ſumptuous Churches, beſides a great number of Colleges. The Schools, where all manner of Sciences are taught, are very large and beautiful ; it is divided into two parts, the firſt of which, called the *great Schools*, is a great ſquare Court ſurrounded with very fair Galleries ſupported by Arches, through which they enter into the ſeveral Schools that are round the Court : The Library is above the Gallery, which contains a vaſt number of Books, as alſo many Statues of famous Authors, beſides many Figures of Anatomy : The Church belonging to the Schools is under the Galleries. The Order obſerved in this Univerſity is as follows : There are eight Divinity Profeſſors, whereof four read in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon, and have a Penſion allowed them of a Thouſand Crowns a piece. Beſides theſe eight chief Profeſſors, there are others of the ſame Faculty, who each of them read of what Subject they think fit ; theſe have a Sallary of Five hundred Crowns a year, and have their Lectures at different hours. There is one Chair appointed for the Doctrine of *Durandus*, and another for that of *Scotus*. Beſides theſe, there are other Profeſſors who have no allowance from the Univerſity, and yet read as well as the other Profeſſors, in hopes of being admitted upon the next Vacancy. Theſe latter are called *Pretendientes*, as the former *Cathedraticos*. And the ſame is obſerved for the Civil Law, the Canon Law, Philoſophy, and the Mathematicks. There are alſo many Profeſſors of Phyſick, and of ſeveral Languages, ſo that the number of them all that daily read in this Univerſity amount to fourſcore. *Monconis Itinerar.*

SALAMENES, a famous Anchorete about *Bethlehem* during the Reign of *Valentinian* and *Valens* : He was born of a Noble Family of *Gaza* in *Paleſtine*, and had embraced this kind of life, together with three of his Brothers, under the conduct of the great *Hilarion*. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SALAMINE, or *Salamis*, a City in the Eaſtern part of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and an Archbiſhop's Seat ; the Church is ſaid to have been erected by the Apoſtle St. *Barnabas*, whoſe Body was pretended to be found by the Biſhop *Anthemius* in 485. This City was ſince called *Conſtantia*, and ſome take it to be the Modern *Famaguſta*. This place was the Theatre of the incredible Fortitude of *Anaxarchus* whom *Nicocreon* the King cauſed to be put into a great Iron Mortar, and pounded to death with Braſs Peſtles, who in the midſt of this Torment cried out to the Tyrant, *Pound on ; you may beat* Anaxarchus's *Jacket, but you can never reach either his Perſon or his Vertue*. Whereupon the enraged Tyrant commanded his Tongue to be cut out ; but he preventing him, bit it off, and ſpit it in the Tyrant's Face. See *Famaguſta*. Alſo an Iſle of *Greece*. See *Coluri Hiſtoire de Royaume de Cipre*.

SALAMIS, now *Coluri*, and *Sancta Bruſia*, and by ſome called *Salamina*, an Iſland of *Attica*, being the *Salamuniachus* of *Pliny* ; it ſtands ten miles North of *Egeina*, hath a large Haven, near which the *Perſian* Fleet commanded by *Xerxes* was defeated by the *Grecians*. *Baud.*

SALANDRA, Lat. *Salandrilla*, or *Acalandra*, by the *Italians* called *Fiume di Roſeto*, a River of *Italy* in the *Baſilicata* in the Kingdom of *Naples* ; it runs by the Town of *Roſeto*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulf or Bay of *Tarentum*. *Plin. Strab. Cluv.*

SALANKEMEN, Lat. *Aquemencum* or *Rhittium*, a Town of the *Lower-Hungary* upon the *Danube*, over-againſt the River *Maniſus*, near *Peterwaradin*, four miles Weſt of *Taurunum*, famous for a great Victory obtain'd by the Imperialiſts under the Conduct of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* againſt the *Turks*, in 1691.

SALASSI, an ancient People of *Gallia Tranſpadana*, at the foot of the *Alps*, who inhabited that place now called the Valley of *Aoſte*, in the Dutchy of *Savoy*. *Cluverius*.

SALATHIEL the Son of *Jechonias*, and Father of *Zorobabel*, mentioned in our Saviour's Genealogy, St. *Matth.* chap. 1.

SALAWAR, a County of the Kingdom of *Hungary* upon the Frontiers of *Stiria*, having the River *Drave* on the South, and the County of *Veſprin* on the North. In this County is the City of *Salawar* or *Zalawar*, of old called *Sala*; it belongs to the *Turks*, as alſo doth the County of *Salaia*. The City of *Caniſa* lies in this County of *Salawar*, about three Leagues from the City of the ſame name. *Baud.*

SALAZAR (*Jean de*) Councellor and Eſquire of the Body to *Charles* VII. King of *France*, and Captain of an hundred Lances under *Lewis* XI. This Prince had ſo great an eſteem of his Courage, that he truſted him with the Command of the Vanguard of his Army at the Battel of *Montleheri*, together with the Great Seneſchal of *Normandy*; and the Sieur *de Barbezan*. He ſome time after got into the City of *Paris*, and defended it againſt the leagued Princes. He commanded four hundred Lances and ſix thouſand Archers for the Inhabitants of *Liege*, againſt their Biſhop. And in 1469 he maintained the Siege of *Beauvais* againſt the Duke of *Burgundy*, under the Earl of *Dammartin*, and *Joakim Rouhaud* Marſhal of *France*. He alſo aſſiſted in the Conqueſt of the *Franche Compte*, where he had the Government of *Grai* beſtowed upon him, and died at *Trois*, *December* 12. 1479. He had by *Margaret de la Tremoille* a Son called *Triſtan de Salazar* Biſhop of *Meaux*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Sens* in 1474. This Prelate concluded in 1480 the Confederacy with the *Suiſſes*, who then firſt engaged themſelves to fight under the Banners of *France*. In 1488 he was Embaſſador in *England* about the buſineſs of *Bretany*, which King *Charles* VIII. had conquered after the Battle of St. *Aubin de Cormier*. Some time after he followed King *Lewis* XII. into *Italy*, who made an Expedition thither to be revenged of thoſe of *Genoua*, in 1507. He died at *Sens*, *February* 11. 1518.

SALCES, *Salſulæ*, a ſmall Town of *France* in the County of *Rouſillon*, four Leagues from *Perpignan*, and two from the *Mediterranean*, was built by the *Spaniards* upon a high ground, with a ſtrong Cittadel to oppoſe that of *Leucate*, about two Leagues diſtant from it. This City, which has its name from a neighbouring Salt Fountain, was taken in 1640 from the *Spaniards* by the *French*, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was left by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty. Near to this place is a Pool called the Pool of *Leucate*, in which there is a floating Iſle, and where *Mela* tells us there was formerly found a live Fiſh in the Earth. *Euſeb. Nieremb. de Mirac. Natur. in Europ.* lib. 1.

SALE, or *Sala*, a City of the Province of *Fez*, being the chief of the Kingdom of that name, ſeated at the mouth of the River *Sala* on the *Atlantick Ocean*, and near the place where the River *Burregred*, which ſeparates the Province of *Fez* from *Temeſna*, runs into the Sea, and half a League from the Town of *Rabat*, which lies on the other ſide of that River. When the *Goths* were Maſters of this part of *Africa*, *Sale* was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Fez*; but as ſoon as the City of *Fez* was built, it loſt that Honour. The Buildings of this City are very fair, the Fortifications ſtrong, and the Caſtle well provided with Artillery. The Houſes have Portico's adorned with Pillars and Tables of Alabaſter and Jaſpar-ſtone, and all the Streets are built exactly on a line. It hath a good Haven, though but little. This City formerly was a Commonwealth, but is now under the King of *Fez*, neither is it ſo conſiderable for Trade as formerly. The King of *Fez* and *Morocco* maintains a Governour here, who hath three hundred Horſe and ſome Foot for the Safeguard of the City. The Country about abounds with Cotton, whereof the Inhabitants make Cloth and Fuſtians. There are two Towns, diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *New* and *Old Sale*; but although a place of good Trade, it has been infamous as a Neſt of Pyrates. The *Spaniards* took it in 1287, but loſt it in ten days after. In 1632, King *Charles* I. of *Great Britain* being ſolicited by the Emperor of *Morocco* with an Embaſſy and a very Complemental Letter, ſent a Fleet againſt it by Sea, whilſt the ſaid Emperor beſieged it by Land; ſo that the City being reduced, the Fortifications demoliſhed, and the Leading Rebels executed, King *Charles* had a Reward of three hundred Chriſtian Slaves. Here are ſome Antiquities built of Brick, and amongſt others two large Sellars where they lay their Merchandices, and ſell the Chriſtians they take at Sea. Their principal Moſque and great Tower, which they call *Summataſſe* were built by 30000 Chriſtian Slaves whom *Maule-Jacob Almanſor* brought from *Spain*, employing at the ſame time 30000 at *Morocco* to build Aqueducts. This City is 20 miles South of *Marmora*, and 70 from *Arzella*, 100 from *Tangier*, and 100 from *Fez* to the Weſt, Longit. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 5. *Villalain Divity Deſcript. de L. Afriq. Marmol.*

SALEM, a City where *Melchiſedeck* was King, afterwards called *Jeruſalem*; the word in the Hebrew ſignifies *Peace*. See JERUSALEM.

SALEMI, a well inhabited Town in *Sicily* in the Valley of *Maſera*, on a riſing-ground by the River *Selmis*, 18 miles North of *Maſara*; it was formerly called *Alicia*. *Baud.*

SALENTINI, an ancient People of *Italy*, who dwelt in the Country which is now called *Terra d'Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Their Territory formerly extended betwixt the Bay of *Tarentum*, the *Adriatick-Sea*, and *Apuleia*. The Promontory formerly *Salentinum* is now called *Janicium*.

SALERNO, *Salernum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a Roman City and Colony called *Urbs Picentinorum*; it is now an Archbiſhop's See, a Principality, and the Capital of the *Hither Principate*. It is ſuppoſed to have taken its Name from two Rivulets *Sale* and *Erno*. It ſtands upon the River *Buſanola*, in a very fruitful Plain ſurrounded with pleaſant Hills upon the Shore of the *Tyrrhene-Sea*, where it hath a Bay of its own Name, and a ſafe large Haven, 24 miles from *Naples* to the South-eaſt, and 30 from *Benevento* to the South. The School of Phyſicians that is here is famous for the great Men it has produced, and for the Book of Verſes known by the name of *Schola Salernitana*, dedicated to one of the Kings of *England*, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been *Richard* I. others *Edward* I. who paſſing through this place in their Journey to the *Holy-Land*, did give occaſion to the Dedication of that Book. It formerly had Princes of its own, and in *Monte Bono* near this City are abundance of Antiquities; in this City they pretend to have the Body of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle. The Archbiſhoprick was founded by Pope *Boniface* VII. in 974. The Eldeſt Son of the Kings of *Naples* had formerly their Titles from this Place. *Baud.*

SALES (St. *Erancis de*) Biſhop and Prince of *Geneva*, and Founder of the *Order of the Viſitation*, the Bull of whoſe Canonization imports, That he converted Seventy two thouſand Hereticks. He died at *Lyons* on the Feaſt of the *Holy Innocents*, in the Year 1622.

SALESICA, Lat. *Saleucia*, a Town of *Sileſia* in *Aſia-Minor*, being an Epiſcopal See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, 12 miles North of the *Mediterranean*, and 70 Weſt of *Tarſus*; Longit. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

SALETTES, a Chartreuſe Convent of Ladies of Quality on the Borders of *Dauphiné* towards *la Breſſe*, the Nuns whereof make Profeſſion of their Rule before the Biſhop of *Grenoble*; which Ceremony is called their Conſecration, in that Country. When they make their Vow, they preſent themſelves before the Biſhop with a Wax-Taper in their Hand, adorned with Eſcutcheons of their Family, who puts a Ring on their Finger, and a Crown upon their Head like to that which is given to the Daughters of *France*. *Memoirs de Temps.*

SALGADO *de Somoza*, Abbot of *Alcala* in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, was born at *Corunna*, commonly call'd the *Groyne*, in *Galicia*, and died in 1664. The King of *Spain* was deſirous to beſtow upon him ſome conſiderable Biſhoprick, but the Court of *Rome* oppos'd it, as not approving of ſeveral of his Opinions. He hath writ, *De Regia Protectione vi Oppreſſorum appellantium à cauſis & Judicibus Eccleſiaſticis, Tom. II. Tractatus de Supplicatione ad Sanctiſſimum, à Bullis & Literis Apoſtolicis nequam, & importunè impetratis*, &c. *Nichol. Antonio Bibl. Scrip. Hiſp.*

SALGANICO, Lat. *Salganea*, the *Saganius* of *Ptolemy*, a Town of *Græcia* on the *Euripus*, where there is a ſhort Paſſage over into *Eubœa*. *Baud.*

SALIAN or *Saillan* (*Jacobus*) a Jeſuit of *Avignon*. He entred into the Society in 1578, being then One and twenty years of age, and taught with great applauſe. He was Rector of the College of *Bezanſon*, and died at *Paris* the 23d. of *January*, 1640. 'Tis to him we are beholden for that excellent Work, *The Annals of the Old Teſtament*, in Six Volumes, beſides other devout Treatiſes. He knew very well that Abridgments are often a cauſe of the loſs of many conſiderable Hiſtories; for which reaſon he dexterouſly put by *Spondanus*'s Requeſt, who deſired leave to Epitomize his *Annals*, as he had already done thoſe of *Baronius*; and fearing leſt ſome other might attempt the ſame thing ſome time or other, he undertook the task himſelf, and compriz'd what he had at large deliver'd in his *Annals*, with ſo much Art, that the Readers are forced to have recourſe to his firſt Work to be fully inſtructed concerning the things they deſire to be informed of.

SALIANS, Lat. *Salij*, an ancient People of *Germany*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame who are alſo called *Franci* or *Franks*, and their Country *Franconia*, who having driven out the *Gauls*, gave their Country the Name of *Francia*. The Memory of which People, and their Name, we find preſerved in that Tract of Land in the Province *Tranſiſulana*, now *Over-Iſſel*, called *Sallant*, near the River *Aa*; where is alſo the Town of *Oldenzee*, in Latin called *Oldeſalia*, that is, *Old Salia*. Alſo a People of *Provence*, who lived in that Tract which lies between the Cities of *Aix* and *Nice*, as appears from *Strabo*, *Plinius* and *Mela*.

SALIJ, Prieſts of *Mars*, inſtituted at *Rome* by *Numa Pompilius*; they were twelve in number, and had their Name given them *à Saliendo*, becauſe upon certain Days they went Dancing and Leaping through the City of *Rome* in the manner as follows: They were dreſs'd in a Coat embroider'd with Gold, called *Trabea*, a Cap on their Heads ending in a ſharp point, and a Leather Belt, at which hung their Sword; they carried in their Right-Hand a little Buckler, after the manner of the *Thracians*, called *Ancile*, and in their Left a Javelin, with which they muſically ſtruck upon their Braſs Bucklers, to which Noiſe they harmoniouſly accommodated their Steps and Voice, and in this manner went dancing and ſinging through the City. On theſe Occaſions they were entertained by the Citizens very ſumptuouſly, with all manner of Delicacies; whence *Saliares Epulæ* was uſed proverbially by the *Romans*, to denote Feaſts abounding with all manner of Dainties. At theſe Feaſts the *Salij* were uſed to ſit down with Garlands made of the ſmall Boughs or Twigs of Poplar-Trees. *Alex. ab Alexand.* lib. 1. cap. 26 *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

SALINE, Lat. *Ctenus*, a Haven of *Taurica Cherſoneſus* in the *Leſſer-Tartary*, where were anciently Salt-Pits. It's four miles North from the Cape *Crinmetopon*, and twenty five from *Dandae*.

SALINE, called by the Italians *Didimo*, one of the *Lipari* Iſlands belonging to *Sicily*, twelve miles in circuit, and produces great ſtore of Allum. In 1676 the *French* defeated the *Dutch* in a Sea-Fight near this place.

SALINES (*Franciſco de*) a *Spaniard*, one of the Prodigies of the laſt Century; for having loſt his Sight at ten years of age, neglected nothing to add to the light of his Underſtanding; and he ſped ſo well, that having learn'd the Tongues, eſpecially Latin and Greek, he made great progreſs in Mathematicks, eſpecially Muſick, and compos'd very good Verſe and Proſe. The Great Men, his Contemporaries, as Pope *Paul.* IV, the Cardinal of *Gravelin*, *John Alvarez*, *Gaſpar Quiroga*, &c. highly eſteemed him. He taught Muſick in the College of *Salamanca*, and compos'd an excellent Treatiſe thereof in Seven Books. He died in 1590, aged 77. *Thuan.*

SALINGUERRE, one that ſeized the Principality of *Ferrara*, and grew ſo powerful, that contemning the Authority of the Pope's Legates, and of the Marqueſs *Azzo* of *Eſte*, he put all thoſe that were of their Party out of the City. But the Marqueſs reſolved to avenge this Affront, and laid Siege to the City; whereupon *Salinguerre* preſently offered to treat of Peace with the Marqueſs, and let him come into the City: But the Marqueſs being too difficult in accepting the Terms of Peace offer'd, he was ſhamefully driven out of the City again. *P. Gerard. de Padua.*

SALINS, *Salina*, a City of *Burgundy*, ſo called from a ſalt Spring that is there, whence the Inhabitants make Salt. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, between two Mountains, in a fruitful Valley call'd *Scoding*, whence this City by ſome Latin Writers is call'd *Scudingum*. It is a ſtrong City, and its Citadel, which ſtands upon a ſteep Rock, is in a manner impregnable. It is eight Leagues diſtant from *Dole* to the Eaſt. It contains four Pariſhes, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. The preſent *French* King took it in 1668, and reſtor'd it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*; but having ſince that taken it again, it was, together with the *Franche Compte*, left to him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

SALINSTAT, or *Selingenſtat*, Lat. *Salingoſtadium*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the River *Maine*, four miles Eaſt of *Francfort*, and ſubject to the Elector of *Mentz*. It was made a Biſhop's See by *Charlemaign*; but in 780 the Chair was removed to *Hailbron* or *Halberſtad*, according to *Baudrand*. It was then a large City, but now much decayed.

SALIQUE, the Name of a famous Law eſtabliſhed by the *Franks* when they entred into *Gaul*. Some are of opinion that this Law was made in *Tranſiſulana*, now *Over-Tyſſel*, from the River *Yſſel* formerly called *Iſala*; and the Inhabitants of that Country, *Salij*, are ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Franks*, that were the Authors of this Law. Others ſay it was in *Taxandria*, which makes a part of *Brabant*, and of the Country of *Liege*; and their chief reaſon is, becauſe here are found the four Country Towns which were the Lordſhips of thoſe four Perſons who compiled the Articles of this Law; for *Saleheim*, ſay they, is a Town near *Dieſtburgh*, which ſince hath been made an Earldom. *Boedenhoven* or *Boedenheim* is near the Town of *Lewen*. *Windeheim* or *Windehove* is about eight miles diſtant from the two forementioned Towns, ſo that they lie as it were in a Triangle. The Caſtle of *Wiſogaſt*, which was the fourth Lordſhip of theſe *French* Lords, is not to be found here, though it ſeems probable to ſome that it is the ſame with the little Town called *Miſherch*, commonly called *Wuſtharch*. The *Germans* pretend that this Law was made on the further ſide of the *Rhine*; and *Goldaſt* puts this Inſcription upon it, *Theſe are the* Salique *Laws of* Faramond *firſt King of the* French, *formerly made by the People and their Lords in the Country of* Salize; which he interprets in the Margin to be *Saltzburg*, upon the River *Saal* in *Franconia*. But the *French* at that time were not in poſſeſſion of any part of that Country, which was never call'd *Franconia* till a long time after the compiling of the Law. Theſe *Salique-Laws* were likewiſe called *Ripuariæ*. M. *Bouterone* pretends that the word *Salique* ſignifies as much as *Salutaris*, or wholſome, profitable and beneficial, as all Laws ought to be. As to the time, it is evident that this Law was made before *Clovis*, becauſe in it mention is made of Beaſts offered in Sacrifice, which was not in uſe but amongſt the Heathens: but the Chriſtian Kings ſince reformed it, and added ſeveral Articles to it. This Law at firſt was digeſted by four Lords, whoſe Names were *Sale-gaſt*, *Windo-gaſt*, *Bodo-gaſt* (or according to other Copies *Atogaſt*,) and *Wiſo-gaſt*, who in a Convention with the Elders of the People, at ſeveral Seſſions, made a Collection of ſuch Laws as they thought moſt beneficial to the Government, and for the adminiſtring of Juſtice. The Collection we have at preſent of the *Salique-Laws*, bears this Title, *The Pact or Agreement of the Salique-Law*; and contains Twenty four Titles or Heads, in which is ſpoken of different Matters and Crimes. The ſixth Article under the Head of *Alleuds* or *Free-holds*, imports, *That no part of the* Salique *Land may paſs over or be left to Females, but that the Males muſt always ſucceed in the Inheritance.* Many have been of opinion, that the Cuſtom which excludes the Daughters from the Crown of *France*, was founded on this Article; wherefore alſo, by way of excellence, it hath been call'd the *Salique-Law*. To this Collection of the *Salique-Laws* there is prefixed a ſmall Treatiſe concerning the firſt *French* Legiſlators, which informs us, That King *Thierry* I. being at *Chalons*, made choice of four very learned and experienced Men, with whoſe help and advice he made the Laws of the *Germans*, *French*, *Bavarians*, and of all People that were his Subjects, adding and taking from it what he thought was needful, reforming the Heathen Cuſtoms in ſuch a manner as that Chriſtians might make uſe of them. That *Childebert* likewiſe began to make ſome further Amendments in the ſame, which were perfected by *Clotharius*; and that *Dagobert* having caus'd them to be reviewed by four worthy Perſons, in a manner renewed them, and put them in a better order than ever they had been before. *Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

SALISBURY, or *Sarisbury*, otherwiſe called *New Sarum*, Lat. *Sarisberia*, *Sorbiodunum*, *Severia*, a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, and chief Place of *Wiltſhire*, ſeated in the North-weſt part of that County, near the borders of *Hampſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*, upon the Rivers *Willy* and *Alan*, reckoned 70 miles South-weſt from *London*. This City was rais'd out of an old one, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Sorbiodunum*, which ſtood about a mile from this North-eaſtward, on an Eminence, being a Place deſign'd only for Strength, whereas this is pleaſantly ſeated among ſeveral Rivers, whoſe Streams water moſt of the Streets; near which is the prodigious Plain which takes its Name from hence, and where is to be ſeen the Wonder of *England*, the *Stone-Henge*, of which in its proper place. The Streets of this City are large and ſpacious, accommodated with a fine Market-place, adorn'd with a fair Town-houſe, and a ſtately and magnificent Cathedral, which being began by *Richard Poor*, Biſhop of this See, and finiſh'd in 1258 by *Bridport* the third Biſhop from him, was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. This Church has twelve Gates, fifty two Windows, and three hundred ſixty five Pillars great and ſmall, which anſwers the number of Months, Weeks and Days in a Year. Its Steeple has a lofty Spire, and, which is remarkable, an Imperial Crown, that ſtood on the top of all, was by a ſudden blaſt of Wind thrown down at the very time when the late King *James* was at *Salisbury* in order to oppoſe the Prince of *Orange*'s Forces coming that way from the Weſt. This Biſhop's See ſucceeded in the Rights of two ſeveral Dioceſes, whereof the one had its Cathedral at *Sherburn* in the County of *Dorſet*, the other at *Wilton*, once the chief Town of *Wiltſhire*; but ſince the growth of *Salisbury* is very much decay'd; of theſe *Sherburn* was the ancienter, whoſe Dioceſe extended once over all theſe Counties, which are now ſubject to the Juriſdiction of *Salisbury*, *Briſtol*, *Wells* and *Exeter*. Thus it continued about three hundred and fifty years, *viz.* from 705 to 1056, under twenty five Biſhops, the firſt of which was St *Adelmus*, and the laſt *Elfwoldus*; whereas the Biſhoprick of *Wilton* continued but an hundred and fifty years, *viz.* from the year 906, when *Ethelſtan* was made firſt Biſhop hereof, to the year 1056, when *Hermanus* the laſt Biſhop of *Wilton* being made Biſhop of *Sherburn*, removed both Sees to *Salisbury*, of which himſelf and Succeſſors took the Title, and where it has continued ever ſince. The Biſhops heretofore claim'd to be Precentors to their Metropolitan, and of later days to be Chancellors of the Noble Order of the Garter. Since *Dorſetſhire* was diſmembred from this Biſhoprick, and laid to *Briſtol* by King *Henry* VIII. it contains only the Counties of *Berks* and *Wilts*, wherein are five hundred forty four Pariſhes, of which one hundred and nine are Impropriated. It's valued in the King's Book 1367 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 901 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* There are in it three Archdeaconries, viz. *Saliſbury*, *Berks*, and *Wilts*. *Kinrick*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, was the firſt of that Race who poſſeſſed this Town after a Defeat of the *Britains*, in 552. *Canutus* the *Dane* much damaged it by Fire, in 1009. *William the Conqueror* ſummon'd hither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since thoſe times the City is removed Northward into the Plain near *Avon*, as has been ſaid before. In 1153 *Patrick d'Evreux* was created Earl of *Saliſbury*, and his Son *William* ſucceeded in that Honour. In 1197, *William Long-Eſpee*, a Natural Son to *Henry* II. by the beautiful *Roſamond*, marrying *Ella* the Daughter of *William d'Evreux*, had this Honour. In 1393 *William de Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl, whoſe Male-Line in four Deſcents enjoy'd the Honour till the year 1428, when it paſs'd to *Richard Nevil* the ſecond Earl of the Line. In 1477, *Edward*, eldeſt Son of *Richard* III. married *Ann* the ſecond Daughter of the ſaid *Richard Nevil*, and had this Honour. In 1514, *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, was by *Henry* VIII. created Counteſs of *Saliſbury*. In 1605, *Robert* Lord *Cecil* was by King *James* I. created Earl of *Saliſbury*, in which Line it ſtill continues.

SALLAND, Lat. *Salandia*, ſo called from the ancient *Salij*, a Tract of Land in the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, a third part of the whole ſubject to the *Dutch*, and extends betwixt *Drent* to the North, *Tuwenſia* to the Eaſt, the River *Yſſel* and *Zuider-Zee*. Its principal Towns are *Deventer*, *Swole*, *Campen*, and *Stenwic*. *Baudrand*.

SALLO (*Denys de*) Lord of *Hedouville*, and Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris*, was a *Pariſian*, originally of *Poictou*, of a very ancient Family. It was he who in 1664 conceiv'd the firſt Project of the *Journal of the Learned*, which he began to put in practice the next year: And foraſmuch as the Stile could not be uniform, as being a Collection from the Writings of ſeveral Perſons, he took care to adjuſt the Materials that came to him from divers hands, and to give them ſome proportion and regularity. He was complained of the firſt year, for the too great liberty he took (as was ſaid) to cenſure all manner of Books, and ſome learned Men in high terms expreſs'd their diſlike of it: Whereupon Monſieur *de Sallo* having given over this Undertaking after the publiſhing of his third Journal, and left the care of carrying on the Work to the Abbot *Gallois*, who took a more pleaſing method, and ſuperſeding all manner of cenſure, made it his buſineſs only to give an Extract of the ſeveral Books, without any more ado. However, certain it is, that the Deſign of this Journal was wonderfully approved of at home and abroad, ſo that it has been tranſlated into *Latin*, *Italian* and *German*, and many in other Countries have imitated his Model, though indeed ſome of the Undertakers have highly improv'd it. The moſt famous are thoſe of *England*, *Italy* and *Germany*, together with *News from the Commonwealth of Learning*, *The Univerſal and Hiſtorical Library*, and *The Hiſtory of the Works of the Learned*. This Emulation of all the Nations of *Europe*, makes it appear how much the Publick is obliged to him who was the Author of the firſt Journal. Monſieur *de Sallo* was a Man of a good Temper, and above all things lov'd an entire liberty in expreſſing his Thoughts, and could by no means endure the leaſt reſtraint upon his Mind, but withal was ſomething ſharp in his Reflections. This incomparable Wit had extraordinary ways to profit by his Reading; for beſides ſome that he hir'd to write his Thoughts and Reflections, he employ'd others to make Extracts of the Books he liked and had not time enough to read 'em with ſufficient application: ſo that he could compoſe a Book upon any Subject with incredible expedition, as appeared when Cardinal *Chigi*, Legate in *France*, rais'd a Diſpute about Precedency that the Hiſtoriographers could not determine; He being deſir'd to write upon that Subject, publiſh'd an incomparable Treatiſe upon it in eight days. And a Doubt riſing at Court, whether the Queen ſhould be called *Mary Thereſe* of *Auſtria*, or *Mary Thereſe* of *Spain*, the King deſired *Sallo* to clear the Point; which gave him occaſion to write his curious Treatiſe of *Names*, which he compleated in fifteen days. He died at *Paris* in 1669, being Forty nine years of age. *Memoirs du Temps*.

SALLUSTIUS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Martyrius* in 485. Immediately after his Conſecration, ſome factious Monks made their Complaint to him againſt *Sabas* their Abbot; but he being fully ſatisfied of his Worth and Piety, ſent for him, and in the preſence of his Detractors ordained him Prieſt. *Baron. in Annal.*

SALLUSTIUS (*C. Criſpus*) a Latin Hiſtorian born at *Amiternum* a City of *Italy*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame that is now called *San Vittorino*. He was educated at *Rome*, where he had ſeveral important Employments. Never did any Man ſet down better Sentences than he, in commendation of all Vertues, nor make ſharper Invectives againſt the Luxury and Avarice of his times; and yet for all this, his looſe and debauch'd manner of living was the cauſe of his being baniſh'd the Senate by the Cenſors; and having been taken in Adultery by *Milo*, he could not eſcape being whip'd and fin'd for that Offence, as *Aulus Gellius* tells us from *Varro*. Moreover, we find from an Oration attributed to *Cicero* againſt him, that he had ſquander'd away his Patrimony, and that even during his Fathers life his Family was diſcredited by the Debts he had brought upon it. True it is, that *Cæſar* reſtor'd him to the Dignity of a Senator, got him made *Prætor*, and ſent him into *Numidia*; where having outrageouſly pillaged that Province, he return'd with ſo great Riches to *Rome*, that he purchaſed a moſt ſumptuous Building upon Mount *Quirinal*, with thoſe Gardens which to this day are ſtill called the *Salluſtian Gardens*; beſides his Country-Houſe at *Tivoli*. *Euſebius* tells us, that this Hiſtorian married *Terentia* the divorced Wife of *Cicero*, and that he died in the CLXXXVth Olympiad, about the year of *Rome* 719. We have nothing but ſome fragments of the chief Hiſtory of *Salluſtius*, which he begun from the firſt Building of the City of *Rome*; and the two only entire Pieces we have of him, are, *The Conſpiracy of Catilina*, and *The War of Jugurtha*. Some Authors blame him for affecting too much the obſolete Expreſſion of *Cato's Origines*; others, for having made too bold in coining new Words, and uſing harſh and far-fetch'd Metaphors, and meer Greek Phraſes. However, we find that he is deſervedly eſteem'd as the moſt conſiderable Author of the *Roman* Hiſtory, according to *Martial*'s judgment of him *in Apoph.*

Hic erit, ut perhibent Doctorum corda virorum
Criſpus Romana primus in Hiſtoria.
Voſſius. La Mote. Le Vager.

SALLUSTIUS *Criſpus*, the Siſter's Son of the aforeſaid *Salluſtius*, a Man in great favour with *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, and is the ſame *Horace* mentions in his *Odes*, and *Seneca* lib. 1. *de Clement. Tacit.* lib. 1. & 3. *Annal. Plin.* lib. 34. cap. 2.

SALM, *Salmona*, a City of *Lorrain*, with a Caſtle, on the Borders of the *Lower-Alſatia*, eight Leagues from *Strasburg* to the Weſt, fourteen from *Marſal* to the South eaſt, and twenty from *Nancy* to the Eaſt. It is the Capital of a Territory advanced to the Title of a Principality ſince 1622, by *Ferdinand* II. in favour of *Philip Otto* of the *Rhine-graves* Family, which before was only an Earldom, and whoſe Son *Philip Leopold*, in 1654, was received in the Aſſembly of the Princes of the Empire. It's eight Leagues Weſt of *Strasburg*, and twenty North-eaſt of *Mentz*. *Limn. de Jure Publ.*

SALM, a Caſtle of the *Netherlands*, in the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, and Dioceſe of *Liege*, upon the River *Alpe*, near *La Roche*, within ſix Leagues of *Lembourgh* to the South, and fifteen of *Treves*.

SALMACIS, a Nymph (as *Ovid* fables) who being fallen in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, got into the ſame Fountain with him, where he was bathing; but finding her ſelf unable to overcome his Obſtinacy, ſhe prayed the Gods they might both become but one Body, in which both Sexes might be preſerved. The Moral of this Fable ſeems to refer to that cloſe Union there ought to be between Man and Wife, ſo as to be but one Body, and one Heart. *Ovid.*

SALMANASSAR, or *Shalmanezer*, King of *Aſſyria*, Son and Succeſſor of *Tiglath Pilezer*, who having impos'd a Tribute upon the Ten Tribes, King *Hoſhea* refuſing to pay it, and having allied himſelf with the King of *Egypt*, to ſhake off his Yoke; *Salmanaſſar* thereupon comes and beſiegeth *Samaria*, and after a three years Siege takes it, in the Year of the World 3514, and died A. M. 3518, being ſucceeded by *Senacherib* his Son, 2 *King.* chap. 17. and 18. *Spond. Torniel*, *Salian.*

SALMASIUS. See SAUMAISE.

SALMERON (*Alphonſus*) a Jeſuit, one of the firſt Companions of *Ignatius Loyola*. We have a great many of his Works in Sixteen Volumes, eleven whereof are upon ſeveral *Evangelical Queſtions*, and the other five upon the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and the *Canonical Epiſtles*. *Ribadineira* and *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ. Euſeb. Nieremberg de Vir. Illuſt. Soc. Jeſ.* &c.

SALMON, the Son of *Naaſſon*, Prince of the Tribe of *Judah*. After the taking of *Jericho* he married *Rahab*, and by her had *Boaz* the Husband of *Ruth*, and Great-Grand-father of *David*. St. *Matth.* c. 1. ver. 4, 5.

SALMONEUS, the Son of *Æolus* (not he who is fabled to be the God of the Winds) King of *Elis* a Province in the *Peloponneſus*, now called *Belvedere*, he was ſo preſumptuous as to affect the being thought a God by his Subjects, and to this end got a very high Bridge made of Braſs, ſo that it cover'd great part of his capital City, upon which riding in a Chariot, and throwing from him lighted Torches, he endeavoured to make himſelf believed the Thunderer; and to give the more credit to this, he had Men appointed, who immediately killed thoſe on whom his Torches lighted; but *Jupiter*, provok'd with this Impiety,

piety, ſtruck him Dead with a Real Thunderbolt. *Servius, in Æneid.* 6th. *Virg.*

SALMONS LEAP, a place near *Kilgarran*, upon the River *Tivy* in *Pembrookſhire*, where the Water falls from a great heighth, which when the *Salmons*, coveting to get farther into the River, come at, they bend back their Tail to their Mouth, and ſpring as if a bended twig were let go, and ſo to the great Admiration of Beholders get over this heighth. *Cambden.*

SALO, Lat. *Salodium*, a large City of *Brixa* in *Italy*, on the Weſtern Bank of the Lake *Benacum* betwixt *Brixia* and *Trent*, whence it lies twenty Miles, and thirty Weſt of *Verona*, ſubject to the *Venetians*. *Baud.*

SALO, now *Xalon*, a River in that part of *Spain* which the *Romans* called *Tarraconenſis* in the Country of the *Celtiberians*; it riſeth in *Old Caſtile*, and paſſing through *Arragon*, waters the Town of *Baubula*, where formerly ſtood the ancient City *Bilbilis*, whence it falls into the River *Ebro*, formerly called *Iberus*, four Leagues above *Saragoſſa*. The Water of the River is excellent for the Tempering of Iron. *Euſeb. Nieremb, Hiſtor. Nat.* lib. 1.

SALOBRENA, Lat. *Salambina*, a Town in *Betick Spain* according to *Ptolemy*, but now in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, being a *Peninſula* with a Haven on the *Mediterranean*, and a well fortified Caſtle; it is near the Town of *Motril*, ſixteen Leagues of *Malaga*, and 20 from *Almeria*. *Baud.*

SALOME, the Siſter of *Herod* ſurnamed *the Great*, who perſuaded her Brother that *Mariamne* his Wife had a deſign to Poyſon him, whereupon he cauſed her to be Beheaded. She was married to *Joſeph*, whom *Herod* alſo put to Death; and after that was married to *Caſtoborus*, upon whom he had already conferred the Government of *Idumea* and *Gaza*; but he ſome time after falling into a great Difference with his Wife *Salome*, ſhe ſent him a Bill of Divorce contrary to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*, who allow this Power only to Husbands. *Herod* ſoon after put him to Death alſo. In the mean time *Salome* endeavoured to ſtir up Hatred in her Brother againſt *Alexander* and *Ariſtobulus* his Sons by *Mariamne*. Some time after *Syllæus* Miniſter of State to *Obodas* King of *Arabia*, being come to treat ſome buſineſs with *Herod*, he fell in Love with *Salome*, who was no leſs taken with this Stranger; ſo that the Kings Wives openly diſcourſed it, that ſhe had refuſed him nothing. She would alſo fain have married him, but *Herod* was againſt it, and married her to *Alexas*. She died not long after her Brother *Joſeph*. Lib. 15, 16, 17 & 18. *Antiq.* & 1. *de Bell.*

SALOME, the Mother of St. *James*, and St. *John*. Alſo another of that Name, the Daughter of *Antipater*, *Herod*'s Son.

SALOMON King of the *Jews*, the Son of *David* by *Bathſheba*, was born *A. M.* 2996. his Name ſignifies *Peaceful*. He was declared King, and proclaimed during his Fathers Life, notwithſtanding the deſign of his Brother *Adonijah* to ſupplant him. God having bid him ask whatſoever he pleaſed of him, he pray'd for Wiſdom to govern wiſely the great People committed to his Charge; which requeſt of his was ſo pleaſing to God, that together with it to an extraordinary degree, he gave him greater Riches than ever any Prince had before him. His Book of *Proverbs* and *Eccleſiaſtes* are an evident proof of his great Wiſdom; and if we had all his other Writings mentioned in the Scriptures, we ſhould ſtill have more abundant evidence of it. After *David*'s Death *A. M.* 3020. *Salomon* then but 24 Years of Age, governed the Kingdom of *Iſrael* alone, putting his Fathers Orders in execution, puniſhed thoſe that had conſpired againſt him, ſought the King of *Egypts* Alliance, and married his Daughter, extended his Territories as far as the *Euphrates*, and laid a Tribute upon all the Infidels that dwelt among the *Iſraelites*. In the midſt of all his Proſperity he was overtaken with the Love of Women, and thence fell into Idolatry, for which cauſe God divided the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, and left only two Tribes to his Son. He had ſeven hundred Wives who were all called Queens, beſides three hundred Concubines, though the Law which allowed plurality of Wives forbad ſuch numbers, and Alliances with Strangers, and his complaiſance for his *Egyptian* Wives, and for thoſe which he married among the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, made him build a Temple to the Deities they ador'd, and commit great Abominations. We ſhall ſpeak of the Queen of *Sheba*'s Viſit to him, and of the Magnificent Temple that he built in *Jeruſalem* in their proper places. He reigned forty Years, and reach'd the *64th* Year of his Life, and died *A. M.* 3099. I cannot but take notice here, that ſome have accuſed King *Salomon* of Magick, chiefly becauſe *Joſephus* makes mention of a Book he had made, teaching the way to caſt Devils out of the Bodies of poſſeſſed Perſons. There are ſeveral Books attributed to him of this kind, but the very Titles of them are a ſufficient Argument to prove them none of his.

SALOMON King of *Hungary*, was the Son of *Andrew* I. whom his Brother *Bela* I. dethroned in 1061. but the Emperor *Henry* IV. entred into an Alliance with *Salomon*, and reſtored him to his Fathers Throne, whereupon in 1063 he was Crowned at *Alba Regalis*, waged War againſt the *Bohemians*, and reigned till the Year 1074, when his Couſins *Geiſla* and *Ladiſlaus*, Sons of *Bela*, chaſed him from his Kingdom. After this he took a Monks Habit, and died at *Pola* in *Iſtria* 1095. *Bonfin.*

SALOMON Duke of the leſſer *Britany*, he ſucceeded *Hariſpoge* of *Haruſpee*, who was murthered. Some Authors tell us he was his Son, and that he had a hand in the Murther of his Father; but it is certain that he was only his Kinſman. The *Britains* choſe him for their Prince, becauſe he was a tall handſome Man, and very Pious, ſo that he paſſed for a Saint. He uſurped the Title of a King, and in 863 he ſubmitted himſelf to *Charles* ſurnamed the *Bald*, and aſſiſted him againſt the *Normans*, who were their common Enemies, and was killed in 875. *Argentre.*

SALOMON, a Jew who lived in *Spain* at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and was a Phyſician amongſt his own People. He wrote a Hiſtory of what hath happened to the Jews from the Deſtruction of the Temple of *Jeruſalem* until his time. This Book bears the Title of *Schebet Juda*, that is to ſay the *Tribe* or *Rod of Juda*, and hath been Tranſlated into Latin by *George Gentius*, and *Peter Niel* publiſhed it at *Amſterdam* 1651 in one Volume in Quarto. The Jews do highly value this Work, which they have tranſlated into divers Modern Languages, as *High Dutch*, *Portugueſe*, &c. This Book gives an account of the Calamities they have undergone during their Diſperſion; as alſo of ſeveral publick Diſputes maintained between the Chriſtians and Jews, the moſt remarkable of which is upon an Explication of a Paſſage in the *Talmud*, whence *Joſhua Lurki* ſince called *Hieronymus de Sancta Fide*, proved that the *Meſſiah* was come. There are ſeveral Editions of this Book in Hebrew. The Latin Verſion of *Gentius* has this Title, *Hiſtoria Judaica, res Judæorum ab everſa Æde Hieroſolymitana ad hac fere tempora uſque complexa.*

SALOMON, there have been ſeveral *Rabbies* of this Name, but the moſt Celebrated of them is *Raſchi*, by the Chriſtians generally call'd *Solomon Jarchi*, who was Born at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, in the XIIth Century. *Lyranus* in his Commentaries upon the Scriptures makes great uſe of this *Rabbi*, whoſe Expoſitions upon the Scripture have been Printed with the great Hebrew Bibles of *Venice* and *Baſil*. The *Jews* look upon him as their beſt Expoſitor, becauſe he commonly follows the ſenſe of the *Talmud*, and is very zealous in the Defence of their Traditions. Beſides his Commentaries upon the Scripture, he has likewiſe Gloſs'd upon the *Babylonian Talmud*, which Work is much valued by the *Jews*. *P. Simon.*

SALOMON'S ISLES, *Iſlas de Salomon*, large Iſlands in the South Sea, called *Mare Pacificum*, towards *New-Zealand* and the *Antartick Pole*, which were diſcover'd in the Year 1567 by *Alvarez Mendoza*, being Eighteen in number, *viz.* The Iſle of St. *Elizabeth*, St. *George*, St. *Mark*, St. *Nicholas*, *The Iſle of Rocks*, St. *Jerome*, *Guadalcanal*, *Boaviſta*, St. *Dimas*, *Florida*, *Malacta*, *Atregado*, *The Three Maries*, St. *James*, St. *Chriſtopher*, *The Name of God*, St. *Anna* and St. *Catharine*. Theſe are all of them great Iſlands, but little frequented by the *Europeans*.

SALON, *Salum*, a City of *France* in *Provence*, between *Aix* and *Arles*, five Leagues from the firſt, and ſeven from the other; it hath a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houſes. *Michael* and *Cæſar Noſtradamus* were born here, and the firſt died here in 1566, as alſo *Peter Hozier* a French Herald, who died at *Paris* 1660.

SALONA, a Caſtle built by the *Venetians* near a Ruinous City of the ſame name in *Dalmatia*. It ſtands on the Sea five Miles North of *Spalatro*. Long. 38. 50. Lat. 44. 50.

SALONA, a City on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, now ruined by the *Sclavonians*, but formerly was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*, and much mentioned in ancient Writers, and more particularly Famous for the retreat of the Emperor *Diocleſian*. This City took *Cæſar*'s part in the Civil War: *Octavius* having laid Siege to this place for *Pompey*, the Inhabitants defended themſelves with ſo much Obſtinacy, that being reſolved upon no terms to ſurrender, they ſet their Slaves at liberty, and made them take up Arms; and of their Wives Hair twiſted Cords to ſet their Warlike Machines at work; and having ſet all their Women upon the Walls to make a ſhew of their number, they made a Sally, and forced their Enemies to raiſe the Siege. It is five Miles North of *Spalato*, which roſe from its Ruins. *Strabo*, &c.

SALONIA the Wife of the Emperor *Gallienus*, who being a zealous Admirer of the *Platonick Philoſophy*, which ſhe had learnt of *Plotinus*, perſuaded her Husband to permit *Plotinus* to build a City, where he might eſtabliſh a Commonwealth, conform to the Sentiments of *Plato*, with the name of *Platonopolis*. But this Deſign, though ſupported by the Credit of an Emperor, had no good Succeſs, ſo that *Plotinus* was fain to own that his Maſters Commonwealth, though it was very agreeable in the Speculation, yet was not good in the Practice or Execution. From whence *Baronius* takes occaſion to repreſent the Excellence of the Chriſtian Religion from its happy Eſtabliſhment, notwithſtanding that by the Severity of its Laws, it croſſeth Mens Inclination to Pleaſures, and the corrupt Maxims of Worldly Wiſdom. *Porphyr. Baron.*

SALONICHI, formerly *Theſſalonica*, a City of *Macedonia*, with a fair Haven; it ſtands at the foot of an Hill upon a ſmall River, and at the bottom of a Bay, bearing its own name. On the Weſt ſide of it is the great River *Vardar*, which is almoſt half a League over, and whoſe Banks are planted with very tall and thick ſtanding Trees. The Walls are built after the old Faſhion, with Turrets or Towers at certain Intervals, they are about four Leagues in circuit. It is ſtrengthned with three Forts, the leaſt of which is the furtheſt from the Walls of the City, and ſtands at the landing place, mounted with twenty pieces of Canon; the other two are larger, and are joyned to the City Wall, the Sea beating upon them, each of them planted with forty pieces of Canon. To landwards it hath a Fortreſs like to that of *Conſtantinople*, and bears the ſame name, *viz. The Seven Towers*, which commands all the City, as ſtanding upon an high Hill, at the bottom whereof there is a great Suburb, which alſo hath its particular encloſure. The City is well peopled by reaſon of the Trade of Silk, Wooll, all ſorts of Leather, Cotton, Grain, Powder and Iron. The principal Offices of the City are in the *Jews* Hands, who are exempt from Tribute, in conſideration whereof they are to furniſh the *Janiſaries* of the City with Cloth for their Clothing. *William* King of *Sicily* Conquer'd this City in 1180, but afterwards the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* reduced it to his Obedience again. *Andronicus Palæologus* gave it to the *Venetians* in 1413, but eight Years after the *Turks* drove them thence, and have been Maſters of it ever ſince. The Greek Chriſtians have thirty Churches in this City, the chiefeſt whereof is the Archbiſhops See, and dedicated to St. *Demetrius*. There are alſo five Convents of the Order of St. *Baſil*, in every one of which are about an hundred young Women, who may, if they pleaſe, quit the Habit and marry. The moſt magnificent Turkiſh Moſques are thoſe Buildings that formerly were the Churches of St. *Sophia*, the *Bleſſed Virgin*, St. *Gabriel* and St. *Demetrius*. *Mahomet* IV. who was dethron'd in 1687, changed the Church of the *Bleſſed Virgin* into a Moſque; on each ſide of this Building are twelve great Pillars of Jaſper-ſtone, whoſe tops or chapiters ſupport ſo many Croſſes, which the *Turks* have not defaced. The old Church of St. *Demetrius*, which has three Iſles ſupported by very fair Pillars, was formerly honoured with the Preaching of St. *Paul*. The *Jews* alſo have thirty Synagogues in this City, the moſt conſiderable of which are that of *Caſtille*, of *Portugal*, and of *Italy*. They have alſo two Colleges, which contain above Ten Thouſand Scholars, who come to ſtudy there from all parts of the *Ottoman* Empire. Of all the ſtately pieces of Architecture that were of old in this City, there remains nothing very remarkable at preſent, ſave only a Triumphal Arch of Brick-work, ſupported by two Marble Pillars full of Trophies, and abundance of other Figures, but ſo much ſhatter'd and defac'd by time, that it cannot well be gueſs'd what it was erected for. The City is govern'd by a *Mouſſelin*, Juſtice is adminiſtred by a *Molla*, and a *Mufti* orders all Matters relating to Religion. *Coronelli deſcrip. Moree.*

SALONINUS (*Pub. Licinius, Cornelius, Valerianus*) Son of the Emperor *Gallienus*, was made *Cæſar*, and ſent into *Gaule* with *Albinus* his Governour; but *Poſthumius* at the Head of a victorious Army of *Goths*, being revolted towards the end of the Third Century, obliged the Inhabitants of *Colonia Agrippina* to deliver this young Prince to him, whom he put to Death. This *Saloninus* is mentioned in an Inſcription found at *Briancon*. This Prince had a Brother named *Julius Saloninus Gallienus*, who was alſo created *Cæſar*. Their Mothers name was *Salonia*. *Trebell. Poll. Aurel. Victor.*

SALPION, a Famous Sculptor born at *Athens*, who was the Maker of that curious Baſon of Marble which is ſtill to be ſeen at *Gajetta* a Sea-port and City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is at preſent the Baptiſmal Font of the great Church there. *Spon.*

SALSATE, Lat. *Salſeta*, an Iſland of *India* in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide *Ganges*, near the Town of *Goa*, well inhabited by the *Portugueſe*. *Baudr.*

SALSES, Lat. *Salſulæ*, a Town of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, with a very ſtrong Caſtle built on a Hill near a Lake of the ſame name in the County of *Rouſillon*; it was firſt built by the *Spaniards* to bridle the Caſtle of *Lucate*, which lies within two Miles of it, but taken by the *French* in 1640, and aſſigned to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, with the County of *Rouſillon*. It is four Leagues North of *Perpignan*, ſeven North of *Helena*, and two Weſt from the *Mediterranean*.

SALTASH, a Market and Borough Town of Eaſt Hundred in *Cornwall*, ſeated upon the River *Tamer* about ſix Miles from *Plimouth* in *Devonſhire*. It conſiſts of three Streets on the deſcent of a ſteep Hill, ſo that they are clean waſh'd from Filth by every ſhower of Rain. This Town is govern'd by a Mayor and nine Aldermen: The Market on *Saturday* is indifferent good: They Trade much in Malt and Beer: It lies 184 Miles from *London*.

SALTFLEET, a Market-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate by the Sea-ſide in *Loutheask* Hundred, part of *Lindſey* Diviſion, and much frequented by the Gentry in the Summer-ſeaſon for the eating of Fiſh, otherwiſe inconſiderable: It ſtands 115 Miles from *London*.

SALT-ISLE, Lat. *Salis Inſula*, called by the Inhabitants *Il-hado ſal*, by the French *Liſle du ſel*, one of the Iſlands of *Cape Verd* in the Atlantick Ocean under the *Portugueſe*: Here is great ſtore of Salt which denominates the Iſland. It lies forty Miles Eaſt of St. *Nicolas*, and ſeventy North of St. *James* Iſland, and is but thinly inhabited. *Baudr.*

SALT-MINES, half an hours Journey from *Epiries* in *Upper-Hungary*. Dr. *Brown* gives us this Deſcription of this noted place, that from the firſt place of deſcent unto the bottom, it is about 180 Fathoms deep; that the Miners deſcend firſt by Ropes, and afterwards by Ladder into the loweſt parts; that the Mine is for the moſt part in an Earthy and not a Rocky Ground; that the Veins are large, in ſome whereof are lumps of Salt that weigh above 10000 Pound; that the Salt is hew'd out into long ſquare pieces of two foot in length and one thick, which are ground for uſe: The Water that is drawn out of this Mine, when boil'd away, yields a blackiſh Salt, which the Country People give their Cattle. The ſtone Salt dug ſomewhat grey, when broken and ground to Powder, becomes as white as if it were refin'd, and conſiſts of pointed parts or foſſets; nor is all the Salt of the Mine of one colour, for even that which is moſt pure, and reſembles Chryſtal, receives Tinctures of ſeveral colours, ſo that there are ſome tranſparent blew and yellow lumps carved into divers Figures as if they were Cryſtal.

SALTSBERG, Lat. *Saltsberga*, a Town of *Norway* in the Prefecture of *Aggerhuis* on the River *Dromen*, fourteen Miles Weſt of *Anſlo*. This Town and Dioceſs hath its name from the River *Saltzor* which riſes in the Country of *Tyrol*, and falls into the *Inn* between *Ottingen* and *Brana* in *Bavaria*.

SALTZBURG, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and an Archbiſhops See. It hath its name from the River *Saltz* on which it ſtands, or as others from the Salt Fountains that were diſcover'd there in the time of *Diethus* III Duke of *Bavaria*. Anciently it was called *Hadriana* and *Juvavia*, and the *Germans* then called it *Hulffenburg* from the word *Hulff*, which ſignifies *Help*, for that the *Romans* had built a Caſtle there, wherein they had a good Garriſon for to keep and ſecure the Country. St. *Maximus* was the firſt Biſhop of this See, in the Reign of *Leo* I. ſurnamed the *Great*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, about 474. But the *Goths* having ſacked this City, and put the Chriſtians that were in it to Death, there was no Biſhop almoſt for two Centuries together, to the time that St. *Robert* of the Royal Family of *France* was ſent thither to be the Biſhop, after having Baptized at *Ratisbon Diethus* III. Duke of *Bavaria*, who cauſed the City to be rebuilt, where this Holy Biſhop died in 623. This Church was made an Archbiſhops See in 798, in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, who transferred hither the Title of the Church of *Paſſaw*, which before was the Metropolitan Church of all *Bavaria*. *Arnoldus* was the firſt Archbiſhop, to whom was alſo granted Eccleſiaſtical Jurisdiction over the one half of *Carinthia*, and over all *Stiria*. This City was almoſt wholly reduced to Aſhes in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* VI. about 1195, but was ſoon after rebuilt again. At preſent it is accounted one of the faireſt and beſt fortified Cities of all *Germany*; and its great Church, which was conſecrated in 1628, is one of the moſt Sumptuous and Magnificent of all Chriſtendom. This Archbiſhoprick to which the Biſhoprick of *Chiemſee* has been incorporated, hath under it the Biſhopricks of *Trent*, *Paſſau*, *Vienna*, *Gurk*, *Brixen*, *Friſingen*, *Seccau* and *Lavau*. The Archbiſhop hath his Seat and Voice in the Diets or General Aſſemblies of the Empire, on the firſt Bench of the Eccleſiaſtical Princes, next to the Electors, and is born Legate of the See of *Rome* in *Germany*. The Chapter of *Saltzburg* is very Rich; the Four and twenty moſt ancient Canons have the right of chuſing the Archbiſhop, and of being choſen to that Dignity. The City is ſecured with very good Fortifications, which were finiſhed by the late Count of *Lodron* Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, who alſo added to the perfecting of the Metropolitan Church, and re-eſtabliſh'd the Univerſity, whereof the *Benedictines* are the Directors and Regents. There are in this Archbiſhoprick Mines of Gold, and Mineral Waters which perform wonderful Effects upon ſick Perſons for their Recovery. *Heiſſ. Hiſtoire de l'Empire.*

SALVAGES (*les*) two ſmall Iſlands towards the Coaſt of *Africa*, and reckoned amongſt the *Canary Iſlands*. Notwithſtanding that they are uninhabited and Barren, yet they are often frequented for the getting of *Canary-birds*, which are there in ſo great abundance, that a Man cannot walk without cruſhing ſome of their Eggs. *Villalain.*

SALVATERRA, a Town of *Spain*, in the Province *Alava*, at the foot of *Mont St. Adrian*, three Leagues Eaſt of *Victoria*.

SALVATHIUS, the *64th* King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Eugenius* VIII. and for his perſonal Valour might have had place amongſt Kings of the firſt Rank, if it had not been for a Gout which he contracted by a Cold in the third Year of his Reign; yet nevertheleſs he appeaſed all Tumults with great Succeſs and Prudence by his Generals. As firſt the Rebellion headed by *Donald Bane*, who ſeized all the *Æbudæ* or *Weſtern Iſlands*, and called himſelf King of them, and afterwards Landing on the Continent began to Ravage, but was forced into a Wood by *Cullan* of *Argile*, and *Ducal* of *Athol*, where he and his Men were all of them put to the Sword. In the next place *Gilcolumbus* invaded *Galloway* which his Father had formerly plundred, but was defeated by the ſame Generals, and afterwards executed. During this Reign there was Peace with the *Engliſh* and *Picts*, and *Salvathius* having ſate on the Throne twenty Years, died much lamented of his Subjects, *An. Ch.* 787. *Buch.*

SALUCES or *Saluzzo*, a City and Marquiſate in *Piedmont* at the foot of the *Alps*. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the French Kings, but *Henry* IV. gave it to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, in exchange for *La Breſſe*, *Bugey*, and ſome other places on this ſide the *Alps* in 1600. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North, by *Dauphine* on the Weſt, and the County of *Nizza* on the South. The Marquiſate takes its name from *Saluzzo*, *Salutiæ* the principal Town in it, anciently called *Auguſta Vagiennorum*, which ſtands upon a pleaſant Hill, having a very fair Caſtle, and magnificent Cathedral, which deſerves to be viewed, being a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*. *Carmagnole* a very important place, is one of the Dependencies of this Marquiſate; the other Cities of it are *Bargues*, *Revel*, *Droner*, *Cental*, *Roqueſpaviere*, &c. The River *Po* takes its Riſe in this Country from the Mountain *Viſo*, accounted the higheſt of the *Alps*. The Marquiſes of *Saluces* have cauſed a Vault to be hewed out in this Rock half a League long, for the more commodious conveighing of Merchandiſes from *Italy* to *France*. It is ſaid that the Family of the Marquiſes of *Saluces* had its beginning from one *William* an *Italian* Count, who lived in 910. *Aubery Hiſt. des Card. S. Marth. Gal. Chriſt. Columbi. Sewert.*

SALVIANI, (*Hyppolitus*) an *Italian*, born at *Citta di Caſtello*, a Town of *Umbria*, was a general Scholar, and gain'd a great deal of Reputation by his Treatiſe of Fiſhes. This Gentleman, towards the latter end of his time turn'd Phyſician, and practis'd with Succeſs; he died in 1571. His Works are *De Piſcibus, cum eorum Figuris. De Criſibus ad Galeni cenſuram. Ruffiana Comœdia. Thuan.*

SALVIANUS (*Calpurnius*) a Roman, who during the *Feriæ* or Vacation time, preſented himſelf to *Druſus* the Governour of *Rome*, with an Indictment againſt *Marius*. He ſuppoſed he ſhould have gained *Tiberius* his Favour, by ſhewing himſelf ſo eager to proſecute the Emperors Enemy, at a time not allow'd of by the Conſtitution; but contrary to his Expectation, the Emperor diſapproved his proceeding, as not being according to the Forms of Law, and having publickly check'd him for it, ſent him into Exile. *Tacit. Annal.* 4.

SALVIANUS, a Prieſt, or as ſome ſay Biſhop of *Marcelles*, Flouriſh'd in the Vth Century, was very well skill'd in Divinity and Humanity. He wrote two fine Treatiſes, the firſt *De Providentia Dei* in Eight Books; and the other, *In Avaritiam*; the beſt Edition is that of *Ritterſhuſius*, Printed at *Nuremburg* in two Volumes in Octavo, in 1623. Monſieur *Baluzius* has likewiſe Publiſh'd 'em with *Vincentius Lirinenſis. Gennad. in Catal. Vir. Illuſt.* cap. 67. *Eucherius Epiſt. ad Salor. Ado Vienenſis in Chron.*

SALVIATI (*Bernard*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Clermont*, and of St. *Papoul*, and Lord Almoner to Queen *Katharine de Medicis*, and Brother of Cardinal *John Salviati*. He was at firſt a Knight of *Malta*, and render'd himſelf ſo conſiderable, that he became Prior of *Capua*, and afterwards Grand Prior of *Rome*, and Admiral of his Order. It was in this Station that he ſo gloriouſly ſignalized himſelf, and made his name ſo terrible to the Ottoman Empire; when he utterly ſpoil'd the Haven of *Tripoli*, entred the Canal of *Fagiera*, and deſtroy'd all the Forts that oppoſed his Paſſage and his Arms. At another time being General of the Army of his Order, he took the Iſland and City of *Coron*, advanced as far as the Streights of *Gallipoli*, burnt the Iſle of *Scio*, and brought away many Slaves. Some time after he embraced the Eccleſiaſtical State, and was raiſed to the high Church Dignities before mentioned. *Thuan. L. Mart.*

SALVIUS COCCIANUS, Nephew of the Emperor *Otho*, who being daunted becauſe of his Uncles Defeat by *Vitellius*, *Otho* took occaſion to comfort him the day before he killed himſelf, commending his Affection, and reproving his faint-heartedneſs. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 2*d.*

M. SALVIUS JULIANUS, a Famous Lawyer in the ſecond Century, under the Empire of *Adrianus* and *Antoninus Pius*. He had been ſeveral times Conſul. We have divers of his Works, whereof the Emperor *Juſtinian* has given us an *Elogy* in the Publication of his *Inſtitutes*. He was of *Milan*, and Grandfather or Father of *Didius Julianus*, who was afterwards Emperor. *Spartian. Forſter. in vit. Juriſ.*

SALVIUS (*Titianus*) Brother of the Emperor *Otho*, with whom alſo he was Conſul. *Otho* going to fight *Vitellius*, left the Care of the City and the Government of the Empire to *Salvius*; but ſoon after ſent for him, and gave him the Command of his Army, but he too precipitately engaging with the Enemy, was defeated near *Bebriacum*, now *Caneto* in the Dukedom of *Mantua*. This loſs made the Emperor *Otho* kill himſelf, and *Salvius* obtained his Pardon of *Vitellius*. *Tacit. Annal.* 1ſt.

SALUS, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans* under the Figure of a Woman ſitting upon a Throne, holding a Cup over an Altar, round about which there was a twiſted Serpent. The Cup repreſented the Receipts and Preſervatives with which this Goddeſs was always furniſhed; and the Serpent being a Symbol of *Prudence*, was to let People know that Medicine without diſcretion in the Regimen and Adminiſtration is good for little. There were ſeveral Solemnities at *Rome*, in honour of this pretended Deity. *C. Junius Bibulcus* a Senator was the firſt who built her a Temple near Mount *Quirinal* to acquit himſelf of the Vow he had made in the Samnite War. *Livy* obſerves, that this Temple was promis'd when he was Conſul, built when Cenſor, and dedicated when he was Dictator. It was afterwards Painted by *Fabius*, who, by this Performance, gave the Sir-Name of *Pictor* to his Family. *Cic. Tacit. Macrob. Liv. Lib.* 9. *cap.* 43, &c.

SALWARP, a *Worceſterſhire* River, which after a ſhort courſe South-weſtward, empties it ſelf into the *Severn* three Miles above *Worceſter*, watering *Droitwich* and *Bromiſgrove* by the way.

SAMABUGI, the Diſciple of *Cambadagi*, and the Founder of a new Sect in *Japan*, whoſe Religion conſiſted in the worſhipping of *Dæmons*. See *Kircher*'s *China*.

SAMACHONITIS, or *Semechonitis*, a Lake near the Fountains of the River *Jordan*, called *Joſhua* 11. 5. *the Waters of Merom*, lying North of *the Sea of Galilee*, being thirty Furlongs wide, and ſixty in length; the River *Jordan* runs through it. It is commonly dry all the Summer, though it abounds with Water in Winter, by reaſon of the great Current flowing into it from Mount *Libanus*, upon the melting of the Snow which covers that Mountain. The reſt of the Year it produceth great variety of Herbs, and ſeveral ſorts of Shrubs and Trees, with ſuch a wonderful Fertility, that it appears like a Foreſt, where the Lyons, Bears, Leopards and other wild Beaſts have their retreat, and make it an extraordinary place for Game, which the Great Men thereabouts often reſort to, for the pleaſure of Hunting. *Joſeph. Brocard. Bredein.*

SAMANA, an Independant Iſland of *North America*, being one of the *Lucays*, betwixt St. *Salvador* to the North, and *Magagnana* to the South: It is but thinly Inhabited. *Baud.*

SAMANDRIA, called by the *Turks Semandre*, a Town in *Servia*, formerly the reſidence of the *Deſpot*, but now under the *Turks*: It ſtands upon the *Danube*, is an Epiſcopal See, well inhabited and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and at preſent the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh* Governour, it having been in their hands ſince 1439, when it was taken by *Amurath* II. It ſtands ſix *German* Leagues below *Belgrade*, and fourteen South of *Temiſwar*; it was taken by the Imperialiſts in their late Conqueſts, but retaken again by the *Turks* in *Sept.* 1690. Some call it *Spenderobi*.

SAMARATH, the name of a Sect of *Banjans* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, they are a ſort of *Pythagoreans*, and believe the *Pre-exiſtence* and *Tranſmigration* of Souls. They ſay that God whom they call *Permiſeer*, governs the World by three Lieutenants; the firſt of whom they call *Brama*, who ſends the Souls into the Bodies they are deſign'd to by *Permiſeer*: The ſecond is *Buſſiuna*, who teaches Men to live according to the Commands of God, which they have writ down in four Books; he alſo ſuperintends the growth of Corn and all Vegetables: The third is called *Mau*, who has power over the Dead, and according to the Proportion of their good or evil Actions, ſends them into a Body to do more or leſs Penance, and when their Penance hath had its full Effect, he preſents the purified Souls to *Permiſeer*, who receives them into the number of his Servants. The Wives of this Sect chearfully Sacrifice themſelves upon their Husbands Funeral Piles, as being fully perſuaded that for ſo doing they ſhall enjoy ſeven fold in the other World, whatſoever they have renounced here. As ſoon as any of their Women are Delivered, they ſet before the New-born Infant an Inkhorn with Pen and Paper, to intimate that *Buſſiuna* will write the Law of *Permiſeer* in its underſtanding; and if it be a Boy, they add a Bow and Arrows, as a Preſage of his being fortunate in War. *Mandeſlo, Olearius.*

SAMARCHAND, *Maracanda*, the capital City of the *Zagatayan Tartars*, the Birth-place and Royal Seat of *Tamberlain*, who called himſelf *Flagellum Dei*. It is a large City, and of conſiderable Commerce: *Tamberlain* built a ſtrong

Caſtle here, and inſtituted an Univerſity: It ſtands a hundred Miles North of the River *Oxus*.

SAMARIA, a City of *Paleſtina*, and Capital of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*. *Omri* King of *Iſrael* bought a Mountain in the Tribe of *Ephraim* of *Shemer*, and there built this City, which he called *Samaria* from the name of the firſt Poſſeſſor, 1 *Kings* 16. about *A. M.* 3112. *Benhadad* King of *Syria* beſieged it firſt, *A. M.* 3146. with a vaſt Army, and reduced it to great Extremity, ſo that the Head of an Aſs was ſold for eighty Shekels of Silver, which is about 10 *l.* Sterling, but was then miraculouſly delivered according to the Prediction of *Eliſha* the Prophet. *A. M.* 3314. *Samaria* was taken by *Salmanaſſar*, after three Years Siege; this Prince took away the *Iſraelites* Captives, and inſtead of them ſent a new Colony of divers Nations into that City, who carrying their Idols with them, the whole Country was ſoon overſpread with abominable Idolatry; whereupon God ſent Lyons amongſt them, which deſtroyed ſo many of the Inhabitants, that they ſent to *Salmanaſſar*, deſiring they might no longer live there; at their inſtance he ſent them one of the Prieſts of the true God, to inſtruct them in the Ceremonies of his Worſhip, and thereby to remove the Judgment that was upon the Country. But theſe new Inhabitants, notwithſtanding this, ſtill retaining their Superſtitions, patch'd up a Religion of both theſe. *Joannes Hyrcanus*, *A. M.* 3941. took this City and wholly ruined it, which was afterwards repaired by *Herod the Great* in 4033. and called *Sebaſte* in Honour of *Auguſtus*, but is now called *Naplouſe* according to ſome Authors: *Sanballat* was Governour of the Country of *Samaria* for *Darius* King of *Perſia*, but proved Treacherous to him, and took part with *Alexander* the Great, who in recompence of his Treaſon, gave him Permiſſion to build a Temple upon Mount *Gerizim*, like to that at *Jeruſalem*, whereupon *Sanballat* made his Son-in-Law *Manaſſes* High Prieſt thereof, who was the Brother of *Jaddus*. All the Prieſts who had eſpouſed ſtrange Wives, as well as he, to avoid the Puniſhment due to their fault, joyn'd themſelves to him, and *Samaria* ever after was the Refuge of thoſe who could not endure the ſevere diſcipline of the Law. And this was a main cauſe of the Schiſm the *Samaritans* made from their Brethren the Jews; for neither did they Sacrifice at *Jeruſalem*, neither had they any Communication with the Jews in Matters of Religion. They denied the Reſurrection of the Dead, and of all the Canonical Scripture received only the five Books of *Moſes*. After this, in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, they began to torment the Chriſtians, ſpoil'd their Churches, and to Maſſacre their Biſhops and Prieſts; but the Emperor having chaſtiſed their Inſolence, put the Chriſtians in poſſeſſion of their Temple. But ſome time after, in the Reign of *Anaſtaſius*, they ſurprized Mount *Gerizim*, and kill'd all the Chriſtians they found there: *Procopius* revenged this Barbarity, by defeating and killing the Undertakers. In the time of *Juſtinian* the Emperor their Inſolence came to that heighth, as to ſet up a King called *Julian*, under whoſe Conduct they ravaged all the Country about *Samaria*, burning the Churches, plundering the Holy Veſſels and Ornaments, maſſacring the Prieſts, and broiling their Fleſh with the Relicks of Martyrs they found in the Holy places. *Juſtinian* being informed hereof, ſent an Army which defeated theſe Rebels, and *Julian* their King was taken and Burnt. After this *Juſtinian* publiſhed very ſevere Laws againſt them, which he renewed from time to time to keep them in their Duty. At laſt in 551, finding themſelves unable to make Head againſt the Chriſtians, they reſolved to make ſhew of a feigned Converſion, and making their intent known to *Sergius* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, he applied himſelf to the Emperor on their behalf, who vouchſafed them the Liberty of bequeathing by Teſtament and receiving Donations as his other Subjects. This City was very ſtately, as appears by the marble Pillars found in its Ruins, but has now but a few Colleges inhabited by Grecian Monks. The Temple of *Samaria* was in being in our Saviours time, as appears by St. *John* iv. 20. and in the 35*th* of Chriſt, *Philip* the Evangeliſt preached the Goſpel in this City, and amongſt other Converts had *Simon* the Heretick and Founder of the Sect of *Gnoſticks*. *An.* 42. *Herod Agrippa* obtained this City from *Caligula*, and ſiding with the *Romans* againſt the *Jews* under *Veſpaſian*, they avoided the publick Calamity of the Nation; but *Anno* 135, taking other Meaſures, they were together with the reſt of the *Jews* extirpated by the Emperor *Adrian*, and the City has ever ſince been Ruinous; yet there are ſome Remains of the *Samaritans* in *Paleſtine* and *Grand Cairo*, where they have their Synagogues and ancient Sacrifices; their High Prieſt reſides at *Sichem*, now *Naplouſe*, and pretends to be deſcended from *Aaron*. The Province of *Samaria* was bounded with the *Mediterranean* on the Weſt, on the North by *Galilee*, on the Eaſt by *Jordan*, and on the South by *Judea*. It was very Fruitful in Corn and Paſture, and conſequently Populous, but now Poor and Deſolate. 1 *Kings*. 2 *Chron. Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Torniel* and *Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt. Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

SAMARITANS. There are to this day ſome Remainders of the ancient Sect of *Samaritans*, who are Zealous for the Law of *Moſes*, and yet are look'd upon by the *Jews* as Hereticks, becauſe they receive only the *Pentateuch*, and obſerve different Ceremonies from theirs. There are of theſe at *Gaza*, *Damaſcus*, *Grand Cairo*, and in ſome other places of the Eaſt, but eſpecially at *Sichem* now called *Naplouſe*, which is riſen out of the Ruins of the ancient *Samaria*, where they Sacrificed not many Years ago, having a place for that purpoſe on Mount *Gerizim*. *Joſeph Scaliger*, who knew this, wrote a Letter to the *Samaritans* of *Egypt*, and to their High Prieſt, who had his Reſidence at *Naplouſe*, in which he propoſed ſeveral Difficulties, to which they anſwered, though their anſwer never came to *Scaliger*'s hands, but came ſince to the hands of *Genebrardus* and afterwards of *Peyreſk*, who gave it to *Fa. Morinus*, who tranſlated it into Latin, as may be ſeen in *Morinus* his Letters printed here at *London* under the Title of *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. And Father *Simon* had, before this, in the Supplement of his firſt Edition concerning the Ceremonies and Cuſtoms of the *Jews*, publiſhed the Subſtance of the two Letters ſent to *Scaliger*, by the two *Samaritan* Synagogues of *Naplouſe* and *Egypt*. *R.* *Benjamin* who makes mention of theſe *Samaritans* in his Travels, amongſt other things obſerves that they have Prieſts that pretend to be of the Houſe of *Aaron*, who never Marry but in the ſame Line, for fear of Confounding the Prieſtly Race, and that they Sacrifice on Mount *Gerizim*, upon an Altar made of the Stones which the Children of *Iſrael*, at Gods Command, took out of the River *Jordan*, and ſet up in Memory of their miraculous ſage over it. He adds, that theſe *Samaritans* are very ſcrupulous of defiling themſelves by touching any dead Body, that they change their Cloaths when they go to the Synagogue, and waſh themſelves before they put them on. He ſaith that they are of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and that they have the Sepulchre of *Joſeph* amongſt them, beſides the Sepulchres of many of their Prophets, and amongſt the reſt thoſe of *Eleazar* and *Ithamar* Sons of *Aaron*, and of *Phineas* his Grand-Child. They preſerve alſo amongſt them an Inſcription, which they ſuppoſe to have been written by *Phineas* himſelf, the fifteenth Year after the *Iſraelites* entrance into the Land of Promiſe. Some of our *Engliſh*, not many Years ago, ſent Letters to theſe *Samaritans*, who anſwered them much to the ſame purpoſe as they did *Scaliger*, the Inſcription of their Letter runs thus, *To their Dear Brethren in* England (by which it ſeems they ſuppoſed them to be of their own Sect) they declare that they have no longer any High Prieſt, and that they are not tainted with thoſe Errors the *Jews* charge them with, and particularly that they are no *Sadduces*. An *Arabian* of the *Samaritan* Sect, whoſe Book is now in the *French* Kings Library, Tranſlated the *Pentateuch* into his own Language, and in his Notes upon the Original, he plainly acknowledges the Spirituality and Immortality of the Soul; affirming likewiſe that the Angels are of a Spiritual and Immaterial Nature. *Pietro della Valle*, a *Roman* Noble-man, had ſome Converſe with theſe *Samaritans* in his Eaſtern Journies, and bought of them the *Hebrew Samaritan* Copy of the *Pentateuch*, which *M. de Sancy*, then *French* Ambaſſador at the Port, brought along with him from *Conſtantinople*, and now it is kept in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory of *Paris*. From this Manuſcript was Printed the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, which is in the great Bible of *M. le Jay*, and has ſince been reprinted in our *Engliſh Polyglott*. The Characters of this Manuſcript are much more Fair and Majeſtick than thoſe of the Printed. The *Samaritans* boaſt of their having a Copy of the Law writ by *Phineas* himſelf: However thus much is certain, that thoſe of *Naplouſe* have a very ancient Copy of the Books of *Moſes*, and it were to be wiſhed that we had an exact Copy of ſome Lines of it at leaſt, to know the Characters in which it is writ. One of the High Prieſts of the *Samaritans* in 1590, called *Eleazar*, writ a Book in which he reckons up 122 High-Prieſts from *Aaron* to himſelf, maintaining that the *Jews* have no *Prieſts* of the Race of *Aaron*; and ſaith, that the *Samaritan* Character is the ſame God himſelf made uſe of in writing the Law he gave to *Moſes*. *F. Simon. Jovet. Hiſtoir. des Religions.*

SAMBACH, or *Sanbich* in *Cheſhire*, a Town of no great Extent, nor is its Market very conſiderable; it is graced with a fair Church, and two ſquare Croſſes of Stone which have Steps up to them, they ſtand in the Market-place. The Town lies 125 Miles from *London*, noted for its Ale.

SAMBALES. Some little Iſles near to the *Peninſula* of *Jucatan* in *New-Spain* towards the *Honduras*; in which there is as good *Ambergreaſe* found, as that which is brought from the Eaſt. Some *Americans* who are Tributary to the *Spaniards*, come hither to fiſh for it, after the following manner. Having obſerved that when the Sea is toſs'd with a Tempeſt, the Ambergreaſe is caſt upon the Shore, they repair thither as ſoon as the Storm begins, to prevent the Birds, who come and devour it as ſoon as the Tempeſt is over. And to diſcover where there is any, they go with their Faces againſt the Wind, till they perceive the ſmell of it, which being freſh exhales ſtrongly, and ſo walk on ſoftly till they have loſt the Scent, and then look for it in the Sand; ſometimes the Birds ſhew them where it is, by pecking at the place;

when they have gathered it, they carry it with them to the Coaſt of *Jucatan* to ſell it to the *Spaniards*. *Oexmel. Hiſt. W. Indies.*

SAMBALI, a Kingdom of *India*, bordred with the Kingdoms of *Agra* and *Patna* to the Weſt, and the River *Ganges* on the Eaſt. Its capital City is of the ſame name, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. *Baud.*

SAMBAS, a Town on the North of the Iſland *Borneo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, having a convenient Haven, and is ſituate upon a Creek thirty Miles from the main Ocean. *Baud.*

SAMBRACATE, an Iſland of *Arabia Fælix*, on the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Red Sea, overagainſt a Town of the ſame name on the Continent of *Arabia*. *Baud.*

SAMBRE, Lat. *Sabis* or *Saba*, a River of the *Netherlands*, which hath its ſource in *Picardy*, runs through *Hainault*, waters *Landreci*, *Barlemont*, *Maubeuge*, *Charleroy* and *Namur*, where it falls into the *Meuſe*; it is noted in *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, becauſe the People of *Artois*, *Vermandois*, and other neighbouring Provinces incamp'd on its Banks. In other Authors it is called *Savus*, and *Egrod* the Monk was the firſt that called it *Sambra* or *Sambre* about a thouſand years ago. There is alſo a River of *Carmania* called by this name, which falls into the *Perſian* Gulf, about a hundred Miles from the Borders of *Perſia*. *Hoffman.*

SAMBUCA, a Town of *Sicily* very well inhabited, ten Miles North of *Sacca*, and as much from the Shoar of the *African* Sea towards *Panormus*.

SAMBUCCUS (*Joannes*) a Famous Phyſician born at *Tyrnau* or *Dyrn* a City of *Upper-Hungary* in 1531. He compoſed ſeveral Moral Poems, and writ a learned Commentary upon *Horace de Arte Poëtica*, as alſo a Collection of the moſt notable Sentences out of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, and four Dialogues concerning the imitation of *Cicero*, with a Diſcourſe, wherein he proves that Maſters ought to read *Orators* to their young Scholars, before *Poets*. His Hiſtory of *Hungary* is counted one of his beſt pieces, as being writ no leſs Elegantly than Faithfully, from the Reign of *Matthias* to the Empire of *Maximilian* II. as likewiſe his Lives of the *Roman* Emperors, which he hath publiſhed, corrected and much augmented. He Tranſlated out of Greek into Latin, *Heſiod*, *Theophylact upon the Acts of the Apoſtles*, and the *Phædrus* of *Plato*. He died of an Apoplexy at *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, *June* 13. 1584. being Fifty three Years of Age.

SAMFORD PEVERELL, a Market Town of *Halborton* Hundred in the Eaſt part of *Devonſhire*.

SAMLAND or *Zamland*, Lat. *Sambia*, a Province of *Poland*, and one of the twelve parts into which *Pruſſia* was divided by their Prince *Venodotius* in 733. It was a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Gneſna*, but now united to the Biſhoprick of *Warmerland*; it lies between the Bay of *Courland* to the North, and the River *Pregel* to the South, being part of the Circle of *Natang* ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Baud.*

SAMMAEL, according to the Jewiſh *Cabbaliſts*, is the name of the Devil that ſeduced *Eve*, whom they call alſo the Angel of Death, and the Prince of Devils. *R. Moſes* tells us, that by this name they commonly underſtand *Satan*, who would have hindred *Abraham* from Sacrificing his Son *Iſaac*, and endeavoured to make *Iſaac* diſobedient to his Father. This *Sammael* is made mention of in the *Targum* of *Jonathan*, and called *The Angel of Death*. *R. Moſes. More Nevochim.*

SAMNITES, an ancient People of *Italy*, who inhabited that Tract of Land where at preſent is the Dukedom of *Benevento*, the Province of *Abruzzo*, *la Capitanata* and *Terra di Lavoro*, &c. They waged Wars againſt the *Romans* for a long time, 'till they were wholly ſubdued by them. Their Country was called *Samnium*.

SAMO, King of the *Carinthians* in *Germany*, whom his Valour raiſed to the Throne. He was at firſt a Merchant, and being come out of *France* his Native Country, put himſelf at the Head of the *Carinthians*, to deliver them from the Tyranny of the *Huns*, in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that being by them raiſed to the Throne, he reigned afterwards thirty ſix years over that People with great Renown. *Andr. Brunner. Virt. & fortu. Boiorum.*

SAMO, *Samos* an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Ionia* South Eaſt of *Scio*, eighty Miles in compaſs, Fruitful, and of old very Populous, but now laid deſolate by the Pyrates and oppreſſing *Turks* under whom it is. See *Samos*.

SAMOGITIA, a very large Province of *Poland*, being bounded on the North by *Courland*, on the Eaſt by *Lithuania*, on the South by the *Ducal Pruſſia*, and on the Weſt by the *Baltick* Sea. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is 35 German Miles, but the breadth is not anſwerable. It was formerly divided into twelve Governments, but at preſent hath no more than three; its principal Cities are *Medniky* or *Wormie*, *Roſſiem* and *Conna*, the firſt of which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*. The Peaſants live meanly, but have plenty of excellent Honey, their chiefeſt Wealth: The People are good Soldiers, but moſt part Idolaters, and worſhip Serpents. *Guagninus.*

SAMOID, a Province of the Northern *Muſcovy* on the mouth of the River *Oby*, whence the People are called *Samoides*, it was formerly part of *Tartaria Deſerta*, but is now in ſome meaſure ſubject to the Duke of *Muſcovy*, yet for the moſt part independent. It lies on the Northern and Tartarian Sea; it was a part of the ancient *Scythia*, and called *Samoid* by the *Ruſſians*, becauſe the Inhabitants were *Cannibals*, and are ſaid to eat the Fleſh of their neareſt Relations with a mixture of Veniſon; to this day they have no Cities, but live in Huts, whereof one half is above and the other under ground, having a hole at top which ſerves for Chimny and Door. The Snow falls ſometimes the depth of a Pike, and then they have paſſages under ground from Hut to Hut; one half of the Year is all Night, the other half all Day. Their Victuals are dry'd Fiſh, Honey and Veniſon; their Cloaths the Skins of Beaſts with the Fur on, ſow'd with the Nerves of Beaſts inſtead of Thread; and by mixing various colours they repreſent Foreſt-work, or Flowers on their Habits. They are low ſized, large and flat-faced, little ey'd, ſhort leg'd and long hair'd, and have neither Wooll nor Corn. In 1595. when the *Dutch* diſcovered theſe Coaſts, they found abundance of their Idols on the Shoar, but they would ſuffer none to be carried off: Since that time the *Ruſſians* ſent *Uladimer*, one of their Biſhops, who converted them. *Olearius.* See *Samoyeda*.

SAMOS, an Iſland and City on the Coaſt of the *Leſſer Aſia*, overagainſt the City *Epheſus*, in ancient times alſo called *Parthenia*, *Anthemoſa*, *Melamphylos*, *Dryuſa*, *Cypariſſa*, *Parthenyaruſa*, *Stephane*, *Imbriſos* and *Imbraſia*. The *Samians* maintained a long War againſt the *Epheſians*, who at laſt drove them out of their Country, where they were not ſetled again till a long while after; as alſo againſt the *Athenians* and the *Mileſians*. In the LXXXIV *Olympiad*, about the Year of *Rome* 313, the *Athenians*, under the Command of *Pericles*, aſſiſted the *Mileſians* againſt the *Samians* their Enemies, who at firſt had the worſt, but taking Courage from *Pericles* his Retreat, they avenged themſelves upon the *Athenians*, ſtigmatizing the Foreheads of all thoſe they took with an hot Iron. Some time after *Pericles* beſieged *Samos*, and after nine Months Siege, forced the City to ſurrender at Diſcretion. It was at this Siege that *Artemon* of *Clazomene* firſt invented the uſe of Battering-Rams, and other Warlike Machines proper for the taking of Cities. This Iſland was the Birth-place of *Herophile* called the *Samian Sibyl*, and of divers great Men, and amongſt them *Pythagoras* the Prince of Philoſophers. The City which in ancient time was Famous for a Temple of *Juno*, hath ſince been a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. *Aulus Gellius* tells us that the *Samians* were the firſt Inventors of Earthen Veſſels, their Iſland abounding with a ſort of Clay very fit for that purpoſe. This Iſland is ſo Fruitful, that whatſoever is planted thrives in it. There is a ſecond of this name on the Coaſt of *Thrace*, now called *Samandrachi*. *Aul. Gell.*

SAMOS is a very Ancient and Famous City, and was at firſt very Potent, being of the ſame Name with the Iſland, and ſeated on a very high Mountain. The firſt Inhabitants were *Carians*, differing from the latter in Language and in Manners, who were brought in as a Colony by *Androclus* a Son of *Codrus* the laſt King of *Athens*, *A. M.* 2979. (*Vellejus* ſaith by *Anaceus* a Citizen of *Samos* in *Cephalonia*.) This Colony however built the City of *Samos*, where it had the conveniency of a large and ſafe Port, and it preſently grew in the Number of People and Houſes to be very conſiderable, for it was from the firſt Riſe a Free and Independent State. *Herodot.* Lib. 3. After this *Polycrates* one of the Citizens uſurped the Government about the time that *Cyrus* reigned in *Aſia*, and *Piſiſtratus* at *Athens*: He had the Honour to be the Friend of *Amaſis* King of *Egypt*; and of *Cambyſis* King of *Perſia*, to whom he ſent a Fleet of ſuch of his Subjects as he moſt ſuſpected, with a Requeſt that they might never be permitted to return. They having attempted various ways to make their eſcape home without Succeſs, at laſt applied themſelves to the *Lacedæmonians* for their Aſſiſtance. They made a War upon the *Samians* to that end but it had no Effect. *Polycrates* in the mean time was circumvented by *Orvetes* a *Perſian* and ſlain. *Meandrius* his Steward ſucceeded him, who by the means of *Otan* a *Perſian* at the Command of *Darius* was depoſed, and *Syleſon* the Brother of *Polycrates* was ſet up: He dying, *Æaces* his Son ſucceeded, and was driven out by *Ariſtagoras* the *Mileſian*, who was then Arming all the *Ionian* Cities againſt the *Perſians*. Thus *Samos* became Free once more, and joined with thoſe Cities in that War. *Ariſtagoras* being dead, and *Dionyſius* of *Phocea* having the Management of the War, the *Samian* Commanders, by the Advice of *Æaces* their depoſed Prince, deſerted the reſt of the Allies in a Sea-fight they had with the *Phœnicians*, who were drawn into this War by *Darius*; all the reſt followed their Example and fled with them, except the *Chiots*, who with ſix Gallies maintained a deſperate Fight, 'till having loſt moſt of them they were forced to yield. *Miletus* being thereupon taken, was miſerably haraſſed and burnt. The *Samians* fearing the like Uſage, and *Æaces* more than the *Perſians*, and taking up the Fugitives of *Miletus*, they fled to *Zancla* in *Sicily*, and there built *Meſſina*. *Chius*, *Lesbus* and *Tenedus* were taken the next Year by the *Perſians* and *Phœnicians*, and very much depopulated. So *Ionia* in *Aſia* was made ſubject to the *Perſian* Empire, 'till *Xerxes* was beaten out of *Greece*, and *Mardonius* and all his Forces were cut off or driven into *Aſia*. This Defeat of the *Ionian* Fleet happened in the firſt Year of the LXXI Olympiad, *Ann. M.* 3454, and the *Ionian* Cities continued in this Servitude about ſeventeen Years; 37 Years after this Deliverance *(viz.) A.M.* 3508, there aroſe a Contention between the Cities of *Samos* and *Miletus*, concerning *Priene* a City on the River *Meander*; the *Miletians* being worſted, called the *Athenians* to their Aſſiſtance; they two prevailed ſo far againſt the *Samians*, that the *Athenians* changed the *Samian* Government from an *Ariſtocracy* to a *Democracy*, and ſent eighty of the beſt of the Inhabitants of *Samos* Priſoners to the Iſland of *Lemnos*, to be kept there as Hoſtages for the reſt, and having alſo placed a Garriſon to awe them, they returned home. The greateſt of the Citizens however eſcaped, and obtaining a good Force of *Piſſuthna* the *Perſian* Governour of *Sardis*, they regained the City of *Samos*, and put the *Athenian* Garriſon into the hands of the *Perſian*, and fetch'd away the Hoſtages that were ſent to *Lemnos*, and then began to War again with the *Miletians*. The *Athenians* in the mean time made a ſecond Expedition againſt the City of *Samos*, and having beſieged the City nine Months under the Command of *Pericles*, they at laſt took it, pull'd down the Walls, took new Hoſtages, and ſetled there another Garriſon. This happened nine Years before the *Peloponneſian* War, about the beginning of the LXXXV Olympiad, *A. M.* 3510. The *Samians* were after this 29 Years the Allies of the *Athenians*, but in the twentieth Year of that War, after the *Athenians* were beaten in *Sicily*, the more conſiderable Inhabitants of *Samos*, being weary of the *Democracy* which the *Athenians* had ſetled amongſt them, reſolved to change it. The People getting ſome Intimation of this Deſign, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Athenian* Garriſon, and the help of three Gallies that were then in the Haven, they ſlew two hundred of the Conſpirators and baniſhed three hundred. Upon this the *Athenians* ſetled the *Samians* in perfect Liberty by a publick Decree of the Senate. The War being after this managed for the moſt part at Sea, and on the Coaſt of *Aſia* between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, *Samos* was the Harbour to which the *Athenians* reſorted at all times for their Security. But at laſt the *Athenians* Affairs at home became very much diſordered by the abrogating the *Democracy*, and ſetting up an *Oligarchy* which they could not bear, whereupon many of them fled to *Samos*, which was by this means made a ſecond *Athens*, as well in People as Government. After *Athens* was wholly maſtered, *Lyſander* came before *Samos* with a Fleet, and had it deliver'd up without any reſiſtance, *A. M.* 3547. The Citizens had leave to go away with their Cloaths, the reſt was all taken from them, and the City was put, together with the Government, into the hands of the Baniſh'd *Samians*, who ſetled a Council of ten for the management of it. But about ten Years after *Conon* having obtained a Naval Victory over the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet near *Gnidus*, and the Dominion of the Seas being thus regained by the *Athenians*, *Samos* became an Ally of that State again: Four Years after ſhe returned into the League of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Rhodians*, always joining with the ſtronger ſide. *Tyranes* a *Perſian* Prefect took the City, and it was delivered by *Timotheus* the Son of *Conon* who came thither with a Fleet. After this time this City is not mentioned in Hiſtory, and it is probable ſhe was in a mean Condition when ſhe fell into the hands of the *Romans*. *Auguſtus Cæſar* permitted her to be governed by her own Laws; and *Strabo* ſaith, in his time the Inhabitants of this Iſland were ſo numerous, that they were forced to ſend Colonies into *Icaria*, which was then ill Peopled. *Janſon de Antiq. Geog.* p. 140.

SAMOSATE, the chief City of *Comagena* a Province of *Syria*, now called *Scemſat*, having formerly been a very Famous and conſiderable place, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa*, and was the Birth-place of *Lucian* the Atheiſt who was torn to pieces by Dogs, and of *Paulus Samoſatenſis* an Heretick. This City ſtands on the Borders of *Meſopotamia*; and is forty Miles Eaſt of *Edeſſa*, and ſeventy North of *Zeugma*.

SAMOTHES or *Dis*, whom ſome will have to be *Meſech* the Son of *Japhet*, is acknowledged to have been the firſt King of the *Gauls*; from whom the *Gallick* Prieſts were called *Samothei*. *Cæſar*, lib. 6. *de Bello Gallico*.

SAMOTHRACE, at preſent *Samandrachi*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards the Coaſt of *Europe*, about three Leagues from *Romania*, having on the South of it the Iſle of *Lemnos*, which is now called *Stalimene*. In ancient times it had a conſiderable City built on a Mountain towards the Eaſt, which is now but a Village. It hath ſeveral commodious Harbours, and abounds with Honey and Fallow-Deer. It's about 20 Miles in Circuit, 15 from the mouth of the River *Hebrus*, and 20 South from the Coaſts of *Thracia*. It is well inhabited, and the People are called *Samothracians*. It was formerly Famous for the *Dij Cabiri*, or great Gods which were there Worſhip'd. *Baud. Bochart* in his *Canaan*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 12.

SAMOYEDA, a Province in the North Eaſt of *Moſcovia* upon the Frozen Sea, lying on both ſides of the River *Obb*, near the Streight of *Waigats*; the Inhabitants whereof go to paſs their Summer in *Nova Zembla*, and the Land of *Waigat*. They are leſs in Stature than the *Nova Zemblians*, and more ſquare and thick ſet than thoſe of *Lapland*, have great Heads, platter-Faces, and their Noſes broader and flatter. They have almoſt no Hair at all, and their Faces are of a tawny colour; their Cloathing are Beaſts Skins, with the Furr turned inwards in the Winter, and outwards in the Summer; they have furr'd Cowls that cover their Heads, and their great Lords have Caps of Bever-Skins, or Cloth on their Heads, to the top of which they tye a Cloth of divers Colours: and when they ſalute any one, they take off their Cowls or Bonnets, bowing themſelves to the ground. The ordinary Habit of Men is a round Bonnet of Frize or ſhagg'd Cloth like a Lambs-Skin, a Doublet, and a Gown or long Coat of white Bears-skin, which reacheth only to their Knees, girt below their Bellies with a Girdle about four fingers broad; their Shooes and Stockings are of the ſame skin, the Furr turn'd outwards, and under their Shooes they have a kind of *Skates* or *Pattins* two foot long, made of the Bark of Trees, in the form of a *Gondola*, with the help of which they run very ſwiftly over the Snow, which lies in great drifts and very deep in their Country. Their Women are very nimble, and take much pains to teach their Children to hunt. They are clothed like the Men, ſave only that they have no Furrs upon their Shoulders: They go a hunting with a Quiver full of Arrows, and a Bow in their Hands: They make uſe of Sleds drawn by Rangifers, (which are a ſort of wild Deer of that Country, extreamly ſwift) to carry them in their Journeys. They eat raw Fleſh after that it hath been a while dried in the Air. *Blaeu*'s *Geography*.

SAMPIETRO BASTELICA Sieur *d'Ornane*, and Colonel General of the *Corſes*, was himſelf a *Corſe* (that is, a Native of the Iſle of *Corſica*) and was more known and eſteem'd for his Valour, under the Name of *Sampietro*, than for the Riches and Grandeur of his Family. He ſerv'd *France* a long time in their Wars in *Piedmont*, and in *Italy* againſt thoſe of *Genoua*, and won almoſt the whole Iſle of *Corſica* from them. After the Peace of *Chateau Cambreſis* in 1556, and the tragical end of King *Henry* II. he reſolved to go to *Conſtantinople*, to demand Aſſiſtance there; the *Genoueſe* had ſeized all his Goods, and ſet his Head at a price; for which he was reſolved to be reveng'd of them. As he was on this Journey, he was informed that his Wife, whom he had left at *Marſeilles*, was reſolv'd to go to *Genoua*. This News putting him into a deſperate Rage, he ſent one of his Domeſticks to ſtop her Journey: Some had perſuaded her that ſhe might eaſily obtain her Husbands Pardon of that Republick, and the great Love ſhe had for her Husband engaged her in this Reſolution. *Sampietro* being come back, found his Wife at *Aix*, from whence he carried her back to *Marſeilles*; and being all alone with her, told her ſhe muſt prepare for Death. *Vannina*, ſo was his Wifes Name, receiv'd this dreadful Sentence with great Courage; and for a laſt Favour deſir'd of her Husband, that ſince never any other Man but he had touch'd her, ſhe now alſo might enjoy the ſame Favour, and die by his hand: Whereupon *Sampietro* putting one Knee to the ground, call'd her his Miſtreſs, and begg'd her Pardon; which done, he took a Handkerchief and ſtrangled her. This barbarous Action ſtain'd *Sampietro*'s former Reputation, yet returning into *Corſica* in the Year 1564, he made a great part of the Iſle revolt: Though he had not above 25 Men with him at his Arrival, he got ſeveral Advantages over the *Genoueſe*, and took divers Places from them, who at laſt procur'd one of his Company, called *Vitelli*, to murther him in *January* 1567. *Sampietro* left a Son whom he had by *Vannina*, whoſe Name was *Alphonſus d'Ornane*; he was General of the *Corſes*, Marſhal of *France*, and Knight of the Royal Orders; he was train'd up in the Wars by his Father from the 13th Year of his Age, and was not above 17 when he brought a conſiderable Supply of Money to his Father, who was then in *Corſica* in 1565. After his Fathers death he return'd to *France*, and ſerved *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. in their Wars againſt the Proteſtants; and afterwards made the Cities of *Lyons*, *Grenoble*, and *Valence*, and other Places in *Provence* and *Dauphine*, to ſubmit to King *Henry* IV; who, to reward his good Services, beſtowed upon him the Honours above-mention'd, and made him Lieutenant-General of *Guienne*. He died of the Stone, at *Paris*, the 21ſt of *January* 1610, in the 63d Year of his Age.

SAMSEA, or *Samchè*, a Midland Province in the South of *Georgia* towards *Armenia*, having *Guria* on the Weſt, *Imeritia* on the North, and *Gagueſia* on the Eaſt. They have a Prince of their own, but under the Grand Seignior's protection. There is no Town of note in the whole Country. *Baud.*

SAMSOI, Lat. *Samſoa*, or *Samus Danica*, an Iſland of *Denmark* in the *Baltick*, betwixt *Jutland* and *Zeland*.

SAMSON, a Judge and Deliverer of the *Jews*, whoſe Birth, Life and wonderful Death, *An. M.* 2899, may be read *Judges* chap. 13, 14, 15, 16. and *Joſeph. lib.* 5. *Antiq. Jud.*

SAMSON (*Richard*) an *Engliſh-man*, was a Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. who made him Dean of his Chapel, and ſoon after gave him the Biſhoprick of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. He wrote againſt the Pope's Supremacy, in defence of the King's Proceedings; but after the death of that Prince, he retracted his Book, and kept ſteddy to his laſt Opinion. He died in 1555, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. *Pitts de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

SAMUEL, a Prophet and Judge of *Iſrael*. Some are of opinion that he wrote the Book of *Judges* and that of *Ruth*, beſides a great part of the firſt Book called by his Name, where a further Account may be ſeen of him.

SAMUEL, a Prince of the *Bulgarians*, gained a Battle againſt the Emperor *Baſilius*, but was afterwards defeated by him, who caus'd the Eyes of 15000 of his Soldiers, whom he had taken Priſoners, to be pluck'd out, except one Captain to whom he left one Eye, that he might be able to conduct the reſt back again to their own Country. This horrid Spectacle ſo affected *Samuel*, that he died for grief a few days after. *Volater.*

SAMUEL, a Jew of *Morocco* in the Eleventh Century: He was baptized, and afterwards writ to the Jews a Letter, wherein he proved that the *Meſſiah* was already come, condemning them for the hardneſs of their Hearts; of which there are ſeveral Editions. He declares that he wrote that Letter a thouſand years after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Titus*; which informs us that he lived in 1070. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſiaſt.*

SAMUEL BEN TSARTSA, a learned Rabbi, who wrote a Book *De Biurim*, or Explanations upon the Commentaries of *Aben-Ezra*, call'd *Mekorhajim*, or, *The Spring of Life*, printed at *Mantua* in 1559. As *Aben-Ezra* is one of the moſt valuable Jewiſh Writers for explaining the Scriptures, ſo his way of Writing being cloſe and conciſe, this Rabbi clears up the meaning very much; and neither does he confine himſelf ſo entirely to his Author as not to relate the opinion of ſeveral others, explaining likewiſe ſome difficult places of Scripture upon his own Reaſoning. *R Simon.*

SAN, Lat. *Sanus*, a River of *Poland*, which riſes in the *Carpathian* Mountains near the Borders of *Hungary*, runs through *Black Ruſſia*, waters the Towns of *Tremiſlaw* and *Jaroſlaw*, runs through *Upper Poland*, and disburthens it ſelf into the *Weſel* near *Sandomir*; near which Place *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden* was in vain beſieged by the *Germans* and *Polanders* for ſome Weeks. *Hoffman.*

SANAA, anciently *Oſal*, the Metropolis of *Arabia Fœlix*, ſeated like *Damaſcus* amongſt Mountains in a very temperate Air. It's 50 Leagues from *Mecca* on the Eaſtern ſhore of the *Red-Sea*. It's rich, well built, the ancienteſt and greateſt City in *Arabia*, and well peopled.

SANACHIES, the ſame which the Latins call *Seneciones*, a ſort of inferiour Bards entertained by the chief of the *Scots* Highland Clans to celebrate their own and their Anceſtors Atchievements in *Rhime*, which the Head of every Family kept as the Hiſtory belonging to the ſame. *Buchanan.*

SANCERRE (*Lewis* of) Knight, and Lord of *Charenton*, &c. He performed great Services to King *Charles* V. in his Wars, who honoured him with the Batton of Marſhal of *France* in the year 1369. He aſſiſted the Conſtable *Gueſelin* in the Conqueſt of *Guienne*, and ſome time after he was made Commander of the King's Army in that Country againſt the *Engliſh* in 1381. He had alſo the Command of the Vanguard of the *French* Army, jointly with the Conſtable *de Cliſſon* at the Battle of *Roſſebec* in 1382, againſt the *Flemings*. Afterwards returning to *Guienne*, he oppos'd himſelf againſt the Attempts of the *Engliſh* in 1383, and 1385. After the death of the Earl of *Eu*, he was made Lord High Conſtable of *France*. He died in 1402, aged 60.

SANCERRE, *Sacrum Cereris*, and *Sacro-Cæſarianum*, a City and Earldom of *France*, in *Berry*. It was taken by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars; but the Governour of *Berry*, *Claudius de la Chartre*, having beſieged it, and reduced the Inhabitants to extreme Famine, the City was ſurrendered in 1573, whereupon the Caſtles and Fortifications thereof were demoliſhed. The Town ſtands upon a little Hill on the Bank of the River *Loire*. *Jean de Lery.*

SANCHIAN, Lat. *Sancianum*, an Iſland of *China* on the Coaſt of the Province of *Quantoia*, where the Jeſuit commonly called St. *Francis* of *Xavier*, died in 1552. It is in the middle betwixt *Macha* the famous Empory and the Iſle of *Enan*, about 18 Leagues from each.

SANCHO, *Sanchius*, King of *Leon* and *Aſturia*, ſucceeded his Brother *Ordonnus* in 956. He was ſirnamed *the Big*, becauſe ſo fat that he was unfit for any Action, which obliged him to continue the Truce with *Abderama* King of *Corduba*, to which City he came, to take the Advice of ſome Phyſicians, who perfectly rid him of his Fatneſs. In the mean time his Subjects rebelled againſt him, and ſet upon the Throne *Ordonnus* the Son of *Alphonſus* IV. called *the Monk*; but *Sancho* defeated them, and routed the *Moors* that were come to attack him in his capital City; and having ſuppreſs'd this Rebellion, and pardoned the Ringleader of it, was ſoon after poiſon'd with an Apple by him whoſe Life he had ſpared, in 967. *Turquet*, *Mariana.*

SANCHO I. King of *Caſtile*, is the ſame with the King of *Navarre*, the third of that Name, ſirnamed *the Great*. *Ferdinand* I. ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, and was Father of *Sancho* II. who reigned ſix Years and an half. He was Brother of *Garcias* King of *Galicia*, of *Alphonſus* King of *Leon*, and of a Siſter who was Lady of *Zamora*. *Sancho* dethroned the firſt of theſe, forced the ſecond to go into a Monaſtery, and himſelf was killed at the Siege of *Zamora* in 1072. *Sancho* III. the eldeſt Son of *Alphonſus* VIII. ſirnamed *the Good*, ſucceeded him in 1157, and reigned only one Year and eleven Days. *Sancho* IV. was Son of *Alphonſus* X. King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, and yet waged War againſt him with ſo much fury, that Pope *Martin* IV. excommunicated him upon that account. He uſurped the Kingdom from his two Nephews *Alphonſus* and *Ferdinand*, who were the Sons of his elder Brother *Ferdinand* and *Blanche* of *France* the Daughter of St. *Lewis*. *Sancho* reigned alone in the year 1284. He was ſirnamed *the Brave*. *Mariana.*

SANCHO, the firſt of that Name, King of *Navarre*, ſirnamed *Garcias*, was the Son of *Garcias Innigue*. He married two Wives; and of the ſecond, called *Tuta*, he had *Garcias*, who ſucceeded him in 905, and was Father of *Sancho* II. ſirnamed *Abarca*. See ABARCA. *Sancho* III. ſirnamed *the Great*, ſucceeded *Garcias* his Father: He was a vertuous Prince, and his Valour added great luſtre to the Crown hepoſſeſs'd. He married *Nuna* the eldeſt Daughter of *Sancho Garcias* Earl of *Caſtile*; ſhe made him Maſter of that State, and bore him a Son called *Garcias*, who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Navarre*; and another called *Ferdinand*, who was King of *Caſtile*; and *Gonzalvo* or *Gonzales*, who was King of *Sobrarbe* and *Ripagorza*. *Dom Ramiro*, who was his Natural Son, obtain'd the Kingdom of *Arragon*. In the mean time, *Sancho*, becauſe of his good Fortune and Courage, was ſirnamed *the Great*, and took upon him the Title of *Prince of Spain*. *Beremond* King of *Leon*, who had married the younger Siſter of *Nuna*, would diſpute his Right to *Caſtile*, but was worſted, and fain to loſe part of his Dominions, which were poſſeſs'd by *Ferdinand* the Son of *Sancho*, who was married to a Siſter of *Beremond*. He was kill'd as going on foot like a private Man to *Ovedio*, in 1034. *Garcias* IV. his Son, King of *Navarre*, was Father to *Sancho* IV. who began his Reign in 1054, and was dethroned by his Couſin German *Sancho* V. Son of *Ramiro* I. King of *Arragon*, in 1074, though others ſay it was by his own Brother, who killed him in Battle, and that *Sancho Ramiro* was only the Guardian of his Sons. Howſoever this may be, certain it is, this laſt King of *Arragon* was the Father of *Peter* I. King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, who had for Succeſſors his Brothers *Alphonſus*, and afterwards *Ramiro* called *the Monk*, as being taken out of the Abbey of St. *Pons*. *Sancho* was kill'd at the Siege of *Hueſca*, in 1094. In the mean time, *Garcias* the Son of *Ramiro* of *Monſon*, and Grandſon of *Ramiro Calaborre*, Brother to *Sancho* IV. recover'd *Navarre* in 1134; and being killed by a fall from his Horſe when Hunting, had for his Succeſſor, in 1150, *Sancho* VI. ſirnamed the *Wiſe*. He maintained divers Wars againſt his Neighbours, and after a Reign of forty three years died at *Pampelona* the 27th. of *June*, 1194. *Sancho* VII. ſirnamed *the Strong*, his Son and Succeſſor, being depoſed, was caſt into Priſon, where he died in 1234. *Berengaria*, one of his Siſters, was married to *Richard* I. ſirnamed *Cœur de Lion* King of *England*, by whom ſhe had no Children; and his younger Daughter *Blanche* was married to *Theobald* V. Earl of *Champagne*, and was Mother of *Theobald* V. King of *Navarre*, after his Uncle *Sancho* VII. *De Marc. Turquett. Favin.*

SANCHO, the firſt of that Name, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* I. in 1185. He wanted neither Wit nor Courage, whereof he gave many pregnant Inſtances againſt the Kings his Neighbours, as well as the *Moors*. He died in 1212, being 58 years of age, leaving behind him two Sons (which he had by his Wife *Dulcia* or *Douſe*, the Daughter of *Raimond Berenger* Earl of *Barcelona*) *Alphonſus* II. and *Ferdinando* who was Earl of *Flanders* in right of his Wife *Joanna* Daughter of *Baudouin* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, &c. *Alphonſus* II. was Father of *Sancho* II. ſirnamed *Capel*. He had too mean a Spirit for a Prince; and his Wife, the Daughter of a Lord of *Biſcay*, had one as much too high. His Subjects being weary of him, ſent for *Alphonſus* Brother of *Sancho*, who was in *France*, where he had married *Maud* Counteſs of *Bologne*; who being placed upon the Throne, continued the ſucceſſion of the Kings of *Portugal*: and *Sancho* being driven from his Kingdom, died at *Toledo* in 1248, aged 45.

SANCHONIATHON, a *Phœnician* Hiſtoriographer, Contemporary with *Gideon* the *Iſraelitiſh* Judge, and whom they thought to have conſulted. He writ nine Books, containing the ancient Theology and Hiſtory of the *Phœnician* Antiquities, which was tranſlated into Greek, in *Adrian*'s time, by *Philobiblius*. It was taken from the Regiſters and Hieroglyphical Inſcriptions on the Temples of *Phœnicia* and *Egypt*. We have ſome fragments of it in *Porphyry de Abſtinentia*,

nentia, and *Euſebius de Præparatione Evangelica* ; but Mr. *Dodwell*, in his Diſcourſe concerning *Sanchoniathon*, printed at *London* in 1681, thinks that there never was any ſuch Hiſtory, and that what is ſo called was counterfeited by ſome *Græcian* Philoſopher.

SANDA, an Iſland within a mile of *Kintyre* on the Weſt of *Scotland*, whither the *Danes* directed their Fleets when they invaded that Kingdom, becauſe of its convenient Harbours. There is another of this Name amongſt the *Orcades*, being a very fruitful and pleaſant Iſland. *Buchanan.*

SANDERS (*Nicholas*) an *Engliſh-man* born in the County of *Surrey*, and Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, became Profeſſor of the Canon Law in the Univerſity of *Oxford* ; and afterwards leaving the Kingdom out of a hatred to the growing Reformation, went to *Rome*, whence he accompanied Cardinal *Hoſius* to the Council of *Trent*, and afterwards to *Poland*. At his return thence he was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity at *Louvain*, where he compos'd his Treatiſe *de Viſibili Monarchia Eccleſiæ*, in eight Books. Pope *Pius* V. ſent for him to *Rome*, and *Gregory* XIII ſent him Nuncio to *Spain*, and afterwards into *Ireland*, where he died in a Wood in 1580, after he had endeavoured to raiſe a Rebellion in that Country againſt Queen *Elizabeth*. *Pitſeus* his Siſter's Son ſpeaks of him in his Book *de Illuſt. Angl. Script.* and Dr. *Burnet* in his *Crititiques de Varillas*. He wrote likewiſe *De Typica & Honoraria Imaginum Adoratione*, Lib. 2. *Sacrificij Miſſæ ac ejus partium explicatio* ; *De Origine ac Progreſſu Schiſmatis Anglicanæ*, Lib. 3. *De Militantis Eccleſiæ Romanæ Poteſtate* ; *De Martyrio quorundam Temp. Hen. VIII. & Eliz.* &c. *Cambden in Annal. Reg. Eliz.* *Burnet*'s *Hiſtory of the Reformation*, Part 1. *Append. Athen. Oxon.*

SANDERSON (*Robert*) was born at *Sheffield*, a Market-Town in the County of *York*, *September* 18. 1587, and youngeſt Son of *Robert Sanderſon* of *Gilthwait-Hall*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of *Richard Carr* of *Butharwait-Hall* in the Pariſh of *Ecclesfield*, in the County aforeſaid, Gent. He was educated in *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, made Fellow of the College, and Proctor of the Univerſity, Prebendary of *Southwell* and *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Boothby-Pannel* in *Lincolnſhire*, having ſometime before ſurrender'd his Fellowſhip. Being by *Laud* Biſhop of *London* recommended to King *Charles* I. for an excellent Caſuiſt, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty, who had a great eſteem for him. In 1636 he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, performing his Exerciſes to ſatisfaction. He was nam'd by the Parliament in 1643, to aſſiſt at their Aſſembly of Divines, but refuſed to appear : The reaſon of his declining to be preſent is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that of many other worthy and learned Perſons, *i. e.* becauſe the Aſſembly was not ſummon'd by the King's Authority. He was made *Regius Profeſſor* of Divinity of *Oxford*, where he Read about a year. In the year 1647 he was principally concern'd in drawing up the Univerſity Reaſons againſt the Covenant and Negative Oath, and ſoon after was ſent for by the King to the Iſle of *Wight*, who adviſ'd with him upon ſeveral Points of importance, and was much ſatisfied with his Judgment and Learning. In 1648 he was turn'd out of his Profeſſorſhip and Canonry of *Chriſtchurch* by the Parliament Viſitors ; upon which he retir'd to *Boothby-Pannel*, where he was plunder'd, impriſon'd and wounded ; and though reduced to but indifferent circumſtances, yet was ſo remarkable for his Caſuiſtical Learning and Integrity, that many apply'd to him for the Reſolution of difficult Caſes of Conſcience, ſeveral of which have been preſerv'd and printed for the benefit of Poſterity. He had been in his younger days a *Calviniſt* ; but Dr. *Hammond* and himſelf having diſputed the Points of the Quinquarticular Controverſie, he came off from *Calvin* and *Twiſs*, and had a better opinion of *Arminius*, and diſlik'd both the *ſupra* and *Sublapſarian* Schemes. Soon after the Reſtauration he was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and was one of the Biſhops who aſſiſted at the Conference between the Conformiſts and Non-Conformiſts in the *Savoy*. He died on the 29th. of *January*, 1662, and about a day before deſired his Chaplain Mr. *Pullen* to give him Abſolution ; at the performing of which Office he pull'd off his Cap, that Mr. *Pullen* might lay his Hand upon his bare Head. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of an exemplary Life, of an obliging and condeſcenſive Behaviour, and of an unreſenting and diſpaſſionate Temper. As to the qualifications and improvements of his Underſtanding, his Memory was great, and his Judgment ſolid, his Learning methodical and exact ; he was well read in the Fathers and School-men, in the Hiſtory of the *Engliſh* Nation both ancient and modern, being a conſiderable Antiquary : but his great Talent was Caſuiſtry, in which he is ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt and cleareſt Writers. He wrote *Logicæ Artis Compendium* ; A Volume of Sermons, in *Folio* ; Nine Caſes of Conſcience, re-printed in 1685 ; *De Juramenti Obligatione Prælectiones Septem*, &c. *De Obligatione Conſcientiæ Prælectiones Decem* ; Epiſcopacy not prejudicial to Regal Power ; His Judgment for Settling the Church in exact Reſolutions of ſundry grand Caſes, printed at the end of a Book entitled *Reaſon and Judgment*, or Special Remarks of the Life of Dr. *Sanderſon*, late Biſhop of *Lincoln* ; *Phyſicæ Scientiæ Compendium* ; *Pax Eccleſiæ*, &c. *Walton*'s *Life of Biſhop Sanderſon*, *Athen. Oxon.*

SANDEZ, Lat. *Sandecum*, a City of the *Upper Poland*, on the River *Dunuaic*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, ten Leagues South from the City *Cracovia*, and eight from *Vieliska*. It borders upon *Hungary* and the *Carpathian* Mountains, is Capital of the neighbouring Country, and very well fortified. *Hoffman.*

SANDFORD (*William*) of *Askham* in the County of *Weſtmorland*, Eſq; Son of *Thomas Sandford*, Eſq; and *Elizabeth* Daughter of *William Orfeur* of *Plumland*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq; This Family appears to be originally of *Norman* Extraction, the Name being in ſeveral of the Editions of the Roll of *Battel-Abbey*, mention'd among thoſe that came in with *William the Conqueror*, ſoon after whoſe Reign they ſettled at *Sandford* in *Weſtmorland*, from whom that Town took its Name, but has been parted with many Ages ſince. In 46 *Edward* III. *William de Sandford* purchaſed of *Robert de Swinburn*, Kt. the Manor and part of the Demeſns of *Askham* in Truſt for his eldeſt Brother *Edmond*, afterwards Sir *Edmond*, who married *Idonia*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Engliſh*, Lord of *Little Aſhby* : Her Grand-mother, Lady to Sir *Robert Engliſh*, was Daughter and Co-heir to the Lord *Morvil*. From this Sir *Edmond* and *Idonia*, *William* above-mentioned is the twelfth in a direct Deſcent. The Inter-Marriages of the *Sandfords*, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are with theſe following ancient and conſiderable Families, (*viz.*) *Thornborough* in the Barony of *Kendall* ; *Muſgrave* of *Muſgrave* ; *Curwen* (Sir *Chriſtopher*) of *Workington* ; *Warcop* of *Warcop-Tower*, *Weſtmorland* ; *Cubenthorp* of *Howgill-Caſtle*, from whoſe third Son *Richard*, by *Thomas Sandford* of *Askham*, is deſcended the Family of *Sandford*, now of *Howgill-Caſtle* aforeſaid ; *Hutton* of *Hutton-John* ; *Widderington* (Sir *John*) of *Widderington-Caſtle* in *Northumberland* ; and *Aglionby* of *Aglionby* in *Cumberland*, Eſq. The preſent *William* was firſt married to *Mildred*, eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *William Rokeby* of *Skires*, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Bar. by whom he had a conſiderable Eſtate in the Weſt and Eaſt-Ridings of *Yorkſhire*. This his firſt Wife dying without Iſſue, he afterwards married *Dorothy*, ſole Heir of *George Smalwood* of *Upleatham* in *Cleveland*, Gent. by which latter Match he has a plentiful Fortune in Lands lying in *Cleveland* above-mention'd. By this laſt Marriage he had Iſſue ſeven Daughters, four of which are living, (*viz.*) *Mildred*, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth* and *Catharine*. This Family were great Sufferers for their Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. Their Arms are, Parted per Cheveron Sable and Ermin, two Boars Heads Cooped in Chief, Or ; the Creſt on a Helmet Mantled ; Gules Doubl'd Argent ; within a Wreath a Boar's Head erected Argent, armed Or ; Gorged with a Dagger.

SANDHAM, a Town in the South-eaſt of the *Iſle of Wight*, upon a Bay of the ſame name, and defended by a Caſtle.

SANDIUN, a City ſeated on the North of the Iſland *Azzabeb*, 15 miles from *Tua*, and 66 Eaſt of *Alexandria*, and upon the Borders of a Salt Lake 40 miles in length, at the Weſtern end of which is another 20 miles long.

SANDIUS (*Chriſtophorus*) an *Arrian* or *Socinian*, was born at *Koningsberg* in *Pruſſia*, and died at *Amſterdam* in 1680. He was the Author of the Library of the *Anti-Trinitarians*, being a Collection of the Works of the moſt noted *Socinian* Writers. In it he gives an Account of their different Ediditions and Tranſlations, and of the occaſion of their Writing, and mentions many Particulars of the Lives of the Authors ; only he ranks ſome Perſons among the *Socinians* whom others do not take for ſuch. This being a poſthumous Work, ſome beſides him have had a hand in it, and made Additions to it. This Author hath writ ſome Remarks upon *Voſſius*'s Latin Hiſtorians, wherein he gives a proof of his Learning. But his principal Works are his *Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ*, being a Collection of all that occurrs in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory concerning the *Arrians* ; *Interpretationes Paradoxæ* in *Joannem* ; *De Origine Animæ* ; *Scriptura Trinitatis Revelatrix*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

SANDO, Lat. *Sandum*, a City of *Japan*, on the North of the Iſland *Niphonia*. There is alſo a Town of *Italy* of this Name.

SANDOMER, Lat. *Sandomiria*, a Town in *Upper-Poland*, on the *Weſel*, at the mouth of the River *San*. It's the Metropolis of a Palatinate of the ſame Name, 28 *Poliſh* Miles Eaſt of *Cracovia*, 32 above *Warſaw* to the South, ſituate on a Hill, and defended with a ſtrong Caſtle, was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, and reſtored the next year.

SAN DOMINGO DE LA CALCADA, a little Town of *Old Caſtile*, near *Naſara* in *Spain*, noted for little elſe than the Story of the Cock and Hen, which paſſes for current Truth in that Country, though accompanied with moſt fabulous Circumſtances. The Story runs thus ; A Pilgrim of St. *Jago* being Condemn'd and Hang'd here for a Theft that he was thought innocent of, his Father went to beg him of the Judge; who ſmiling at his Requeſt, ask'd, Why he beg'd a Man's Life after his Death? To which the Old Man is ſaid to have made this Anſwer; You will not doubt that my Son lives, when you ſee that Cock and Hen that lie in your Diſh get up with their Feathers on. Which happening in that very inſtant, the Judge himſelf ran to cut the Criminal down: And the Clergy removed the Gallows, and plac'd it on the top of their Church, and keep a White Cock and Hen coop'd within an Iron Grate under one of their Altars, which the credulous People believe to be the ſame ſpoken of before, and beg their Feathers as precious Reliques. *Bertaut Journal du Voyage d'Eſpagne.*

SANDWICH, Lat. *Sandwicus Rutupiæ*, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Eaſtry* Hundred, in the North-Eaſt parts of *Kent*, above eight miles North of *Dover*, and the ſame diſtance Eaſt of *Canterbury.* This Town ſprung out of the Ruines of *Rutupiæ*, an old *Roman* City, which falling into decay under the *Saxons*, was entirely ruined by the *Danes. Sandwich* alſo felt their fury, but recovered it, and in the *Norman* times was one of the Cinque-Ports. *Lewis* Dauphin of *France* burnt it in 1217. *Edward* III. recovered it from *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, to which it had beengiven by *Canutus* the *Dane*, when he was crown'd King of *England*, and re-united it to the Crown of *England.* In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. it was burnt by the *French.* A great Ship belonging to Pope *Paul* IV. ſinking in the very Haven, prov'd an incurable miſchief, for that and Sands ſo choak'd up the Paſſage, that it has loſt moſt of his Trade and Reputation; yet it's noted ſtill for the making of Bayz, and giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Edward Montague* the preſent Earl of *Sandwich*, devolv'd to him from his Grand-father *Edward Montague* created Baron *Montague* of St. *Neots*, Viſcount *Hinchingbrook* and Earl of *Sandwich* by King *Charles* II. in 1660; which Earl loſt his life in the Sea-Fight againſt the *Dutch*, *May* 29. 1672. There is alſo a Town of this Name in the South-eaſt parts of *Dorſetſhire.* Here are two Markets a Week, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays.* Its diſtance from *London* is 62 miles.

SANDYS, an ancient Family in *Hantſhire*, of which Sir *John* was Knight in *Richard* the Second's time; but *William Sandys*, by his eminent Services to the Kings *Henry* VII. and VIII. advanced the Family in Wealth and Honour, and had a great ſhare in the Victory over the Rebels at *Black Heath* in *Kent.* Their ancient Seat was at *Vein* near *Baſingſtoke*, in the County of *Southampton.* This *William* was made Knight of the Garter, and employ'd by *Henry* VIII. in his Wars againſt *France.* In 15 *Hen.* VIII. he was created Lord *Sandys*, afterwards made Lord-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and was one of thoſe who ſubſcribed the Articles againſt Cardinal *Woolſey*, and the Declaration againſt Pope *Clement* VII. His Son *Thomas* ſucceeded, whoſe Son *William* was one of the Peers who ſate upon the Tryal of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* in the 5th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, employ'd in the Treaty betwixt Her Majeſty and the *Dutch*, and one of the Peers who tryed *Mary* Queen of *Scots.* He was impriſon'd for joining in an Inſurrection made in *London* by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex.* His Son *William* ſucceeded, but died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by *William* his Nephew, who alſo died in 1668 without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Henry. Dugdale*'s *Baronage.*

SANDYS (*Edwin*) ſecond Son of *Edwin* Archbiſhop of *York*, was born at *Worceſter* in 1577: He ſtudied at *Oxford*, and in 1581 was collated to the Prebendſhip of *Welwang* in the Church of *York*; which Preferment he reſign'd in 1602, and was the next year Knighted by King *James* I. who employ'd him in ſeveral Affairs of great truſt and concern: being a Member of Parliament in 1621, he behaved himſelf with ſo much freedom, that the King order'd him and Mr. *Selden* to be committed to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of *London*, where they both ſuffer'd above a Month's confinement. He was a Perſon of great Judgment, a good Stateſman, and had a very fine Pen. He wrote, *Europæ Speculum*, or, A Survey of the State of Religion in the Weſtern part of the World; the moſt correct Edition of which is that printed in 1629, and thoſe afterwards printed from the ſame Copy. He died in 1629, at his Seat at *Northbourn* in *Kent*, leaving Fifteen hundred Pounds to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for the Endowment of a Metaphyſick-Lecture. *Athen. Oxon.*

SANDYS (*George*) youngeſt Son of *Edwin* Archbiſhop of *York*, an accompliſh'd Gentleman, well known for his Travels into, and Deſcription of the *Holy Land*, and other Eaſtern Countries, as alſo for his elegant Tranſlation of the *Pſalms* into Verſe. He died in 1642. He likewiſe tranſlated *Ovid's Metamorphoſes* into Verſe, and wrote learned Mythological Commentaries upon 'em.

SANFLET, Lat. *Sanfleta*, a ſmall but well fortified Town in *Brabant*, under the *Spaniards*, on the River *Shelde*, below *Lillo*, three Leagues South of *Antwerp*, and three North of *Bergen-Op-Zoome.*

SANGAAR, Lat. *Sangarium Fretum*, a Streight betwixt the North of *Japan* and the Land of *Æſo*, lately diſcovered.

SANGALA, a very ſtrong Town of the *Indies* towards the head of the River *Indus*, ſuppos'd to be the *Sagala* of *Ptolemy.*

SANGAMI, a Kingdom in the South of *Japan*, having *Idzum* on the Weſt, and *Mulaxium* on the Eaſt. Its principal Town is of its own Name.

SANGAR, *Sangaris*, *Sangarius*, a River of *Natolia* or the *Leſſer Aſia*; the ſame that *Ptolemy* calls *Sangaris*, *Pliny Coralius*, and others *Angarius.* It hath its Riſe in *Phrygia*, in the Mountains called *Dindyma*, near to the Town of *Sangia.* It receives divers Rivers, and amongſt the reſt the River *Garippa* or *Gallus*, and at laſt diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Black-Sea. Ptolemy*, *Pliny* l. 6. c. 1. *Strabo*, *Sanſon.*

SANGASSA, *Sangueſa*, or *Sueſſa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, on the River *Arragon*, and the Borders of the Kingdom of that Name, 13 *Spaniſh* Leagues North from *Calahore*, and 8 South of *Pampelone.* It was formerly a *Roman* Colony. *Baudrand.*

SANGRO, Lat. *Sarus*, a River of *Italy*, which hath its Source near *Aufidena* in the *Apennine*, and running through *Abruzzo* falls into the *Adriatick-Sea*, ſix miles below *Auxana.* It waſhes alſo a Caſtle of its own Name. There is another River of this Name in *Armenia Minor*, which falls into the *Silician* Sea. *Hoffman.*

SANGUIN, a Kingdom of *India* in the Iſland *Macaſſaria*, has its Metropolis of the ſame Name.

SANGUINACCIUS (*Joanninus*) a Phyſician of *Padua*, who could tell the quality and degree of a latent Diſtemper, only by looking upon the Patient's Face. He was accus'd of Hereſy and Magick at *Rome*; and not giving Satisfaction in his Defence, he was baniſh'd to the Iſle of *Maltha. Scardion. Hiſt. Patav.* lib. 2.

SANGUINARA, Lat. *Aleſus*, a ſmall River of St. *Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy.* It riſes near the Lake *Dibraxiane*, and running Southward falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, 20 miles from *Rome*, near *Civita Vecchia.*

SANGUIS JESU CHRISTI, the Name of an Order of Knights in *Mantua*, inſtituted by *Vincentius* IV. Duke of that State, in 1608, in honour of our Saviour's Blood, whereof they pretend to have ſome Drops at *Mantua.* The Collar is made of Ovals, ſome of them ſet long-ways, with this Inſcription, *Domine probaſti me*; the other broad-ways, on which is repreſented *a Crucible in the fire*; at the end of it hangs an Oval, in which are repreſented *two Angels holding a crowned Chalice, with three drops of Blood*, and this Motto, *Nihil hoc triſte recepto. Spon. Le Mire.*

SANHEDRIN, an Hebrew word borrowed from the Greek Συνέδριον, *Synedrion*, which ſignifies an Aſſembly of Men ſitting, and more particularly of Judges. There were ſeveral of theſe *Sanhedrins* in *Paleſtina*, all of them ſubordinate to the great *Sanhedrin* which ſate at *Jeruſalem.* All the Rabbins and moſt Chriſtian Doctors do believe that the erecting of the great *Sanhedrin* was commanded by God to *Moſes*, in theſe words, *Numb.* 11. 16. *Gather unto me ſeventy Men of the Elders of Iſrael*, &c. and that the Eſtabliſhment of the other ſubordinate Juriſdictions were commanded by thoſe words in *Deut.* 16. 18. *Judges and Officers ſhalt thou make thee in all thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee throughout thy Tribes, and they ſhall judge the People with juſt judgment.* True it is, that this Divine Command gave them their Sovereign Authority; but 'tis certain, that before this Inſtitution there were Aſſemblies of Old Men amongſt the Jews, to inſpect the Affairs of the People: mention is made of them in *Exod.* 3. 16. The Judges of the *Sanhedrin* were called Elders or Senators, becauſe none were choſen but ſuch whom their Age had furniſhed with neceſſary Prudence for that Function. As to the word *Sanhedrin*, it was ſince bor- of the Greek by the *Talmudiſts.* The Holy Scripture informs us in divers places, that the Judges, for the moſt part, were to be choſen out of the Tribe of *Levi*, i. e. from out of the Prieſts and Levites, yet without excluding thoſe of the other Tribes that were eminent for Wiſdom and Piety, 2 *Chron.* 19. 8. The High-Prieſt ordinarily preſided in the *Sanhedrim*; yet was not the Honour ſo annexed to them, but that others ſometimes took that Place. Some ſay, that the Prieſts and Laicks that belonged to this Council made up but one Body, and all of them equally took cognizance of any matter that came before them; ſo that there were not two ſorts of Cauſes, whereof the one belonged to the Juriſdiction of the Prieſts, the other to that of the Laicks, which they prove from *Deut.* 17. 9. and 2 *Chron.* 19. 8. Yet we ſee it is order'd in the ſequel of the ſame Chapter, *ver.* 11. that *Amariah the High-Prieſt was to preſide in all matters of the Lord*; *and Zebadiah, the Ruler of the Houſe of Judah, ſhould have the ſuperintendance over the King's matters.* But to this they anſwer, That the meaning of this paſſage is, that *Amariah* was to give counſel in Caſes belonging to the Divine Law, and *Zebadiah* in Politick and Civil Matters. Beſides the Prieſts and Levites, and ſome of the moſt worthy Perſons of the other Tribes, which compos'd the *Sanhedrin*, we are inform'd by *Joſephus*, there were alſo a ſort of Perſons called *Scribes. Grotius* and *Valeſius* are of opinion, that theſe

Scribes took their Places in the *Sanhedrin*, as Aſſiſtants, to adviſe the Judges in difficult Caſes of Law, wherein they were very knowing. Others ſuppoſe that they were no more than Clerks of the Council, and were only admitted to ſit there in that quality, and that they were never received as Senators till for their Knowledge and Merit they were found worthy to be choſen Judges or Senators. We are to take notice, that the Prince of the Senate was not comprehended in the number of the Seventy Elders; ſo that the *Sanhedrin* always conſiſted of Seventy one Judges. The Preſident was called *Naſs*, that is, *Prince*; and the moſt ancient of the Senators, who had the next Place in Honour to him, was called *Ab-Bethdin*, that is to ſay, *Father of the Conſiſtory*. The Place where this Senate firſt aſſembled was *Shiloh*, a Country Town or Village near *Jeruſalem*; but afterwards their place of Seſſion was fix'd at *Jeruſalem*, in the South-ſide of the Temple, in a Fret-work-ceiled Hall, which was called *Liſcat-Hagazith*, that is to ſay, *The Stone-Chamber*, and the *Thalmudiſts* call it *Baſilica*. We are next to enquire what was the Authority of this Senate, according to the differences of Time. During the time of the *Judges*, they had the care and management of all the great Affairs of the Nation; the *Judges*, to ſpeak properly, having only the Command of their Armies, as Captains-General of the Commonwealth. Neither was their Power diminiſhed under the Jewiſh Kings, it being little inferiour to that of the Prince. Accordingly there were ſeveral Cauſes of which the Kings took no cognizance at all; nay, the Kings were not ſo much as admitted to the Senate, except *David* and thoſe of his Race, who being of a milder Temper, and more moderate than the Kings of *Iſrael*, permitted them an abſolute liberty of ſpeaking their Opinions. During the Captivity of *Babylon*, the Senate ſtill retained their Authority, and had the Power of Condemning to Death, if we may believe the Hebrew Authors, who aſſure us that the Senators were inveſted with this Power by the Kings of *Babylon* and *Perſia*. After this Captivity the Kings of *Perſia* confirmed to the Jews this their Sovereign Power, and the free exerciſe of Judicature, which they continued to enjoy till the Reign of *Antiochus*; who having ſubdued the City of *Jeruſalem*, exerted his utmoſt Endeavours for the Deſtruction of the Jewiſh Nation, together with the Authority of their Senate. But the valiant *Maccabees* reſtored the exerciſe of their Religion and Judicature; yea, ſo great was the Power of the *Sanhedrin* at that time, that the Royal Scepter was put into the King's hands in the Fret-work Chamber where the Senators kept their Seſſions. The *Sanhedrin* continued much in the ſame flouriſhing condition until *Pompey*; but he having conquer'd *Judea*, and reduced it to the form of a *Roman* Province, the Splendor of the *Sanhedrin* began to decline. *Gabinius* the *Roman* Preſident of *Syria* erected four Places of Judicature in *Judea*; and tho' theſe Tribunals were inferiour to the *Sanhedrin*, yet they deprived it of the cognizance of ſeveral Caſes. The other Preſidents that ſucceeded continued to leſſen the Power of the Jewiſh *Sanhedrin* as much as they could, which about the time of *Auguſtus* loſt the Power of the Sword, as the Jews themſelves avow'd at the Paſſion of our Saviour, when they ſaid, *It is not lawful for us to put any man to death*, John 18 31. After that the *Romans* had deprived the Senate of their Power of Life and Death, *Herod* ruined the Order of their Election, and overturn'd the whole Conſtitution of the *Sanhedrin*; he put all the Senators to death except *Sameas*, and raiſed to that Dignity whomſoever he pleaſed, without obſerving any Law or Formality. It will not be impertinent to add ſomewhat here of the Authority of the great *Sanhedrin*. For beſides its Power to take cognizance of all great Matters, it was by the Direction and Conſent of this Aſſembly that a King was choſen before Royalty became hereditary; nor could the King undertake a War for enlarging his Territories without the Approbation of this Senate, whoſe Power reach'd even to the Tryal of a High-Prieſt, a Tribe fallen into Apoſtacy, or a falſe Prophet. And Cardinal *Baronius* adds, that it was above the King, and could Judge him; which he proves by the Example of *Herod*, who was ſummoned before the *Sanhedrin*, according to *Joſephus Antiq.* lib. 14. cap. 17. but *Herod* was then no more but Governour of *Galilee*, and not King of the *Jews*. Now granting ſome of the Rabbi's have aſſign'd this extraordinary Power to the *Sanhedrin*, 'tis well known they were generally prejudiced againſt Kings, and extravagantly fond of their Liberty; however, ſome of 'em have had the ingenuity to own, that the King was accountable to none but God, and that the Senate or *Sanhedrin* had no Authority to ſit in Judgment upon him: In ſhort, all the paſſages of *Deuteronomy* and the *Chronicles*, which give a particular Account of the Privileges of this *Sanhedrin*, never mention'd the leaſt word of its Authority to Try their Kings; neither is there one Text of Scripture to prove that their Princes were ever cited before this Aſſembly to juſtifie their Adminiſtration. *Selden de Synedriis.* *P. Simon* obſerves, That after the Jews return from *Babylon* to *Jeruſalem* they held one of theſe great Aſſemblies, which, according to them, was compos'd of Twelve Notables or Perſons of Figure, over which *Eſdras* ſirnam'd *the Scribe* preſided as Chief; and at this, they ſay, were preſent the Prophets *Haggai*, *Zacharias*, *Malachy*, with other great Men inſpired by God, as *Daniel*, *Nehemias*, *Mardocheus*, *Zarobabel*, *Azarias*, *Miſael* and *Ananias*. He adds, That there was nothing ſo great in the Republick of the *Hebrews* as this *Sanhedrin*, which had Power, as the Jews ſpeak, to make *Sajeg Latora*, that is, *to fence in the Laws*, becauſe this Aſſembly was Maſter of the Expoſition of the Text, the People being generally oblig'd to follow their Interpretation. In which ſence *R. Moſes* calls the *Sanhedrin*, *The Foundation of the unwritten Law, and the Prop of the true Doctrine.* They that refuſed to ſubmit to its Deciſions, were look'd upon as Rebels, and Excommunicated. Some Proteſtant Authors have been of opinion, that *Moſes* eſtabliſh'd the *Sanhedrin* only for his own time. See *R. Simon*'s Anſwers to ſome *Holland* Divines, printed at *Roterdam* in 1686, where he examines at length the Reaſons of theſe Proteſtants, which is likewiſe his method in his Anſwer to the Defence of theſe *Dutch* Divines printed in 1687. Monſieur *Le Clerk* refers the Reader to *the Sentiments of the Holland Divines*, and to their Anſwer to Father *Simon*, where the Perpetuity and Infallibility of the *Sanhedrin* is ſo entirely overthrown, that Father *Simon* could not advance any tolerable Plea in Defence of it. *Ferrand Reflections ſur la Religion Chrêtienne.* Beſides the great *Sanhedrin*, there were at *Jeruſalem* two leſſer Aſſemblies, which conſiſted of Twenty three Perſons a-piece, according to the Rabbins. The one of theſe was kept on the *Mount of the Temple*, otherwiſe at the Gate of *Shuſhan*; and the other in the *Court of Iſrael*, otherwiſe at the Gate of *Nicanor*. The Jews called the firſt Court the *Mount of the Temple*: Heathens, Excommunicated and Unclean Perſons, had leave to come into this Court; but might not paſs any farther. Next to this was the *Court of the Women*, and then the *Court of Iſrael*. And a like Convention of Three and twenty Judges there was to be in every Place which contained One hundred and twenty Inhabitants or more. This number of Twenty three Judges is ſpecified by the Rabbins, but *Joſephus* only ſpeaks of Seven Magiſtrates, and Fourteen Levites, which make only the number of Twenty one, and we have reaſon to prefer his Authority before that of the *Talmudiſts*. *R. Jochanan* tells us, that no body was admitted to be one of the *Sanhedrin*, except he underſtood ſeventy Languages, and *R. Ben-Maimon* ſaith they were to underſtand many Languages, to the end they might not ſtand in need of Interpreters. But it ſeems more probable, that the Judges were only obliged to underſtand the Latin and Greek Tongues, as *Selden* as well as *Rambam* aſſures us. Beſides theſe, there was alſo amongſt the Jews another *Sanhedrin*, conſiſting only of Three Judges; and this kind of Juriſdiction was appropriated to thoſe Places which conſiſted of leſs than One hundred and twenty Inhabitants: Theſe had no Power to give Sentence of Death, for to this the compleat number of One and twenty Judges was required. No Man could be received into any of theſe *Sanhedrins* without being a *Jew* originally. The Ordination of a Senator or Judge was performed by the Impoſition of Hands, with pronouncing of theſe words, *I Ordain thee, be thou Ordained*; and ſometimes by a Letter ſent to the Party elect, wherein the ſame words were incerted. The *Rabbins* tell us, that *Moſes* was Author of the firſt kind of Ordination, and that *R. Juda Benbaba* (who lived till the Reign of *Adrian*) invented the ſecond way, in favour of thoſe that were abſent.

SAN JAGO DE GUATIMALA, a City of *North-America*, in *Guatimala* a Province of *New Spain*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. There is alſo another City of the ſame Name in the Iſle of *Cuba*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *San Domingo*, ſituate in the Eaſtern-part of the Iſland, with an excellent Haven, having formerly been the Capital of the Iſland; but the preference is now given to the *Havana*, which is the Reſidence of the Governour.

SANLECQUE (*Jaques de*) was born at *Cauleu* in the County of *Bologne*, in *Picardy*. He applied himſelf from his youth to the cutting of Stamps, and the ſtriking of Moulds which ſerve for the caſting the Letters or Characters of Printers: And he was ſo skilful at it, that he was look'd upon as the only Man that was able to make the *Syriack*, *Samaritan*, *Armenian*, *Chaldean* and *Arabick* Characters that were uſed in the Impreſſion of the Royal Bible, printed at *Antwerp*. He died at *Paris* in the 90th. year of his age, *Novemb.* 20. 1648. He left a Son of his own Name, born at *Paris*, who applying himſelf to the ſtudy of Languages, underſtood the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Engliſh*, *German*, *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Tongues, and could play on all ſorts of Muſical Inſtruments without being inſtructed by any one. He undertook to cut Stamps, and make Moulds for all manner of Muſical Notes, of which he hath left maniſeſt Proofs of his incredible Labour and Diligence. He died at *Paris* in the 46th year of his age, the 23d. of *December*, 1660.

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, a City of *Spain* in *Andaluſia*, which ſtands at the mouth of the River *Guadalquivir* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, called in Latin *Fanum Sancti Luciferi*, and ſome take it to be the *Lux dubia* of *Strabo*. It is of large extent, but without Walls; and the entrance to it by Sea is ſomewhat dangerous by reaſon of ſome Rocks that lie before it. At the mouth of the Haven is *The Golden Tower* ſo called, and a Caſtle built on the top of a Rock. It is adorn'd with very fine Churches, and a great Piazza, with a curious Fountain in the midſt, whoſe Baſon is of white Marble.

SAN MAGNO, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Province*.

SAN-MARINO, a Town and ſmall Republick of *Italy*, lying within the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. The *Italians* call it *Republichetta*, upon the account of the narrow extent of its Juriſdiction; notwithſtanding which, the Style of this Republick in her Letters to that of *Venice*, according to *Boccaline*, runs thus. *Alla Noſtra Cariſſima Sorella, la Sereniſſima Republica di Venetia.* The Town ſtands upon a Hill, and is by ſome Author's call'd *Acer Mons*.

SANNAZARO. *Actius Sanazarius*, an *Italian* of great Wit and noble Birth, and an excellent Poet, famous for his *Latin* and *Italian* Poems, but more eſpecially for that *De Partu Virginis*, which is look'd upon as one of his Maſter-pieces. He was Author alſo of a noted Epigram in praiſe of the City of *Venice*. He died for grief, at the News that *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, General of the Emperor's Army, had ruined the beſt part of his Country-Houſe, in the Year 1530. He was buried in the Church of a Farm or Country-Houſe he had at the foot of *Poſelipo*. He got his Tomb placed behind the Altar, notwithſtanding that the Statue of *Apollo* and *Minerva* ſtood on the top of it; but to hide this Profanation, they put the Name of *David* over the Statue of *Apollo*, and over that of *Minerva* the Name of *Judith*. His Latin Poems were Printed at *Amſterdam* 1689. *Iſaac Bullard.*

SAN SALVADOR, the Capital City of *Braſil* in South *America*, ſituate upon the North ſide of the Bay called by the *Portugueſe Bahia de todos los Santos*. This City is about 200 Rods diſtant from the Haven, ſtanding upon the top of a Hill, which is ſo ſteep on the ſide that faceth the Sea, that it is inacceſſible, ſo that they are fain to lift up their Merchandiſes thither by the help of Cranes, or take a great compaſs with them to bring them to the City. The Churches of it are fair, and neatly kept, eſpecially the Cathedral, and that of the Jeſuits. The Convents of the *Carmelites* and *Cordeliers* are alſo very fine Buildings. This City was made a Biſhops See in 1550, but is now advanc'd to an Archbiſhoprick. The Vice-Roy of *Braſil* for the King of *Portugal* has his Reſidence here. In the Year 1623 the *Hollanders* ſurprized this City, plundred it, and burnt all the Warehouſes: the Booty they got here was very great, which made a great part of the *Dutch* Soldiers to deſert, as having ſufficiently enrich'd themſelves. The King of *Spair*, who at that time was King of *Portugal*, being inform'd of the taking of this City, ſent thither 7500 Men under the Command of *Dom Frederick de Toledo*, who forc'd the *Hollanders* to ſurrender it again upon compoſition, before they had poſſeſt it a whole Year. The *Portugueſe*, to prevent the like Surpriſes for the future, have built a Fort between the Sea and their Warehouſes, and another that commands the Entrance of the City. The Haven is alſo ſecured by ſeveral Towers and Redoubts.

SAN SALVADOR, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, ſituate in the Province *Pemba*, and was formerly call'd *Congo*. The *Portugueſe* changed this Name to *San Salvador*, in acknowledgment of a memorable Victory God vouchſafed to 36 of their Soldiers, who being join'd with ſome of the Country Troops belonging to the King of *Congo*, gave a ſignal Defeat to a very numerous Army of Rebels, commanded by the King's Brother, who were reſolv'd to dethrone their Lawful Sovereign, becauſe he was turn'd Chriſtian. This City ſtands upon a Hill ten Leagues from the Sea, is of a large Extent, and very populous. The Houſes ſtand all by themſelves at diſtances one from another: and becauſe the Stones of the Country fall to duſt when they are cut or ſquar'd, therefore they build their Houſes of Wood, and the Branches of Trees faſtned together with Mortar. Its Cathedral, a Biſhops See, is built of Stone brought from abroad. The City formerly lay open, but is now ſurrounded with a Wall of the ſame Materials they build their Houſes with. *Marmol.*

SAN SEVERINO, *Septempeda*, a City of the *Eccleſiaſtical State* in *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, being a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*. It is built by the River *Potenza*, ſix Leagues from *Tolentino* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Macerata* to the South Weſt.

SANSON (*Nicolas*) a Famous French *Geographer*, born at *Abbeville* in *Picardy* in 1599; who, after he had finiſhed his Studies, betook himſelf to Merchandize; but having met with conſiderable Loſſes, quitted that calling; and coming to live at *Paris* in 1627, he became very famous there, as an Engineer and Mathematician. Some time after he was made the French Kings *Geographer*, and beſtowed his time in making Maps, which are eſteemed the beſt. He was ſo indefatigable in his labour at this Work, that he made almoſt 300 large Maps; and cauſed alſo an hundred Methodical Tables to be graven concerning the Diviſion of the Dominions of Chriſtian Princes. He hath alſo writ, *Remarks upon the ancient Gauls* in quarto, four ſmall *Treatiſes of the four Parts of the World*, in the ſame Volume, being an Explication of the Maps he had join'd with them; *two Tables of the Cities and Places, which occur in the Maps of the* Rhine *and* Italy: *A Deſcription of the* Roman *Empire*, in ſeveral Tables, as likewiſe thoſe of *France, Spain, Italy, Germany*, and the *Britiſh Iſles*, which are very commodious, together with the ancient Itineraries. He writ alſo, an account *of the Antiquity of Abbeville*, which engag'd him in a Conteſt with divers Learned Men, eſpecially with *F. Labbe* a Jeſuit. He made alſo *A Sacred Geography*, divided into two Tables, and a *Geographical Index of the Holy Land*. He was minded to have publiſhed ſome other Works, having collected a great deal of Matter for to make an *Atlas* of his own Maps; but his watching and great Pains caſt him into a weakneſs, whereof he languiſhed a long time, and after many Relapſes died at *Paris* in 1667, being 68 Years of Age. It was expected, that his two Sons he left behind him would have publiſhed ſome of their Fathers Collections; but they have done little as yet in reference thereto, except ſome Maps which his Son *William* hath corrected and enlarged; and ſince the Year 1690, there have been 120 fine Maps of his Publiſh'd at *Paris*, and *Amſterdam*.

SANTABARENUS THEODORUS, Abbot of a Monaſtery of *Conſtantinople* about 877, was the Son of one *Santabarenus*, who being accuſed of Witchcraft, made his Eſcape from *Conſtantinople* to *Bulgaria*, where he abjur'd his Faith. *Theodore* then but very young, being much eſteem'd by Prince *Bardas*, was put into a Monaſtery, where he afterwards took the Habit, and was made Prieſt, and then Abbot by *Photius*. This *Santabarenus* prov'd naught, and practis'd what he had learnt of his Fathers Art with ſuch Addreſs, that he made the Effects of it paſs for divine Favours, perſuading ſome that he had the Gift of Prophecy as well as that of working Miracles. Growing Famous he was ſent for to Court, and preſented to the Emperor *Baſilius*, who being extreamly afflicted for the Death of his Son *Conſtantius*, he conjured *Santabarenus* to obtain him the Favour of ſeeing him once more: Whereupon this Hypocrite making ſhew to prepare himſelf by Prayer and Faſting for this Miracle, is ſaid to have performed the thing, and ſhewn the Emperor his Son's Apparition by his wicked Art; which ſo confirmed *Baſilius* in his good opinion of him, that he believed whatever he ſaid. *Santabarenus* having gain'd this Point, and obſerving that *Leo* the Emperors Son had no great Kindneſs for him, uſed this Stratagem to be revenged of him; he perſuaded him that there was an unknown Perſon deſigned his Father's Death, which he ſaid he might prevent if he kept cloſe to him with a Dagger under his Coat. The credulous young Prince promiſing to comply, the Impoſtor goes ſtrait to the Emperor, and acquaints him, that he was aſſured by a Revelation from Heaven, that *Leo* intended to mount the Throne by a Parricide; and as proof of what he ſaid, would be found with a Dagger next day hid under his Coat; which being found accordingly, the Emperor fell into ſuch a Paſſion, that he Commanded his Son ſhould be confin'd, and would not hear him ſpeak a Word in his own Defence. *Leo* ſetled upon the Throne after his Father's Death, reſolved to puniſh this Treachery, ſent ſome Troops to fetch *Santabarenus* from his Archbiſhoprick of *Spatras* to *Conſtantinople*, whence after he was publickly whip'd, and his Eyes put out, he was baniſh'd to the remoteſt parts of the Eaſt, *Curopalat. Maimbourg. Hiſt. du Schiſme des Grecs. Cedren.*

SANTACH BEG, Lord of the Standard, a Turkiſh Officer ſo called, having a Standard delivered him when made Governour of any Province, which is carried before him when he goes to War. *Leunclav. Hoffm.*

SANT AGATHA DELLI GOTI, or *di Gotti*, in Latin, *Agathopolis* or St. *Agatha Gothorum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *further Principality*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*. Alſo a Principality of the ſame Kingdom in the further *Calabria* near to *Reggio*. Alſo a Dutchy in that Kingdom in the *Capitanata*. In former time alſo there was another *Agathopolis*, which was a City of *Thrace*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Adrianople*.

SANTA MARIA, in Latin *Pandataria*, a ſmall Iſle of *Italy*, in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, whither *Auguſtus* baniſh'd his Daughter *Julia* for her looſe Life. *Agrippina* the Mother of *Nero* ſuffer'd the ſame Deſtiny. And it was to this place alſo that the Emperor *Domitian* baniſhed *Flavia Domicilla*, the Wife of his Uncle *Flavius Clemens*, becauſe ſhe had embraced the Chriſtian Religion with her Husband. *Tacit.* lib 14. *Euſeb.* lib. 3. cap. 17.

SANTA MARIA DEL DRAGONA, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*. There is another *Santa Maria di Leuca*, which is a City and Biſhoprick in *Italy*, in *la Terra d'Otranto* a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SANT ANGELO DE LONGOBARDI, in Latin *Fanum Sancti Angeli Longobardorum, & Angelopolis*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhops See, under the Metropolis of *Conza*.

SANT ANGELO IN VADO, *Fanum Sancti Angeli in Vado*, and in ancient times called *Tiphernum Metaurum*, a City of the *Eccleſiaſtical State* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, which formerly was a Biſhops See, but Pope *Urban* VIII. united it to the Archbiſhoprick of *Urbin* its Metropolis.

SANTA SEVERINA, *Siberena*, a City and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Further Calabria*. The City, though but ſmall, is an Archbiſhops See, being ten Miles diſtant from the *Ionian Sea*, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Coſenza*. Stands upon a ſteep Rock by the River. It is of great Antiquity. The *Roman* Town being burnt by the *Goths* in 543. in 1198 a Caſtle was built here, which occaſioned the rebuilding of the City in 1598. Pope *Sixtus* V. made it a Biſhops See.

SANTEN, a large Town in the Dutchy of *Cleave*, two Leagues Weſt of *Weſel* in the way to *Nimeguen*, and two North of *Gelderland*. It is under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and noted for the fineſt Church in all that Dutchy, wherein are above thirty Altars, with the Hiſtory of the Goſpel cut exquiſitely in Timber; they have abundance of Relicks here, and among other things pretend to a Manuſcript of St. *Paul*'s writing. St. *Norbet* the Founder of the Order of the *Præmonſtratenſian* Monks was born here. *Hoffm. Baudr.* &c.

SANTERINI, an Iſle of the *Archipelago* on the Coaſt of *Europe*, which in former times was called *Thera*, and not *Theraſia*, as ſome would have it, for this latter is an Iſle that lies near to the former towards the Weſt, having been ſeparated from it by an Earthquake, according to the Teſtimony of *Pliny* and *Pauſanias*. The Inhabitants call it *Gozi*, but ſome *Italians* have given it the name of *Santa Irene*, whence by Corruption came the name *Santerini*. The Soil of it is very dry, without Brooks or Springs, ſo that the Inhabitants are fain to drink Rain-water, there being no other to be got there. It produceth no Corn beſides Barly and Millet. There are ſome Vines up and down in the Iſland, of which they make Wine, notwithſtanding the great Dryneſs of the Ground. Almoſt a Tenth part of the Inhabitants follow the Rites of the Latin Church under the Conduct of a Biſhop, the reſt are ſubject to a Greek Biſhop. It is thirty Miles in circuit, and ſixty Miles diſtant from *Candia* to the North. The Sea of the Haven, and all along the Coaſt, appears black, becauſe of the Mines of Brimſtone that are under this Iſle, which are kindled from time to time, and caſt out Flames at a great diſtance, mixed with Pumice-ſtones, which are forced up into the Air with ſo much Violence, that they make little leſs noiſe than the diſcharge of a Cannon. About fifty Years ſince, theſe Sulphur-mines caſt up ſuch a prodigious quantity of Pumice-ſtone, that part of the *Archipelago* was covered with them, and many Havens ſtop'd up. It is reported that *Alexander* the Great cauſed the Sea about this Iſle to be ſounded, and found it bottomleſs. The Inhabitants drive a Trade with their Wines and Linens, and are Tributary to the Grand Seignior. *Thevenot*.

SANTERNO, Lat. *Vaprinus*, a River of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, which riſes in the *Appennine*, flows Northward by *Emola*, and empties it ſelf into the *Po*, below *Argenta*, twenty Miles Weſt of *Ravenna*.

SANTERRE, *Sanguiterſa*, a Country in *Picardy*, between *Vermandois* to the Eaſt, and *Amiens* to the Weſt, in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Neſle* and *Mont de Dier*.

SANTES PAGNINUS, a Dominican of *Lucca*, a great Linguiſt, and chiefly verſed in the Oriental Tongues, he publiſhed a Verſion of the Bible, an *Iſagoge ad Sacras Literas*, and *Theſaurus Linguæ Sanctæ*. He died at *Lyons*, *An.* 1541. His Works were publiſh'd there. *Sixt. Senen. Leand. Albert. Poſſevin.*

SANTO, Lat. *Xanthus*, called by the *Europeans Il Samandro*, a City and River of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, which has its Source in Mount *Ida*, and waſhing the Ruins of the ancient *Troy*, diſgorges it ſelf into the *Archipelago*.

SANTONES, an ancient People of *France*, whence the Province now called *Saintonge* takes its name. They were bounded by *Poictou* on the North, *Engoleſm* on the Eaſt, *Aquitain* on the South, and the *Aquitain* Ocean on the Weſt: They alſo inhabited the Country of *Aunis*, the Iſle of *Rhe*, &c. The Chief Town is *Saintes*, deſcribed in its place. *Baud.*

SANTONS. The name of a ſort of Monks amongſt the *Turks*. The *Turkiſh* Monks are diſtinguiſh'd by their different Habits, their way of living, and their different Rules or Inſtitutions. There are ſome of them that make a Vow of *Poverty*, others of *Chaſtity*, and others of perpetual *Faſting* and *Abſtinence*; others wholly apply themſelves to a *Contemplative Life*, and every one carries about him the marks of his Profeſſion. Thoſe who wear Feathers on their Heads, do thereby denote that they are Perſons who addict themſelves to *Meditation*, and have *Revelations*: Thoſe who wear Cloaths patch'd up of pieces of Cloth of different colours, do thereby ſignifie their Vow of *Poverty*: Thoſe who wear ſomething at their Ears, denote their *Obedience* and *Submiſſion to the Spirit*, who tranſports them in Raptures and Extaſies: Thoſe who wear Chains about their Necks and Arms, declare the Vehemence of the Spirit that animates them. They have alſo amongſt them a kind of Religious that live in Community together, and *Hermits* who live in deſert places. There be alſo a ſort of *Mendicants* amongſt them, that live on Alms: And laſtly, there are ſome that wholly apply themſelves to ſerve their Neighbours. *Fa. Simon his Remarks upon a Journey to Mount* Libanus.

SANTORIUS, or *Sanctorius*, a Profeſſor of Phyſick in the Univerſity of *Padua*, who after a long Study of Nature, learnt that the Superfluities of Food, being retain'd in the Body, were the principal Cauſe of all Diſeaſes; and that a free *Tranſpiration* through the Pores, was the greateſt help in this caſe, that *Phyſick* could afford. And having found out divers Reaſons to convince others of this Truth, he digeſted them into many *Aphoriſms*, with which he made up a ſmall Treatiſe, entitled, *Medicina Statica*, which is well eſteemed of by the moſt Learned of this Age. He ſhews in this Treatiſe, that this *Tranſpiration* is ſo neceſſary, that it is in a manner impoſſible without it, to reſtore ſick Perſons to their Health; foraſmuch as this way being ſtop'd, the Humours that ſhould have exhal'd through the Pores, become corrupted, and that almoſt all Diſeaſes do proceed from this Putrefaction, which is not only imparted to the Spirits, but alſo to the Blood, and all the inward and outward parts of the Body. And to give a more exact Idea of the Advantage that comes from free *Tranſpiration*, he ſaith, that if a Man Eats and Drinks in a days time the quantity of eight Pound, he tranſpires five of them or thereabouts; which *Tranſpiration* is no ſooner ſtop'd, but all the Functions of Nature are diſordered; and that if the natural or ſome foreign Heat do not expel by the Pores thoſe Humours that are the cauſe of an Ague or Fever, it then becomes Malignant: That the Aliments which are not well digeſted, by the long ſtay which they make in the parts, cauſe an Obſtruction of the Pores, which Obſtruction afterwards cauſeth the Corruption of thoſe Aliments, whence proceed laſſitude, reſtleſneſs of Spirit, and the extraordinary Heavineſs and Torpor of the Body. That the want of *Tranſpiration*, when the extream parts of the Body are cold in a Fever, are the cauſe of Death, except Nature or Art do heat them again. That old Men prolong their Lives by much Spitting, but as ſoon as they are no longer in a Condition to bring up their Flegm, theſe Excrements incapable of being concocted, and conſequently of being digeſted, do hinder *Tranſpiration*, whence follows Suffocation and Death. That this *Tranſpiration* alone is more copious than all other Evacuations put together. That the ſudden Death of young People, though ſober and temperate in their Diet, muſt be attributed to this want of *Tranſpiration*. The Sieur *Cuſac*, much taken with this Doctrine, ſpent ſome Years to find an External Remedy proper to procure *Tranſpiration*, and had the good Fortune to hit upon a particular Preparation of Spirit of Wine, with which he performed great Cures. This new way of Cure, without examining the Patient's Conſtitution, or the cauſe of Diſtempers, has made great Noiſe in the World, and has put the Author upon writing a Treatiſe of the *Tranſpiration* of ſuch Humours as occaſion Sickneſſes. *Memoires du Temps.*

SANTOS, the principal City of the Province of St. *Vincent* in *Braſil*, forty Leagues from the River *January* to the South, four from the Atlantick Ocean, and from St. *Vincent* to the North. It ſtands upon a Bay that will admit a great Ship to load and unload. In 1591 it was taken by Sir *Thomas Cavendiſh*, plundred and kept two Months; ſince that the *Portugueſe* have fortified it on all ſides but that which is waſhed by the River, which is half a League over, and five Fathom deep, and they have added two Forts for its Security. In thoſe times it had a hundred Houſes, a Pariſh-Church and two Monaſteries. See St. *Vincent*, *Laet.* Page 579.

SAONE, *Savona*, *Araz*, a great River in *France*, it riſeth out of Mount *Vauge* between *Lorrain* and the County of *Burgundy*, about twelve Miles from the Fountains of the *Moſelle*, and runs through the County and Dutchy of *Burgundy*, where being increaſed by the Waters of the River *Dous* [*Dubis*] it paſſeth by *Auxonne*, St. *Jean de Laone*, *Bellegarde*, *Verdun*, *Chalon*, *Tournus*, *Macon*, divides the City of *Lyons* into two parts, and falls into the *Rhoſne* a little below that City. Some Authors think that this River was called *Sangona* from the Blood of Martyrs which was ſo abundantly ſhed in it during the great Maſſacre of the Chriſtians at *Lyons* in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, that it changed the colour of its Waters. On this River *Cæſar* defeated part of the *Helvetian* Forces going to invade *Gaul*. *Papire Maſſon. deſcr. Flum. Gall.*

SAPATE, a ſort of Feaſt, in which it was the Cuſtom to make Preſents, without letting thoſe that receiv'd them know whence they came, that they might be the more agreeably ſurpriz'd. This Feaſt was invented by the *Spa-*

niards, who always keep it on the fifth of *December*, upon St. *Nicholas*'s Eve; from *Spain*, the Cuſtom paſs'd into *Savoy*, and from thence to *France*, where it has been ſince kept with great Magnificence. *Memoirs du Temps*.

SAPIENZA, an Iſle in the *Mediterranean*, of old called *Spagia*, over againſt *Modon* a City of the *Morea*, on the South ſide of it, and hath given its name to the Sea that waſheth thoſe parts. This Iſle is well known to the Pyrates of *Barbary*, who skulk behind it when they are lying in wait to ſeize the Veſſels that come from the Gulf of *Venice* or *Sicily*. *P. Coronelli Deſcription de le Morée*. *Spon*. Voyage in 1675.

SAPOR, or *Sapores* I. of that name, King of *Perſia*, was the Succeſſor of *Artaxerxes* about the Year 242. He was a very cruel Prince, delighted in ſhedding Blood, and deſtroying of Cities. He ravaged and laid waſte *Meſopotamia*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and divers other Provinces of the *Roman Empire*, and had it not been for the vigorous Reſiſtance of *Odenat* Captain and afterwards King of the *Palmyrenians*, he had overrun all the Eaſt. The Emperor *Gordianus* forced him to retire into his own Country; but was ſoon after murthered by *Philip*, who having invaded the Imperial Throne, made Peace with *Sapor*, who took the City of *Antioch* in 252. And ſeven Years after defeated and took the Emperor *Valerian* Priſoner by the Treachery of one of his Commanders called *Macrinus*, and made uſe of him as a Footſtool to mount his Horſe. Neither was this ſufficient to this barbarous Wretch, but he cauſed him to be flea'd alive, and in this condition caſt Salt upon him. *Odenates* and his Wife *Zenobia* took from him *Niſibe*, *Carres*, and other places, and often defeated his Forces, and ſent to the Emperor *Gallienus* the moſt conſiderable of his Commanders they had taken in Battle. *Sapor* died in 273. after a Reign of 31 Years. *Pollio in Vit. Trigint. Tyran. Agathias*, &c.

SAPOR II. was declared King when he was yet in the Cradle. *Conſtantine* the Great being informed that he had raiſed a great Army, with deſign to attack *Niſibe*, march'd againſt him, but died on the way in 337. His Son *Conſtantius* the next Year after, ſent an Army to oppoſe *Sapor*, as he did likewiſe in 345 and 349, when there happened a Bloody Battle between both Armies near the Town of *Singar* in the night-time. In 359 the *Perſians* took the City *Amida* in *Meſopotamia*, after a Siege of 73 days, having firſt defeated the *Roman* Army commanded by *Sabinianus*. *Sapor* in the mean time raiſed an horrible Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, (the Jews and Heathens having repreſented them as Enemies to the State) and leaving them to the mercy of their Perſecutors, they ſpared neither Sex, Age nor Condition. *Conſtantius* was always unſucceſsful in his Attempts againſt him, and *Jovianus* was fain to conclude a Peace with him, by which he delivered to him *Niſibe* and ſeveral other Cities. He renewed the War again in 370, by making an Invaſion into *Armenia*, but with ſmall Succeſs, and died in the Year 380. *Am. Marcel. Sozomen.*

SAPOR III. ſucceeded in 384, his Father *Artaxerxes*, who was the Succeſſor of *Sapor* II. he was neither ſo Cruel nor Succeſsful as his Predeceſſors, and was obliged to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Theodoſius* the Great, to deſire a Peace. He died in 389.

SAPPHO, called by ſome the Tenth *Muſe*, was born in the Iſle *Lesbos*, and Contemporary with *Steſichorus* and *Alceus* in the XLV Olympiad, *i.e.* ſix hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour. She compoſed many Poems that were the wonder of ancient times, of which we have nothing at preſent, beſides an Hymn to *Venus*, and an Ode inſcribed to a young Girl ſhe loved, preſerved by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus*, and *Longinus* the Rhetorician. Some Authors report that *Sappho* caſt her ſelf head-long into the Sea, becauſe ſhe was rejected by her Lover *Phaon*. *Sapphick* Verſes took their name from her. *Plutarch. Euſeb. Lilius Girald*, &c.

SARA, a River that runs into the *Moſelle* at the City *Treves* or *Trier*. There is another River of the ſame name in *Campagnia di Romana* in *Italy*, which taking its courſe through *Terra di Lavoro* a Province of *Naples*, empties it ſelf into the *Tyrrhene* Sea between *Volturno* and *Sinueſſa*.

SARA, a City of the *Great Armenia*. Alſo another of *Illyria*.

SARAH Wife of *Abraham*, and the Daughter of *Haran*, followed her Husband into *Egypt*, where paſſing for his Siſter, the King of the Country ſent to take her from him, and would have married her, but there happening great Calamities in his Family and Kingdom, he ſent for *Abraham*, and underſtanding that *Sarah* was his Wiſe, rebuked him for concealing it, and ſent her laden with Preſents out of his Kingdom. After which ſhe adviſed *Abraham* to marry *Agar* his Servant, by whom he had *Iſhmael*. Being ninety Years of Age, God let her underſtand that ſhe ſhould bear a Son, which appeared ſo improbable to her, that ſhe ſmil'd at it as incredible. The ſame Adventure that happened at *Pharaoh*'s Court, befell them again at that of *Abimelech* petty King of *Gerar*, who falling in love with *Sarah*, would have married her, but finding that ſhe was diſpoſed of already, returned her to her Husband, after which ſhe was brought to Bed of *Iſaac*; who when a little grown, being mock'd by *Iſhmael*, ſhe preſs'd her Husband to ſend him and his Mother away, which he did: She died *A. M.* 2175, aged 137 Years, and was buried in a Cave near the Town of *Hebron*. *Torniel. Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

SARABAT, Lat. *Hermus*, a River of *Aſia Minor*, which riſes in *Phrygia Major*, and being ſwelled with the Rivers *Crya*, *Nilus* and *Pactolus*, disburthens it ſelf into the Bay of *Smyrna*.

SARACENS, a People originally of *Arabia*, called alſo *Agarens* and *Iſhmaelites*, as proceeding from *Iſhmael* the Son of *Hagar*. *Ptolemy* mentions a City of *Arabia* called *Saraca*, from whence ſome Authors derive their name; but others with more reaſon fetch it from סרק a word which in the *Arabick* ſignifies a Vagabond and Robber; and indeed the common Practice of the *Saracens* was to rob and plunder their Neighbours Country. They began to appear in the World about the Fifth Century. We read in the Life of St. *Euthymus* the Abbot writ by St. *Cyril*, that one *Terebon* a Commander of the *Saracens*, having been miraculouſly healed of the Palſie, almoſt all his People embraced the Chriſtian Religion: but not long after he betook himſelf to *Mahomet*, and made Profeſſion of his Sect. From this time they began to be Powerſul, and under the Conduct of their Kings, made Irruptions into *Africa*, *Aſia* and *Europe*, where they were Maſters of part of *Sicily*, and ſubdued *Egypt*, *Syria* and *Perſia*. The Chriſtian Princes had Wars with them for a long time in the Eaſt, during the XI and XII Centuries. But the *Turks*, the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, and the *Sophies* of *Perſia* having Conquered the *Saracens* Dominions, their name likewiſe vaniſhed and was loſt. *Ptolem.* lib. 6. *Am. Marcel.* lib. 14. *Bochart. in Phal.* lib. iv. c. 2. *Pocock in Spe. Hiſt. Rab.*

SARAGOSSA, *Cæſar Auguſta*, a City of *Spain* upon the River *Ebro*, being the Capital of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, with an Archbiſhops See, Parliament, Univerſity, and Court of Inquiſition. It is a very ancient City, and hath been formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is ſituate in a very pleaſant Plain, and contains ſeventeen great Churches, and fourteen Monaſteries. The Church called *Our Lady of the Pillar*, is much frequented by *Pilgrims*. *Nænius* ſays of this City, that nothing is wanting for the Pleaſantneſs of its Situation, the Fruitfulneſs of its Soil, and the Fineneſs of its Buildings to make it equal to the beſt City in *Spain*; the Houſes are of Brick, and the Streets large. It is defended by a very ſtrong Wall beſides its Citadel, and hath four Gates, with abundance of Towers. It is three Miles in compaſs, and enjoys a good Air, but rather too hot: It was anciently a *Roman* Colony, and in thoſe times one of the chief Cities of *Spain*. It was recovered from the *Moors* in 1118, and is fam'd for the Birth of *Prudentius*, one of the moſt ancient Chriſtian Poets. It ſtands 42 Spaniſh Leagues North of *Valencia*, 26 from *Pampelona*, and 38 from the *Mediterranean*. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30. The *Priſcillianiſts* were condemned in a Council held here in 381.

SARBORA, General to King *Choſroes*, who charging him with the Defeat he received at *Heraclium*, commanded him to be killed, by which he was diſappointed of his Army, and deprived of his Kingdom and Life by his Son *Siroes*. *An. Ch.* 627. *Hoffman*.

SARBRUGH or *Sarbruken*, Lat. *Saræpons* or *Saræburgum*, a Town in *Germany* on the River *Sar* over againſt St. *Jean* on the Borders of *Lorrain*, formerly an Imperial Town, but exempted by the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. and does now belong to the Electorate of *Treves*. It is a fine Town, very ancient, and mention'd in the Itinerary of *Antonine*, but falling under the Duke of *Lorrain*, is now in the hands of the *French*. It gives Title to a Prince of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, and has a Caſtle which was his uſual Reſidence. The River *Sar* is here navigable by ſmall Boats. *Baud.*

SARCATERUS, a *Daniſh* King, who having cauſed a certain Man called *Lenus* to be put to Death unjuſtly, to make amends, offered to deliver himſelf into his Sons hands, and to ſuffer Death. *Saxo Grammat.* lib. 8.

SARCELLÆ, or *Ruſiceber*, *Raſubrica*, according to *Antonine*, a large Town on the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* in the Kingdom of *Algier*, from which it is diſtant 28 Miles Weſt, and hath a large Haven with a Caſtle. *Baud.*

SARDANAPALUS, otherwiſe called *Thonos Connoleros*, Reigned over the *Aſſyrians* about *A. M.* 3215, or as others, 3158, ſome take him to have been King of *Nineveh* at the time when *Jonas* was ſent to preach Repentance to that City. He was a Prince of a moſt voluptuous and effeminate Life, to that degree that he was uſed to ſit and Spin in a Womans Habit amongſt his Concubines. Wherefore his Subjects diſdaining to be governed by ſuch a Wretch, rebelled againſt him under the Conduct of *Arbaces* Governour of *Media*, beſieging him in his chief City *Nineveh*, and forced him after two Years Siege to burn himſelf, with his Wives and Children, *A. M.* 3178, or 3234, and with him ended the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*. *Nineveh* was rebuilt ſoon after this, and was the Reſidence of the Governours of *Media*, who are ſtil'd

Kings in Scripture. But other Authors ſay that *Sardanapalus* finding himſelf in a ſtrait, retired into his Palace, and having erected a Funeral Pile, laid thereon all that was moſt Precious, and burnt himſelf with his Wives, Children and Palace, ordering this Diſtich to be engraven on his Tomb.

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exſaturata libido
Hauſit, at illa jacent multa ac præclara relicta.

Which *Ariſtotle* ſays was a fitter Epitaph for an Ox than a King. *Clemens* gives it in Greek thus· Lib. 2. *Stromat.*

Ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσ' ἔφαγον, καὶ ἐφύβρισα, καὶ μετ' ἔρωτος
Τέρπ' ἔπαθον, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια κεῖνα λέλειπται,
Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σποδός εἰμι Νίνου μεγάλης βασιλεύσας.

But *Athenæus* lib. 12. gives a more favourable Inſcription thus:

Σαρδανάπαλος Ἀνακυνδαράξεω Ἀγχιάλην ἔδειμε, καὶ Ταρσὸν μιῇ ἡμέρῃ ἀλλὰ νῦν τέθνηκεν. *Juſtin. Petav. Scaliger.*

SARDICA, formerly a City of *Thracia*, but now the Capital of *Bulgaria*, with a Biſhops See upon the River *Morava* or *Sucova* (which is the *Ciagrus* of the Ancients) near to Mount *Hæmus*. The *Bulgarians* call this City *Triaddizza*, and the *Greeks* and *Turks Sophia*. It hath been the Reſidence of the ancient *Deſpots* of *Servia*. Here was a Council held under the Conſulſhips of *Rufin* and *Euſebius* in 347, which according to *Theodoret* conſiſted of 250 Prelates, and according to St. *Athanaſius* of 300, from 35 or 37 as well Weſtern as Eaſtern Provinces. *Oſius*, *Archidamus* and *Philoxenus* were ſent Legates by Pope *Julius*. The *Arians* came thither alſo, but having moved to no purpoſe, that St. *Athanaſius* (whoſe unexpected preſence ſurpriſed them very much) might not ſit in the Aſſembly, they withdrew, pretending that they were ſent for by the Emperor *Conſtance*, to ſolemnize a Victory he had gained over the *Perſians*. This excuſe was carried to the Council by *Euſtathius* a Prieſt of the Church of *Sardica*, but did not hinder the Proceeding of the Aſſembly, which afterwards declared St. *Athanaſius* with ſome other Orthodox Prelates Innocent, examined the Accuſations brought againſt the *Arian* Biſhops, and depoſed ſeveral of them; but being unwilling to add any thing to the Creed of *Nice*, or to Form a new Confeſſion of Faith, they made 20 or 21 Canons for the general Diſcipline of the Church; one of which granted the Pope the Juriſdiction of receiving Appeals in ſome Caſes; but here we may obſerve, Firſt by the form and expreſſion of the Canon, that this Privilege of the See of *Rome* was not founded on Divine Right, but only upon Eccleſiaſtical Authority. *2dly*, Even the advantage taken thus low, was not generally acknowledged by the Church, the Canons of this Council not being look'd upon as generally binding; and therefore Pope *Zoſimus*, in the Diſpute he had with the *African* Biſhops, Cites theſe Canons under the Name of the Council of *Nice*, to give 'em the greater Authority. *3dly*, The Roman Catholicks themſelves confeſs, the *Sardican* Council was no General one, giving this Reaſon for their Opinion; becauſe, ſay they, it determin'd no Point of Faith, proceeding therein no farther than the Confirmation of the Council of *Nice*. To which we may add the Opinion of the Archbiſhop *Peter de Marca*, who affirms that this Synod loſt the Privilege of a General Council by the diviſion of its Members, the Eaſtern Biſhops refuſing to joyn with the Weſtern. *De Marca* lib. 7. *De Concord*, &c. *Godeau Hiſt. Eccl. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars Alt.* In the mean time the *Arians* aſſembled at *Philippes*, a Town of *Thrace*, condemned the Conſubſtantiality of the Father and Son, and afterwards confirmed their Sentences of Depoſition againſt *Athanaſius*, *Paul*, *Marcellus* and *Aſclepas*; they depoſed Pope *Julius*, *Oſius*, *Maximin* of *Treves*, *Protogenes* of *Sardica*, and *Gaudencius* of *Brixia*. *Theodoret, Socrat. Baronius.*

SARDINELLA, a great Village Eaſt of *Damaſcus* in the Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, in which none can inhabit but Chriſtians, all other Inhabitants dying before a Year be expired, if we may believe *Bonaventura*. *Hoffman.*

SARDINIA, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Europe* in the *Mediterranean*, belonging to the King of *Spain*: It is commonly divided into two parts by the Rivers *Cedro* and *Titſo*, the one *Cabo di Lugori* being the North, and the other *Cabo di Cagliari*, which is the South part of the Iſland. The Soil is very fertile, but the Air very unhealthy, by reaſon of exceeding high Mountains on the North ſide of it, which keep out the North Wind, upon which account the *Roman* Emperors uſed to baniſh ſuch Perſons as they had a mind to be rid of, to this Iſland, the Air being eſteemed Peſtilential. In former times it was more conſiderable than at preſent, there having been no leſs than 18 Biſhopricks in it. *Cagliari* is the Capital City at preſent, the others are *Saſſari*, *S. Pedro d'Uſſellas*, *Torre*, *Terra-Nova*, *Oriſtagni*, *Algher*, *Caſtel-Aragoneſe*, *Ampurias*, &c. The Ancients tell us that *Sardus* the Son of *Hercules* having ſetled a Colony here, from his own name called it *Sardinia*, and that before it was called *Sandaliotis* and *Ichnuſa* from the ſole of a Foot, which the Figure of this Iſland repreſents. Since thoſe times it has been inhabited by divers Nations, until the time that the *Carthaginians* made themſelves Maſters of it, from whom the *Romans* took it, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued a long time, until it was taken by the *Saracens*; but they of *Piſa* and *Genoua* having forced it out of the hands of the *Saracens*, fell into a Diſpute which of them ſhould poſſeſs it. But Pope *Boniface* VIII. having given leave to the King of *Arragon* to Conquer it, it hath been ever ſince annexed to the Crown of *Spain*. This Iſland alone produces thoſe Animals called *Maſrones* or *Maſtriones*. There is no Venomous Creature in it, but they have Foxes, and a very little Creature called *Solifuga* which reſembles a Frog. It has the Title of a Kingdom, is 170 Miles long, 80 broad, and in circuit is about 450, and is ſix Miles from *Corſica*. It is governed by a Viceroy from the King of *Spain*. Its Metropolis is *Cagliari*. It hath now but ſeven Towns of Note, and all thoſe Biſhops Sees. It hath 11 Sea-ports and 94 Watch-Towers upon the Sea-coaſt: The Proverb *Sardi Venales* takes riſe according to ſome, becauſe *Gracchus* having ſubdued it, brought away ſuch a multitude of Captives, that they could not be ſold in a long time; or according to others, becauſe the *Sardinians* are reckoned Changeable and of Vendible Tempers. *Thales* and *Bias*, two of the Wiſe Men of *Greece*, adviſed the *Ionians* to remove hither, that they might avoid the *Perſian* Yoke: It had anciently a Silver Mine, and affords Coral in ſeveral Places.

SARDIS, an ancient City of *Lydia*, at preſent ruined. It was formerly the Capital City of the Kingdom, ſituate near Mount *Tmolus*, and was the Royal Reſidence of the *Mermnades* deſcended from *Gyges*. *Cyrus* took this City in the LIX *Olympiad*, and ſubdued the whole Kingdom of *Lydia*, taking *Crœſus* the King Priſoner. In the LXIX *Olympiad Ariſtagoras* having got twenty Ships of the *Athenians*, perſwaded the People to Rebel againſt the *Perſians*, and ſome time after took the City and burnt it, which was repaired ſince, and came under the Dominion of the *Greeks*. *Antiochus Magnus* took this City in 3736 from *Achæus* by Treaſon after a Years Siege. The *Turks* ſay that *Tamerlane* beſieged this City ſix Years, and when he had taken it ruined it intirely, about 1398, if it be true; but however this be, Sir *George Wheeler* aſſureth us the Inhabitants are reduced to a very ſmall Number, and live by the Sweat of their Brows in digging and planting Gardens belonging to the few *Turks* who now live hereabouts, having neither Church nor Prieſt amongſt them, and are a Neſt of worſe than Beggars. The City ſtood on the North ſide of the Mount *Tmolus* on the edge of a ſpacious and fruitful Plain, and has ſtill many marks of its Antiquity to be found amongſt its Ruins. *Wheeler, Tavern.* It was anciently one of the ſtrongeſt Inland Cities of *Aſia*, eſpecially when beſieged by *Antiochus Magnus*. It was Famous for excellent Carpets. It was in this City that *Antigonus* cauſed *Cleopatra* the Siſter of *Alexander* the Great to be put to Death, in the Year of *Rome* 446. This City was one of the firſt converted by St. *John*, but not long after relapſed into Idolatry. *Sardis* formerly was an Archbiſhops See. *Herodotus. Ferrari.* *Euthemius* the Biſhop of this place was whip'd to Death by the Emperor *Balbus*'s order, *An. Ch.* 825. *Sardis* is 26 Miles South of *Philadelphia*, and 36 North of *Thyatira*.

SARDONES, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, who inhabited on the Sea-ſide near the Town *Salſes* in the County of *Rouſſillon*, between *Languedoc* to the North, and *Catalonia* to the South.

SARDONII, *Sardonians*, a People of *Africa*, ſo called from one *Sardo* who was King over them, their Country joyned to that of the *Carthaginians*. They had a Cuſtom of Sacrificing their Relations to *Saturn*, when they attained the Age of Seventy, and performed this barbarous Ceremony with Laughter and Mirth; which has given occaſion to the Latin Proverb of *Riſus Sardonius*, as ſome ſay; for others are of opinion that this Proverb took its riſe from an Herb called *Sardoa*, or *Sardonia herba*, growing in *Sardinia*, which Poiſons thoſe that eat of it, and draws their Mouths in ſuch a manner, that they ſeem to die Laughing. *Solin. Pauſan.* But *Franciſcus de Vico* refutes this whole Story as a meer Fable, nor do the *Sardinians*, according to *Hoffman*, know any thing of this Herb, or Proverb.

SARDUNII, Lat. *Planaſia*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, on the Coaſt of *Provence*, whither *Tiberius* baniſh'd *Agrippa*, *Auguſtus*'s Nephew. The French call it *Sainčte Marguerite*. *Baud.*

SAREPTA, *Sarephath*, a City of *Phœnicia*, almoſt in the midſt between *Tyre* and *Sidon*, now called *Saphet* or *Sarafendi*. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*. In this City *Elijah* the Prophet miraculouſly increaſed the Widows Oyl and Meal, and raiſed her Son to Life. This Town is about ten Miles from *Sidon*, and as much from *Tyre*, being alſo fam'd for its noble Wine. *Sidon.*

SARGAN, or *Sarganſerland*, a City and Territory in *Suiſſerland*, ſubject to the ſeven ancient *Cantons*. The Inhabitants of this Country are the *Sarunetes* of *Pliny*. See **SARUNETES.**

SARGAPISES, the only Son of *Thomyris* the famous Queen of the *Scythians* : He was but very young when *Cyrus* invading *Scythia* with a powerful Army, paſſed the River *Araxis*, and advanced within a day's Journey of *Thomyris*'s Dominions, and then feigning as if he had ventured too far, retired in haſte, and the more to make it believed he was fled indeed with Precipitation and Diſorder, he left abundance of Wine and other Proviſions in his Camp. *Thomyris* ſent the third part of her Army under the Command of her Son to purſue him, who being of ſmall Experience in Warlike Affairs, ſuffered his Soldiers to drink Wine, with which they not being accuſtom'd, were preſently overtaken, and *Cyrus* returning upon them, cut them all to pieces. *Sargapiſes* died in the Battle, but his Mother revenged his death ſome days after, by killing *Cyrus* himſelf, and 200000 *Perſians*. *Juſtin.*

SARGASSUM MARE, called by the *Portugueſe Mar di Sargoſſo*, a part of the *Atlantick*, betwixt *Cape Verd* to the Eaſt, and the Iſland of that Name to the Weſt. It is denominated from the Herb *Sargoſſa*, which grows there in ſuch plenty, that it hinders the courſe of Ships. *Baudrand.*

SARGETIA, now *Iſtrig*, a River of *Dacia* which runs through *Vallachia*, fam'd for King *Decebalus*'s hiding his Treaſures in it when the Emperor *Trajan* made War upon him, which the ſaid Emperor did find out nevertheleſs. *Sambucus.*

SARKE, a ſmall Iſland near *Jerſey* on the Coaſt of *France*, ſix miles in compaſs, but not inhabited till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, though it has an Harbour and a ſmall Fort, not acceſſible to above two at a time. This place, in the year 1558, was ſurprized by the *French*, but recovered by a *Flemming*, who pretending he had a dead Friend in his Ship, promiſed the Governour a good Preſent if he might have liberty to bury him in their Chapel. The Governour was content, on condition his Men ſhould be ſearched and diſarmed, as they were; but the Coffin being full of Arms, they opened it, and drove out the *French*, thoſe who went for the Preſent being by the *Flemmings* Order kept Priſoners in the Ship. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Iſland to *Helier de Cartret*, Lord *de St. Oen*, who firſt peopled it ; and about 40 years ſince it had fifty Families. Before this it ſerved only as a common Paſture to the Inhabitants of *Jerſey*.

SARLAT, *Sarlatum*, a City of *France*, and Capital of the *Lower-Perigord*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. It is ſituate, as it were, in an Iſle between the *Dordogne* and *Vezere*, from whence it is but a League diſtant, eight from *Perigueux* to the South-eaſt, and thirty four from *Bourdeaux* to the North-eaſt. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *John* XXII. It is very ſtrong, and withſtood two Sieges in the Civil War in 1652. *Du Cheſne*, *St. Marth.*

SARMATIA, a vaſt Country called *Sarmatia*, or *Sauromatia*. It was formerly divided into the *Aſiatick*, *European* and *German Sarmatia*. The *Aſiatick Sarmatia* was that part about the Confines of *Europe* and *Aſia*, and the River *Rha* or *Volga*, being bounded on the North with the North-Sea, on the South with the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* Seas, with *Scythia* on the Eaſt, and *European Sarmatia* on the Weſt. This Tract contained the Northern part of *Moſcovia* called *Ruſſia Alba*, and the *Ruſſian Tartary* containing the Provinces of *Dwina*, *Condora*, *Petzora*, *Permski*, *Samojeda*, *Siberia Wiatka*, *Lappia*, *Lucomoria*, and the Kingdoms of *Caſan*, *Aſtracan* and *Bulgaria*. The *European Sarmatia* was between the *Aſiatick Sarmatia* on the Eaſt, and the *German Sarmatia* on the Weſt, the North Ocean on the North, and the Lake of *Mæotis* with the *Euxin* Sea on the South, and contained *Scythia the Leſs*, the County of the *Roxolani*, *Hamaxobij* and *Alani*, where now is *Moſcovia* and the *Leſſer Tartary*. The *German Sarmatia* was ſeparated from the *European Sarmatia* on the Eaſt with the River *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper*, and from *Germany* on the Weſt by the *Viſtula*, from *Dacia* on the South by the River *Tyra* or *Nieſter* and the *Carpathian* Mountain, and on the North it had the *Baltick* Sea and the Gulf of *Finland*. It contained almoſt all the Kingdom of *Poland*, its chief Inhabitants of old being the *Venedi*, *Æſtiai*, *Peucini* and *Baſtarnæ*. *Sarſon*, *Baudrand*, All this Country was inabited by a Barbarous People, who dwelt partly in the Mountains and partly in the Foreſt, and had moveable Huts or Waggons for Houſes, and they were anciently noted for feeding on Horſe-blood mingled with Milk ; whence *Martial* ſays,

Venit & epoto Sarmata paſtus equo.

Tacitus writes of them as the worſt Infantry of the World, but the beſt Horſe-men : And *Florus* ſays they were ſo Barbarous, as not to know what Peace meant. *Bochart* thinks them to be the Off-ſpring of the *Medes*, their Language being a mixture of theirs and the *Scythian* Tongue, and their Habits reſembling the *Medes*. Such as have a mind to ſee the Liſt of all the noted Towns in *Sarmatia* may conſult *Baudrand.*

SARMATICUM MARE, called by the *Moſcovites Mourmanskoy More*, by the *French Mer de Moſcovie*, or *Ocean Septentrional*, is the ſame with *Pont Euxin*, according to *Ovid*. *Baudrand* ſays it is part of the Northern Ocean towards the *White Sea*, and the Northern Coaſt of *Moſcovy*, between the mouths of the River *Oby* and *Dwin*.

SARNA, a Caſtle formerly belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Canton of *Underwald* in *Swiſſerland*, which being well fortified and impregnable, the *Swiſſers* took it by this following Stratagem : They lodged fifty Men in a neighbouring Wood, and ſent thirty of them with Preſents of Cheeſe, Butter, Pork and Mutton thither, as uſual, with Clubs in their Hands, one end of which being fitted for an Iron Pike, which they carried in their Pockets ; as ſoon as they entred, they ſeized the Gates, fitted their Pikes, and giving their Signal, the twenty who ſtaid in ambuſh coming to their aſſiſtance, they took the Caſtle, conducted the Garriſon to the Borders, made them ſwear they ſhould never return, and afterwards demoliſhed the Fortreſs. *Hoffman*, *Simler. de Repub. Helvet.*

SARNO, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principality*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom appertaining to the Houſe of *Barbarini*. It takes its Name from the River *Sarno*. This City is ſituated partly on a Hill, partly in a Valley, has a very ancient Caſtle, and ſtands in the Borders of *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the *Sarno*, thirteen miles South of *Salerno*, eight South of *Nola*, and five of *Nocera*.

SARONICUS SINUS, now called *Golfo d'Engia*, a Bay in the *Ægean* Sea.

SARPEDON, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Laodamia*, was a King of *Lucia*, from whence he brought ſome Auxiliary Forces to *Priamus* againſt the *Greeks*, *Sarpedon* having ſignalized himſelf before *Troy*, was killed by *Patroclus* ; but his Corps was reſcued by *Apollo*, waſh'd in the River, beſprinkled with *Ambroſia*, adorn'd with Royal Apparel, and delivered to his Subjects to be interred. *Jupiter*, in Commemoration of his Death, appointed an Anniverſary among the Gods to Mourn for him.

SARPEDON, a Promontory of *Cilicia*, which is the Boundary betwixt it and *Pamphylia*. and continually beat upon by the Waves ; ſo that it became a Proverb applicable to thoſe who are Clamorous and Turbulent. *Heſychius*.

SARPI, or *Fra-Paolo*, or *Paulus Servita*, of the Order of the *Servitæ*, a Divine and Councellor of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, was born in that City in the year 1552. His Father's Name was *Franceſco Sarpi*, and his Mother's *Iſabella Morelli*, whoſe Brother *Ambroſius Morelli* took care of his Nephew's Education, who having an excellent Wit, with great Memory and Judgment, made a great progreſs in a ſhort time in Learning ; for after he had got the maſtery of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, he applied himſelf to the Mathematicks, and afterwards ſtudied Philoſophy and Divinity under the Conduct of *F. Joannes Maria Capella*, who being of the Order of the *Servitæ*, *Fra. Paolo*, out of reſpect to his Maſter, entred himſelf of the ſame Order, in the year 1564. His Fame was ſoon ſpread through *Italy*, where the Popes *Sixtus* V. and *Urban* VIII St. *Charles*, the Duke of *Mantua*, and many other Perſons of great Quality, had a ſingular Eſteem for him. *Vincentius Pinelli*, *Aquapendente*, and other learned Men of his time that were his Friends, were aſtoniſh'd to ſee a young Man of a weak and tender Complexion, excel in Learning as he did. For beſides what has already been ſaid, he was very well skill'd in Hiſtory, Law and Phyſick, and more-eſpecially in Anatomy, and the knowledge of Simples and Minerals ; and what was moſt to be valued, was, that all theſe Excellencies were joined with extraordinary Modeſty and Piety. He was made Provincial of his Order when he was but Seven and twenty years of age, and Procurator-General. The Difference which happened between the Commonwealth of *Venice* and *Paul* V. proved matter of Trouble to *Fr. Paul*, who was then the declared Divine and Councellor of the Republick of *Venice*. The Pope commanded him to come to *Rome*, and upon his refuſal excommunicated him : But this did not much affect him, for he continued with his Tongue and Pen to aſſert the Rights of the Commonwealth. It was about this time that a Book was publiſh'd, entitled, *Scrutinio del la Libertà Veneta*, or, An Enquiry into the *Venetian* Liberty. The *Venetians* perſuaded *F. Paul* to write an Anſwer to it, who told them he had an Anſwer ready, and delivered to them his *Hiſtorry of the Council of* Trent, which *Marcus Antonius de Dominis* took upon him to publiſh, and got it printed at *London*, under the Name of *Pietro Soave Polano*, which is the Anagram of *Paolo Sarpi Veneto*. The other Works of *F. Paul* are theſe, *Conſiderations upon the Cenſures of Pope* Paul V. *againſt the Commonwealth of* Venice ; *A Treatiſe of the Interdiction* ; *A particular Hiſtory of the Matters that paſs'd between* Paul V. *and the Republick of* Venice ; *De Jure Aſylorum* ; *A Treatiſe of the Inquiſition* ; *A Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Vſcoques* ; beſides a great many Manuſcripts upon divers Subjects. The Pope's hatred againſt him created him many Enemies ; he was once ſet upon in the Street by five Murtherers, who gave him three Wounds, of which he recovered. He was in many things of the Opinion of the Proteſtants, and kept a Correſpondence with ſeveral learned Perſons of the Reformation. He died with a great Repute of Piety, on *Saturday* the 14th. of *January*, 1623, being Seventy one years of age. He had done great Services to the Commonwealth for ſeventeen years together. The People, after his death, made their Prayers at his Tomb, as ſuppoſing him a Saint, which was forbid by Pope *Urban* VIII. See his *Life*, written by *Fr. Fulgentio.*

SARRA, a Town of *Phœnicia*, afterwards called *Tyre.* It had its firſt Name from *Sarra*, a Fiſh which abounds there, whoſe Blood was uſed for a Purple Die ; hence *Sarranæ Veſtes. Virgil. Auſon. Juven.*

SARRON, the third King of the ancient *Gaules*, who reigned next after *Magus* or *Magog*, and had *Drius* for his Succeſſor. He was a lover of Learning, and erected publick Schools, the Profeſſors whereof were called *Sarronides*, which were the ſame with the *Druids*. He is ſaid to have been the firſt Man of the World who inſtituted Academies and Publick Schools, whence Philoſophers were called *Saronidæ*. He died 2057, and 1013 before Chriſt, after a Reign of 48 years. *Diodor. Sicul. Dupleix.* See *Bochart in Canaan.* lib. 1. cap. 42.

SARSINA, a City of the Eccleſiaſtical State in *Romandolia* in *Italy*, famous for having been the Birth-place of *Accius Plautus.* It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna.* It is very ſmall, containing ſcarcely above fifty Houſes, ten miles South of *Ceſena*, and four and twenty Weſt of *Arimini*, and famous for its noble Paſtures.

SARTACH, a *Tartarian* Prince, who reigned over the Country adjoining to the *Volga* and *Tanais* in the Thirteenth Century, to whom St. *Lewis* ſent a *Franciſcan* Monk as his Envoy, having underſtood that he was turned Chriſtian ; but it prov'd a miſtake, ſo the poor Monk was fain to return *re infectâ*. The Man employed in this Embaſſy was a *French Cordelier* named *Rubruquis*, who embarking on the *Black Sea*, coaſted the *Palus Mœotis*, and having croſſed the *Tanais*, arrived in two months after at *Sartach*'s Tents, towards the Country of the *Mardes*. The People were clad in Dogs and Goats Skins, and had no other Houſes but Waggons covered with coarſe Cloth. *Rubruquis*, with a Bible in one hand, and a Pſalter in the other, both richly embelliſh'd with Gold, his chief Aſſiſtant carrying a Croſs and Maſs-book, and the other a Cenſor, were admitted to an Audience, ſinging a Song, according to cuſtom, as they came into the Preſence. *Sartach* ſeem'd very well ſatiſfy'd with the King's Letter, but was ſo far from being a Chriſtian, that he made difficulty to let them ſtay to Preach as the King deſired, ſaying, They ſhould adviſe with his Father *Baatu*, who lived towards the Country of the *Bulgarians*, to the Eaſt of the River *Wolga*. *Baatu* ſent them for leave to the Great *Kan Mangu*, who kept his Tents near the Village *Caracoram*, in the 60th. Degree of North Latitude : And when they had gone this tedious Journey to no purpoſe, they returned again into *Paleſtina*, and brought King *Lewis* two Veſts from *Sartach*. *De la Chambers Hiſt. de St. Lewis*, in 1688.

SARTE, *Sarto*, a River of *France*, which riſeth in *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Perche*, and watereth *Alanzon* and *le Maine*, and receives the River *Huine* a little below *Mans* ; at length being ſwelled with ſeveral other Rivers, it paſſeth into *Anjou*, and a little above *Angers* falls into the River *Mayenne*, and both of them ſoon after loſe themſelves in the *Loire*. *Papire Maſſon Deſcrip. Flum. Gal.*

SARTHAN, a Place in the Tribe of *Reuben*, near which the Jews paſſed over *Jordan* on dry Land. There is a ſecond Place of this Name in the Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, near *Jezreel*, which ſignifies Tribulation and Anguiſh ; and a third in the Tribe of *Gad*, 1 *King*. 4. 7. *Joſ*. 3. 3. 2 *Chron*. 4.

SARTO (*Andre del*) a famous Painter of *Florence.* The *Florentines* had ſo great an eſteem for his Works, that during the fury of the Popular Factions amongſt them, they preſerved his Pieces from the Flames, which were in the Monaſtery of St. *Salvi* in *Florence*, at a time when they ſpared neither Churches nor things ſacred. He died of the Plague at *Florence* in 1530, at the age of 42. He copy'd, for the Duke of *Mantua*, an Original of *Leo* X. done by *Raphael*, which Copy was valued as much as the Original : One of his laſt and beſt Pieces was *Abraham ſacrificing Iſaac*, which he drew for the King of *France*.

SARUG, or *Serug*, *Abraham*'s Great-Grand-father, mentioned *Gen.* 11. 21, 22. *Epiphanius* and *Suidas* ſuppoſe Idolatry to have begun in his time, which was in the Reign of *Belus* ; others ſuppoſe it to have begun in the time of *Ninus*, who was the Promoter of it. *Sarug* died *A. M.* 2079, aged 230.

SARUNETES, a People of *Suiſſerland* inhabiting the Country of *Sargans* or *Sarganſerland*. Their chief Town is called *Sargans*. This Country was formerly under the Counts of *Werdenberg*, who afterwards mortgaged it to the Houſe of *Auſtria* ; and when redeemed again in 1483, *George* Count of *Werdenberg* ſold it to the *Swiſs Cantons*, who ſend a Governour thither every year : but the Town of *Sargans* has peculiar Privileges, and chuſes its own Magiſtrates. The Country is divided by the River *Sara*. The Courts of Juſtice for the Upper Part are held at *Regatium*, and thoſe for the Lower at *Sanegaw* a fine Town. *Simler.*

SARWICZE, Lat. *Urpanius*, a River of *Lower Hungary*, which has its Source near *Weſprin*, and running through *Alba Regalis* to the Eaſt, falls into the *Danube* betwixt *Colock* and *Tuitburg*. *Baudrand.*

SARZANA, *Luna Nova Sergianum*, *Sarezana*, a City in *Hetruria* on the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, near to *Tuſcany*. It hath a Biſhop's See, which was transferred hither from *Luni* by Pope *Nicholas* V. under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. It lies 34 miles from *Lucca* to the North-weſt, and almoſt 60 from *Genoua* to the South-eaſt. The *Genoueſe* are in poſſeſſion of it. This City was raiſed from the Ruines of *Luna* an ancient *Roman* City, whoſe Biſhoprick was transferr'd hither by Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1450. It is defended with a ſtrong Wall and deep Ditch, a Caſtle flanked with four Towers, as alſo by a Fort called *Sarſanella*, which ſtands on a neighbouring Hill that commands the City. This Fort was built by *Caſtruccio* who ſubdued *Lucca*. After his death it was poſſeſſed by *Charles* VI. of *France*, after him by the *Milanois*, and then by the *Florentines*, from whom *Charles* VIII. of *France* recover'd it ; but his Governour ſold it to the *Genoueſes*, in whoſe poſſeſſion it is at this preſent. It's ſixty Miles South-eaſt of *Genoua*, and thirty four North-weſt of *Lucca*. *Baudrand.*

SASON, the Name of an Iſland betwixt *Epirus* and *Brunduſium*, five Miles from each ; and alſo the Name of a River which falls into the *Adriatick* Gulf. *Hoffman.*

SASONES, a People of *Scythia* about Mount *Imaus*, according to *Ptolemy*. *Albertus Crantzius*, and others, think that the *Saxons* came thence into *Germany*.

SASQUEHANOXES, Savages of *Virginia*, of a prodigious Stature ; for according to the Account that Captain *Smith* gives us, he ſaw one of them the Calf of whoſe Leg was Three quarters of an Engliſh Ell about, by which one may gueſs at the reſt of his Body ; he was well made and handſome, his Hair hung down on his right Shoulder, and was cut in the form of a Cock's-comb from his Forehead to the hinder-part of his Head ; the left-ſide of his Head was ſhaved. His Arrows were an Ell and an half long, having a ſharp Flint at the end of them inſtead of Iron ; the Skin of a Wolf, which hung on his Back, ſerv'd him for a Quiver : He held his Bow in one hand, and his Club in the other, and had the appearance of a very valiant Man. The Voice of this People, when they ſpeak, ſounds as if it were from an hollow Cavern, and they ſhew no great averſion to Chriſtianity. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

SASSARI, a City in the Iſle of *Sardinia*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It is a great City, but not ſtrong.

SASSENAGE, a Town of *Dauphiné*, on the confluence of the *Iſere* and *Drac*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, famous for its Noble Lords the chief of the whole Province, and noted for its ſmall Pebles ſaid to cure ſore Eyes, and two Hollows in a neighbouring Rock which the Country People affirm to be always full of Water on *Twelfth-Day*, though perhaps there is not a drop in 'em all the reſt of the year. According as this Water is in quantity, they gueſs at the Fruitfulneſs

fulneſs or Sterility of the enſuing Year; one of the Hollows prognoſticating for Wine, and the other for Grain. Several Authors have writ of this. *Davity, Foder.*

SASSUM, Lat. *Saſſima*, a Biſhop's See in *Cappadocia* Suffragan of *Caſarea*, ſam'd for having been the Seat of *Gregory Nazianzen*, who by his Learning and Piety defended the Truth againſt the *Arrians* in the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. This City is 32 miles South of *Tyana*, and 200 Eaſt of *Ancyra*. *Baudrand.*

SASSUOLO, Lat. *Saxulum*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Modena*, called *Saſſeville* by the *French*. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, and ſtands 10 miles South of *Modena*.

SASVANGANT, Lat. *Gandavenſis Agger*, a very ſtrong Caſtle of the *Netherlands* in the County of *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*, but taken by the *Dutch* in 1644, who ſtill poſſeſs it. It ſtands 4 Leagues North of *Ghant*, and is alſo called *Cataracta Gandavenſis*. *Baudrand.*

SATAGAN, a City in the *Eaſt-Indies*, at the mouth of the *Ganges*, ſeated in an Iſland in the Latit. of 24 deg. one League from *Hagueli*. It is an hundred Miles from the Sea, yet they row to it in eighteen hours with ſmall Barks, by the force of the Tide, which is very great; but the Ships go only to *Butor*. It is a reaſonable fair City, abounding with all things, and in 1568 was under the King of *Patane*, but a little after conquer'd by the *Great Mogul*. It was built by the *Moors* or *Arabians*. *Hackl.* In the latter Maps it is placed in 24 deg. of Lat.

SATALIA, a Sea-Port of *Pamphylia* in *Aſia*, an Archbiſhop's See, and the Metropolis of the Province built by King *Attalus* at the mouth of the River *Cataractus*, 10 miles from the Gulf of *Atalia*, 18 from the mouth of the River *Seſtrum*, 15 from *Perga*, and 32 from *Aſpendum*. It's now well fortified, and under the *Turks*, but in the beginning of this Age was much damnified by the Chriſtians. It has a good Harbour, and is much frequented by the *European* Merchants. The Turks call it *Satalyah*, and have a Governour in it. It ſtands ſome Miles farther Eaſt than the Old *Atalia*, and is at preſent defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, beſides its own Fortifications, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. *Baudrand.*

SATAPES, a Noble *Perſian* the Son of *Theaſpes*, greatly belov'd by *Xerxes*; but having raviſh'd the Daughter of *Zopyrus*, he cauſed him to be crucified for that Crime, pretending he had diſobeyed his Orders, in not going to the Frontiers of *Africa* to bring his Prince Intelligence of the ſtate of that Country. *Herodot.*

SATARCÆ, a People of *Europæan Scythia*, now call'd *Little Tartary*, who, according to *Solinus*, deſpis'd the uſe of Gold or Silver. *Mela* lib. 2.

SATCAMA, a Kingdom and City of *Japan* on the South of the Iſland *Xyoma*.

SATIVA, *Zativa*, or *Sateba*, a City of *Spain*, 10 miles South of *Valencia*, and ſomewhat more North of *Alicant*. The beſt Paper of *Spain* was formerly made here. It's built on a Hill defended by two Caſtles, has about 3000 Families, very large Houſes, and abounds with excellent Water; the adjacent Fields are fruitful, and have many Orchards noted for good Pomegranates. It's alſo noted for its good Flax.

SATOR, a Heathen God, who had the care of Sowing, whom therefore they call'd upon when they caſt their Seed into the Ground.

SATRAEL, the twenty ſixth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Ethodius*, his own Son not being of age: He endeavoured to eſtabliſh the Crown in his own Family, and to deſtroy his Nephews; in order whereunto he forged Accuſations of Treaſon againſt the Nobility who loved *Ethodius*, and cut them off; and becauſe the Commons reſented it, he began to oppreſs them: Whereupon Tumults ariſing, he durſt not ſhew himſelf in publick to ſuppreſs them; and was ſo univerſally hated, that he was ſlain by his own Men as lurking at home, after four years Reign, about *Anno* 188. *Buchanan.*

SATRIANO, a ruinous City of the *Baſilicate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principate*, which gave its Name to the River *Satriano*, now *Il Cacino*. *Baudrand.*

SATURN, whom the Heathens call'd the Father of the Gods, was the Son of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and younger Brother of *Titan*, who reſign'd his Birthright to him, upon condition that he ſhould deſtroy all his Male Iſſue, to the end the Empire of the World might fall to his Sons. *Saturn* accepted of the Condition, and knowing that one of his Sons ſhould dethrone him, he determin'd to devour them as ſoon as his Wife was deliver'd of them. But his Wife made a ſhift to hide them from him, and ſecretly put them out to Nurſe. *Titan* being inform'd of this falſe dealing, putting himſelf at the head of his Children, made War againſt *Saturn*: and having ſeized him, kept him in Priſon, till *Jupiter* deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* calling to mind that one of his Sons ſhould dethrone him, endeavour'd to rid himſelf of *Jupiter*. Whereupon *Jupiter* driving him out of his Kingdom, made him flee into *Italy*, where he was kindly entertained by *Janus*, as bringing along with him the Golden Age. The Poets, in theſe their Stories concerning *Saturn*, ſeem to have mixed many myſterious Fables, which compos'd the Heathen Divinity. Some pretend that *Saturn* was the Emblem of Time, *quod ſaturatur annis*, which is fill'd and ſatiated with Years, and his Greek Name Κρόνος is likewiſe derived from Κορεῖν, which ſignifies to fill or ſatiate. They ſay that *Saturn* brought the Golden Age with him into *Italy*, becauſe he taught the Inhabitants to Till the Ground, civiliz'd them, and gave them Laws and Moral Precepts. They ſay alſo, that he invented the way of Coining Copper Pieces, which had his Head on one ſide, and on the other the Ship with which he got into *Italy*. *Bochart* ſuppoſeth *Saturn* to have been *Noah*; but the Reverend and Learned Biſhop *Cumberland*, in a late Piece of his of exquiſite Learning, hath prov'd him to be *Cham*, *Noah*'s youngeſt Son. Some will have *Saturn* to have been *Adam*, becauſe he was the Father of Men, and the firſt Gardener and Tiller of the Ground; that he was call'd *Son of Heaven*, becauſe form'd by the Hand of God; that the Golden Age was in his time on Earth, before he ſinned; and finally, that according to the *Sibylla Erythræa*, *Saturn* was the firſt that reign'd in the World, which may be properly ſaid of *Adam*.

SATURNALIA, Feſtivals celebrated in honour of *Saturn*, which the *Romans* at firſt kept on the 14th day before the Kalends of *January*; but *Julius Cæſar* having added two Days to this Month, the Feaſt came to be on the 16th day before the Kalends, which was the reaſon why ſome kept it on the 14th, and others on the 16th, which made *Auguſtus* to order that Feaſt to be celebrated three Days together; though ſome Authors ſay, that before theſe Feaſts were kept for three Days together, and ſometimes for ſeven. This Feaſt was inſtituted by *Janus*, not long after the death of *Saturn*, and was obſerved afterwards by the *Romans* and *Greeks*. During this Feaſt the Slaves ſate down at Table with their Maſters, being cloathed in cloſe Coats inſtead of their Frocks, which they laid by during this Solemnity: which they did in memory of the Golden Age of *Saturn*, when Men lived in common, without difference of States or Conditions. At this Feſtival the *Romans* were uſed to ſend Preſents one to another, and particularly Wax-Candles; and 'tis ſuppoſed that this was the Original of our *New-Years-Gifts*. The *Greeks* at firſt worſhipp'd *Saturn* with Humane Sacrifices, poſſibly, becauſe he had devour'd his own Children; but *Hercules* made 'em ſenſible of the Barbarity of this Worſhip, and put them upon the practice of burning Candles to him inſtead of Men. They ſacrificed to *Saturn* bare-headed, the Ceremony of covering the Head with a Veil being not in uſe till a great while after: yet this Ceremony of putting on a Veil when they ſacrificed to other Gods, was not uſed with regard to the Goddeſs *Honour*, whoſe Sacrificers were bare-headed, like thoſe of *Saturn*. Whilſt the *Saturnalia* laſted, it was not lawful to take up Arms, nor to puniſh any Criminal. *Macrob. Funger.*

SATURNINUS, a *Roman* Tribune of the People, who going about to introduce ſome Innovations into the Government, was oppoſed by *Metellus*, who forced him to depart the City; but being come again, was beſieged in the Capitol, and killed in the Palace-Court by Order of the Conſul *Marius*, in the 654th Year of the City.

SATURNINUS (*Publius Sempronius*) a *Gaul*, who having done great Services to the Empire in *Africa* and *Spain*, *Aurelian* beſtowed upon him the Government of the Eaſt: And the *Egyptians* having afterwards made him Emperor againſt his Will, he was murther'd at the taking of a Caſtle, into which he was retired, though others ſay it was in the City of *Apamea*. *Vopiſcus.*

SATURNINUS, or *Saturnillus* of *Antioch*. About the Year 140 he propagated the Hereſie of *Simon Magus*, *Menander* and *Baſilides*; adding Errors of his own, (*viz.*) That Marriage was an Invention of the Devil, and deny'd the Reſurrection of the Body. He affirm'd the World was made by ſeven Angels; That at the ſame time two of theſe

Spirits made two Men, one of which reſembled the Goodneſs and the other the Malice of the Angel that made him ; and, That our Saviour convers'd on Earth in the Appearance of an Humane Body, to reſcue the Good People from the Oppreſſion of the Bad who were actuated by the Devil : And by his Auſterity of Life, and Abſtinence from eating any thing that had Life, he endeavoured to impoſe upon the World. *Epiph. Hær.* 23. *Tertullian, Theodoret, Iren. lib. Euſeb.*

SATURNINUS (*Sextus Julius*) one of the moſt valiant and brave Commanders of his time. He was in good eſteem with the Emperor *Valerian*, under whom he ſerved, as alſo under *Gallienus*. He was endued with ſingular Prudence, and beloved of all Men for his Worth, and for the Victories he had obtained. The Soldiers raiſed him to the Imperial Dignity ; and when they put the Purple Robe upon him, in a Speech he made to them he told them, *My Companions, You have ſpoil'd a good Captain, and have made a bad Prince.* After having given frequent marks of his Valour, becauſe he was ſevere in obſerving Military Diſcipline, he was murthered by one of thoſe who had made him Emperor, about the Year 280 *Trebellius Pollio de Triginta Tyrannis*, c. 22. See alſo **POMPEIUS** called *Saturninus*.

SATYR, a Poem ſharply Cenſuring and Reflecting upon the Vices of Men. There is a vaſt difference between the *Satyr* of the *Greeks* and that of the *Romans*. The *Grecian Satyr*, as *Diomedes* informs us, *Grammat. lib.* 3. was a kind of *Tragedy*, wherein, beſides Hero's and Princes, the Poet introduced *Satyrs*, to divert and recreate the Spectators by their extravagant Talk and Behaviour, from being too much affected with the melancholy Events of the *Tragedy*. But amongſt the *Latins*, a *Satyr* was only a piece of Poetry inveighing againſt Vice. *Lucilius* is look'd upon as the firſt Author of the *Roman Satyr*. There is alſo another ſort of *Satyr*, call'd *Satyra Varroniana & Menippea*, becauſe *Varro* was the firſt Author of it : This *Satyr* was not only made up of ſeveral ſorts of Verſes, but thoſe alſo interlac'd with Proſe and Greek. *Seneca*'s Book of the Death of *Claudius*, *Bœthius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, and that of *Petronius*, were of this kind. We find therefore that the word *Satyr* amongſt the *Latins*, is, in a large ſence, applicable to all Diſcourſes that recommend Vertue, and explode Vice : But the word, as it is now commonly uſed with us, only ſignifies a ſtinging piece of Poetry, to laſh and expoſe the Vices of Men. *Scaliger* and a great many others believed that the *Satyri*, call'd *Fauni* by the *Romans*, were the occaſion that theſe ſort of Poems were call'd *Satyrs*, and that they reſembled the Greek Satyrical Poems : but this is a miſtake ; for the *Greeks* had no Poem like the *Roman Satyr*, excepting their *Silli*, which were remarkable for their Gall and ill Language ; but then they were taken out of ſome Serious Poem, and apply'd in a Ridiculous Sence. The true Etymology of *Satyr* comes from *Satur*, Full ; and in this ſence *Satura Lanx* was taken, *i. e.* a Diſh fill'd with all ſorts of Fruits, which the Heathens offer'd to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, being the firſt they had gather'd that year. From hence the word *Satura* was applied to ſeveral other *Oglio's* or *Melanges*, as thoſe call'd *Leges Saturæ*, being Laws which contain'd variety of Matter. So *Hiſtoriæ Saturæ* are Hiſtories which treat of ſeveral Arguments run together in the ſame Book. The Reader may conſult *Iſaac Caſaubon de Satyrica Græcorum Poëſi, & Satyra Latinorum*, where this Subject is handled at large. *Dacier Remarques Critiques ſur Horace*, Tom 6.

SATYRES, a ſort of Monſters, whom the Poets feigned to be Demi-Gods living in Foreſts and Mountains, having their upper Parts like a Man, but with Horns upon their Heads, and their lower Parts like Goats. *Pliny* tells us there are ſuch Monſters as theſe in the *Eaſt-Indies*, that go on all Four : And we read in the Life of St. *Paul* the Hermit, related by St. *Jerom*, and in that of St *Anthony* by St. *Athanaſius*, that St. *Anthony* upon a time met with a Monſter of this nature in the Deſart, and demanding of him who he was ? he anſwer'd, that he was a Mortal, and one of the Inhabitants of that Deſart, whom the Heathens, by a vain Errour, call'd *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, and *Incubus's*. Theſe Authors add, that the *Satyr* preſented him with ſome Fruit of the Palm-Tree, and told him, that he had been deputed by his Company to come and entreat him to intercede for them to God, whom he acknowledged to be come into the World for the Salvation of Mankind ; and that thereupon he diſappeared. St *Jerome*, who relates this as a Truth of which he was perſuaded, adds for a further confirmation of it, that about an Hundred years before, under the Reign of *Conſtantine*, one of theſe Monſters was ſeen alive at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and that after his death his Carkaſs was embalmed, and conveyed to *Antioch* that the Emperor might ſee it. Beſides theſe Examples, *Plutarch* tells us, That *Sylla* being at *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo* a City of *Albania*, he was preſented with a living *Satyre*, who being interrogated by divers Interpreters, uttered nothing but a rude inarticulate Voice, like the Neighing of a Horſe, or the Cry of a Goat. *Diodorus Siculus* alſo tells us, that ſome of theſe Monſters were preſented to *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who had long Hair hanging down to the midſt of their Bellies. Yet there is reaſon to believe all theſe Stories fabulous, or that theſe were Illuſions of the Devil. The Rabbies are more extravagant than Poets upon this Subject, ſome pretending that the Sabbath ſurpriſing God when forming theſe Creatures, occaſioned his leaving them imperfect ; that therefore they have ſuch hatred for that Day, that they always retire into Woods and Deſarts upon it, whence they come to torment Mankind. *Caſaubon* thinks them either to have been the Illuſions of Satan, or ſome Monſters of Nature, but does not believe that ever there were any Companies or Societies of them, and thinks that Story of the Satyr and St. *Anthony* wholly fabulous.

SATYRORUM INSULÆ, three Iſlands overagainſt *India*, on the other ſide the *Ganges*, according to *Ptolemy*, which are ſaid to be inhabited by ſuch Monſters as thoſe called *Satyres*. There is alſo a Promontory in *Æthiopia*, near the *Arabian* Gulf, call'd *the Promontory of Satyres*. *Hoffman.*

SATYRUS, the Name of ſeveral famous Men ; one an *Athenian* General, who having got 420 Men into the Town by Night, thought to have ſurpriz'd *Demetrius*'s Garriſon, but was defeated by *Heraclides* : Another a *Corinthian* Soothſayer, who killed *Timophanes* the Tyrant, and deliver'd his Country : Another who was Brother to St. *Ambroſe*, famous for Goodneſs and Prudence : Another, who becauſe he would not renounce his Religion, was thrown to the Lions to be devoured, under the Emperor *Valerian* : Another, who was a Stage-Player, and uſed to imitate *Demoſthenes* on the Stage ; and being obſerved by *Philip* to be very penſive at celebrating the Triumph for taking of *Olinthus*, he enquired the reaſon, and why he alone asked him no Boon ? *Satyrus* laying hold on the opportunity, generouſly deſired and obtained, that his Landlords two Daughters, who were taken Captives, might be reſtored. *Hoffman.*

SAVA, the *Save* or *Saw*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Riſe in the Province of *Carniola*, near to *Carinthia*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Belgrade* in *Hungary*. It riſes in the *Upper Carniola* from two Fountains in the Confines of the *Upper Carinthia*, about three Leagues South of *Villacum* ; and then running Eaſtward through both the *Carniola*'s, and ſeparating *Sclavonia* from *Croatia*, *Boſnia* and *Servia*, after a courſe of 300 Miles it falls into the *Danow* at *Taurun*, being ſwelled with the Rivers *Laubac*, *Conora*, *Colapi*, *Vana* and *Drine*. *Claudian.* The Waters of this River are clear, and it has ſeveral Iſlands, whereof ſome had conſiderable *Roman* Towns.

SAVA, a great City of *Perſia* in a barren Plain, not far from Mount *Alouvent*. It's two Miles round, ſtrongly wall'd, but ill inhabited. It was firſt built by the *Saracens*, and ſince by the *Perſians*. Longit. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50. *Chardin*'s *Travels*.

SAVAGE (Sir *Thomas*) the Nineteenth Knight of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Rock Savage* in *Cheſhire*, married *Elizabeth* the eldeſt Daughter and at length Co-heir to *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* of *Chich* in *Eſſex* ; and upon the Advancement of the ſame *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* to the Dignity of Viſcount *Colcheſter*, the 5th. of *July*, 19 *Jac.* I. obtained that that Title of Honour ſhould deſcend to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, in Reverſion after the death of him the ſaid *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, without Iſſue Male of his Body : As alſo in 2 *Car.* I. by another Patent bearing date the 4th of *November*, the Dignity of Earl *Rivers*, after the death of the ſaid Viſcount *Colcheſter* without Iſſue Male of his Body, he being then advanced to that Degree of Honour. Sir *Thomas* had ſeven Sons, and ſix Daughters. His eldeſt Son *John* ſucceeded him, who by the death of the before-ſpecified *Thomas* Earl of *Rivers*, in 1639, enjoy'd that Title. This Earl died the 10th of *October*, in the year 1654, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, who has had two Sons, *Thomas* Lord *Colcheſter*, and *Richard*, which *Thomas* married *Charlot* Daughter of *Charles* late Earl of *Derby*. *Thomas* died without Iſſue ; *Richard* ſucceeded his Father in Eſtate and Honour, and is Captain of the Third Troop of Guards.

SAVANAROLA (*Hieronymus*) a Fryar of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was born at *Ferrara*, and lived towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. He was a Man of great Piety, Learning and Eloquence, which made him to be highly cheriſhed by all good Men. But nothing was more obſervable in him than his extraordinary Zeal for God, which put him upon a bold reproving of the Abuſes of the Court of *Rome*, and a ſharp inveighing againſt the flagitious Life of Pope *Alexander* VI. Some time after, this excellent Man being prohibited to Preach any more, he thought it his Duty to obey God rather than Man, and went on with his open reproving of the Vices of the Court of *Rome*; whereupon he was caſt into Priſon, and at laſt, by the Command of Pope *Alexander* VI. with two of his Companions, *Florentinus* and *Dominicus de Piſis*, condemn'd to be hang'd and burnt, which was executed accordingly in the 46th Year of his Age, *An. Dom.* 1498. Whilſt he was in Priſon he wrote ſome *Meditations* upon the 30th and 51ſt *Pſalm*, as likewiſe his Book *de Triumpho Crucis*. He alſo propheſied of the Deſtruction of *Florence* and *Rome*, and the Reformation of the Church. *Joannes Fr. Picus de Mirandula* and *Marcilius Ficinus* have writ in Defence of him, and celebrated him for a Prophet. Beſides the Pieces already mention'd, he hath writ *Commentaries upon the 50th, 70th and 71ſt Pſalms*, and *Sermons upon* Ezekiel, Amos, Haggai, *&c.* and *An Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer*. *Luther* called him *A Fore-runner of the Reformation*, and *Beza* has inſerted him amongſt his Famous Men. *Guicchiard* lib. 3. Hiſtor. *Phil. de Comines* lib.8. cap.12. *Bzovius* and *Spondanus* in *Annal.* *Sixtus Senenſis* lib. 4. Bibl. S. *Paul Jovius* in Elog.

SAVERNE, *Tabernæ Alſatiæ*, a City of the *Lower Alſatia* under the Biſhop of *Strasburg*, and his uſual Reſidence, who is Lord of it. It is ſeated at the foot of ſome Mountains near the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, upon the River *Sor*, in the High Road that goes to *Strasburg*, *Spire*, *Francfort*, and the chief Cities of *Germany*; wherefore alſo it is inhabited by many rich Merchants. It lies four Miles from *Strasburgh* to the North, and as many from *Hagenaw* to the Weſt towards *Nancy*. The Inhabitants call it *Zabern* or *Elſaſzabern*. There is another Town of this Name in the *Palatinate* called *Bergzabern*, upon the River *Erlbach*, towards the Mountains, on the Borders of the *Lower Alſatia*, burnt in the year 1675; and a third called *Rhinezabern*, likewiſe in the *Palatinate*, where the River *Erlbach* runs into the *Rhine*, about two miles from *Philipsburg*, and three from *Spires*. Near the *Severne* in *Alſace*, *Anthony* Duke of *Lorrain* defeated the *Lutherans* in 1525.

SAVIGLIANO, *Savilianum*, a great Town in *Piedmont* upon the River *Magra*, under the Duke of *Savoy*, between *Foſſano* to the Eaſt, and *Saluces* to the Weſt, ſix miles from either, and two and twenty from *Turin*. Its ſituation is very pleaſant, and it is capable of being made very ſtrong, as lying between two Rivers; wherefore alſo *Philibert Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* thought to make it the Capital of his Dominions. It's thought to be ſituated the beſt of any Town in *Italy*.

SAVILE (Sir *John*) deſcended of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Thornhill*, underwent the Office of Sheriff for the County of *Lincoln* in 32 *Eliz.* and ſerved in divers Parliaments in King *James* the Firſt's and the beginning of King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign; and by Letters Patents bearing date the 21ſt of *July*, 4 *Car.* was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Savile* of *Pontfract*. Sir *Thomas Savile*, his third Son, ſucceeded in his Honour, was ſoon after made Viſcount *Savile* of *Baſtle-Barr* in *Ireland*, as alſo Comptroller of the King's Houſhold; whereupon attending His Majeſty at *Oxford* in the late Troubles, he was by Letters Patents bearing date the 25th of *May*, the 25th of that Prince's Reign, dignified with the Title of Earl of *Suſſex*. His Son *Thomas* married two Wives, firſt *Frances* Daughter to Sir *Michael Sands* of *Throuley* in the County of *Kent*, Kt. ſecondly the Lady *Anne* Daughter to *Chriſtopher* Earl of *Angleſey*, and at length ſole Heir to *Charles* Earl of *Angleſey* her Brother, by whom he had Iſſue *James* his Succeſſor in that Honour, who married *Anne* Daughter of *Robert Wake* a Merchant in *Antwerp*, and died in the year 1671, without Iſſue; as alſo *Frances* a Daughter, married to *Francis* Lord *Brudenel* Son and Heir to *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*.

SAVILE (Sir *George*) Son of Sir *George Savile* of *Thornhill* Knight and Baronet, by *Mary* his Wife Daughter to *George* late Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was for Services to King *Charles* I. and II. advanced by the latter, in the 19th year of his Reign, to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Savile* of *Eland* in *Com. Ebor.* and likewiſe to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the Name of Viſcount *Hallifax*, and afterwards to the Dignity of Marqueſs. He firſt married *Dorothy* Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, by whom he hath Iſſue *Henry*, *William*, and *George*, and one Daughter call'd *Anne*; ſecondly, *Gertrude* Daughter to *William Pierpont* of *Thoresby* in the County of *Nottingham* Eſq; ſecond Son to *Robert* late Earl of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*.

SAVILE (Sir *Henry*) born at *Bradley* in the Pariſh of *Hallifax* in *Yorkſhire*, of ancient and Noble Extraction, bred in *Oxford*, became Warden of *Merton College*, and after Provoſt of *Eaton*. He carefully collected the beſt Copies of St. *Chryſoſtom*, which he publiſh'd with Annotations at his own coſt: But the Roman Catholicks at *Paris* having ſome Agents in *England*, ſurreptitiouſly procur'd this Knight's learned Labours, and ſent them over weekly by the Poſt thither; where *Fronto Ducæus* a French Jeſuit had them printed letter for letter, joining a Latin Tranſlation, and ſome other inconſiderable Additions. Sir *Henry* was alſo an excellent Mathematician, as his learned Lectures on *Euclid* manifeſtly ſhew. This learned Man was born in the year 1549, and died in 1621.

SAVIO, Lat. *Sapis* or *Iſapis*, a River of *Italy*, which riſing in the *Appennine*, twelve miles from *Sarſenia*, runs through *Romandia*, and falls into the *Adriatick* Gulf five miles Weſt of *Servia*.

St. SAVIOUR, a Monaſtery of *Franciſcans* at *Jeruſalem*, in the Weſtern part of that City, between the Gate of the Caſtle and that of *Damaſcus*. It is a Place of Entertainment for all the Weſtern Chriſtians that come on Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, whether they be Romaniſts, Lutherans or Calviniſts, as long as they ſtay at *Jeruſalem*; neither may they take up their Lodging any where elſe, upon pain of paying a great Mulct. The Guardian of this Convent has Epiſcopal Juriſdiction and Spiritual Authority over all Latin Chriſtians that come there.

SAVIOURS, a ſort of White Wizards, whom the *Spaniards* call *Saludadores*, that is, *Saviours*. They are a ſort of Impoſtors or Magicians, who pretend to cure Diſeaſes with their Spittle, or their Breath, and ſometimes with their Prayers. *Delrio* ſaith, they obſerve certain Numbers and Ceremonies full of Superſtition. Moſt of theſe Fellows have the mark of a whole Wheel or the piece of a Wheel imprinted on their Bodies, which they call *St. Catharine's Wheel*, and pretend themſelves to be of kin to that Saint, and that they are born with that Figure upon them, though indeed they have made it themſelves: They boaſt that Fire cannot hurt them, and that they handle it without being burnt by it. There is another ſort of theſe *Saludadores* in *Italy*, who ſay they are of St. *George*'s Kindred, and carry the figure of a Serpent on their Bodies, which they perſuade People to be natural: Theſe pretend that they cannot be hurt by any Serpents or Scorpions. *Peucerus* and *Delrio* note them for Impoſtors and Magicians.

SAUL, the firſt King of *Iſrael*: He was the Son of *Kiſh*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*. His Death happened in the Year of the World 2979, after twenty Years Reign. Saint *Paul*, in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, ſays that he reigned forty Years, but he comprehends the twenty of *Samuel*'s Government. As to the buſineſs of the *Witch* of *Endor*, conſulted by *Saul*, though there are probable Reaſons againſt the reality of *Samuel*'s Apparition to *Saul*, ſeveral Authors making no better of it than a Diabolical Illuſion; yet the contrary opinion is generally believed the trueſt, as appears both by the 46th Chapter of *Eccleſiaſticus*, where 'tis ſaid, *Samuel propheſied after his death, and ſhewed the King his end*, &c. and likewiſe by the Witch of *Endor*'s being much ſurprized at the Apparition of *Samuel*, the Ghoſt appearing before ſhe had gone through with her Conjuring Ceremonies, 1 *Sam.* ch. 28. *Joſeph.* l. 6. *Antiq. Jud.* *Sulpicius Severus L.*

SAULIUS, a King of the *Scythians*, who ſucceeded his Father *Gnurus*. He reigned in the time of *Solon*, and was the Brother of *Anacharſis* ſo famous for his Wiſdom, whom he kill'd with a Javelin, becauſe he had endeavoured to introduce the *Athenian* Laws amongſt the *Scythians*. He had another Brother named *Calvida* who reigned jointly with him, to whom he left the Kingdom after his Death. His Son *Idathirſus* ſucceeded his Uncle *Suidas*.

SAULT, in Latin *Saltus*, a Caſtle and County in *France*, on the Borders of *Dauphiné* and *Vendoſmois*, ſeven Leagues Eaſt of *Carpentras*, and four North from *Apte* in *Provence*.

SAULX, an illuſtrious Family of *France*, which hath taken the Sirname of *Tavannes*. *Gaſpar de Saulx*, Lord of *Tavannes*, Knight of the Order of *France*, and Governour of *Provence*, was one of the moſt famous Captains of his time. He was at firſt a Page of the Stable to *Francis* I. and was taken Priſoner at the Battle of *Pavia*. *Charles* Duke of *Orleance*, the King's ſecond Son, took him into his Service, and made him his Companion in all his mad Extravagancies. He was in *Foſſan* when it was beſieged by the Imperialiſts in 1536. He aſſiſted at the taking of *Damvilliers*, *Yvoi* and *Luxemburg*, and ſignalized his Courage at the Battle of *Cerizoles* in 1544, and at that of *Renti*. He cut off Eight hundred of the Garriſon of *Calais*, and took Four hundred Priſoners, and was preſent at the Siege of that Place in 1558. Whereupon the *French* King beſtowed

upon

beſtowed upon him the Lieutenancy of *Burgundy*. *Henry* II. the Son of *Francis I.* made him *Mareſchal de Camp*. After the King's Death he joyned himſelf to the Party of the Duke of *Guiſe*. During the Civil Wars he gave many Inſtances of his Valour. He reſcued the Kings Army near to *Pamprou* in *Poitou*, and was at the Battels of *Jarnac*, *Roche*, *Abeille*, and *Moncontour*, and not long after the King beſtowed upon him a Marſhals Staff in 1570. He is ſaid to have had a great hand in the St. *Bartholomew* Maſſacre.

SAUMAISE (*Claude*) *Claudius Salmaſius*, a famous and learned *Critick*, born in *Burgundy*, and was the Son of *Benigne*, Lord of *Saumaiſe le Duc*, a Village of *Auxois*, and Counſellor or Member in the Parliament of *Dijon*; but his Mother being a Proteſtant, he was Educated in that Religion. When he was but 10 Years of Age, he made good Latin and Greek Verſes; afterwards he followed his Studies at *Paris* and *Heidelberg*, and then returning to his Fathers Houſe, he continued his Application to Critical Learning with great diligence; and ſome time after was called to *Leyden* to ſucceed *Scaliger* in the quality of *Honorary Profeſſor*. Having taken a Journey into *France*, Cardinal *Richelieu* ſent for him, and offered him a Penſion to oblige him to ſtay in that Kingdom, and to write his Life, but could not prevail with him to accept of it. The Queen of *Sweden* alſo ſent for him, at whoſe Deſire he went thither, and ſtaid a whole Summer at *Stockholme*; and being returned to *Holland*, he accompanied his Wife to the *Spaw* in *Germany*, where he died in two days after his Arrival, in 1652. The Reader may ſee his Life prefix'd to his Epiſtles, with a Catalogue of his Works. *Laur. Craſſo.*

SAUMUR, *Salmuria*, a City of *France* in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, pleaſantly ſituated at the Foot of a Hill, with very delightful Walks and Pleaſure-Houſes round about it. It hath a Caſtle ſtanding on a Hill. The Proteſtants had an Univerſity here 'till it was put down in 1684, and the Perſecution of them about that time hath reduced this City to a Deſert, which before was very flouriſhing and populous, by the Numbers the Proteſtants drew thither.

SAUNOI, Lat. *Salonenſis Ager*, a Country between the *Syle* and *Nied* in the Dioceſe of *Mets* in *France*.

SAVOLAX, Lat. *Savolaxia*, a County of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Finland*, having no Town of note. It has *Kakolm* to the Eaſt, *Tavaſtia* to the Weſt, *Carelia* to the South, and *Muſcovy* to the North.

SAVONA, *Savo*, *Sanna*, a City of *Liguria*, ſituate in the State of *Genoua*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, being very populous, and defended by two Caſtles. It is the ſecond City of the Republick, but the *Genoueſe* ruined the Haven of it, becauſe the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt. This City ſtands 25 Miles from *Genoua* to the Weſt, and as many from *Alberga* to the Eaſt. Alſo an Iſland of the ſame Name (called *Saona* by the *Spaniards* who are Maſters of it) in South *America*, near to *San Domingo*, but of ſmall account, and but thinly Inhabited. The *Italian Savona* is noted as the Birth-place of the Popes *Gregory* VII. *Julius* II. and *Sixtus* IV. The Harbour, beſides Ships ſunk in it is made up with Maſons Work, to make it uſeleſs, and prevent the further Importunities of the *French*.

SAVONNIERS, an ancient Town within a League of *Toul* in *Lorrain*. *An.* 859 a Provincial Council, called *Concilium ad Saponarias*, was held here by *Charles* the Bald King of *France*, and *Nicholas* I.

SAVOY, *Sabaudia*, *Sapaudia*, a Sovereign Dukedom in *Europe*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and the North part of the Country poſſeſſed by the *Allobroges*; and beſides them, was inhabited of old by the *Centrones*, *Brannovices*, *Nantuates*, *Latobrigi*, and *Sabaudi*; for the Latin Name *Sabaudia* is no new Name, *Proſper Aquitanus* having uſed it above a thouſand Years ago. This Dukedom is bounded on the North by the *Lake of Geneva* and the River *Rhoſne*, on the Weſt by the River *Rhoſne*, on the South by *Dauphine*, and on the Eaſt by *Piedmont* and *Vallais* or *Walliſſerlandt*. The whole Country is very mountainous, and generally barren, the Valleys excepted. It is divided into ſix Parts, *viz.* *Savoy*, properly ſo called, the Territory of *Geneva*, *La Maurienne*, *La Tarantaiſe*, *Le Foſſigni*, and *Le Chablais*. The chief City formerly was *Geneva*, but that being now a Free-State, the chiefeſt under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chamberri*, the reſt are *Jean de Maurienne*, *Annecy*, *Cluſe*, *Mouſtiere*, *Montmeillan*, and *Thonon*. *Savoy*, upon the declining of the *Roman* Empire under *Honorius*, was left as a Prey to ſeveral barbarous Nations, but at laſt it came under the Dominion of the Princes that at preſent are poſſeſt of it, who derive their Pedigree from one *Bertoldus* or *Beroldus*, who in the XI. Century was the Riſe of this Family. The Learned are very much at difference about the Birth of this Prince and his Extraction: Some derive it from *Ancharius* Marqueſs of *Turee*, others from *Hugo* King of *Italy* and Duke of *Provence*; others ſay he was the Nephew of *Hugh Capet*, and others make him a Deſcendant of the Counts of *Macon*. Above fourſcore Hiſtorians of ſeveral Nations follow *Guichenon*, who derives his Genealogy from *Wittekindus the Great* Duke of *Saxony* and *Angria*, Grandfather of *Hugo* Marqueſs of *Italy*, who was Father of this *Beroldus* Earl of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and had for his Succeſſor *Humbert* ſirnamed *White Hands*. But ſome French Authors of late have endeavoured to make out, That there was never any ſuch Man as *Beroldus* of *Saxony*, and have found that this *Humbert* was Grandchild of the Emperor *Lewis* the Son of *Boſon*, the Son of *Beuvil* Count of *Ardenna*, and deſcended from *Pharamond*, or as others, from *Charlemagne*. Others derive the Name from one *Sapandus*, quaſi *Sapaudia*, and ſay the Country was given by *Charlemagne* to one of his Sons, adding, its Dominions were larger in 1322 than now. *Monetus* ſays, the Length from Lake *Leman* to Mount *Ceniſſo* is 40 *Savoyard* or 60 *French* Leagues, and from one of the Heads of Lake *Leman* to the other 20 *French* Leagues broad; but from the Eaſtern Bank of the *Rhone* to the *Maritime Alps* it is half as broad again. The Princes of this Country were formerly called *Counts of Maurienne*, and *Savoy*, but were dignified with the Title of Duke by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, *An.* 1417. They now call themſelves Dukes of *Savoy*, *Chablais*, *Aoſt*, and the Canton of *Geneva*; Princes of *Piedmont*, Marquiſes of *Saluce*, Counts of *Geneve*, *Romont*, *Nice*, *Aſte* and *Tende*, Barons of *Fauſigny*, Lords of *Verceilles*, and Marqueſs of *Italy*. *Hoffm.* *Schowart* treats of their Genealogy thus, That it is certainly one of the ancienteſt Families in *Europe*; ſo that there is no certainty to be had concerning their Original; but this is out of all doubt, ſays he, That in the beginning of the Eleventh Age *Beroldus* was Marqueſs of *Italy*, Count of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and died *An.* 1023. His Son was *Humbert* I. called *White Hands*, died in 1048, ſucceeded by his Son *Odo*, who to the former Titles had the Addition of Lord of *Chablais*, *Valois*, *Aoſt*, Marqueſs of *Suſa*, and Duke of *Turin*: He died in 1091, ſucceeded by *Amadeus* II. and he by *Humbert* II. who had the Addition of Lord of *Piedmont*, &c. and died *Nov.* 18. 1103, leaving his Provinces to his eldeſt Son *Amadeus* III. who died in an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, at *Nicoſia* in 1149, ſucceed by his Son *Humbert* III, called the Saint, who died *March* 4. 1186, ſucceed by his Son *Thomas* I. who was made Vicar General of the Empire in *Lombardy* and *Piedmont*; he died *May* 20, 1233, leaving a numerous Iſſue. *Amadeus* IV. his Son, had *Boniface* ſirnamed *Roland*, who died Childleſs in 1263, ſucceed by his Uncle *Philip*, who died alſo without Iſſue, *Nov.* 17. 1285. ſucceeded by his Brother *Thomas* II. who died in 1259, leaving 3 Sons, *viz.* *Thomas* III. of *Savoy*, whoſe Son *Philip* ſucceeded his Grand-Uncle *Philip* in *Piedmont*, the Marquiſate of *Suſa* being excepted: but that Branch failed *An.* 1418, in *Lewis* of *Savoy*. *Amadeus* V. ſecond Son to *Thomas* II. for his gallant Atchievements was called Great, and in 1310 created a Prince of the Empire by the Emperor *Henry* VI, and died *Oct.* 16. *An.* 1323, ſucceeded by *Edward* who did in 1329 without Iſſue Male. His Brother *Aimon* the *Pacifick* ſucceeded, and died *June* 24. 1343, leaving a Son called *Amadeus* VI. and his Son *Amadeus* VII. ſirnamed the *Red*, was Father to *Amadeus* VIII. who *Febr.* 19. 1416. was created Duke of *Savoy* by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*. In 1418 he inherited the Land of his Kinſman *Lewis* in *Italy*. In 1434 he devolved the Government upon his Son *Lewis*, and betaking himſelf to a Religious Life, died *An.* 1451. His Son *Lewis* Marrying *Anna* Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, died in 1465, ſucceeded by his Son *Amadeus* IX. who died in 1472, ſucceeded by his Son *Car.* II. who died in 1490, ſucceeded by *Charles John Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy* and King of *Cyprus*, who died without Iſſue, *An.* 1496. *Philip without Land*, ſecond Son to *Amadeus* VIII, ſucceeded in his old Age, and died *Nov.* 7. 1479, leaving for Heir his Son *Philibert* II. who died without Children, *Sept.* 10. 1504, and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Car.* III. and he dying in 1553, was ſucceeded by his Son *Emanuel Philibert*, who in his Youth applied himſelf to Military Affairs in the Camp of the Emperor *Charles* V. He Married *Margaret* Daughter to *Francis* I. King of *France*, died *Aug.* 30. 1580, leaving only one Son, *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Cyprus*, of a ſublime Wit, happy Memory, and very learned, eſpecially in the Mathematicks: He waged War with *France*, but unſucceſsfully: He Married *Katharine* Daughter to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and died *July* 26. 1630. His Children were *Philip Emanuel* Prince of *Piedmont*, who died in 1605, *Victor Amadeus* who ſucceeded, *Emanuel Philibert*, who was one of the Knights of *Jeruſalem*, Prince of *Oneglia*, Viceroy of *Sicily*, and died at *Pannoni* in 1625. *Margaret* Married to *Francis Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua*. *Iſabella* Married to the Duke of *Modena*. *Maurice*, first Cardinal, then Prince of *Oneglia*, who died without Iſſue; *Mary* and *Frances* both Nuns;

Thomas Franciſcus Prince of *Carignan*, and *Joanna* who died *An.* 1597. *Victor Amadeus* ſucceeded his Father, and was a great Lover of Peace; but a War breaking out betwixt the *French* and *Spaniard*, he ſided with the former, and died of a Fever, *Oct.* 7. 1637. He Married a Daughter of *Henry* IV. of *France*, by whom he had *Aloiſia Maria Chriſtina* Married to her Uncle *Maurice* Prince of *Oneglia*. *Francis* who died in 1632. and *Charles Emanuel*. *Margaret* Married to *Rainutius* Duke of *Parma* in 1660. *Adelais* Married to *Ferdinand* Elector of *Bavaria* in 1652, and *Katharine* who died in 1637. *Charles Emanuel* ſucceeded his Father, being a Prince of great Endowments both in Body and Mind, and extremely ſkilful in managing the Great Horſe, and all Warlike Exerciſes, for which he erected an Academy at *Turin*, and died much lamented *June* 12. 1675. In 1663 he Married *Magdalen* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, and after her death his Kinſwoman *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Nemours*, by whom he had *Victor Amadeus Franciſcus* II. the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, born *May* 17. 1666, and on *April* 9. 1684. he Married *Anna Maria* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, by whom he has two Daughters, *Mary* born *December* 6. 1685, Married to the D. of *Burgundy*, and another, whoſe Name we know not, born *Aug.* 30, 1688, beſides a Son born ſince the Match with *France*. From *Thomas* Son to *Charles Emanuel* I. are deſcended by *Mary* of *Bourbon* Daughter to the Count of *Soiſſons*, *Aloiſe* Married to the Marq. of *Baden*, *Emanuel Philibert* who Married *Mary Katharine* of *Eſt*, *Eugenius Mauritius* who Married *Olympia* Niece to Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had *Lewis Thomas* Count of *Soiſſons*, who Married *Urania* Daughter to the Lord of *Beauvois*, *Decemb.* 17. 1682. *Philip* born 1659, and *Franciſcus Eugenius* ſo much talked of in the late Wars, born in 1665. *Schowart. Obſerv. Hiſt Geneal.* In 1695, he in Conjunction with the *Germans* and *Spaniards* took *Caſal*, but the Year following made a ſeparate Peace with *France*; by virtue of which, all his Country, as alſo *Pignerol* Diſmantled, was reſtored to him, and a ſolemn Act of Surrendry made by the *French* King of it, and his Daughter Married to the Duke of *Burgundy*.

SAVOY (*Renatus* of) Count of *Villers*, was the Natural Son of *Philip* I. Duke of *Savoy*; *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* his Uncle, made him Lieutenant General of his Dominions in 1500, but he kept not that place long, for the Duke having Married *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, ſhe conceived a great averſion againſt him, becauſe of the Eſteem he had for the *French*: For this Princeſs thinking her ſelf highly affronted by *Charles* VIII. who quitted her after that he had deſired her in Marriage, was reſolved to revenge her ſelf on all thoſe that favoured his Intereſt; whereupon *Renatus* retired to *France* in 1502, and betook himſelf to the Service of *Lewis* XII. whom he accompanied in his ſolemn Entrance into *Genoua*, and made him afterwards Governour and Seneſchal of *Provence*. After the Death of the King his Credit increaſed at Court, being favoured by *Louiſa* of *Savoy* Mother of *Francis* I. He ſignalized his Courage at the Battle of *Marignan*, where he commanded 700 Lances of the Kings Guards, and 7000 *Germans*. The King ſent him to *Swiſſerland* in 1521, to conclude a new Treaty with the *Cantons*, whereby to engage them in the Kings Service, who at that time intended a Conqueſt of the Dutchy of *Milan*; he raiſed 16000 *Swiſſers* for the King, and brought them to *Milan*, and was at the Battle of *Bicoque* in 1522, and 1523. At laſt the King being arrived in *Italy* to command his Army, he gave Battle to the Imperialiſts at *Pavia* in 1525, where *Renatus* of *Savoy* was wounded and taken Priſoner, and died of his Wounds there. *Guichenon.*

SAVOY (*Thomas Francis* of) Prince of *Carignan*, Grand Maſter of *France*, and General of the French King's Armies in *Italy*, was the Son of *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, and of *Katharine Michaela* of *Auſtria*; he was born *December* 21. in the Year 1596. At the Age of ſixteen he followed his Father to the Siege of *Trin*, fought couragiouſly at that of *Aſt*, and ſignalized himſelf at the taking of *Meſſeran*, *Felizzan*, and at the Fight of *Corniento*. In 1625, when the Duke of *Savoy* had proclaimed War againſt the *Genoueſe*, he by his Conduct prevented the routing of the French King's Army under *Leſdiguieres*, at the paſſage of the River *Orba*. He was with the Prince of *Piedmont* his Brother at the Retreat of *Baſtagne*, and forced the *Spaniards* to raiſe the Siege of *Aſt*. The War in *Italy* being ended by the Treaty of *Moncon*, he thought of ſetling himſelf in *France*, but *Richelieu* being his Enemy, he was forced to ſerve the King of *Spain*. In 1624 he had married the Count of *Soiſſons* Daughter at St. *Germain*. He went to the *Low-Countries* with the *Cardinal Infant* in 1634, ſurprized the City of *Treves*, and took the Archbiſhop Priſoner in 1635, he forced the *Hollanders* to raiſe the Siege of *Breda*. In 1636 he entred *Picardy*, took *la Chapelle*, ſtormed *Bouchain*, took *Caſtelet*, *Corbie* and other places. In 1637 he raiſed the Siege of St. *Omer*, hindred the taking of *Heſdin*, ſaved *Gelders* beſieged by the Prince of *Orange*. Some time after coming into the Dutchy of *Milan*, he proclaimed War againſt the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* his Siſter-in-Law, laying claim to the Regency of that State during the Minority of the Prince his Nephew, and took from her ſeveral places. *Turin* put a ſtop to his Victories, whereupon he made his Peace with the French King in 1640, but that Treaty being broke, he took part again with *Spain*, but was reconciled again to *France* in 1642. In 1643, being Commander of the French King's and the Dutcheſs of *Savoys* Forces, he retook ſeveral places from the *Spaniards*, but was unhappy in his Attempt on *Final*, whence he was fain to retreat becauſe the French Fleet came too late to ſecond his Enterprize. In 1645 he entred the Dutchy of *Milan*, and took *Vigevano* and *Mortava* important Places, but returning into *Piedmont*, the *Spaniards* defeated his Rear-guard. In 1646 he came into *France*, and from thence returning to *Italy*, was unſucceſsful in his Deſign on *Orbitella*, as the Year following in his undertaking againſt *Cremona*. In 1648 he was Commander of the *French* Navy, but without Succeſs. In 1655 he laid Siege to *Pavia* with the joint Forces of the Duke of *Modena*, but upon ſome Jealouſie ariſing between them, and the vigorous reſiſtance of the Beſieged, he was fain to raiſe the Siege. He died at *Turin* 1656, being Seventy Years of Age, and was interred in the Sepulchres of the Princes of *Savoy*.

SAVOYSY (*Charles de*) was Lord High Treaſurer of *France* in 1383, who for maintaining ſome of his Domeſticks in their Inſolence againſt the Univerſity of *Paris*, was excommunicated and baniſh'd the Kingdom, and had his Country Houſe pull'd down; and being abſolved from his Excommunication by the Pope, he equip'd four Gallies againſt the *Saracens*, of whom he took great Riches, with which he returned to *France*, and brought along with him many *Saracens* who he employed in the Building of the Caſtle of *Segnelay*, in *Auxerrois*. *Guil. Paradin.*

SAURA, Lat. *Iſauria*, a City of the *Leſſer-Aſia*, and Biſhops See, Suffragan of *Iconium*. It ſtands in South *Galatia* not far from *Piſidia*.

SAUROMATÆ, a Northern People of *Europe*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Sarmatians*, partly in *Europe*, partly in *Aſia*, being divided by the River *Tanais*. *Hippocrates de aere, locis*, &c. deſcribes them thus. In *Europe*, ſays he, there is a *Scythian* Nation aboutt he Lake *Mœotis*, which differs very much from all others; their Women fight on Horſe-back with Bows and Arrows ſo long as they are unmarried; neither do they marry till they have killed three Enemies, and perform the Sacred Rites of their Country; and as ſoon as married, they are freed from ſerving in the Wars, except the Defence of their Country require it. And while they are young, they burn their right Breaſt, that it may not grow, alledging, that their right Shoulder and Arm are thereby ſtrengthned. *Hippocrates.*

SAXE-LAWENBURG, a City and Dukedom of the *Lower-Saxony* upon the River *Elbe*. This Duke now profeſſes the Roman Catholick Religion. In the Year 1423, the Emperor *Sigiſmond* depoſed the Dukes of *Saxe-Lawenburg* from the Electoral Dignity, for Failure of demanding their Inveſtiture of him in due time, and made *Frederick* the Warlike, Duke and Elector of *Saxony*, who was of the ancient Family of *Wittekindus* the Great, and Father of *Frederick* the Peaceful, who had two Sons, *Erneſtus* and *Albertus* the Couragious, from whom the preſent Electors of *Saxony* derive their Pedigree. They who would know more of the Antiquities of *Saxony*, may conſult *Meibomii ad Hiſtoriam Saxonia inferioris introductio*. The Duke of this name keeps his Reſidence in the Caſtle of *Lawenburg*, and has another called *Ertemberg* on the other ſide the *Elbe*, and both form a very important Paſſage.

SAXENHAUSEN, a Town of the County of *Waldeck*, as alſo part of the City of *Frankfort* on the *Main*, which lying on the other ſide of the River, is joyn'd to it by a Bridge. Here is *Bartholomew* Church conſecrated to our Saviour by *Pepin* King of *France*, and ſplendidly endowed by his Son *Charlemagne*, but ſince the Reign of the Emperor *Lewis* IV. its Revenues are diminiſhed, becauſe the College holds rather of the Pope than the Emperor and Empire. *Limn. Enuc.*

SAXMUNDHAM, a Market Town of *Plumſgate* Hundred in the Eaſt parts of *Suffolk*.

SAXO GRAMMATICUS, the Famous Author of the *Daniſh* Hiſtory, was Provoſt of the Church of *Roſchild*, and flouriſhed in the Twelfth Century. His Hiſtory comprized in ſix Books, eſpecially at the beginning, contains many things that ſeem Fabulous, but the whole is very elegantly writ, and in a Stile which far tranſcends the Rudeneſs of the Age in which he lived. *Eraſmus* gives him this Elogy, *Dania nobis dedit Saxonem Grammaticum, qui* *ſuæ Gentis Hiſtoriam ſplendidè, magnificéque contexuit*, &c. *Voſſius de Hiſtor. lat.* lib. 2. c. 55.

SAXONS, the Inhabitants of *Saxony*, who in former times were great Pirates, and Sacrificed the Priſoners they took to their Gods. They made ſo great a Difference between thoſe that were Free-Born, and ſuch as were Slaves; and between thoſe who were Noble, and others that were of the common People, that they made it Capital for any to Marry out of their Rank and Condition. As to their Religion they were Idolaters, and dedicated to their Gods Groves of the talleſt Trees and thick Foreſts, and there worſhipped them without building them any Temples, or repreſenting them by any Figures or Images. They were extreamly addicted to Divinations, not only Superſtitiouſly obſerving the Flight and Chattering of Birds, but alſo the Neighing of Horſes; whence they took Conjectures concerning the Event of their moſt Important Affairs. They were of old very Strong and Luſty, and are ſo ſtill, by reaſon of the great quanity of Meat they are uſed to eat, as being accuſtomed to it from their very Infancy; for the Mothers feed their Children with Fleſh Meat, which they chew for them, and not with Milk or other kind of Pottage. They are very much inclin'd to Drunkenneſs, and were converted to the Faith in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, and in the laſt Century embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*. Some derive the Original of the *Saxons* from the *Saci* a People of *Aſia:* And others ſay they were ſo called from the word *Saxum*, as Barbarous and Hard-hearted: But *Hoffman* rejects both theſe as Fabulous, ſaying, it is unreaſonable to think that a *German* People ſhould aſſume a Latin Name. *Wittichindus Corbeienſis*, lib. 1. Annal. ſays, They had their Name from a great Knife or Dagger called *Sahs*, which they carried under their Garments when they came to Treat with the *Thuringians*, with whom they had been long in War: it being agreed that both of them ſhould come without Arms: And taking their Opportunity, they cut off the *Thuringians* in that ſame manner as their Succeſſors cut off the *Britains* here in *England*; and hence *Gotfr. Viterb. Chron.* ſays,

> *Pax ubi congeritur ſub fraude Macedo veretur,*
> *Ne male fruſtretur ſi totus inermis habetur.*
> *Unde breves Gladios clam tulit arte ſecus,*
> *Ipſe brevis Gladius apud illos* Saxo *vocatur,*
> *His quoque cultellis vita redempta fuit.*

Reineccius thinks that the Name comes from *Sache* Judges, becauſe of the Equity of their Laws. *Munſter.*

SAXONY, a large Country in *Germany*, in Latin, *Saxonia*, and by the *Germans* called *Sachſen*, which is either conſidered as an Electorate, or as a far larger Country, which contains two Circles of the German Empire, called the *Upper* and the *Lower Circles of Saxony:* The *Lower Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Bremen*, *Mechlenburg*, *Holſtein* and *Lawenburg*; the Principalities of *Ferden* and *Halberſtat*, and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*: The *Upper Circle* of *Saxony*, contains the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Miſnia*, the Dutchy of *Saxony*, properly ſo called, and the Principality of *Anhalt*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the Eaſt by *Luſatia*, on the North by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, on the Weſt by the Principality of *Anhalt*, and on the South by *Miſnia*. The Capital City is *Wittemberg*. The Duke of *Saxony* has the eighth place amongſt the Electors, and beſides this Dutchy, he is Sovereign of *Miſnia*, of a great part of *Thuringia* and *Luſatia*, and of part of the County of *Mansfeldt*, &c. *Saxony* of old, beſides the two Circles already mentioned, contained *Weſtphalia*, and ſeveral other Territories. The ancient *Saxons* were a very Warlike People, that made themſelves Formidable to their Neighbours: After they were become very Powerful in *Germany*, part of them tranſported themſelves into *Great Britain* where they eſtabliſh'd their *Heptarchy*, being called by *Vortigern* to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, and had *Kent* aſſigned them in 449, turning their Arms afterwards againſt the *Britains*, they were defeated by *Aurelius Ambroſius* in 456. but *Oſca* and *Otha*, *Hengiſt*'s Sons, did afterwards Conquer him, and he died in 488. They were defeated again afterwards in the Reign of *Uter Pendragon*, a *German* Biſhop ſinging *Alleluja* during the Engagement; but *Cretitius* the *Saxon*, with his Son *Henry*, coming to their Aſſiſtance, about 518 he eſtabliſhed the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and about 580 many of them being converted by *Auguſtin* and *Melitus*, they became one Nation with the *Britains*. In the ſixth Century the *Saxons* of *Germany* began to make frequent Incurſions into the *French* Dominions; *Charlemagne* had War with them for thirty Years, and had always the Goodneſs to pardon them when ſubdued; who ſeeing they were not able to make Head againſt him, ſubmitted themſelves to be Baptized; but this being only a feigned Devotion, as ſoon as they found themſelves in eaſe, they maſſacred their Prieſts, and all the *French-men* that were in their Country. *Wittekindus* their Chief Commander all along gave great Proofs of his Courage, but notwithſtanding that, they were always beaten during the Life of *Charlemagne*, tho' ſoon after they ſhook off the *French* Yoke. This *Wittekindus* the laſt King of the *Saxons*, being Conquered by *Charlemagne*, was made the firſt Duke of *Saxony* upon his embracing of the Chriſtian Faith; and the Dukedom is ſtill in the ſame Family, though there was an Interruption of two hundred Years, beginning in the Year 1180, and ending in the Year 1423. To this Illuſtrious Houſe *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation of *Luther*; which if it had not been for *John Frederick* the thirtieth Duke, had been ſtifled in its Birth. The preſent Elector, (now King of *Poland*,) is the 38*th* Duke from *Wittekindus*, and the thirteenth ſince the reſtoring of the Line, and is the moſt ancient Prince in the Electoral College. He is by Birth-right *Great Marſhal of the Empire.*

The Genealogy of the Family of Saxony.

ALBERT III. Elector of *Saxony*, of the Family of *Anhalt*, dying without Iſſue by a ſudden Death, *An.* 1422. *Frederick* the Warlike, Son to *Frederick* the Stout, Marquis of *Miſnia*, and Landgrave of *Thuringia*, which *Frederick*, before he obtained the Electorate in 1409, Founded the Univerſity of *Leipſick*, had cruel Wars in *Franconia* againſt the *Stellates*, in *Pruſſia* againſt the *Polanders*, in *Thuringia* againſt the Counts of *Schwartzeburg*, *Heldrung*, *Hoenſtein*, and againſt the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the *Bohemian Huſſites*, by whom he was defeated in a bloody Battle in 1426, and died in 1428. His Wife was *Catharine* Daughter to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Good-natur'd his Succeſſor; two Daughters Married into the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Heſſe*. And *William*, who having *Thuringia* for his ſhare, made War at firſt with his Brother, to whom he was at laſt reconciled. He refuſed the Crown of *Bohemia*, Married the Emperor *Albert* the III*ds* Daughter, but having no Iſſue Male, adopted two of his Brother *Frederick*'s Sons, and died in 1482. *Frederick* II. ſucceeded his Father, and ſuffered much from the *Huſſites*, he declined War with the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*; he Married *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, and died *Sept.* 7. 1464. leaving four Daughters, and two Sons. *Amalia* was Married to the Duke of *Bavaria*: *Anna* Married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Hedewig* Abbeſs of *Quedlinburg*, who had ſome diſpute with the Townſmen, but quell'd them with the help of her Brother *Albert*: *Margaret* made Abbeſs of *Senſelitz*. *Erneſt* who ſucceeded his Father, and was Head of the *Erneſtine* Line, and *Albert* who was Firſt of the *Albertine* Line.

The Erneſtine *Line.*

ERNEST above-mentioned ſucceeded his Father in the Electorate, being very Prudent and Happy at compoſing Differences amongſt Neighbouring Princes, he purchaſed the Dutchy of *Saga* in *Sileſia*, Married *Elizabeth* of *Bavaria*, and died in 1484. His Daughter *Chriſtina* was Married to *John* King of *Sweden* and *Denmark* in 1478. *Frederick* III. born in 1463. ſucceeded his Father, and was called the Wiſe, he built the Caſtle of *Witteberg*, and founded an Univerſity there in 1501, he reconciled *Philip* Elector Palatine to the Emperor *Maximilian*, he pacified the People of *Erford* when mutinous againſt the Senate; he protected *Luther* in carrying on the Reformation, and kept him in the Caſtle of *Wartburg* after the Diet at *Worms* in 1521, he refuſed the Empire offered him after the Death of *Maximilian* I. and in 1525, during the tumultuous Inſurrection of the Boors, this Pious and Chaſte Prince never having been Married, died of the Stone, *May* 5. 1525. aged 63. His Brother *Albert* was Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and died Young. *Erneſt*, another of his Brethren, was choſen Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, Adminiſtrator of *Halberſtadt*, and died in 1513. *Margaret* his Siſter was Married to the Duke of *Cell*. His Brother *John* ſucceeded, defeated the Boors near *Frankenhuſen*, having taken their General *Thomas Muntzer*. In 1529 he proteſted Solemnly with other Princes againſt Popery, whence came the name of Proteſtants. In 1530 he offered the Proteſtant or *Augsburg* Confeſſion to the Emperor *Charles* V. at the Diet of *Augsburg*, and ordered the Defence of it to be Printed: He was Author of the *Smalcaldian* League, and died *Aug.* 13. 1532. His firſt Wife was *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*; and his ſecond *Margaret* Daughter to the Prince of *Anhalt*: His Children were *John Frederick* his Succeſſor, *Mary* Married to the Duke of *Pomerland*, *Margaret*, and *John Erneſt*, who died without Iſſue. *John Frederick* ſucceeded his Father, and fell into a War with, and took *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick* in 1545. and afterwards with the Emperor *Charles* V. but was defeated and taken in *Lochan* Foreſt not far from *Milberg*, *April* 24. 1546.

deprived of his Electoral Dignity, kept Priſoner till 1552, and died in 1554. His Wiſe was *Sibylla* Daughter to the Duke of *Cleve*, by whom he had *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony*, who founded the Univerſity of *Jena* at his Father's command, *an.* 1548. He was impriſoned by the Emperor's order, for protecting *Grumbachius*, and his Caſtle of *Grimmenſtein* was raz'd; he died *May* 9. 1595. the twentieth year of his Impriſonment. His Wiſe was *Elizabeth* of the *Palatinate*, by whom he had *Caſimir*, *John*, and two others, who all died without Children. So that his Brother *John William* ſucceeded, and married *Dorothy Suſanna* Daughter to *Frederick* III. Elector Palatine, and died in 1573. His Son *Frederick William* I. ſucceeded, was Adminiſtrator of the Electorate of *Saxony*, and died *July* 7. 1602. He had two Wives, the firſt *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Wertemburg*, the ſecond *Anna* Daughter to the Duke of *Neuburg*; he had ſeven Children, of whom there is nothing remarkable. *John* II. ſecond Son to *Frederick William* I. ſucceeded to the Principality of *Winheim*, married *Dorothy* Daughter to the Prince of *Anhalt*, and was Head of the Line of *Winheim*. His Children of whom there is any thing remarkable were *John Erneſt*, an Excellent, Prudent and Warlike Prince, who ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions; he died in *Hungary*, *Decemb.* 4. 1626. His third Son *Frederick* VII. died at a Battle in *Brabant*, aſſiſting the Duke of *Brunſwick* and Count *Mansfield* againſt the Count of *Cordoua* in 1622. His ninth Son *Erneſt* III. was the Founder of the Line of *Gotha*. His eleventh, *Bernard*, fill'd the World with his Fame, leaving behind a rare Example of a Prudent and Valiant General. The Victory of *Lutzen*, after the King of *Sweden*'s death, was chiefly owing to his Valour. In 1632 he took *Bamberg*, *Cronac* and *Hochſted*, was created Duke of *Franconia* raiſed the Siege of *Mentz*, took *Briſac* in 1638, and died at *Neuburg* on the *Rhine*, *July* 8. 1639. His Corps were kept at *Briſac* till 1655, and then magnificently entomb'd in the Sepulchre of his Anceſtors.

The Line of Winheim.

William II. fifth Son of *John* II. begun this Branch, a Prince famous in Peace and War; he ſucceeded his elder Brother *John Erneſt*, and married *Eleonor Dorothy* Daughter to *John George* Prince of *Anhalt*: He died *May* 20. 1642. *John Erneſt* V. his ſecond Son ſucceeded, but of the reſt of his Children there is nothing remarkable. *John* married *Chriſtina* Daughter to the Duke of *Holſtein Sunderburg*, and died *May* 25. 1683. His Children are *Anna* Abbeſs of *Quedlinburg*, in 1685; *Wilhelmina Chriſtina*, married to the Count of *Schwartsburg* in 1684; *Eleonora*, married to the Prince of *Mersburg*; and *William Erneſt* the preſent Duke of *Saxe-Winheim*, married *Anno* 1683 to *Charlotte* Daughter to the Duke of *Saxe-Jena*.

The Branch of Sax-Gotha.

Erneſt III. Son to *John* II. was the firſt of this Family, and (ſays *Schouart*) excell'd all Princes that ever lived, in Probity, Religion, Prudence, Policy, Induſtry and Good-Husbandry, ſo that the Divine Promiſe was fulfilled in him, *Seek firſt the Kingdom of God, and the Righteouſneſs thereof, and all other things ſhall be added.* He was at the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1641. He received the Principality of *Gotha* in 1660. He acquired great part of the County of *Henneberg*, and in 1672 obtained by Right of Inheritance *Altenburg*: He repaired the Caſtle of *Gotha*, anciently called *Grimmenſtein*, and by him named *Fridenſtein*. He encourag'd the publiſhing of the *Winheim* Bible, and ſurrender'd his pious Soul, *March* 26. 1675. His Wiſe was *Elizabeth Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Sax-Altenburg*, by whom he had eighteen Children, the moſt noted of whom are *Elizabeth Dorothy*, married in 1666 to the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*; ſeveral other Children died without Iſſue. And *Frederick* IX. born *July* 15. 1646 the preſent Duke of *Sax-Gotha*, who married firſt in 1669 with *Magdalen* Daughter to *Auguſtus* Duke of *Saxony* and Adminiſtrator of *Magdeburg*, and afterwards to *Chriſtina* Widow to the Marquis of *Brandenburg Anſpach*, by which Marriage he has a numerous Iſſue. *Albert* his Brother was married to *Elizabeth* the Duke of *Brunſwick*'s Widow. *Bernard* another of them married *Mary* Daughter to *George* Prince of *d'Armſtad* firſt, and then *Elizabeth* Widow to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, by whom he has a numerous Off-ſpring. *Henry* another Brother married *Mary* a Daughter of *Heſſe d'Armſtad*. *Chriſtianus* married firſt *Chriſtina* of *Sax-Mersberg*, and then *Sophia* of *Heſſe d'Armſtad*. *Erneſt* married *Sophia* a Daughter of Prince *Waldeck*; and *John Erneſt* married a Daughter of *Sax-Mersberg*.

The Albertine *Line.*

Albert Son of *Frederick* II. Elector of *Saxony*, as beforementioned, was the firſt of this Line, he was born *July* 27. 1443, and for his Tallneſs call'd *Roland*. In 1468 he aſſiſted *George* King of *Bohemia* againſt *Matthias* King of *Hung.* In 1471 he went to receive the Crown of *Bohemia* which was offered to him, where his life was endanger'd, but he eſcaped. In 1475 he undertook a Pilgrimage into the *Holy Land*. In the year 1491 he was made *Knight of the Golden Fleece*. He reduced the *Netherlands* to the Obedience of the Emperor *Maximilian* I. and was put in hopes of the Reverſion of the Dutchy of *Juliers* and *Montz*. In 1459 he married *Sidonia* Daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, and died at the Siege of *Groningen* in 1500, aged 57. He had eight Children, *Catharine* married *July* 24. 1468. to *Sigiſmund* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and after his death to *Erick* Duke of *Brunſwick*. *George the Bearded*, *Auguſt* the 27th. 1471, ſucceed his Father, married *Barbara* Daughter to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*, by whom he had two Daughters, one married to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and another to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*: He died *April* the 17th, 1539. *Henry the Pious*, third Son to *Albert*, was choſen Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, and ſucceeded his Brother *George*, turn'd Proteſtant, join'd in the *Smalcaldian* League, and died in 1541, leaving by his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Mechlenburg*, *Maurice* his Succeſſor, who ſerved the Emperor in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, and in the *Netherlands* againſt the *French*: He waged War afterwards with *Frederick* his Kinſman,, was made Elector in 1548, Leagu'd with the *French* and other Princes of *Germany* in 1551, march'd againſt the Imperialiſts, entred into the Treaty of *Paſſaw* in 1552, and fell in the Battle of *Siverhus* in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*: He founded ſeveral great Schools, and his only Daughter was married to *W.* Prince of *Orange* in 1561. He was ſucceeded by *Auguſtus* his Brother, who renewed the Amity with the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Heſſe*: His Authority was ſo great, that neighbouring Princes choſe him to decide their Controverſies. He publiſh'd a *Formula* of Concord, in 1580, and died *February* the 11th, 1586. His Wives were *Anne* Daughter to *Chriſtian* III. of *Denmark*, and *Agnes* a Daughter of *Anhalt*; by the firſt Marriage he had fifteen Children three of his Daughters being married to the Families of *Brandenburg*, *Saxony* and *Brunſwick*. He was ſucceeded by *Chriſtian* I. his Son, who married *Sophia* the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Daughter, and died *November* the 3d, 1560. His Son *Chriſtian* II. ſucceeded. In 1610 he obtained from the Emperor *Rodulphus* the Inveſtiture of the Dutchies of *Cleve*, *Juliers* and *Montz*; but the following year he died of a Surfeit by a draught of cold Beer, after he had over-heated himſelf at a Tournament, leaving no Children by his Wife, Daughter to *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*; and was ſucceed by *John George* II. his Brother, who having travell'd under a Counterſeit Name, was in 1612 made Vicar of the Empire, celebrated the Jubilee of the Reformation begun by *Luther* in 1617, of the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion in 1630, and of the Peace from the Religious War in 1655, in memory whereof he ſtampt a Medal: He held his Mother in great Honour; Elected *Matthias*, and *Ferdinand* II. III. and IV. Kings of the *Romans*; refuſed the Crown of *Bohemia*; entred into a League with the King of *Sweden* againſt the Emperor, with whom he made Peace again in 1634. After which he found the weight of the *Swediſh* Arms till the General Peace in 1648. He died in 1656, aged 72. His firſt Wife was *Sibylla* Daughter to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and his ſecond *Magdalen Sibylla* Daughter to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: He had three Daughters, married to the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt*, Duke of *Holſtein*, and the Prince of *Denmark*. His Son *Auguſtus* was Adminiſtrator of *Magdeburg*, *Chriſtian* Adminiſtrator of *Mersburg*, and *Maurice* Adminiſtrator of *Naumburg*; and he was ſucceeded by *John George* II. who was always faithful to the Empire, of which he was Vicar after *Ferdinand* IIId's death, and was at the Election of the King of the *Romans* in 1617. He entred into a Covenant of Confraternity or Mutual Succeſſion with *Julius Franciſcus* the Duke of *Lower Saxony*: He married *Magdalen* of *Brandenburg* in 1638, and died at *Friburg* the 22d of *Auguſt* 1680, and was ſucceeded by *John George* III. who govern'd with great Frugality and Moderation, and gave many Proofs of his Zeal for the Publick Good of the Empire, as going in Perſon to aſſiſt at the Relieving *Vienna* beſieged by the *Turks* in 1683, which was happily effected, and paſſing the *Rhine* with great Reſolution and Valour in ſight of the *French*, whom he forced to retire with conſiderable Diſadvantage, which was look'd upon as an Earneſt of greater things: But whilſt he was thus taken up againſt the *French* King, he was ſnatch'd away by Death, to the great Regret of the Confederates, *September* 1691. His Dutcheſs was *Anna Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick* IV. of *Denmark*, whom he married in 1666, and by her had *John George* II. born the 17th of *October* 1668, and *Frederick Auguſtus* the preſent Elector, now King of *Poland*, born the 12th of *May* 1670. This Family of *Saxony* hath alſo Pretenſions to the Dutchy of *Juliers, Cleves, Montz* and *Sax-Lawenburg*. *Schouart Obſervat. Hiſtor. Geneal.*

SAXONIA (*Hercules de*) a famous Phyſician born at *Padua*; the Emperor *Maximilian* ſent for him into *Germany*, to take his Advice concerning a dangerous Sickneſs into which he was fallen, and being recovered by his means, made him a Knight, and ſent him back again into his Country very liberally rewarded. He died in 1607, being Fifty ſeven years of age. He hath left behind him ſeveral Writings, and amongſt the reſt, *De Phœnigmis, & de uſu Theriacæ in Febribus Peſtilentibus*; *De Peſte, de Pulſibus*; beſides many other which *Petrus Uffenbachius* his Diſciple has inſerted in his *Pantheum, ſive Templum Medicinæ Practicæ*. *Tomaſin. Illuſtr. vir. Elog.*

SCÆVA was a Centurion in the Army of *Julius Cæſar*, who having given Inſtances of his Valour on many Occaſions, exhibited an extraordinary Proof of it, in defence of the Fort of *Dyrrachium* a Town of *Macedonia*, where he received on his Buckler Two hundred thirty ſeven Arrows. *Cæſar* having ſeen his Buckler thus pierced, beſtowed upon him Two thouſand Crowns, and from the eighth Centurion, advanced him to be the firſt.

SCÆVA MEMOR, a Latin Poet, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Tacitus* and *Domitian*: He was a Writer of Tragedies, and had a Brother called *Turnus* that compoſed Satyrs. *Scaliger* ſuppoſeth that this Memor was the Author of a Tragedy entitled *Octavia*, which is commonly attributed to *Seneca*.

SCÆVOLA. See **MUTIUS.**

SCAGEN, *Promontorium Scagenſe*, the moſt Northern Cape of *Jutland* in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in 58 deg. of Latitude, over-againſt *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*. There is a Village near this Promontory which the Inhabitants call *Scaun*.

SCALA, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principate*, is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*, but the Biſhoprick is united to that of *Ravello*, from which it is but one Mile diſtant, and two from *Amalfi*. It is but a very ſmall City, having not above an hundred and fifty Houſes, and ſtands at the foot of Mount *Cama*.

SCALA MARMOREA, a Port of *Bithynia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, formerly call'd *Amycli* or *Paſni*; it lies in the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, North of *Chalcedon*, and is now called *Lamia*.

SCALIGER (*Julius Cæſar*) a moſt famous Critick, Poet, Phyſician and Philoſopher, who was much admir'd in the Sixteenth Century: He was born in *Italy*, brought up in *Germany*, and afterwards lived in *France* till his death. It is ſaid that he was born in the Caſtle of *Ripa* in the Territory of *Verona*, in 1484, and according to his own Teſtimony was deſcended from the Princes *de la Scala*, who were Lords of *Verona* and of divers other Places in *Italy*. Theſe Pretenſions of his are ſupported by a Patent of the *French* King, in which *Joſeph Scaliger* is acknowledg'd Rightful Heir to *Julius*, and *Julius* own'd as Prince of *Verona*. *Hieronymus Cardanus* was his irreconcilable Adverſary, becauſe he had writ againſt his Book *de Subtilitate*: Another of his Adverſaries was *Gaſpar Scioppius*, againſt whom *Joſeph Scaliger* writ. He died at *Agen* in *Guienne* in 1558, leaving two Sons behind him, *Sylvius Medicus* and *Juſtus Joſeph*. We have theſe following of his Writings, *De Arte Poetica*; his Letters, Orations and Poems, divers Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle* and *Theophraſtus*; ſeveral Treatiſes of Phyſick; *De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ*; *Teſtimonia de Gente Scaligera*; *Exercitationum exoticarum*, Lib. XV.

SCALIGER (*Juſtus Joſephus*) the Son of *Julius Cæſar Scaliger*, was born at *Agen* the 4th of *Auguſt* 1540. He began his firſt Studies at *Bourdeaux*, and having continued them for ſome time after under the inſtruction and conduct of his Father, he came to *Paris*, and followed his Studies in that Univerſity: He learn'd the Greek Tongue under *Adrianus Turnebus*, and perfected himſelf in the Hebrew by his own Study. But above all, he excell'd in Critical Learning. The Curators of the Univerſity of *Leyden* invited him to be a Honorary Profeſſor in their Univerſity, where he lived ſixteen Years, and died *January* 21. 1609. He hath writ Notes upon *Seneca, Varro, Auſonius, Pompeius Feſtus*, and upon *Virgil's Catalecta*. He wrote likewiſe Poems; *Emendatio Temporum*; Notes upon *Euſebius's Chronicon, Canones Iſagogici*, &c. *Spond. Lorenzo Craſ. Elog. Liter. Gaſſend. de Vit. Peirech.* Lib. 2. *Lipſius, Caſaubon*, &c.

SCALINE, an Iſland which belongs to *Pembrokeſhire* in *Wales*, and is ſeated on the South-weſt Coaſt North of *Stockholm* Iſland.

SCALONA, or *Aſcalon*, a City in the *Holy Land* upon the *Mediterranean*, eighteeen Miles South of *Gaza*. It was one of the Royal Cities of the *Philiſtines*, and a Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, but now a poor Village. *Leunclavius.*

SCAMACHI, *Sumachi, Samachi, Cyropolis*, the Metropolis of *Media*, ſeated in a Valley, and not viſible till one be within Cannon-ſhot of it. It was formerly a Place of Strength, but diſmantled by the *Perſians*, leſt the *Turks* ſhould ſeize and make advantage of it. The Streets are narrow, the Buildings low and very mean, being made up with Planks and Twigs daub'd over with Clay; yet it hath a rich Market for Silks, Cottons, Furrs, Tapeſtry, and Cloth of Gold and Silver: They trade with the *Ruſſians* for Tin, Lead, Copper and Furrs. In 1578 it was taken by *Amurath* III. Emperor of the *Turks*; and that ſame Year the *Perſians* recover'd it, having defeated the *Turks* in a pitch'd Battle, and then burn'd it. Being rebuilt, it was deſtroyed by an Earthquake which laſted three Months, in 1667, but it was rebuilt again in 1670. *Hackluit. Ducket.*

SCAMANDRIA, a little Town of *Troas* not far from the Port of *Troy*, upon the Coaſt of the *Ægean-Sea*, now demoliſhed. *Plin.* 4. 30.

SCAMANDRO, *Scamander*, a little River of *Troas* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, mentioned by *Homer* and other Poets; it riſeth from Mount *Ida*, and falls into the *Ægean-Sea*, or the *Archipelago* near Cape *Janiſary*, at the very entrance of the *Helleſpont*. *Herodotus* reports that *Xerxes* his Army drank it up. *Strabo, Ptol. Ferrarius, Lex Geograph.* See **CIMON.**

SCANDERBEG, which in the Turkiſh Language ſignifies Lord *Alexander*, was the Name the *Turks* gave to *George Caſtriot* King of *Albania*. His Father's Name was *John*, who being reduced to Extremity by *Amurath* II. was forced to put five of his Sons into his hands, of whom this *Scanderbeg* was the youngeſt; he had the happineſs to pleaſe the Tyrant, who by a ſlow Poiſon killed his Brothers, but ſpared him, being charm'd with his Perſon and Behaviour; and finding him to be endowed with very extraordinary Qualities, cauſed him to be Circumciſed by force, and let him want nothing that might train him up, and make him fit for the War. His Care herein had better ſucceſs than he did deſire; for having given ſeveral Inſtances of his Courage in *Amurath's* Service, who was the Uſurper of his Dominions, he thought it was high time to think of making uſe of his Valour for himſelf againſt the Tyrant. In this Deſign he ſo dexterouſly deceived the Governour of *Croya*, the chief City of *Albany*, that he made himſelf Maſter of that and divers other Places; and in 1343 took Poſſeſſion of his Hereditary Dominion, to the great Joy of all his Subjects, and upon his being admitted to the Crown declared himſelf a Chriſtian. He forced the *Turk* to raiſe the Siege of *Croya*, and cut to pieces the Forces that were ſent againſt him. *Amurath* himſelf having laid a ſecond Siege to this Place, died before the Walls of it, in 1450, without being able to take it, though he had extremely deſired it, to be revenged on *Scanderbeg*. Under *Mahomet* II. he had no leſs than ſeven or eight Armies to conteſt with, but the Victory was ſtill on his ſide. It is reported of him, That though he had killed above 2000 *Turks* with his own Hand, yet he was never Wounded. *Mahomet*, compell'd by his Valour and Succeſs, made Peace with him. But in the mean time that *Scanderbeg* took a Journey to the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the Entreaty of Pope *Pius* II. and King *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, the *Turks* ſeeing the Truce expired, laid Siege again to *Croya*, but to no purpoſe; for *Scanderbeg* was ſoon with them, and forced them to raiſe the Siege twice. This was the Chriſtian *Alexander*, who though he did not extend his Conqueſts ſo far as the *Macedonian Alexander* did, yet deſerved never a whit leſs Glory, if we conſider the Greatneſs of his Actions. He died at *Liſſa*, a City belonging to the *Venetians*, *January* 27. 1467, being 63 Years of Age. *Marin. Barlett. Paul Jove.*

SCANDERON, an old ruined Caſtle about four or five Miles from *Tyre* towards the South, which takes its Name from *Alexander the Great*, who cauſed it to be built at the time he was beſieging *Tyre*, as a retreat or Place of abode for himſelf during the Siege. *Pompey* deſtroy'd this Caſtle when he conquer'd *Phœnicia*, but it was rebuilt by *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem*, whilſt he laid Siege to the foreſaid City; and after that time it continued a ſure retreat for the Chriſtians, as long as they were in poſſeſſion of the *Holy Land*. This Fort ſtands ſo near the Sea, that the Flood in a high Tide comes into it. *Doubdan Voyage de la Terre Sante.*

SCANDIA, or *Scandinavia*, a large *Peninſula* or almoſt Iſland, which according to ſome was a part of old *Germany*, and contains the Kingdoms of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and part of *Denmark*. Some Geographers give the Name of *Scandia* only to the South part of this *Peninſula*, where are the Provinces of *Scania*, (*Schonen*) *Bleckingia* and *Hallandia*. *Ariſtotle* ſays that it was ſeparated from the Continent of *Germany* by a vaſt Inundation of the Ocean, which turned all the riſing Grounds that appear now in the Baltick into Iſlands; whereupon the *Cimbrians* being forced to ſeek new Habitations, wandred over a great part of *Germany*, and were at laſt entirely defeated by *Marius* in the paſſes of the *Alps*. *Strabo, Horn. Introduc. ad Antiq. Geog.*

SCANDINAVIA, the ſame as **SCANDIA**.

SCANIA, *Schonen*, a Province of South *Gothland* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Capital City whereof is *Lunden* an Archbiſhops See. The Name of *Scania* is alſo given to all South *Gothland*, becauſe in former times it comprehended the Provinces of *Bleking* and *Halland*. This Country enjoys a very ſerene Air, and abounds with Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead. *Baudrand*.

SCARBOROUGH, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Pickering* Hundred in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. It is a place ſo ſtrong by Nature, that one would think it impregnable, being ſeated on a ſteep Rock with craggy Cliffs about it, and waſh'd on all ſides with the Sea, but Weſtward, where the way into it is narrow and fenced with a ſtrong Wall. On the top of the Rock is a fine ſpot of Ground containing above ſixty Acres, with a freſh Water Spring iſſuing out of the Rock, on which formerly was a ſtately Tower which ſerved as a Land-mark for Ships, but ruined in the Civil Wars. At this time it is fortified with a Caſtle and Garriſon. The Town is not large, but is well built and as well inhabited; and as it has a commodious Key, ſo it enjoys a pretty good Trade. Several Veſſels belonging to it being imployed for Fiſhing of Herrings in their proper Seaſon, whereof this Sea-coaſt affords great Plenty. This place is alſo noted for its Famous *Spaw* which is much reſorted unto; but of late in a more particular manner for giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Richard Lumley* created Earl of *Scarborough* by his preſent Majeſty King *William* III. Between the Coaſts of *Scarborough* and *Whitby* to the North, lies the Bay of *Robin Hood* the Famous Robber in the Reign of King *Richard* I. *Scarborough* is a Corporation repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons. *Scarborough* Caſtle was built by *William le Groſs* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs*, who reigned like a King in thoſe parts, until he was reduced by *Henry* II. In 1557. one *Thomas Stafford* an *Engliſh* Man, with ſome others who had fled into *France* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, aſſiſted with Ships and Money by that Crown, ſurpriz'd this Caſtle, publiſh'd a *Manifeſto* againſt the Queen, declaring that ſhe forfeited her Right by bringing in the *Spaniards*, and call'd himſelf Protector of the Kingdom: But the Earl of *Weſtmorland* retook the Caſtle in two days time. So that *Stafford* and one *Sherneſe* a *French* Gentleman were Beheaded that ſame Year. The *Hollanders* are obliged annually to demand leave of the Governour of this Caſtle to Fiſh for Herrings on theſe Coaſts.

SCARDAONI (*Bernardin*) Born at *Padua* in 1487. He enter'd into Orders, and was made Canon in the Cathedral of that Town: He made a conſiderable progreſs in Hiſtory, and wrote *De Antiquitate Urbis Patavini, deque claris ejuſdem Civibus*. He died in 1574, in the 96th Year of his Age. *Philip Tomaſini in Elog. Illuſt. Viror. Voſſius*, &c.

SCARDONA, a City of *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. This place is by the *Sclavonians* called *Skardin*; it is ſituate upon the River *Ketka*, in Latin *Titius*, which compaſſeth a great part of it, ſo as to make it a kind of *Peninſula*; it is about ſeven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea. It was formerly a Famous City, and is yet conſiderable. In the Year 1683 the *Morlacks* of *Croatia* took it from the *Turks*, and General *Valier* put a good Garriſon into it for the *Venetians*, after that he had put the place into a condition of being a Bulwark againſt the incurſions of the Infidels. It is 35 Leagues Eaſt of *Zana*, and nine North of *Sabenico*. *P. Cornelli Deſcript. of Morea.*

SCARPANTO, the greateſt of that knot of twelve Iſlands, called by the ancient Geographers the *Sporades*, it being 200 Stadia's in Circuit, and giving the name of the *Carpathian* Sea to that part of the *Mediterranean* that waſheth it. By reaſon of its great highth it is ſeen at a vaſt diſtance. It lies about fifty Italian Miles from *Rhodes* to the Weſt, as *Pliny* ſaith. It had four Towns of old, *Carpathos* and *Poſidium*; the names of the other two are periſhed with them. It lies from the neareſt Shoar of *Aſia* fourteen *German* Miles to the South. *Randal* p. 29. ſaith it lies midway between *Candia* and *Rhodes*, is 80 Miles in Circumference, has no ſecure Harbour for Gallies, but for Ships there is a good Port to the Eaſt, where the Town ſtands on an high Hill, having alſo a ruin'd Caſtle: The Mountains are moſt of them nothing but Piles of natural Marble, which make a glorious ſhow when the Sun ſhines upon them: Not one quarter of the Iſland is inhabited, it having not above 3000 Souls, and they miſerably impoveriſhed by the Pyrates that haunt it. The Country produces great ſtore of Fruit and Wine, and Partridges are there very common, and of a delicious taſte. *Pliny, Randal.*

SCARPE, *Scarpa*, a River of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, that riſeth in *Artois* three Leagues above *Arras*, and paſſing by it and *Doway*, it divides *Flanders* from *Hainault*; and being increaſed by the addition of ſeveral other Rivulets, falls into the *Schelde* near unto *Mortagne*, two Leagues above *Tournay*.

SCARREN, Lat. *Scarra*, a City of *Weſtrogothia* in *Sweden*, and a Biſhops See, Suffragan of *Upſal*, formerly the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but is now on the declenſion. It is ten Miles South from the Lake of *Venner*, and twenty North of *Falcop*.

SCARRON, a noted *French* Writer, who excell'd in that kind of Writing which they call *Burleſque* or Drollery. He was of the ancient Family of the *Scarrons* of *Paris*, and being ſeized with a Palſie, loſt the uſe of his Limbs, in which condition he lived many Years. The Character he gives of himſelf is this,

Ille ego ſum vates rabido data Præda dolori,
Qui ſupero Sanos Luſibus atque Jocis.

He died *October* 14. 1660. Towards the end of his Life he Married *Frances d'Aubigni*, ſince called Madam *Maintenon*, Favourite to *Lewis* XIV.

SCARSDALE, a Diviſion or part of *Derbyſhire*, ſo called from the *Saxon Scaire*, a craggy Rock and Dale or Vally, *Scarſdale* being properly but a Vally amongſt Rocks, and yet it is dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Robert Leake* the preſent Earl of *Scarſdale*, derived to him from his Grandfather *Francis Leake* Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarſdale* by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1645. The chief place of *Scarſdale* is *Cheſterfield*, of which in its proper place.

SCARZINO, a Captain of the *Banditi* of *Milan*, who being reſolved to drive the *Torregians* from that City, and to that end coming before it with a conſiderable number of his *Banditi* and other Foreign Soldiers, was forced to retire without doing any thing, after having loſt ſeveral of his Men before the City. *Donatus Boſſius Bibl. Hiſt.*

SCATONO, a little Town in *Tuſcany*, Famous for a ſort of Stones which no Fire can hurt or alter. It lies near a Lake, wherein there is a floating Iſland, which of old was noted for its good Wine. *Plin.* lib. 2. & lib. 32. c. 22.

SCAURUS (*M. Æmilius*) a Roman Conſul, who though he was born of an Illuſtrious Family, yet was reduced by Poverty to ſell Coals: but having recruited himſelf by his Induſtry ſome time after, he began to appear at the Barr; and going to the Wars of *Spain*, got a Command, and not long after by his Merit obtained the Higheſt Places in the Commonwealth, and was Conſul more than once. He Conquered the *Ligurians*, and *Triumphed* over them; and being *Cenſor* he built the *Æmilian Bridge*, and paved the Way which was from him called *Via Æmiliana*. He wrote the *Hiſtory of his own Life*, and ſeveral other Pieces, mentioned with great eſteem by ancient Writers. He left a Son of his own Name, who when he was *Ædilis*, built a moſt *magnificent Theatre*, capable of holding 80000 Perſons. It contained 360 marble Pillars: The firſt Story of this Theatre was all of Marble, the midſt was of Glaſs, and the higheſt was of Pillars, which ſupported a gilded Roof: The Pillars that were below were 38 Foot high, and in the Intervals were no leſs than 3000 Braſs Statues. The Decorations and Hangings of this Theatre, and likewiſe the Players Cloaths were of Cloth of Gold, beſides a vaſt number of curious Pictures. *Plin.* l. 36. c. 15.

SCAURUS (*Aurelius*) a *Roman Conſul*, who being ſent againſt the *Cymbrians* after the Defeat of *Silanus* in 646, was overcome and taken Priſoner by them; and going about to diſſuade them from attempting to invade *Italy*, by aſſuring them that the *Romans* were not to be overcome, *Boirix* their King, a Young-man, was ſo offended at it, that he cauſed him immediately to be put to death. *Paterc.* l. 2. *Tit. liv.* l. 67.

SCEAFUL, a Hill in the *Iſle of Man*, which yields one of the fineſt Proſpects in the World; for on a clear Day one may ſee from the top of it three Kingdoms, *viz. England, Ireland*, and *Scotland*; and when *Man* was a Kingdom there were four Kingdoms in view.

SCENE, *Scena*, is a Word derived from the Greek *Σκήνη*, which in its proper Senſe ſignifies a Bower made of the Branches of Trees in form of a Tent; and becauſe the firſt Plays were repreſented in ſuch Bowers, the Name came to be attributed to all Places where Comedies or Tragedies were acted. In proceſs of time, this Word was made uſe of by the *Latins* to ſignifie every part of an *Act* wherein there was ſome change of the *Theatre* and *Actors*: But the *Greeks* did not uſe it in this Senſe; for though we find this Word in *Ariſtophanes* his Comedies, yet that is only an Addition of the Interpreters. *Tragedies* and *Comedies* have always five *Acts*, but the number of *Scenes* is not limited, as depending on the Œconomy of the Play. An *Act* ought to be at leaſt of three *Scenes*, neither ought it to be extended beyond the number of ſeven or eight. *Hedelin de Practique du Theatre.*

SCENITÆ, a People of the *Stony Arabia*, ſo called becauſe they dwelt in Tents covered with Goat-Skins. Their Country lies near the River *Euphrates*, and is ſo great an Enemy to Swine, that it kills them as ſoon as they come there. *Salmaſius* upon *Solin.* cap. 33.

SCEPEAUX DE VIEILLEVILLE (*Francis*) Earl of *Duretal*, *Knight of the Order of the Holy-Ghoſt*, and *Marſhal of France*, was one of the great and famous Men of his time, having been very ſucceſsful in the Service of his Prince and Country both by Sea and Land. As a Reward of his many Services, the King made him *Mareſhal of France* in 1562. He died of Poiſon in his Caſtle of *Duretal* in *Anjou* the 30th of *November* 1571, having gain'd great Reputation as by his wa-like Atchievements, ſo by five Ambaſſages to *Germany*, *England* and *Switzerland*. *Mezerai Hiſtor. of France.*

SCHACA, a Goddeſs of the *Babylonians*, who was the ſame as *Ops* or *Terra* amongſt the *Romans*. Her Feſtival was Celebrated five days together, during which the Servants were Maſters, and the Maſters obeyed. *Cteſias lib.* 2. *Perſ. Selden de Dijs Syris.*

SCHACH, or *Schah*, or as we pronounce it *Shah*, in the *Perſian* Tongue ſignifies a *King* or *Lord*; and the Word *Padſchach* ſignifies the ſame, only the firſt is put before the Proper-Name as *Schach Abas*, the other after it, as *Haſſan Padſchach*. *Schich Aidar* Prince of *Ardebil* changed the Name *Schich* which ſignifies a *Prophet*, into that of *Schach*, a *King*: and his Son *Iſhmael*, who began his Reign about 1500, added thereto the Title of *Sophy*, calling himſelf *Schach Iſhmael Sophy*. *Olearius*'s *Perſian Travels.*

SCHACH ABAS, King of *Perſia*, who in 1587 ſucceeded his two Brothers *Emir Hemſe* and *Iſhmael* III. who reigned but eight Months each. He was no ſooner come to the Throne, but he endeavoured to regain thoſe great Provinces which the *Turks* and *Tartars* had taken from the *Perſians*. He entred *Corazan*, and vanquiſh'd the Prince of the *Usbeck Tartars*, whom he cauſed to be beheaded. Afterwards he went to *Iſpahan*, which he made the Capital of his Dominions, and adorned it with many magnificent Buildings. Neither was he leſs ſucceſsful againſt the *Turks*, from whom he took the City of *Tabris* or *Tauris*, in the Province of *Adirbeitzan*; and afterwards entring the Province *Kilan*, he reduced the Inhabitants thereof, who had revolted under the Reign of *Schach Tamas*. He gained ſeveral Battles againſt the *Turks*, and retook the City of *Ormus* from the *Portugueſe* by the help of the *Engliſh*, who block'd it up by Sea whilſt he beſieged it by Land. Death put a ſtop to his Victories in 1629, after having Reigned about 44 Years. He gave an Inſtance of his Wiſdom, by the Order he gave a little before he died, that they ſhould conceal his Death till the Succeſſion ſhould be aſſured to his Grandchild *Schach Sefi*; and accordingly they expoſed his Body every day in the great Hall, where he was uſed to do Juſtice to his Subjects, in a Chair with his Eyes open; by which means his Death was hid above 6 Weeks. *Olearius*'s *Travels into Perſia. Pietro de la Valle.*

SCHACH SEFI, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Grandfather *Schach Abas* in 1629. It is ſaid of him that he came into the World with both his hands full of Blood, as a preſage of his Cruelty. He was no ſooner got into the Throne, but he put out the Eyes of his only Brother, and kill'd his Uncles and their Children, his chief Miniſter of State, his Chancellor, his High Steward, and his Mother. He gained ſeveral Victories over his Enemies, more by the Courage and Conduct of his Generals, and his good Fortune, than by any Prudence or Valour of his own. He died in 1642, after 12 Years Tyranny; and his Son *Schach Abas* being but 13 Years of Age ſucceeded him. *Olearius.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *Probatopolis*, *Schafuſia*, a City of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, 4 Miles beneath *Conſtance* to the Weſt, 2 beneath the *Lake of Zell*, 6 from *Baſil*, and 4 from *Zurich* to the North, and is the Capital of one of the 13 Cantons. This City embraced the Reformation in 1529. This City took its riſe from an Abby of *Benedictines* built by *Eberard* Count of *Nelemburg* about 1052, in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* III. In 1090 a Nunnery was alſo erected here. The Abbots diſagreeing with the City, it was made an Imperial Town, and ſold by *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria* in 1330, and continued in that Family for 85 Years, until the time of the Council of *Conſtance*, when they had a Controverſie with *Zurich*; but in 1345, they entred into mutual League. Their Abbey was burnt in 1350. In 1351 they were compelled by the Counts of *Hapsburg*, whoſe Subjects they then were, to beſiege *Zurich*. In 1372 three parts of the Town were conſumed by Fire. The Citizens did the Houſe of *Auſtria* much Service in many famous Battels. *An.* 1401 *Frederick* of *Auſtria* being proſcrib'd becauſe he carried away Pope *John* XXII. from the Council of *Conſtance*, *Shaffhauſen* return'd to the Empire, and was endowed with many ample Privileges, for which they paid a vaſt Sum to the Emperor. The better to ſecure their Liberties, in 1424 they entred into a League with thoſe of *Zurich* and St. *Gal*. In 1454, when *Sigiſmund* Duke of *Auſtria* demanded that they ſhould ſwear Fealty to him, they entred into another with *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Suitz*, and other Cantons. In 1468 they proved very uſeful Allies to the other Cantons proſcrib'd by the Emperor, and infeſted the Territories of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and beſieging *Waldhut*, tired the Enemies out, ſo that they made Peace and took off the Proſcription. In 1479 *Uri* and *Underwalds* joyned in a League, and after very faithful Service both in the *Burgundian* and *Swabian* Wars, *A. C.* 1501 by the perpetual *Helvetian* League this Town was allowed the twelfth place in the ſame, and the Town of *Baſil* join'd with them the ſame Year. In 1524 the Abbot quitted his Juriſdiction to the City: Then followed the Reformation by means of *James Riegius*, *Eraſmus Ritterus*, and *Nicholas Hoſmeiſter*: And in 1529 an Idol, formerly called the great God of *Schaffhauſen*, was burnt. The Government of the Town is by a great Council of Eighty Six, and the leſſer of Twenty Six. Their great Revenue conſiſts in an Impoſt upon Salt. The Town is ſituate on the Banks of the *Rhine* on the *German* ſide, and joyn'd to *Swiſſerland* with a Bridge. It abounds with all Neceſſaries, eſpecially Fiſh: Three Miles below it are the Cataracts of the *Rhine*, a great Wonder of Nature. This City has for its Arms a Sheep, which is alſo ſtamp'd on its Coin, whence it is called *Probatopolis*. *Hoffman.* Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.

SCHALHOLT, *Schalholtum*, a City of *Iſeland*, which is a Biſhops See, and the Univerſity of that Iſland.

SCHAPLER (*Chriſtopher*) one of thoſe who in 1525 ſtirred up the Peſants of *Germany* to take Arms againſt their Princes, who killed above one hundred thouſand of them at divers times. He ſet down twelve Articles of Chriſtian Liberty, as he call'd it, whereof the firſt was, not to pay any Tribute to the Magiſtrate. *Prateol.*

SCHAT-ZADELER AGASI, which ſignifies *Maſter or Guardian of the King*'s *Children*, and is the Title of the *Black Eunuch*, who has the Charge of the *Grand Seignior*'s Children. *Solyman* the Son of *Ibrahim*, who had been under the keeping of the *Black Eunuch* with his two Brothers *Bajazet* and *Orcan*, was advanced to the Turkiſh Throne, after the Depoſing of *Mahomet* IV. in 1687.

SCHEDEL (*Hartman*) of *Nuremburgh*, lived towards the end of the XV. Century, and compoſed a Chronology from the Birth of our Saviour to 1492. This Work is known by the Name of the *Nuremburg Chronicle*, becauſe it was printed in that City in 1493. *Voſſius.*

SCHEDIUS (*Elias*) the Author of a Latin Treatiſe of the *German* Gods, Printed at *Leyden*.

SCHEDIUS (*Paulus Meliſſus*) a German Poet, who at the Age of twenty five Years was made Poet Laureat, and eſteemed one of the moſt Famous of his Age, and therefore called by ſome the Latin *Pindar*. Beſides many Latin Poems, he tranſlated the Pſalms into German Metre, and died at *Heidelberg*, 1602, being 63 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hiſt.*

SCHEGKIUS, (*Jacobus*) a Phyſician born at *Schorndorff* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, who after he had been Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Phyſick at *Tubingen* for thirty Years together, became blind, which notwithſtanding did not hinder him from following his Calling. He died at the Age of 76. Amongſt many other of his Writings, part of which he dictated after he became blind, theſe are the chief; *Dialogus de Animæ principatu. Tractationes Phyſicæ & Medicæ. Commentaria in Ariſtotelis Phyſica & Ethica, Organum, Topica. De una Perſona & duabus naturis in Chriſto, adverſus Antitrinitarios. Melchior Adam. Caſaubon. Bibliogr. curioſa.*

SCHEIC, an *Arabick* Word that ſignifies an Elder, or Lord; and is the Title the *Mahometans* give to their *Preachers*. Their way of Preaching is this: they read ſome Verſe out of the *Alcoran*, which they make the Subject of their Diſcourſe; they alledge the different Interpretations of their Doctors; and for Confirmation of their Doctrine often have recourſe to Fables and idle Stories. *P. Simon.*

SCHELLING, *Schellinga*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Holland* and *Friezland*, about twelve Miles over, and about the ſame diſtance from *Harlingen* a City of *Weſt Friezland*. The principal Town of this Iſland is *Brandaris*, conſiſting of one thouſand Houſes, which was burnt by the *Engliſh* under Sir *Robert Holmes* the 7th of *Auguſt*, 1666, with 150 richly laden Ships.

SCHENCKEN-SCHANS, *Arx Schenkia*, a ſtrong Fort in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, on the Borders of *Gelderland*, in a place where the *Rhine* dividing it ſelf into two Channels, makes the River *Wael*, one League from *Emmerick* to the Weſt, and the ſame from *Cleve* to the North. It takes its Name from the Builder *Martin Schenk*. The *Spaniards* took it by ſurprize from the *Hollanders* in 1635, who retook it the next Year, after a Siege of eleven Months. In 1672 it was taken by the *French* in two days, and was by them reſtored to the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in 1674, and in 1679 Mortgaged by him to the *Hollanders*, who are now Maſters of it. *Baud.*

SCHETLAND, Lat. *Hethlandia*, the Name of ſome Iſlands which lie North of the *Orcades*, betwixt *Scotland* and *Norway*: They are about forty ſix in number, with forty Holms or leſſer Iſlands left for Paſturage, beſides thirty Rocks. The greateſt of thoſe Iſlands is by the Inhabitants called the *Main-Land*, being ſixty Miles long, in ſome Places ſixteen and in other nine broad, lying out into the Sea with ſeveral ſmall Capes, *Æſtines* running North, and *Phedeland* running Eaſt, being the moſt remarkable. Formerly the Sea-Coaſts only were inhabited, but now the innermoſt Parts are alſo inhabited and cultivated. The Mountains of this Iſland are very high, and covered with Heath, but the Valleys and other low Grounds are very fruitful. The greateſt part of their Riches is from the Sea: They have not much Oats, but abundance of Barley: They have ſtore of Cows and Oxen, moſt part white; and their Sheep bring forth two or three at a time: Their Horſes are ſmall, but very ſerviceable either for Plow or Riding, being ſo eaſie that they do not weary their Riders. The Wooll of their Sheep being very hairy, they make thereof courſe Cloth, Gloves and Stockings, which they barter with the *Norvegians* and *Dutch* for ſuch Commodities as they need. They have Fiſh plenty of all ſorts, great and ſmall, as Whales, Sea-Calves, Sturgeon, Cod, Haddocks, Herring, Mackrel, and Shellfiſh of all kinds. From the Entrails of the Fiſh they make an Oyl which they burn inſtead of Candle, and alſo a kind of Soap very good for waſhing Linen. Their Cattle, eſpecially the Sheep, are larger than in the Continent, and they make conſiderable profit of the Hides. They abound with Fowls of moſt ſorts, but the Heath-Cock immediately dies aſſoon as brought thither from *Orkney*, for which no natural Cauſe can be aſſigned. Their Firing is Peat and Heath, and their common Drink Whey, which they keep in Cellars under Ground, whence it becomes ſtrong and intoxicating: The better ſort have very good Ale. In the Summer for two Months the Day is of an extraordinary length, and the Air clear; and for as long time in the Winter the Days are extraordinary ſhort, the Air tempeſtuons, and the Sea ſo outrageous that it's terrible even to thoſe a-ſhore. They are apparell'd after the *German* manner, and their Language is a mixture of *Gothick* and *Engliſh*. They are ſomewhat Rude, but Sagacious enough, and capable of all Arts and Diſcipline, hate Blood, and Slaughter, and Swearing, and are of a pious Diſpoſition: They live in mighty Amity one with another, which they cheriſh with mutual Entertainments: They are of ſtrong Conſtitutions, and generally long-lived. They have a fam'd Inſtance of one *Lawrence*, who in the laſt Century Married at a hundred Years old. He would go out a Fiſhing alone in his Boat, and a Fowling with his Gun by Sea and Land; and arriving at the Age of 140, he ſeemed rather to be diſſolved by Age than any Diſtemper. They are ſo healthful, that they have neither Phyſician nor Apothecary, but are generally skilfull in curing Wounds. The firſt Inhabitants ſeem to have been *Germans*, becauſe of the mixture of that or the old *Gothick* Language, and their Conformity in Meaſure, Reckoning and Weights. They are generally Proteſtants, and their principal Town is *Scalloway Banks*, which is defended by a Caſtle, and honoured with the Courts of Juſtice. There are no Trees in the whole Country; which ſeems rather to be the Fault of the Inhabitants than the Soil. The Common People have but very mean Houſes; yet thoſe of the better ſort delight in neat Furniture. There are no Beggars nor Thieves in the Country. So much for *Schetland* in general: The particular Deſcriptions of the remarkable Iſlands, *Zeal*, *Vuſtæ*, *Fara* and *Thule*, which belong to *Schetland*, will be found in their proper places: Only it is to be noted, that the whole lies betwixt the Degrees of 60 and 61. lying from Weſt to Eaſt. *Buch. Hiſt. Gordon. Theat. Scot.*

SCHIAIS, the Name of a *Mahometan* Sect in *Perſia*, which are Enemies and oppoſite to thoſe called *Sunnis*, that is, *Turkiſh Mahometans*. The *Schiais* reject the three firſt Succeſſors of *Mahomet*, viz. *Abubeker*, *Omar* and *Oſman*, and ſay that they uſurped the Succeſſion of their Prophet *Mahomet*, which was due to *Haly* his Nephew and Son-in-Law; and aſſert, that the true Succeſſion of *Mahomet* contains in all 12 High-Prieſts, the firſt of which was this *Haly*, and the laſt *Mahomet-el-mohadi Saheb zaman*, of whom the *Perſians* believe, that he is not dead, but will come into the World again; and accordingly ſome of them by their laſt Will leave him furniſh'd Houſes, and Stables full of Horſes, that he may not be to ſeek for any Neceſſaries when he returns to the World to maintain his Religion. This Sect of the *Schiais Mahometans* prevails in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and that of the *Sunnis* in the Empire of the *Mogul*, and in the Kingdom of *Viſapour*. The *Schiais* obſerve only the plain and direct Commandments of *Mahomet*; but the *Turks* beſides theſe do keep ſeveral things that are only matters of Counſel and Advice, and devotional Works mentioned in the ſame Law. *Thevenot*, *Tavernier*. See *Schiites*. *Dherbelot. Biblioth. Oriental. in Schiah.*

SCHIATTI, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* on the Coaſt of *Europe*. It is ſeparated from Cape *Verlichi* in *Macedonia*, formerly called *Magneſia*, by a Channel that is but a League over. It hath many ſafe Havens; the beſt and moſt frequented is that of St. *George*, near to which is a Mountain, and upon it a Town of the ſame Name. It is but thinly inhabited, becauſe of the frequent Deſcents the Pirates make upon it, and in a manner only by ſome Caloyers or Greek Monks. It abounds with Wood and Water, wild-Goats and Rabbets. *Bolchini Archipel.*

SCHICKARD (*Wilhelmus*) Hebrew Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Tubingen* in *Germany*: He was very skilful in that Language, and well vers'd in Rabbinical Writings. Amongſt other Books of his, we have a Treatiſe intituled, *Jus Regium Hebræorum è tenebris Rabbinicis erutum*, Printed at *Strasburg* 1625. He has alſo publiſh'd another Piece called *Bechinat Happeruſchim*, Printed at *Tubingen* 1624, wherein he treats of the Hebrew *Text* of the *Bible*, of the *Targums*, of the *Maſora*, of the *Cabbala*, and their manner of interpreting the *Scripture*. He hath alſo made a ſhort *Grammar*, called *Horologium Schickardi*, which is writ in a very eaſie method, and therefore ought to be had in great eſteem by thoſe who would learn that Tongue. *M Simon.*

SCHIELD, Lat. *Scaldis*, *L'eſcaut* in French, a River of the *Netherlands*, which has its Source in Mount St. *Martin*, near *Catelet* in *Picardy*, paſſes by *Cambray*, and flowing through *Hainault*, waſhes *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, where it receives the *Ronnelle*, and begins to be navigable; a little after it forms a great Iſle, receives the *Ham* at *Condé*, enters *Flanders*, and being ſwell'd with the River *Scarpe*, near *Mortaigne*, waters *Tournay*, *Audenarde* and *Ghent*, where it receives the *Lis*, ſwell'd by the Tides; and then taking an irregular Courſe, runs again towards *Dendermond*, and near *Ruplemont* is joyn'd by the *Dender*, the *Demer*, the *Senne*, and *Rupelle*; ſeparates *Flanders* from *Brabant*, and running by *Antwerp* encompaſſes part of that Town, and forms a noble Haven 3 or 4 Leagues beneath this City. It parts into two Branches near the Caſtle of *Saphiingbin*, one is called *Hunt*, and falls into the Sea betwixt *Bierulict* in *Flanders* and *Fluſſinge* in *Zeland*; the other Branch retains the Name, runs Northward to *Bergen-op-zoom*, where it receives the *Zoom*, and taking its Courſe amongſt the Iſlands of *Zealand*, waters divers Cities, and empties it ſelf into the Sea by the Iſlands of *Walcheren* and *Schonen*.

SCHIITES, a Sect of *Mahometans* that follow the Doctrine of *Haly*. *Schiah* or *Schiat*, in the *Arabick*, ſignifies an *Aſſembly* or Meeting, and with the Article *Al*, *Al-Schiat*, denotes the Sect of *Haly*, that is to ſay, the *Perſians* and all others that are of their Opinion. The *Turks* look upon them as the very worſt of Hereticks, becauſe they prefer *Haly* before *Mahomet*. They expect the Return of their Prophet *Haly* into the World, as alſo that of *Mahomet Mohadir*, who they ſay is not dead, as was ſaid before. They therefore keep a fine Horſe ready ſadled, &c. for him in the Moſque of *Cuſa*: Others hold that he is in a Grotto near *Cuſa*, where he will remain until the Day of Judgment, and then come forth to Convert all People to the *Alcoran*: And there are ſome among 'em that expect the Return of *Mahomet* Son of *Haniſe*, who they ſay lives ſtill on the Mountain of *Radua*, whence he is to come to fill the Earth with Piety and Juſtice: And others expect the coming of a *Mahomet* who is to be their laſt King according to this Prediction of their Prophet, *The World will laſt until there will be a King of my Family and Name over the* Arabians. *Ricaut of the* Ottoman *Empire.*

SCHILLING (*Bernard*) Native of *Thorn* in *Pruſſia*, having obtained leave of the great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order to Coin, made Pieces that were ſince called Schillings from his Name, as *Caſp. Schuz*, and *Henneberger* affirm, tho' other Hiſtorians hold that there were Pieces of this Name before *Bernard Schilling*'s time. *Hartnoch de re numm. & Pruſſia diſſert.* 16.

SCHIRAS, a great City of the Kingdom of *Perſia* in the Province of *Farſi* on the River *Bendimir*. This City ſprung out of the Ruins of *Perſepolis*, and is about 9 miles in compaſs. The Country about it produces excellent Wine. This City is largely deſcribed by Monſieur *Thevenot* in his Travels, Part II. p. 124. It has a College, in which *Theology*, *Philoſophy*, and *Phyſick* are taught, and has about 500 Students. It is the biggeſt City of *Perſia*, ſeated in a pleaſant Plain, which is from North to South 20 Miles, and broad well nigh ſo much, abounding with Cypreſs Trees, and Gardens, and encompaſs'd with great Hills, under one of which the City is plac'd, conſiſting of 100000 Houſes, but without any other Defence than a ſorry Dike. It's thought to be the *Maradium* of the Ancients. The adjacent Plains yield the beſt Wine and Pomegranates in *Perſia*. Not far from this City, is a Salt Lake 10 Miles in compaſs, and Salt River. Long. 78. 50. Lat. 29. 36. *Tavernier.*

SCHIRO, *Scyros Iſola dis ciro*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Europe*, formerly called *Scyros*. It lies on the North Eaſt of the Iſle of *Negropont*. The City and Haven of *Scbiro* is towards the South-Weſt, and is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*. The Iſland is about 80 Miles in circuit, being fruitful and populous, and is in Subjection to the *Turks*. This is the Place whither *Thetis* ſent her Son *Achilles* to be educated; and here alſo *Theſeus* died after that he had been driven out of *Athens*. The Iſland abounds with Cotton and Flax, and a vaſt number of Wild Goats, of whoſe Milk the Inhabitants make abundance of delicate Cheeſes. *Plin.* lib. 36. c. 17.

The SCHISM betwixt the *Greek* and *Roman* Church was occaſioned, I. By the Pride of the Popes, who would needs arrogate to themſelves the Title of Univerſal Biſhop, againſt the Canons, Patriarchal Rights and ancient Cuſtom; to which the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* would not yield, being by the Synod of *Chalcedon* judged equal to the Pope, and both of them look'd upon themſelves as OEcumenical Patriarchs. II. By the Controverſie about the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, which was moderately debated at firſt, as appears by the 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Councils of *Toledo*, wherein it was added to the *Conſtantinopolitan* Creed, That the Holy Ghoſt proceeded both from the Father and the Son: But afterwards the Biſhops of *Rome* laying hold on this Controverſie, it begot innumerable Diſputes betwixt the *Greek* and *Latin* Church, which came to a great height in the 9th and 11th Ages. III. By the Canons of the Council of *Quini-Sexta*, which were contrary to the Practice and Conſtitution of the *Roman* Church in many things; ſo that they were condemned by Pope *Sergius*, who inveighed againſt the Councils of *Conſtantinople*, whence aroſe many Controverſies and Tumults betwixt the two Churches; but the *Greeks*, as appeared by the Second Council of *Nice*, did not much regard the Oppoſition of the *Latins*. *Baronius* in *Annal* 992 prevaricates, when he aſſerts that thoſe Canons were ſent to the Pope, that they might be confirmed by his Authority; for they were ſent to him no otherwiſe than to other abſent Biſhops of famous Sees, deſiring their Aſſent: And by *Anaſtaſius* the Library-Keeper it appears, that Pope *John* VII. conſented to them, and that on this account Pope *Conſtantine* was called to *Conſtantinople*. Nor have the Stories of thoſe Canons been abrogated by the Patriarchs of the Eaſt, and the Puniſhment inflicted upon *Juſtinian* for his Diſobedience to the *Roman* Church, any better foundation; for *Anaſtaſius*, in the Life of *Sergius* I. ſays, that thoſe Canons were ſigned by the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Conſtantinople* and *Antiochia*, and confirmed with the Emperor's Subſcription. This was in the Seventh Century. In the Ninth the Controverſie roſe higher, and broke out into an open Schiſm, 1. about the Worſhip of Images, and the ſecond Council of *Nice*; 2. about *Photius* and *Ignatius* the Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople*, Pope *Nicholas* oppoſing the Depoſition of the latter, and the *Greeks* confirming it; 3. about the *Bulgarians* newly converted to the Pope, pretending they ought to be under his Juriſdiction, and the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* claiming them as belonging to him; 4. about the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt. The *Greeks* in their 8th Council having taken out of their Confeſſion, that *he proceeded alſo from the Son*; and in the 10th and 11th Ages there were new Controverſies about Unleavened Bread, Faſting on the Sabbath, Purgatory, the Univerſal Supremacy of the Pope, and Celibacy of the Clergy, and Liturgy: neither did the *Greeks* believe Tranſubſtantiation, and they Communicated in both kinds. *Siſinnius* the Patriarch did alſo confirm the Procedure of *Photius* againſt the *Latins*. They diſagreed alſo about Blood, and Things ſtrangled, and *Lent*: Hence followed mutual Excommunications betwixt the *Greek* and *Roman* Church; and Pope *Gregory the Great* declar'd againſt the Title of Univerſal Biſhop. In the 12th Age the Controverſie was more violent about the Cauſe of the Separation, and the Power of the Pope, *&c.* In the 13th Age the *Greek* Church oppoſed the Pope's Supremacy, and the *Roman* Church, calling her ſelf Apoſtolical, Catholick, and the Mother-Church, Tranſubſtantiation, Adoration, and carrying about of the Hoſt, accuſing the Church of *Rome* with Corruption of Doctrine, Novelty, Hereſy, and Separation from ancient *Rome*. In this Age an Union was attempted with the *Greek* Church, but in vain. In the 14th Age an Union was again deſigned, but without effect, though *Baronius*, *Leo Allatius* and *Maimburg* pervert the whole Hiſtory of this Affair. *Spanheim Epitome Hiſt. Eccleſ.* In ſhort, the *Greeks* did ſo much hate the Tyranny of the Church of *Rome*, that they choſe rather to be Tributaries to the Turks than to ſubmit to the Pope.

SCHISM *of the Weſt*. This *Schiſm* began after the death of *Gregory* XI. in 1378, by the Election of *Clement* VII. in the room of *Urban* VI. Thoſe that were of *Urban*'s Party were called *Urbaniſts*; and thoſe that were for *Clement*, *Clementines*. At the firſt the greateſt part of the Weſt owned *Urban* for their lawful Pope, and upon that account alſo he and his Succeſſors are commonly put in the Liſt of the true Popes; though the Council of *Conſtance* was unwilling to decide the great Queſtion, *viz.* which of the two were the rightful Pope, or which of their Succeſſors were ſuch; but depoſed them both for Peace-ſake, and proceeded to the choice of a new one, who was then unanimouſly owned to be the true Pope; for before that time the Right of either Party was never fully cleared, ſeveral famous Lawyers and Divines having writ in defence of *Urban*, and others for *Clement*; and the Church of *Rome* hath *Canonized* Perſons of *both Parties*. The Riſe of this Grand *Schiſm* was thus: The Popes had for ſeventy years kept their Reſidence at *Avignon*, that is, from *Clement* V. who removed the Papal Seat thither, until *Gregory* XI. who reſtor'd it to *Rome* again in 1377, and died the 26th of *March* 1378. *Rome* at this time was govern'd by a kind of Ariſtocracy, compos'd of a ſupreme Magiſtrate call'd a Senator, with his Councellors, and 12 Captains of the ſeveral Wards of the City who were called Bannerets by reaſon of the different Banners by which they were diſtinguiſh'd. Theſe fearing leſt the Papal See ſhould be again removed to *France*, caballed together to find out ſome means to have ſuch a Pope choſen as might keep his Reſidence at *Rome*. To this purpoſe they took into their Society ſeveral *Roman* and *Italian* Prelates, and amongſt the reſt *Bartholomew Prignano* Archbiſhop of *Bari*, a Perſon of great Authority, and Chancellor of the Court of *Rome*; and it was unanimouſly concluded by them, That the only way to prevent their Fears, was, to chuſe ſuch a one to be Pope who was either a *Roman*, or at leaſt an *Italian*. The College of Cardinals at this time conſiſted only of 23 Perſons, whereof 18 were *Frenchmen*, 4 *Italians*, and 1 *Spaniard*, and of the *French* there were 7 abſent; ſo that there were but 16 Cardinals in all at *Rome* to elect the Pope. Whilſt theſe were buſie about the Election, the Bannerets ſent their Deputies to the College, to remonſtrate to them from the Senate and People of *Rome*, That ſince the Tranſlation of the Papal See to *Avignon* there had been nothing but Troubles, Seditions and Rebellions, which had well nigh ruin'd the Eccleſiaſtical State; That in order to the remedying of ſo great a Miſchief, it was abſolutely neceſſary to exclude all *Ultramontanes*, that is *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*, from the Papal Dignity, and to chuſe one that was a *Roman*, or at leaſt an *Italian*. But not being ſatisfied with the Anſwer of the Conclave to this their Remonſtrance, they made uſe of Threats, and ſoon after took up Arms, and cried with all their might, *We will have a* Roman *or* Italian *Pope*; *We will have one, otherwiſe we will take care to have Juſtice done us.* Accordingly the 9th of *April* the Cardinals ſeeing the People flock together in a mutinous manner about the Conclave, were forced to ſatisfie them; but moſt of the Cardinals, eſpecially thoſe of the other ſide of the Mountains, proteſted that the Election they were going about, was not a free Election. However, *Barthlomew Prignano*, a *Neapolitan*, was choſen, though he was no Cardinal, becauſe the *Ultramontanes* would not give their Conſent to the Choice of any of the four *Italian* Cardinals. He was ſolemnly Crowned on *Eaſter-Day* the 18th of *April*, and took the Name of *Urban* VI. and with a magnificent Pomp was conducted to St. *John of Lateran*, there to take Poſſeſſion of his Church, according to Cuſtom, being owned of all as a true lawful Pope. However the *French* Cardinals having left the City, did at *Anagni*, by an authentick Act, the 2d of *Auguſt* the ſame Year, 1378, proteſt that they had not been at Liberty during the Election. But *Baldus* the famous Lawyer, who flouriſh'd under the Pontificate of *Urban*, did maintain that that Violence did not hinder the Election from being Canonical, as having been ratified by the Cardinals in their Enthroning and Crowning of him, and treating with him for almoſt three Months together no otherwiſe than with a true Pope. Not long after this Election of *Urban* VI. the *Ultramontane* Cardinals reſolved to make void the Election, as contrary to the Canons of the Church: Having taken this Reſolution, they got *Caſtel Angelo* into their hands, by means of a *Frenchman* that was Governour of it; and procured the Foreign Forces that were in the Church Service to revolt from Pope *Urban*, conſiſting of about 6000 Horſe and 4000 Foot, which Pope *Gregory* XI. had raiſed in *Britany*. The Cardinals having proceeded thus far with their Deſign, without *Urban*'s diſcovering any part of it, ask'd his Leave to depart from *Rome* during the Heat of the Summer, and to continue at *Anagni*; and having obtain'd it, they met all of them at the ſaid Place in *June*. *Peter de Croſs*, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, and Chamberlain of the Church, was one of the firſt that came thither, without having ask'd the Pope's Leave, and brought along with him the Triple Crown, and other Pontifical Ornaments. The Pope being informed hereof, ſent the *Italian* Cardinals to thoſe at *Anagni* to exhort them to return, and deſiſt from their deſign: but they, by the ſame Cardinals, return'd this Remonſtrance to him, That he knew in his Conſcience that his Election had not been Canonical, and therefore conjured him not to be a Cauſe of a *Schiſm* in the Church. But before this they had ſent notice to *Charles* V. and the Univerſity of *Paris*, what they were reſolved to do. In the mean time whilſt ſome were endeavouring to reconcile and make up this Breach, *Joan* I. Queen of *Naples*, declared her ſelf for him whom the Cardinals ſhould make Pope; which encourag'd them the more to execute their Deſign: And having made the ſolemn Proteſt beforemention'd the 2d of *Auguſt*, before the Archbiſhop of *Arles*; on the 9th of the ſaid Month the Archbiſhop of *Otranto*, in the preſence of 13 Cardinals, with many Prelates and Lords, read a Declaration by which Chriſtian People were admoniſhed not to own *Bartholomew* Archbiſhop of *Bari* as Pope, foraſmuch as his Election had been carried by open Force. And having done this, they retired to *Fondi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under the Queen's Protection, where they ſo ordered the matter, as to bring over to their Party the remaining three *Italian* Cardinals, for one of them was ſince dead. Accordingly in the Month of *September* the 16 Cardinals made choice of *Robert* Cardinal of *Geneva* to be Pope, the 20th of the ſame Month, who took upon him the Name of *Clement* VII. and was Crowned before the great Church of *Fondi*, in the preſence of the Embaſſadors of Queen *Joan*, and moſt of the Nobility of that Kingdom. Immediately after this Election the Cardinals ſent Letters to the Princes of *Europe*, and to all Chriſtians, to inform them of what had paſt at *Rome*, *Anagni* and *Fondi*, proteſting that it was meer Force had made them chuſe *Urban*. But he having been acknowledg'd to be the true Pope for above four Months, conform to the firſt Letters they themſelves had writ concerning his Election, there was at firſt none but *Joan* Queen of *Naples* and her Kingdom, *Provence* with the City of *Avignon*, and the ſix Cardinals which *Gregory* XI. had left there, that were of *Clement*'s Party. *Italy* and almoſt all *Germany* continued in their Obedience to *Urban*, as likewiſe the Kingdoms of the North, *England* and the *Low Countries*, except *Hainault*, which continued Neuter. *Lewis* King of *Hungary* embraced the Party of *Urban*, who was alſo owned by the Kings of *Spain* at the beginning of the *Schiſm*; but not long after the King of *Arragon* declared himſelf *Neuter*, as likewiſe did the King of *Caſtile*. *Charles* V. of *France* took part with *Clement*, whoſe Example was followed by the Kings of *Scotland* and *Cyprus*, the Earls of *Savoy* and *Geneva*, the Dukes of *Lorrain* and *Bar*. The Duke of *Auſtria*, and ſome Princes and Cities of *Germany*, were brought over to *Clement*'s ſide by his *Legate*, whom the Emperor, being of the other Party, would not ſuffer to ſtay in his Dominions. It will not be amiſs here to take notice by what means *Charles* V. of *France* came to embrace the Party of *Clement*. The Biſhop of *Famaguſta*, and the Maſter of the Popes Palace, being arrived at *Paris* in *Auguſt*, the King conven'd an Aſſembly the next Month of 6 Archbiſhops, 30 Biſhops, and many Doctors of Divinity and the Canon Law; where it was concluded, to adviſe the King neither to declare for or againſt the Choice of *Urban*, 'till he were more fully informed of the Matter of Fact. According to this Advice, the King ſent to *Rome* ſome able Men of his Council, in company of the Biſhop of *Famaguſta* and the Maſter of the Pope's Palace; who arriving there ſoon after the Election of *Clement*, they ſhewed them Authentick Letters, which teſtified the Force that had been put upon the Conclave at the Election of *Urban*. And foraſmuch as both the Popes did their utmoſt Endeavours to aſſert their ſeveral Rights, in hopes each of them to get the King on their ſide, he conven'd a ſecond Aſſembly in *November* of the Prelates of *France*, and the moſt famous Doctors of ſeveral Univerſities. In this Aſſembly there was a Party that earneſtly preſſed for a *Neutrality* till the time that the *Schiſm* might be made up by a *General Council*, or by ſome other way as ſhould be thought moſt fit; but the Generality of them were for taking part with one ſide or other; and after having examined the Atteſtation of the Cardinals, and heard the Declaration of Pope *Clement*'s Legate, they concluded that Pope *Urban*'s Election was null and void, and that of Pope *Clement* Canonical. And for a farther Confirmation the King ſent to the Univerſity of *Paris* for their Judgment in this Caſe; who in a general Aſſembly agreed to this Determination, *That the Univerſity did adhere, and would adhere for time to come to Pope* Clement VII. *as the true Pope, and ſovereign Prieſt of the Univerſal Church.* Whereupon *Charles* V. publiſhed a Declaration concerning his Reſolution to adhere to *Clement*. In the mean time the two Popes were engaged in open War, the *Clementines* were defeated at the Battle of *Marino*; whereupon Pope *Clement* was fain to retire to Queen *Joan* in the City of *Naples*; but finding himſelf not ſecure there, came to *Avignon*. The 30 of *May* 1379, *John* I. King of *Caſtile* ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Rome* and *Avignon*, to be informed of the Right of each of the Popes, as well as of the truth of the Matter of Fact: After which he call'd a great Aſſembly at *Medina del Campo* in Preſence of the Nuntio's of them both, which began the 23d of *November* 1380, and ended the 24th of *April* 1381, with this Deciſion, *That his Majeſty ought to look upon* Urban VI. *as an Intruder, and acknowledge* Clement VII. *for the true Pope*: And thereupon the King publiſh'd his Declaration, requiring all his Subjects to be obedient to Pope *Clement* VII. Thus the greateſt Kingdom of *Spain* became obedient to him, the other Kingdoms (except *Portugal*, which was always for *Urban*) continuing in their *Neutrality*. After the Death of *Charles Duras* King of *Naples*, Pope *Urban* endeavoured to ſeize that Kingdom: but *Lewis* II. Duke of *Anjou* having made himſelf Maſter of it in 1387, Pope *Clement* was own'd there, and the Subjects of that Kingdom who of *Urbaniſts* were become *Clementines* under Q. *Joan*, and of *Clementines*, *Urbaniſts* under *Charles de Duras*, became *Clementines* again under *Lewis* II. Much about the ſame time *Peter* King of *Arragon* dying, who had kept himſelf in *Neutrality*, his Succeſſor *John* called a general Aſſembly of the Prelates and Nobles of his Kingdom, in the Preſence of Cardinal *Peter de Luna* in *January* 1387, where it was reſolved to embrace the Obedience of Pope *Clement*. In the ſame Month alſo the Kingdom of *Navarre* came to the ſame Reſolution; ſo that now all *Spain*, *Portugal* only excepted, had declared themſelves for *Clement*. Pope *Urban* VI. died in 1389, about the midſt of *October*; and the 2d of *November*, the 14 Cardinals that were at *Rome* proceeded to the choice of *Perrino Thomacella* Cardinal of S. *Anaſtaſius*, who called himſelf *Boniface* XI. The two Popes, *Boniface* XI. and *Clement* VII. having declared in 1393 that they were willing to liſten to any way ſhould be propounded to them for the extinguiſhing of the *Schiſm*, *Charles* VI. of *France* ordered the Univerſity of *Paris* to conſider what might be the beſt means to effect it; whereupon in a general Aſſembly of the four Faculties, they unanimouſly came to this Concluſion, That for the healing of the *Schiſm*, one of theſe three ways muſt be taken; either of the voluntary *Ceſſion* of both the Popes, in order to elect a third; or by referring their Right to the *Arbitration* of Perſons who ſhould be nam'd by themſelves or others for the terminating of this Difference, or by a *General Council*: Which three ways were accordingly offered by them to the King. But whilſt this work of Accommodation was thus promoting, Cardinal *de Luna*, who, after that he had engaged three Kingdoms of *Spain* to declare for *Clement*, was come to *France* with the Character of Legate, under the pretence of furthering a Treaty of Peace which was then negotiating between *France* and *England*, overthrew all theſe promiſing Deſigns of the Univerſity. He endeavoured at firſt to gain ſome of the chief Doctors to his mind; but finding himſelf fruſtrated here, he endeavoured to inſinuate himſelf with the great ones of the Court, and more eſpecially with the Duke of *Berry*, who with his Brother the Duke of *Burgundy* rul'd all in the *French* Court, whom he alſo got over to his ſide; whereupon the Univerſity addreſt themſelves to the Duke of *Burgundy*, who procur'd them Audience of the King; but the Party of the Duke of *Berry* being too powerful in the Kings Council, the Chancellor had order to forbid the Univerſity from medling any farther with that Matter; who ſeeing themſelves fruſtrated of the hopes they had entertained of quenching this Flame, ſuſpended their Lectures and Sermons as in a time of common Calamity, and in the mean time ſent the ſmall Treatiſe they had writ containing the three ways before mentioned, which they had propoſed for an Accommodation, to Pope *Clement*, who was extreamly offended at it, and died ſoon after in the Month of *September*. Whereupon the Univerſity petitioned the King, by his Authority to put a ſtop to any Proceedings to a new Election; which he promiſed to do, upon condition that they would reſtore their publick Lectures and Sermons. The Kings Courier arrived at *Avignon* at the ſame time as the Cardinals were entring into the Conclave; but they gueſſing at the Contents of the Letter, would not open it till after the Election: however they ſigned an Act, by which they promiſed, That the Pope who was to be elected ſhould with all his might endeavour an Union, even to the depoſing of himſelf from the Papacy, in caſe the Majority of the Cardinals ſhould think it fitting for the Peace of the Church. After this, the ſecond day the Choice fell upon *Peter de Luna* Cardinal of *Arragon*, who took upon him the Name of *Benedict* XIII. This new Pope writ to the King of *France*, and to all the Princes, that he was extreamly deſirous to put an end to this *Schiſm*, and to reſtore Peace to the Church, being ready to depoſe himſelf if that ſhould be thought neceſſary. Upon this Advice, the King in the Month of *February* 1395 called a numerous Aſſembly of the Prelates of his Kingdom, and the moſt famous Doctors, in which *Simon Cramaud* the Patriarch of *Alexandria* preſided in preſence of the Chancellor, where it was determined, That the way of *Ceſſion* was to be preferred before any other, in order to the creating of a new Pope, whoſe Election ſhould be referred to Electors choſen by both Parties, or to both the Colleges of Cardinals. The King who had not the leaſt thought but that the Pope would be as good as his word and voluntary offer, ſent a moſt magnificent Embaſſy to the Pope, conſiſting of 14 of his chief Councellors, with the Deputies of the Univerſity, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy*, his Uncles at the head of them, and his own Brother *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, who arrived in *May* at *Avignon*: But *Benedict* would not ſtand to his Word, notwithſtanding that they confronted him with the Act which he himſelf had ſigned in the Conclave, and that all the Cardinals, beſides him of *Pampeluna*, had declared that it was their Judgment, That to put an end to the *Schiſm*, he ought to accept the way of *Ceſſion*. But after all they could get nothing from him but a Declaration in form of a Bull, wherein he aſſerted, That he neither ought nor could accept of the way of *Ceſſion* they propoſed, and offered three other means for an Accommodation; the firſt was, That he and his Competitor, together with their Colleges of Cardinals, ſhould meet in a ſure place, to agree upon an Expedient for Union: The ſecond, in caſe this did not ſucceed, was, That Arbitrators ſhould be choſen on each ſide; and in caſe that they ſhould not agree neither, he offer'd to propoſe upon the place a third Means, or to follow that which ſhould be offer'd to him, provided it were agreeable to Right and Reaſon. The

Dukes being returned to *Paris*, the King ſent Ambaſſadors with the Deputies of the Univerſity into *England*, *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Spain*, to deſire the Kings and Princes to endeavour with him to procure the Peace of the Church by the way of Ceſſion, which was look'd upon as the beſt and moſt effectual for that purpoſe. The King of *England* reſolved to ſtand to it, contrary to the Judgment of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who were for having the Caſe determined by a General Council. The Emperor, the Electors of the Empire, with the Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Auſtria* aſſembled at *Frankfort*, declared themſelves alſo for the way of Ceſſion. The King of *Hungary*, with the Kings of *Navarre* and *Caſtile*, joyned themſelves with *Charles* VI of *France*, notwithſtanding the Solicitations of *Martin* King of *Arragon*, who obſtinately held out for *Benedict*. The King of *Portugal*, and the other Princes who had always been for the Popes that were choſen at *Rome*, continued in their owning of *Boniface*. There were ſome alſo who being gained by the Cunning of *Benedict* returned to him again; and others, who though they were deſirous of Peace and Union, yet did not approve of the way of Ceſſion as the beſt means to bring it about. Wherefore King *Charles* upon the Advice of the Univerſity of *Paris*, reſolved to call an Aſſembly of the Prelates and Deputies of the Univerſities of *France*, to deliberate whether it were beſt to force *Benedict* to ſtand to his word, by a total Subſtraction of Obedience, or at leaſt by depriving him of the Right to which he pretended of beſtowing Benefices, and of levying Tithes from the Clergy of *France*. This Aſſembly (which began *May* 22. 1398) conſiſted (the King being indiſpoſed) of the Duke of *Orleans* his Brother, with the Dukes of *Berry*, *Burgundy* and *Bourbon* his Uncles, with the Chancellor of *France*, and all the Lords of the Council. The King of *Navarre* alſo aſſiſted at it, and the King of *Caſtile* ſent his Ambaſſadors thither. Of the Clergy, beſides the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, there were eleven Archbiſhops, threeſcore Biſhops, threeſcore and ten Abbots, threeſcore and eight Proctors, the Rector of the Univerſity of *Paris*, the Heads of the ſeveral Faculties, and the Deputies of the Univerſities of *Orleans*, *Angers*, *Montpellier* and *Tholouſe*, beſides a vaſt number of Doctors of Divinity and Law. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* having propoſed a Subſtraction of Obedience, as a means to make *Benedict* accept the way of Ceſſion, to which he was bound by his own promiſe, the whole Aſſembly, very few excepted, agreed to a total Subſtraction of all Obedience from *Benedict*, until he ſhould ſubmit to a Ceſſion. In purſuance whereof the King publiſhed his Letters Patents of *July* 27. forbidding all his Subjects to obey *Benedict*, or to pay any thing to his Officers, and that the *Gallican* Church ſhould in the mean time enjoy its ancient Liberties; and that the vacant Benefices ſhould be ſupplied according to the Common Law, or by Collation of the Ordinaries. The Example of *France* was followed by all Neighbouring Princes, and by the Duke of *Bavaria*, ordaining likewiſe in their reſpective Dominions a Subſtraction of Obedience in Spirituals and Temporals. And ſoon after eighteen Cardinals left *Benedict*, and retired to *Villeneuve* which belonged to the King of *France*, ſo that he had only two Cardinals left with him, *viz.* the Cardinal of *Pampeluna*, and another called *Boniface*. Whereupon order was given to beſiege him in his Palace of *Avignon*; but the King, in conſideration of his Character, ordered the Siege to be changed into a Blockade, and to permit all neceſſary Proviſions to enter. By which means *Benedict* thought fit, by an Authentick Act of *April* 20. 1399, to promiſe that he would renounce the Papacy, in caſe *Boniface* would agree to do the ſame likewiſe, or in caſe he ſhould die, or be driven from his See. In the mean time he was kept by the King's Soldiers in his Palace 'till he ſhould perform his promiſe. He continued under this Reſtraint five Years, till in 1403 the Duke of *Orleans* reſolved to ſet him at liberty, which he did by means of one *Braquemont*, who commanded a Company of *French* in a City near to *Avignon*, and having free Acceſs to the Pope's Palace, found an Opportunity to make him eſcape in a Diſguiſe, and conducted him to *Chaſteau Rainaud* with a Guard of 500 Men, who waited for him without the City. *Benedict* finding himſelf again at full Liberty, re-aſſum'd his Pontifical Habit, with a Reſolution to keep his Authority till Death. He was no ſooner by this means got at Liberty, but the Cardinals that had before left him, beg'd his Pardon, and returned to him, and he was ſolemnly received by the Citizens of *Avignon*, and the Magiſtrates took care to repair the Breaches made in his Palace during the Siege. He writ at the ſame time to the King of *France*, and to the Univerſity of *Paris*, and ſent the Cardinals of *Poictiers* and *Saluces*, to demand the Reſtitution of Obedience, proteſting that he was ready to make good what he had promiſed concerning his Ceſſion. The Duke of *Orleans* who had ſet the Pope at liberty, prevailed with the King for the Reſtitution of Obedience, which was ſolemnly publiſhed in the Church of our Lady at *Paris*, where the Univerſity were fain to be preſent. Almoſt at the ſame time the King of *Caſtile* reſtored him alſo the Obedience he had taken from him, and his Authority was ſo great there, that he beſtowed the Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo* upon his Nephew *Peter de Luna*. In the mean time Pope *Boniface* dying in *Septemb.* 1404. the Cardinals, before they proceeded to an Election, took an Oath, that whoſoever of them ſhould be choſen, ſhould ſubmit himſelf to the way of *Ceſſion*, and depoſe himſelf from the Papacy, provided *Benedict* did the ſame; which done, they made Choice of *Coſmatus Melioratus*, Cardinal of *Bologna*, who took the name of *Innocent* VII. and died the ſixth of *November*. After his Death the Choice fell upon *Angelo Cozario* Cardinal of St. *Mark*, who called himſelf *Gregory* XII. the Cardinals, before his Election, having paſs'd an Authentick Act, that the Party choſen ſhould renounce the Papal Dignity, in caſe *Benedict* would ſubmit himſelf to the ſame Law. Whilſt theſe things paſs'd, the King of *France* conven'd another General Aſſembly of his Prelates, who after having at divers Seſſions well examined the Matter, came to this final Reſolution: *That the Calling of an Univerſal Council for the Reformation of the Church in its Head and Members, ought to be procured: That there ought to be a General Subſtraction of Obedience, without owning either* Peter de Luna *for Pope, or him who was at* Rome*: And that in the mean time the* Gallican *Church ſhould be governed in like manner as it was during the firſt Subſtraction.* In the mean time *Benedict* XIII. came to this Agreement with the Ambaſſadors of *Gregory* XII. That the two Popes, with their Colleges, ſhould meet at *Savona* at *Michaelmas*, or at the furtheſt at *All Saints* in the Year 1407, to put an end to the Schiſm: The King of *France* alſo ſent his Ambaſſadors thither, to ſollicit them to perform their Promiſe. But after all the Conference was not held, notwithſtanding that *Benedict* was come as far as *Porto Venero*, and *Gregory* to *Luca*. This gave occaſion to almoſt all *Gregory*'s Cardinals to leave him, and retiring to *Piſa*, they made a Solemn *Act of Appeal* from any thing *Gregory* might undertake againſt them, to the *General Council*, or to the future Pope Canonically choſen. And at the ſame time they ſent Circular Letters to all the Princes and Prelates of Chriſtendom, in which they declared that they were retired to *Piſa* with deſign to find out ſome means to put an end to the Schiſm, which had ſo long ruined the Peace of the Church. In *France* the King publiſhed his Letters Patents of *January* 12. 1408, in which he declared, purſuant to the Reſolution of the General Aſſembly of the *Gallican* Church, that he would proceed to an entire Subſtraction of Obedience, and acknowledge neither of the pretended Popes, except by the Feaſt of *Aſcenſion* next they did by their voluntary *Ceſſion* procure the *Reunion of the Church*. *Benedict* complained to the King of theſe his Proceedings, but his Envoys at the ſame time preſented him with a Bull dated a Year before, whereby he excommunicated all thoſe who ſhould oppoſe his good Deſigns, either by Appealing from his Tribunal, or by cauſing a Subſtraction, whether Emperor or Kings. But the King cauſed the Bull to be torn to pieces, and the day after *Aſcenſion Thurſday* the *Subſtraction of Obedience* and *Neutrality* was publiſh'd at *Paris*, and afterwards throughout the whole Kingdom; and ſoon after called a National Council at *Paris*, where care was taken for the Government of the *Gallican* Church; and by advice of the ſaid Aſſembly the King declared three Cardinals, one Archbiſhop and three Biſhops to have forfeited all their Dignities and Benefices in *France*, together with all others that maintained the Party of *Peter de Luna*. *Benedict* who at this time was ſtill at *Porto Venero*, not daring to go to *Provence*, nor to *Avignon*, betook himſelf to *Perpignan* in *Rouſſillon*, where he created twelve Cardinals to compoſe his Court. And on the other hand Pope *Gregory* returned to *Sienna*, where he created nine new Cardinals to make up a College, becauſe thoſe few of the old ones which had all along kept with him, had lately forſaken him, and joyned themſelves with thoſe at *Piſa*, from whence they all together went to *Leghorne*, whither alſo the greateſt part of *Benedict*'s Cardinals, that had any concern for the Peace of the Church were arrived. Here they agreed to call a *General Council*, by the Authority of the two Colleges of Cardinals, and with the conſent of the greateſt part of the Princes, Prelates, &c. And accordingly the Council was fixed to meet at *Piſa March* 25. 1409, and both the Popes were deſired to honour the Council with their Preſence, or at leaſt to ſend their Proctors with full Power to make the *Ceſſion* required of them, and all the Princes and Prelates of Chriſtendom were likewiſe invited to it. The Reſult of this Aſſembly (which was one of the Greateſt that of a long time had been ſeen in the Church) after thirteen Seſſions was this, That they declared *Benedict* XIII. and *Gregory* XII. to be Schiſmaticks, and deprived them of the Papal Dignity *June* 5. 1409. The Fifteenth of the ſaid Month the Cardinals entred into the Conclave, and the *29th* following made choice of *Peter Philargi* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, who took the Name of *Alexander* V. Yet the Schiſm continued for all this, only with this difference, that whereas before there were but two Popes, there were now three; becauſe *Benedict* and *Gregory* ſtill continued to keep up their Authority in thoſe Dominions that own'd them. *Benedict* having ſtill the Kingdoms of *Caſtile*, *Arragon* and *Scotland*; and *Gregory* being owned by *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples*, and ſome other Cities of *Italy*; all the reſt of the Chriſtian World having ſubmitted themſelves to Pope *Alexander*. In the mean time *Gregory* held a Council at *Auſtria*, a City near to *Udino* the Capital of *Friuli*, which began the ſixth of *June*; but becauſe there were but very few Prelates at it, he ſummon'd the Biſhops of the State of *Venice* to appear there, who refuſing to come, he notwithſtanding was pleaſed to beſtow the Name of *General Council* upon this inconſiderable Aſſembly, which excommunicated *Peter de Luna* and *Peter* of *Candia*, with all their Adherents, and publiſhed a Conſtitution, by which he offered to appear in a *General Council*, and there to renounce his Right, in caſe the two other Popes would depoſe themſelves from the Papacy. *Alexander* V. immediately after his Election confirmed the Cardinals and changed their Titles, but lived not long after, dying *May* 3. 1410. The *French* and *Neapolitan* Cardinals, who made the far greater part of the Seventeen whereof the Conclave did conſiſt, Elected on the 17*th* of *May Balthazar Coſſa* Cardinal, Legate of *Bononia*, who called himſelf *John* XXIII. This Pope called the Council of *Conſtance*, which began in *November* 1414, in the ſecond Seſſion whereof he ſolemnly promiſed to renounce the Papal Dignity, whenever *Benedict* XIII. and *Gregory* XII. ſhould agree to do the ſame, to reunite the Church by this Ceſſion, and to extirpate the Schiſm. But not long after ſome Difference ariſing between him and the Council, he fled to *Schaffhauſe*, from thence to *Briſack*, and ſo to *Friburgh*, where the Duke of *Auſtria*, who had declared himſelf his Protector, made him a Priſoner in his Caſtle, which he had promiſed to him for his place of Refuge. Here the Pope received two Deputies from the Council, who were ſent to cite him to appear before them the 13*th* of *May*; he told them he was ready to return to *Conſtance*; but inſtead of conveying him thither, the Emperor *Sigiſmond* made him to be conducted to *Cell* a ſtrong place two Leagues from that City; and notwithſtanding all his Remonſtrances the Council depoſed him *May* 29. 1415, declaring that it ſhould not be Lawful to elect neither *Balthazar Coſſa* heretofore Pope *John* XIII. nor *Angelo Corario*, nor *Peter de Luna*, called in places of their Obedience *Gregory* XII. and *Benedict* XIII. After this Depoſing, *John* XXIII. by an Authentick Act freely abdicated himſelf, and *Gregory* XII. made his Renunciation in open Council the 4*th* of *July*, by his Proctor *Carlo Malateſta*. And that he might yet further ratifie it, he in a Conſiſtory of his Cardinals, and the ſmall number of Prelates and Officers that compoſed his Court, being dreſs'd in his Pontifical Habit, laid down his Mitre or Triple Crown, and all the Ornaments and Marks of the Papal Dignity, proteſting that he would be contented for the future to be the firſt of Cardinals, and perpetual Legate of the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, according to the Decree paſs'd by the Council in his behalf. So that now there was none but *Benedict* XIII. that oppoſed the Peace of the Church, whereupon the Emperor *Sigiſmond* was fain to take a Journey to *Perpignan*, there to have a Conference with this Antipope and the King of *Arragon*, which they had before agreed upon. He was accompanied thither by the Archbiſhop of *Tours*, and with thirteen other Deputies of the Council, and arrived there *September* 18. 1415, but could not prevail with *Benedict* to ſubmit to *Abdication*, who therefore was depoſed by the Council of *Conſtance July* 26. 1417, in the ſame manner as he had been formerly by that of *Piſa*. And thereupon they proceeded to a new Election, which, that upon this occaſion it might be done with a more certain conſent of the whole Church, the Council ordered that for this time only ſix Eccleſiaſtical Deputies of every one of the five Nations ſhould be joyned with the Cardinals, and that he who ſhould be choſen by the two thirds of the Cardinals, and the two thirds of the Deputies of each Nation, ſhould be held for the true Succeſſor of St. *Peter*, and Head of the Church; which Deputies, with the 28 Cardinals of the three Obediencies, made up the number of 58 Electors, and entring into the Conclave the 8*th* of *November*, three days after made choice of *Otho Colonna*, who took the Name of *Martin* V. In 1419. *John* XXIII. who had been kept a Priſoner for near 4 Years, obtained his Liberty, and came to *Florence*, where he caſt himſelf at the Feet of *Martin* V. owning him to be the Head of the Church; who thereupon made him Cardinal Dean of the College, and order'd that in all publick Ceremonies he ſhould ſit next him, and in a Seat higher than the reſt of his Collegues; but he did not long enjoy this Honour, dying ſix Months after. So that now there was only the *Peninſula* of *Paniſcola* in a corner of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which held out againſt all Chriſtendom beſides, by the invincible Obſtinacy of *Peter de Luna*, who always believed himſelf to be the only true Pope to his Death, which happened in *September* 1424. Before his Death he obliged the two Cardinals, upon pain of the Curſe of God, to chuſe another Pope in his place, which they did the rather to comply alſo with the Will of the King of *Arragon*, who was an Enemy to Pope *Martin*, and made choice of one *Gilles Mugnmos* Doctor of Canon Law, who took the Name of *Clement* VIII. But the King of *Arragon* ſome time after being reconciled to *Martin* V. in 1429, the pretended Pope alſo made his ſolemn *Abdication* the ſame Year, and the five Cardinals of his Creation depoſed themſelves on ſeveral days, the laſt Depoſition happening on *Auguſt* 24. 1429, which to ſpeak properly was the term of this great *Weſtern Schiſm*, which from *Sept.* 21. 1378 (when *Clement* VII. was Elected at *Fondi*) till then, had continued near upon 51 Years. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Schiſm.* The Learned *Spanheim* gives this account of that Schiſm, That its Riſe was from the *French* and *Italian* Factions, each of them deſiring a Pope of their own Nation; ſo that after *Gregory*'s Death, *An.* 1378, the Archbiſhop of *Bar* in *Italy* was choſen by moſt Voices, and called himſelf *Urban* VI. The *French* Cardinals thinking he bore hard upon them, thirteen of them withdrew to *Anagnia*, declared *Urban* an Intruder, and excommunicated him; and at *Fundi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, choſe *Robert* of *Geneva* aged 36, under the Name of *Clement* VII. Hence they Anathematiz'd and raiſed Armies againſt one another, *Italy*, moſt of *Germany*, *Hungary* and *England*, adhering to *Urban*; the Queen of *Naples*, *France*, *Navarre*, *Caſtile* and *Arragon* ſtood by *Clement*, ſo that the Church was miſerably diſtracted, what the one Pope called Holy the other called Profane, ſo that the People knew not which of them was *Simon Peter*, which *Simon Magus*, whether to look upon *Rome* or *Avignon* as the Holy See, both of them created Cardinals and publiſhed Decrees. *Catharine* of *Sienna* adhered to *Urban*, and Patronized his Cauſe by her pretended Extaſies, Viſions, Prophecies and Marks from Chriſt himſelf, ſo that ſhe was eſteemed a Saint, had much Reputation, and wrote a Letter againſt *Clement*, calling him Anti-Chriſt. On the other hand *Peter* of *Luxemburg* a Youth of ſeventeen Years old, Famous for his pretended Miracles, and alſo reputed a Saint, eſpouſed *Clement*'s Cauſe: But both of them diſcovered themſelves Anti-chriſtian in their Actions; *Urban* being of a fierce and cruel Diſpoſition, raiſed a moſt cruel War, cut off *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, lanch'd an Anathema againſt the King of *Caſtile*, made War upon, and delivered up to Sathan *Charles* King of *Sicily* and his Queen, beſtowed the Principality of *Capua* upon his own Nephew *Prignanus*, put the ſuſpected Cardinals to the Rack, and after extorting Confeſſions from them, Hang'd, Drown'd or Beheaded them, uſurp'd the Government of *Rome* from the Senate, appointed a new Feſtival of the Viſitation, reduced the Jubilees to every 33 Years being Chriſt's Age, and did avowedly introduce the Sale of Benefices according to their yearly Value. The *French* Writers ſay he ſcarcely did any thing aright; but *Bzovius* on the contrary extols *Urban* to the Skies, and inveighs againſt *Clement* as Sacrilegious, Ambitious, a Traytor, Robber and Oppreſſor of the Church. *Launois* ſays, that neither of them were true Popes, but that the Matter was undetermined in the Church. After their Death aroſe Anti-Popes, *Boniface* IX. at *Rome*, a *Neapolitan*, of thirty Years, *An.* 1389. and *Petrus de Luna* by a precipitate Election, was choſen at *Avignon* under the Name of *Bennet* XIII. who at firſt plaid the Fox, but diſcover'd himſelf afterwards to be a Tyger. The Univerſity of *Paris* propoſed an Union, that both Popes ſhould demit and ſuffer a new Election, but they would not conſent unto it. Whereupon *Charles* VI. of *France* ſeeing his endeavours to aboliſh the Schiſm ineffectual, publiſh'd an Edict, proteſting that he would acknowledge neither of them, and forbidding his Subjects to go either to *Rome* or *Avignon*. This brought a Thunderbolt of Excommunication upon him from *Bennet*; but the King of *Arragon*, Republick of *Liege*, with ſeveral Dukes and Counts, joyn'd with the *French* King in diſowning both. *Boniface* had all the Marks of Anti-Chriſtian Tyranny, Simony and Idolatry; he haſtned the Jubilee, and ſold Plenary Indulgences, Benefices and Offices to thoſe who bid moſt: He Tyranniz'd over the City of *Rome*, impoſed Magiſtrates upon them, forfeited and put to Death thoſe who favoured *Bennet*: He excommunicated *Lewis* of *Anjou*, King *Richard* and King *Edward* of *England*, depriving them of the Power of conferring Benefices, Excommunicating all Princes who pretended to Juriſdiction in the Temporal Concerns of the Church: He confirm'd the Abrogation of the Emperor *Wenceſlaus*, and commanded all who were ſuſpected of Hereſie to be Hang'd or Burnt alive. Nor was *Benedict* XIII any better, *Bzovius* accuſing him of Pride, Ambition, Deceit, wicked Deſigns, cunning Knavery, and Stubborneſs: He was depoſed by the Council of *Piſa*, together with *Gregory* XII. *Alexander* V. being ſet up in his place, he was depoſed again by the Council of *Conſtance*, and by *Martin* V. *An.* 1417, but remained Pertinacious in his Schiſm, and retaining the Popedom till his Death, *An.* 1424. *Boniface* died *An.* 1403, and was ſucceeded by *Innocent* VII. and *Gregory* XII. *Alexander* V. was choſen by the Council of *Piſa*, ſo that there were three Popes together. *Alexander* being dead, *John* XXIII. ſucceeded, and *Martin* V. ſucceeded him. *Bennet* XIII's Faction, according to his Charge on his Death-bed, choſe *Clement* VIII. Anti-Pope, who abdicated *An.* 1429, and put an end to the Schiſm, which laſted 51 Years and 56 Days, and diſtracted all *Europe* with Wars and Diſcord; while one Pope called another Apoſtate, Heretick, Robber, Anti-Chriſt and the Son of Perdition; ſo that the moſt Learned and Conſcientious could not tell which of them to adhere to.

The Chronological Table of the Popes *and* Anti-Popes *during the Great Schiſm.*

Gregory IX died in 1378.

POPES.

Urban VI. *Bartholomew Pugnan* Archbiſhop of *Bari*, a *Neopolitan*, choſen *April* 1378. died *October* 1389.

Popes.	Anti-Popes.
Boniface IX. *Perrin Thomacelle* Cardinal of St. *Anaſtaſia*, a *Neopolitan*, choſen *Nov.* 1389, died *September* 1404.	*Clement* VII. *Robert*, Cardinal of *Geneve*, Brother of *Amedeus* IV. was choſen in *Sept.* 1378, died *Sept.* 1394, held eleven Years againſt *Urban* VI. and five againſt *Boniface* IX.
Innocent VII. *Coſmatus Melioratus*, Cardinal of *Bologne*, an *Italian*, choſen *October* 1404, died in *November* 1406.	
Gregory XII. *Angelo Corario*, Cardinal of St. *Marc*, a *Venetian*, choſen *November* 1406. depoſed in *June* 1409, by the Council of *Piſa*; and a ſecond time on *May* 29. 1415, at the Council of *Conſtance*, quitted *July* 4. 1415.	*Bennet* XIII. *Peter de Luna*, Cardinal of *Arragon*, a *Spaniard*, choſen in *Sept.* 1394, depoſed in 1409 by the Council of *Piſa*; a ſecond time in 1417, in the Council of *Conſtance*; died in *Sept.* 1424, held fifteen Years before his Depoſition in the Council of *Piſa*, thirty Years in all againſt *Boniface* IX. *Innocent* VII. *Gregory* XII. *Alexander* V. *John* XXIII. and *Martin* V.
Alexander V. *Peter* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, choſen in *June* 1409, by the Council of *Piſa*, died *May* 1410.	
John XXIII. *Baltazar Coſſa*, Cardinal, Legate of *Bologne*, a *Neopolitan*, choſen *May* 1410 depoſed in the Council of *Conſtance* 1415.	
Martin V. *Otho Colonna*, Cardinal Deacon, an *Italian*, choſen *Nov.* 1417. died in 1431.	*Clement* VIII. *Giles Mugamos*, an *Arragonian* Doctor of the Canon Law, choſen in 1414, abdicated *July* 1429.

SCHLISTAT. See *Seleſtat.*

SCHMIDELIN, (*Jacobus Andreas*) a *Lutheran* of *Germany*, who lived about the latter end of the laſt Century, and was one of the Heads of that Party, who were commonly called *Concordiſts*, becauſe they endeavoured to unite the *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*; for which end he writ a Book, wherein he ſhewed the Inconſiderableneſs of the Difference that was between the Opinions of both Parties, and made thoſe that were of his Mind to write their Names in the ſaid Book, to ſhew their owning of his Deſign. *Spond. An. Ch.* 1580.

SCHOENOBATES, a *Greek* Word which ſignifies a Rope-dancer. Amongſt the Ancients there were four ſorts of Rope-dancers; the firſt were thoſe that did ſwing themſelves about a Rope, and would hang themſelves on it by the Feet and Neck: The ſecond was of thoſe who lying flat on their Stomach on a Rope, whereof the one End was tied to ſome high Place, and from thence went ſloping to the Ground, did ſlide down from the Top to the Bottom of it: The third ſort was of thoſe that run upon a Rope ſtretched out in a ſtraight Line; or from the Top to the Bottom of a Rope ſtretched out ſhelvingly: The laſt ſort were of thoſe who not only walked upon a Rope, but alſo leap'd and danc'd upon it. The Art of Rope-dancers is very ancient, as being mention'd in the Prologue of *Terence* his Play, called, *Hecyra. Suetonius* relates that in the Time of the Emperor *Galba*, Elephants were ſeen to walk upon Ropes, and that a *Roman* Knight in *Nero*'s Preſence ſate upon an Elephant that walk'd upon a Rope. The curious Enquirers into the Original of Things, are ſatisfied that this way of Dancing upon Ropes was invented ſoon after the Comick Plays, inſtituted in Honour of *Bacchus* about the Year 1345, before the Birth of Chriſt, that theſe Paſtimes were never comprehended amongſt the publick Spectacles, nor look'd upon as any Ways belonging to the Theatre; though ſometimes made uſe of as Interludes in publick Plays. *Bulenger* in his Theatre. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'antiquite.* A Diſſertation of *David le Clark* at the End of his *Queſtiones Sacræ.*

SCHOLARIUS (*Georg.*) a Judge in *Conſtantinople*, who lived in the XV Century: He aſſiſted at the Council of *Florence*, which was called for the Union of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and pronounced ſeveral Orations to that Purpoſe. He wrote an Apology for the five Chapters contain'd in the Decree of Union. After the taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *Turks* in 1453, *Mahomet* II. being deſirous to draw the Chriſtians to that City, gave them Leave to elect a new Patriarch in the room of *Gregorius*, who had quitted the See, and the Choice fell upon this *George*, though he was but a Laick, who took to himſelf the Name of *Gennadius.* And foraſmuch as it was an ancient Cuſtom, on ſuch like Occaſions, for the Emperor to deliver the Croſier to the Patriarch, uttering theſe Words, *Sancta Trinitas quæ mihi Imperium donavit, te in Patriarcham Novæ Romæ delegit*; and to beſtow upon him a white Horſe richly capariſon'd, upon which the Patriarch being mounted, was led in State to his Palace; *Mahomet* would have all theſe Ceremonies exactly obſerved; and afterwards had ſeveral Conferences with *Gennadius*, who being elected in 1453, governed the Church of *Conſtantinople* five Years and ſome Months, and then retired into a Monaſtery, where he died, according to ſome Authors in 1460, though others ſay ſooner. We have of his, beſides the Treatiſes already mention'd, his *Conference with* Mahomet, a Book *Concerning the Articles of the Faith to* Mahomet; *A Treatiſe of Predeſtination*, and ſome others; not to mention thoſe which are kept in the Libraries of curious Perſons, and have not yet been publiſhed.

SCHOLARIUS (*George*) a Monk that was Contemporary to the Patriarch of his Name, called himſelf *Gennadius* in the *Greek* Monaſtery, wherein he became Religious. He was an irreconcilable Enemy of the *Latins*, and wrote a Treatiſe againſt the Council of *Florence.* Father *Simon* mentions two Volumes of this Author written againſt the *Latin* Church, which are now in Manuſcript in the *French* King's Library.

SCHOLASTICI, *Scholaſticus*, this Name in the Reign of *Auguſtus* was given to Rhetoricians, who exerciſed themſelves and their Scholars in making of Declamations; but from *Nero*'s Time this Name was appropriated to thoſe who exerciſed themſelves in pleading in the *Law Schools*, and afterwards was given to *Barreſters* that pleaded at the Bar. And we find that this Word continued a long time in this Signification amongſt the *Greeks.* There was alſo a Time wherein this Word was applied to all *Lawyers* in general. But ſince the Erecting of the Eccleſiaſtical Schools by the Kings of *France* of the firſt Race, and reſtored again by *Charlemagne*, this Name was given to the Maſters of theſe Schools, that is to ſay, to thoſe who were appointed to govern and teach the Clerks of each Church, and were called the Maſters or Heads of the Schools. Some pretend that he who was the *Scholaſticus* of a Church, was only to teach the Tongues and Humanity, or the *Belles Lettres*, and that there was a Divine beſides who taught Divinity: But ſuppoſing this to be true, yet certain it is, that theſe Functions became afterwards united, and were the Charge of one and the ſame Perſon, ſo that he who was called *Scholaſticus*, was in ſome Places called *Primicerius*, in *French le Ecolatre* or *le Theologal.* Thus *Alger*, who writ againſt *Berengarius*, had the Name of *Scholaſticus*, becauſe he had read Divinity at *Liege*; and *Olivarius Scholaſticus*, who lived at the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, acquired this Title becauſe he had been Divinity Reader at *Cologne.* And it ſeems probable, that all the Eccleſiaſtical Writers of the Weſt, that have had the Name of *Scholaſtici* ſince the ninth Century have been ſo called, to intimate the Employment or Office they had in the Church; and that from that Time this Title was no longer uſed to ſignifie the Learning or Eloquence of the Authors to whom it was given. And yet it muſt be own'd, that we find ſome Examples that ſeem to lead us to this latter Senſe, as that of *Anſelmus*, Dean and Canon of *Laon*, who died in 1117, and who was ſurnam'd *Scholaſticus & Doctor Doctorum. Genebrardus* tells us, that amongſt the *Greeks* alſo the Word *Scholaſticus* was the Name of an Office or Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, which was much the ſame with the *Theologals*, or with the Office of Apoſtolical Notary of the Weſtern Chriſtians. *Voſſius Etymol. L. Latin. Du Cange. Gloſſar Latin.*

SCHOMBERG (*Charles*) Duke of *Alluin*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, Marquis of *Eſpinay*, &c. was a Perſon highly eſteem'd by *Lewis* XIII. for his many important Services done to the Crown of *France*, which he continued alſo during the Minority of the preſent *French* King, He firſt ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Siege of *Sommerives* in *Languedoc*, ſhewed great Conduct at the Attack of *Pas de Suze*, and taking of *Privas* in 1629, accompanied the King in his Voyage to *Savoy* in 1630, was dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of *Rouvroi* in 1632, but afterwards worſted the *Spaniards* in *Rouſſillon*, forced them to raiſe the Siege of *Leucate*, overthrew them at *Canet* and *Sigean* in 1639, relieved *Ilhes* in *Catalonia* in 1640, took *Perpignan* and *Salces* in 1642, and *Tortoſe* in 1648. He died of a Retention of Urin in 1656, in the 56th Year of his Age, and was buried in the Church of the Priory of *Nanteuil* near his Father.

SCHOMBERG (*Henry*) Earl of *Nanteuil* and *Duretal*, Marquis of *Eſpinay*, Knight of the Royal Orders of *France*, and Lieutenant General of their Armies, was the Son of *Gaſpar Schomberg* a *German*, ſucceeded his Father in the Command of *Marſhal de Camp General* of the *German* Troops in the *French* King's Service. He was ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary into *England* in 1615, at his Return he had a Command in the Army of *Piedmont* under the Marſhal *Leſdiguieres*, and contributed to the Taking of ſeveral Places in 1620. He aſſiſted at the Reduction of the Cities of *Rouen*, *Caen*, *la Fleche*, *Pont de Ce* and *Navarreins*, as well as at the Sieges of *St. Jean d'Angely* and *Montauban.* He alſo ſhared in the Honour of taking of *Roianne*, *Negrepeliſſe*, *Marſillargues*, and other Places in *Languedoc*; in 1627 he was preſent at the Action of the *Iſle of Re*, where the *Engliſh* were defeated. In 1630 he took *Pignerol*, and relieved *Cazal*, and gain'd the Day at the Battle of *Caſtelnaudary.* He died at *Bourdeaux* of an Apoplexy in 1632, in the 49th Year of his Age: He was buried in the

Church of the Priory of *Nanteuil* under a Marble Tomb. He was a Man of Honour and Judgment, Couragious, Faithful, and experienc'd in Buſineſs. *Godefroy Hiſt. de France.*

SCHOMBERG (*Frederick*) Mareſchal of *France*, Duke and Peer of *Portugal*, Governour of *Pruſſia*, Miniſter of State, and Generaliſſimo to his Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburgh*, Duke and Peer of *England*, General of the Army in *Ireland*, Maſter of the Ordnance, and Knight of the Garter. All theſe different Dignities and Employs in ſo different and far diſtant Dominions, are ſufficient Teſtimonies of the great Worth of this Famous Commander. The firſt Proof he gave of himſelf was in the Service of the United Provinces under *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, after whoſe Death he engaged himſelf in the Service of his Son *William*; and ſome time after betook himſelf to the Service of *France*, where he had ſecret Order given him to go to *Portugal*; which Kingdom ſince the Year 1640 had withdrawn it ſelf from its Subjection to *Spain*. He commanded the *Portugal* Army with ſo much Succeſs, that *Spain* was forced to make Peace with them in 1668, and to own the Houſe of *Braganza* lawful Heirs of the Crown of *Portugal*. After this he commanded the *French* Armies in *Catalonia* in 1672, and notwithſtanding his being a Proteſtant, had the Batoon of Marſhal of *France* conferred on him *July* 30. 1675. He commanded in the *Low-Countries* and raiſed the Siege of *Maeſtricht*. And in 1685, when the Proteſtant Religion was ſuppreſs'd in *France*, having no Inclination to change his Religion, he was ſuffered to depart that Kingdom, upon condition of his going to *Portugal*; but not long after he got Liberty to go to *Germany*, where the Elector of *Brandenburgh* beſtowed upon him the Employments before mentioned. In 1688 he came over into *England* with the Prince of *Orange*, now King *William* III. He went to *Ireland* in 1689, where he hindred King *James* from making himſelf Maſter of that Kingdom. The next Year His Majeſty arriving there in Perſon with a conſiderable Recruit, join'd the General, and the twelfth of *July* ſet upon King *James* his Army, which was very advantagiouſly poſted on the other Side of the River *Boyne*, and entirely defeated and routed it, whereby His Majeſty became Maſter of the greateſt Part of that Kingdom; but the Valiant General being without his Coat of Armour was killed by a Piſtol-ſhot, and the Thruſt of a Sword, in the Rear of a Regiment of Foot which he was advancing againſt the Enemy. He was twice married, the firſt time to his Couſin-German, of whom he had three Sons, *Frederick*, *Menard* now Duke of *Schomberg*, and *Charles* Duke of *Lemſter*, who march in the Steps of their illuſtrious Father: His ſecond Marriage was with *Suſanna Domel* of an ancient Family in *Picardy*, by whom he had no Children.

SCHONEN, *Sconia*, *Scania*, a Province of *Scandia*, which ſome call *Scandinavia* (though indeed, *Scandia* be only the Southern part of *Scandinavia*) upon the *Baltick* Sea, over-againſt *Zealand*, whence it is divided towards the Weſt with the *Sound*, on the South and South-Eaſt it has the *Baltick* Sea and the Province of *Bleking*, and on the North is bounded by *Halland* and *Weſtrogothia*, and is a principal Part of *South-Gothland*. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the Kings of *Denmark*, but in the Year 1658 it was left to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roſchild*. This Province was mortgaged by *Chriſtopher* II. of *Denmark* to the Dukes of *Holſtein*, and by them ſold in 1330 to *Magnus*, King of *Sweden*, for 70000 Marks, and *Waldemarus* redeemed it from the *Swedes* in 1341. This Country was converted by Biſhop *Othinger*, *An.* 980. Its principal Towns are *Lunden*, where they have an Univerſity, *Landſcroon*, *Malmog*, *Helſinburg* and *Olſtet* on the *Baltick* Sea. *Hoffman.*

SCHONERUS (*Johannes*) a *German*, born at *Carelſtat* in *Franconia*, who taught the Mathematicks at *Nuremburgh*. He is very famous for his Aſtronomical Tables, which he publiſhed after thoſe of *Regiomontanus*. He had alſo great Skill in Judicial Aſtrology, which he hath greatly improved by his Obſervations. He gives his Aſtronomical Tables the Name of *Reſoluta*, becauſe of their Clearneſs, as *Voſſius* hath noted. He died at *Nuremburg* 1547, being ſixty two Years of Age. His chief Works that are printed are, *Iſagoge Aſtrologiæ Judiciariæ. De uſu Globuli Cœleſtis. Horarii cylindri Canones. Equatorium Aſtronomicum. Planiſphærium ſeu Meteoroſcopium,* &c. *Organum Uranicum. Globus Aſtronomicus. Thuan. Hiſtor. Voſſ, Math.*

SCHOONHOVEN, a Town of *South-Holland*, upon the River *Leck*, over-againſt *Newport*, three *German* Miles above *Rotterdam* towards the Eaſt: It hath a commodious Haven capable to receive a great Number of Ships; great Quantities of Salmon are taken here. This Town is famous for the Birth of *Joannes Dignus* a worthy Prelate, whom *Trithemius* mentions amongſt his Eccleſiaſtical Authors, who from a Frier of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was raiſed to the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph* in *England*.

SCHOOREL (*John*) a Famous *Painter*, who took his Name from the Village *Schoorel*, near the City of *Alcmaer*, where he was born towards the End of the XV Century. He went to the Holy Land, and in his Voyage drew all the Promontories and Straights that lay in his Way, amongſt the reſt the Coaſts of *Cyprus* and *Candia*; took a View of all the Rarities at *Jeruſalem*; and upon the Banks of the *Jordan* drew that Landſkip, which he made uſe of afterwards in *Flanders* in the fine Piece wherein he repreſents *Joſhua* leading the Children of *Iſrael* dry-foot over it. He alſo drew the Plan of *Jeruſalem*, and took a Draught of the Holy Sepulchre. Moſt of his Pieces were bought by *Philip* II. of *Spain* for their Excellency. He died in 1562, in the 67th Year of his Age. *Felibian. Hiſt. des Peintres.*

***SCHORNDORF**, a ſmall Town of the Dutchy of *Witemberg* in *Germany*, well fortified: It ſtands in the Valley of *Remms*, on a River of the ſame Name where Salt is made. It is four Miles Eaſt from *Studgart*, and ſix South-Eaſt of *Hailbron*; was taken by the *French* in 1647, but reſtored. It is defended by a Caſtle, and obtained the Privileges of a City from the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1230. *Baudr.*

SCHOUWEN, *Scaldia*, one of the Iſlands of *Zealand* in the united Provinces, near the Eaſt-mouth of the *Schelde*. It was formerly much greater than now it is, the Sea having waſh'd away great part of it. The principal Town is *Zirickſee*, beſides which there is alſo *Browers* Haven and *Bommene*. It is ſix Leagues in Length and two in Breadth, and was formerly ſo near to *North-Biveland*, another Iſland, that the Inhabitants could diſcourſe one another, but now the Paſſage is much widened by Tides and Tempeſts.

SCHUD (*Giles*) was of *Glaris*, one of the *Swiſſe-Cantons*. He writ in his own Language the *Hiſtory of the Griſons*, which *Sebaſtian Munſter* preſs'd him to publiſh in *Latin*: After which he undertook to write the *General Hiſtory of Switzerland* in his Mother-Tongue, but did not finiſh it, being prevented by Death in 1571, at 67 Years of Age. After whoſe Death the Work was commended to *Joſias Simlerus*, who tranſlated what *Schud* had begun, and continued it in *Latin*, but dying not long after, he alſo left it imperfect. *Thuan. Hiſt.*

SCHUERMAN (*Anna Maria*) a Maiden-Gentlewoman of *Utrecht* in the *Low-Countries*, very famous for her Parts and Learning; ſhe has left ſome of her Writings in ſix or ſeven ſeveral Languages; for beſides the *French*, *German*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian* and *Low-Dutch*, which was her Mother-Tongue, ſhe underſtood *Hebrew*, *Syriac* and *Chaldee*. She had ſtudied Philoſophy and Divinity to good purpoſe, and had made ſome Progreſs in the Mathematicks: Beſides all which, ſhe was ſkilful in the Art of Painting in Oil and Water-Colours, as well as of Engraving on Copper and Glaſs. We have ſeveral Pieces of her's in Proſe and Verſe, and amongſt others that intituled *Diſſertatio Logica de ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam, & meliores literas aptitudine*, with many of her Letters writ to ſeveral Perſons, the laſt of which addreſs'd to *Jacobus Lydius*, is well worth the reading, which is in Anſwer to a Queſtion he put to her, about what was the Meaning of the Paſſage of St. *Paul* in the fifteenth Chapter of the firſt of the *Corinthians*, concerning *thoſe who are Baptized for the Dead*. Several great Men have writ in Commendation of her, and amongſt the reſt *Voſſius*, *Salmaſius*, &c. She became a *Labadiſt*, and died about 1660.

SCHUT, *Inſula Cituorum*, a great Iſland in the *Lower-Hungary* made by the River *Danube*; it is divided into two, whereof the one is called the greater *Schut*, the other the leſs. The greater is about twenty Leagues in Circuit, nine long, and four broad. The Capital of the greater is *Komorra*, the leſſer is of an Oval Figure, being about two Leagues broad. Both theſe are wonderful Fruitful and well Peopled, containing about 300 Villages, and are beautified with Gardens, Warrens, Pools and pleaſant Paſtures. It contributed as one of the Cauſes of the preſent War between the Emperor and the *Turks*; the latter demanding it about 82, and the Emperor refuſing, as he had good Reaſon to do, becauſe that it kept the *Turks* from coming up the *Danube*; whereupon the *Turks* beſieged *Vienna*. *Fournier.*

SCHWABEN, Lat. *Suevia*, by the *French* called *Souabe*, a Province of *Germany*, bounded with *Bavaria* on the Eaſt, *Swiſſerland* on the South, *Franconia* on the North, and the *Rhine* on the Weſt, which ſeparates it from *Alſatia*. It contains the Dutchy of *Wittemberg*, the Black Foreſt, and the Marquiſates of *Baden*, *Burgaw* and *Ortnaw*; the Principalities of *Fuſtenberg* and *Zealand*, the Counties *Ettengen* and *Hochenburgh*, the Territories of *Kempten* and *Algow*, the Biſhopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Conſtance*. The Capital of this Circle is *Ulm*, its other Towns of Note are *Ausburgh*, *Kempen*, *Conſtance*, *Hailbron*, *Hall*, *Lindaw*, *Meninghen*, *Norlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen* and *Uberlingen*. The ancient *Suabians*, according to *Cluvier* and ſome other Authors, extended their Territories as far as *Poland* and *Pomerania*, and were divided into ſeven ſeveral ſorts. They anciently had very powerful Dukes who commanded the whole, but now it is divided among many. *Cluvier. deſcript. Germanic. Briet.*

SCHWART (*Bertholdus*) otherwiſe called *Conſtantine Angklitzen*, born at *Friburgh* in *Germany*, and a Monk by Profeſſion. He was the firſt inventer of Gun-powder, and of Fire-arms, having lighted upon it by Chance amongſt his Chymical Experiments. It's ſaid, that being on a time beating ſome Materials in a Mortar, he was aſtoniſh'd to ſee them all take Fire together, and prying into the Reaſon of it, he was led to the Invention of this Fatal Compoſition. In a

Treatiſe that is found amongſt the Works of *Albertus Magnus*, this *Bertholdus Schwart* owns himſelf to be a *Cordelier*, and that he invented the making of Gun-powder in Priſon. The Uſe whereof began to grow common about the Year 1380, and the *Venetians* made uſe of it againſt the *Genoueſe* at the Siege of *Chioza*. Though *Berthold* is generally thought the firſt Inventer of Gun-powder, yet ſome will have it known before his time, for *Petrarque* and ſome others ſeem to mention it in their Works: *Scaliger*, *Forcatulus*, *Argolus*, with ſeveral others, have left us very ingenious Epigrams againſt the Inventer of ſo pernicious a Thing; and *Chytræus* makes mention in his Itinerary of theſe following Verſes, which he found at *Venice*:

Cerberus evomuit triplici de gutture flammas,
Sulphura, Sal, nitrum, ſulmina, bella, globos.

And *Pamphilius* Saxus makes a Canon ſpeak thus:

Vis, Sonitus, Rabies, Metus, Furor, Impetus, Ardor,
Sunt mecum. Mars hæc ferreus Arma timet.

SCHWARTZENBURGH, an Earldom of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*. There is alſo a City and Ballywick in *Switzerland* of the ſame Name, which belongs to the *Cantons* of *Bern* and *Friburgh*.

SCHWEINFURT, Lat. *Schvinfurtum*, an Imperial and Free City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, upon the *Mayn*, within the Dominions of the Biſhoprick of *Wurtzburgh*, almoſt ſeven *German* Miles from *Bamberg* to the Weſt, and five from *Wurtzburgh* to the South-Eaſt. It was taken by the *Swedes* in the *German* War. This City, in the Year 1553, was ſeiz'd by *Albert*, the Turbulent Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, who deſtroy'd all its Suburbs to preſerve it from the confederate Forces that endeavour'd to recover it out of his Hands: They came before it in *Dec.* that ſame Year, but were forced to leave it; in the Spring 1554 they came before it again, but could not preſently take it: But *Albert* coming up to relieve it, and finding it could not long hold out, he plundered and deſerted it. The Soldiers from the Camp entred it in the Morning, and plundered it the ſecond time, and to get them out, the General was forced to ſet Fire to the City in ſeveral Places. See *Sleidan*'s Hiſtory, *Lib.* 25.

SCHWERIN, the capital Town of *Mechlenburgh*, in *Lower-Saxony*, ſtands upon a Lake Eighteen Miles from *Hamburgh* to the Eaſt, and five from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, and is the uſual Reſidence of one of the Dukes of *Mechlenburgh*.

SCHWIDNITZ, Lat. *Suvidnia*, a Town of *Sileſia*, Capital of the Province of its own Name. It is well fortified, but was often taken and retaken in the *German* Civil Wars, being ſometimes ſubject to the *Poles*, ſometimes to the *Bohemians*: It ſtands on the River *Weſtritz*, thirty Miles Weſt from *Wratiſlaw*, 25 South of *Lignitz*, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. Near to this Place the *Swedes* defeated *Albert*, Duke of *Brandenburg*, in 1642, by which they carried this Town and the greateſt Part of *Sileſia*. The Dutchy of this Name was yielded in 86 by the Emperor to the Duke of *Brandenburgh* by Treaty. *Hoffm.*

SCIAPODES, called alſo *Monoſceles*, a ſort of monſtrous People in the *Indies*, or as others, in *Libya*, who have but one Leg, and yet run very ſwiftly. They are called *Sciapodes*, becauſe their Foot, as 'tis ſaid, is ſo large, that in the Summer-time lying upon their Backs they can ſhade their Body with it. *Plin.* Lib. 7. C. 2. St. *Auſt.* 16 Lib. *de Civit. Dei.*

SCIGLIO, *Scyllæum*, a Promontory and Town of the ſame Name, on the Coaſt of the *Further-Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to the City *Reggio*. The famous Rock called *Scilla* or *Scylla*, is near to this Cape in the Channel that parts *Italy* from *Sicily* at the Weſt-End of it.

SCILITZE (*John*) call'd *Curopalates* upon the Account of his Office at the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*'s Court: He was a *Greek* Hiſtorian, and wrote an Abridgment from the Year 811, where *Theophanes* ended, to 1078: 'Tis likewiſe ſuppoſed by ſeveral, that the Hiſtory of *Cedrenus*, as far as *Iſaac Comnenus*, was written by him. This Matter is ſufficiently clear'd by *Voſſius* in his ſecond Book *de Hiſtoricis Græcis*, Cap. 26. where he affirms, that *Curopalates* ſignifies no more than a particular Officer of the Emperor's Court: *Voſſius* likewiſe obſerves, that this Author's Name was *Johannes Scyliza Thraceſius*, and that *Cedrenus* tranſcrib'd him. *Baron.* A. C. 811 & 830.

SCILLY ISLANDS, or the *Iſles of Scilly*, by the *Dutch* called *Sorlings*, and in *French Sorlingues*, are a Cluſtre of ſmall Iſlands, 145 in Number, which lie about 25 Miles from *Cornwal* to the Weſtward, moſt of 'em very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and plentifully ſtor'd with Conies, Cranes, Swans, Herons, and other wild Fowl. *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the reſt, was formerly counted the Chief of theſe Iſlands; but now St. *Maries* has got the Precedency, being about eight Miles in Circuit, the biggeſt and moſt fertile of all; having beſides, the Conveniency of a large and commodious Harbour defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, built in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. Theſe Iſlands, after the *Romans* had forſaken *Britain*, return'd again into the Power and Poſſeſſion of the Natives, and remain'd in their Hands till the Reign of *Athelſtan* the 8th, *Saxon* Monarch of *England*, by whom they were ſubdued and annexed to this Crown. From which time they have been govern'd as a Part of *Cornwal Cambd.*

SCIN, a Strong-hold in *Dalmatia*, with a Territory of three Miles in length, reaching from *Cliſſa* to the River *Ceſtina*. General *Cornaro*, accompanied with the Prince of *Parma* and Count of St. *Paul*, attack'd this Place in 1686; and having batter'd it a conſiderable time, ſtorm'd it, and were vigorouſly oppoſed by the *Turks*; but after three Hours Reſiſtance were overcome, and cut in Pieces by the Chriſtians, who ſpared none but the Women, and ſome old and decrepid Men unable to bear Arms. They found eight Pieces of Cannon in the Fort. *Coronelli*'s *Deſcription de la Moree.*

SCINIS, or *Schinis*, a famous Robber, who had his Abode near the City of *Corinth*, was uſed to tie the Arms of thoſe he had a mind to deſtroy to the Branches of two Pines, which by his great Strength he had bowed down, and then letting them go again, they were miſerably torn to Pieces. But *Theſeus* coming that Way, ſerved him in like manner. *Plutark.*

SCIO, or *Chio*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, which lies over-againſt *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the neareſt Coaſt of *Aſia*. The *Turks* call it *Saquezada*, i. e. the *Iſle of Maſtick*. The capital City from whence the Iſland takes its Name, is very Populous, and the Inhabitans of it are all *Chriſtians*, *Greek* or *Latin*; for the *Turks* and *Jews* live in the Caſtle, which is of a large Compaſs. About four Miles from the City, near the Sea-ſhore, is a Rock, in which are cut out the Figures of ſeveral Seats, round about a Chair hew'd out in the ſame Rock, which the Inhabitants call *Homer*'s *School*, and ſay that he taught his Scholars there. About three Leagues from *Scio*, upon a Mountain towards the South, there grows abundance of *Maſtick* Trees, called in *Latin Lentiſci*, which are a low ſort of Tree, the Leaf whereof much reſembles that of Myrtle, and ſhoots out its Branches ſo far that they reach down to the Earth: But that which is more wonderful, is, that they no ſooner touch the Ground, but they riſe upwards again by little and little. They ſplit the Branches of theſe Trees in the Months of *May* and *June*, and from them drops a kind of Gum which we call *Maſtick*, and the *Turks Sakes*. The *Great Turk* ſends every Year ſome of his *Boſtangi*'s or Gardeners, who gather all the *Maſtick* for the Proviſion of the *Seraglio*; and when there is a greater abundance than ordinary, they ſell part of it. All the Women of the *Seraglio* do chew it continually, to whiten their Teeth and ſweeten their Breath. *Tavernier*'s *Journey into Perſia.*

SCIOPPIUS (*Gaſpar*) a *German* and an Eminent Author in the XVII Century: He ſtudied at *Amberg*, and afterward at *Heidleburgh* and *Altdorf*, being maintain'd by the Elector *Palatine*: Here he publiſh'd ſome Critical Treatiſes, which did his Modeſty, as Monſ. *Bayle* relates, ſome Diſſervice, not being able, when he was ſo young, to reflect upon his Performances in Print, without a Tincture of Conceit. He travelled into *Italy*, and after having made ſome Stay at *Verona*, he return'd back to *Germany*, from whence he travelled again into *Italy*, and being at *Ferrara*, he publiſh'd a Panegyrick upon the King of *Spain* and another upon Pope *Clement* VIII. He endeavour'd to prefer himſelf at the Court of *Rome*, in which, though he was not defective in Conduct and Induſtry, yet his Fortune proved but indifferent, under which he was not very eaſie, notwithſtanding his pompous Pretentions of Birth and Quality. He turn'd Roman Catholick in the Year 1599, but was a great Enemy to the Jeſuits, whom he maul'd ſufficiently in ſeveral Pamphlets publiſh'd with counterfeit Titles: On the other hand, he was no leſs violent againſt the Proteſtant Party, carrying his Invectives and Paſſion to that Exceſs, as to excite the Roman Catholick Princes to extirpate 'em by the moſt Sanguinary Expedients; being not ſatisfied to fall foul upon *Scaliger*, *Caſaubon* and *Mornay du Pleſſis*, he was ſo hardy as to attack even King *James* I. and that without any manner of Regard to his Quality: This outragious Preſumption put the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at *Madrid* upon a ſort of rugged Revenge, ordering ſome of his Train to ſet upon *Scioppius* in the Streets at *Madrid*, who wounded him in ſeveral Places. In 1607 *Scioppius* travelled through *Venice*, where he had ſeveral Meetings with Father *Paul*, whom he endeavour'd, both by Promiſes and Threatnings, to bring over to the Pope's Intereſt. He died about 1649; as to his Character, one of the things upon which he valued himſelf, was his *Latin*, and here his Cenſures ran very high againſt others, pretending to find Barbariſms, not only in the moſt celebrated Moderns, but finding Fault even with *Tully* himſelf: He was counted as troubleſome and diſobliging a Grammarian as *Diogenes* was a Philoſopher, and had made himſelf ſo many Enemies by his Cynical Humour, that at laſt there was ſcarce any Body willing to entertain him: However, it cannot be deny'd, but that he was a Man of great Capacity and Genius; and if his Modeſty and Temper had been equal to his Parts and Learning, he might juſtly have challeng'd a

Place amongſt Men of Letters of the firſt Quality; his indefatigable Induſtry, his Memory, the Number of his Treatiſes, the Force and Spirit of his Elocution, and his Aſcendent over his Enemies, are all ſurprizing Circumſtances; but he uſually pay'd dear for his Victories, and having raiſed himſelf ſo many Enemies, and been ſo often roughly handled, at laſt his Courage ſeem'd to flag, and he began to think himſelf not invincible: He wrote, *Vereſimilium Libri* 4. *Suſpectarum Lectionum Libri* 5. *Commentarius de Arte Critica. Notationes Critici in Phædrum cum Ritterſhuſii, in eundem Scriptorem Commentario. Libellus de ſua ad Catholicos migratione, deque Auctoritate Eccleſiæ in ſacra ſcriptura interpretanda. Gaſp. Scioppii Conſiliarii Regii Claſſicum Belli ſacri, ſive Heldus Redivivus, hoc eſt, ad Carolum* V. *Imperatorem Auguſtum, Suaſoria de Chriſtiani Cæſaris, erga Principes Eccleſiæ Rebelles Officio, deque veris Compeſcendorum Hereticorum Eccleſiæque in Pace Collocandæ Rationibus. Alexipharmacum Regium Felli Draconum* & *Veneno Aſpidum ſub Philippi Mornæi de Pleſſis, nupera Papatus Hiſtoria abdito oppoſitum,* & *Seren. D. Jacobo Mag. Britan. Regi Strenæ Januariæ Loco muneri miſſum. Eccleſiaſticus Auctoritate Sereniſſimi D. Jacobi Mag Britan. Regis oppoſitus. Collyriuum Regium, Britaniæ Regi graviter ex oculis laboranti muneri miſſum,* &c. There are likewiſe ſeveral valuable Tracts of *Scioppius* in Manuſcript. *Octavius Ferrarius. Morhoff. Polyhiſt.* Lib. 1. Cap. 7. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.* &c.

SCIPIO. The Illuſtrious Family that bore this Name in *Rome* was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*, and got the Name of *Scipio*, becauſe *Scipio Cornelius* was wont to guide his blind Father, and ſupport him as he walk'd along the Streets; whence this Name was given him, which ſignifies a Walking-ſtaff or Crutch, intimating that he perform'd this pious Office to his Father. *L. Cornelius Scipio* was Conſul in 456 of *Rome*, with *Cn. Fulvius Maximus:* He defeated the *Tuſcans* near *Volaterra.* Liv. *Lib.* 10. *Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, ſurnam'd *Aſina*, was Conſul with *C. Ovilius Nepos* in 494, and *A. Attilius Calatinus*, and was defeated and taken with Seventeen of his Ships in his firſt Conſulſhip; but the next Year he took *Aleria* in the Iſle of *Corſica*, and ſeveral other Places: And from thence ſailing over to *Sardinia*, he took *Olbia*, and defeated *Hanno* the General of the *Carthaginians.* In his latter Conſulſhip, he diſcomfited 200 of their Ships, and took *Palermo.* He was the Father of *Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, who in 533 was Conſul with *M. Manutius Rufus* who conquered the *Iſtrians*, and of *P. Cornelius Scipio* who was Conſul with *Tib. Sempronius Longus* in the Year 536, when the ſecond *Punick* War begun. Being gone over to *Spain* to oppoſe *Hannibal*'s Progreſs, having underſtood that he was already got among the *Gauls*, and had paſt the River *Rhone*, he reſolv'd, if poſſible, to ſtop his March, whereupon having left part of his Forces with his Brother, to purſue *Aſdrubal* in *Spain*, he haſted to the Army which was near the *Po.* It was by the River *Teſin* that both Armies met, and the firſt Battle was fought, the Event of which was the routing of the *Roman* Army, where *Scipio* himſelf being wounded, had been taken by the Enemy, if *Publius* his Son, who ſome time after deſerved the Surname of *Africanus*, had not defended him with more Vigour and Reſolution than could well have been expected from his Youth, as being but about ſeventeen Years of Age. After this, in the Year 542, he and his Brother obtain'd many Victories in *Spain*, ſo as to conquer the greateſt part of that Kingdom from the *Carthaginians*, and recover'd *Saguntum.* But in the End being engag'd in a Fight againſt the Enemy commanded by *Aſdrubal* and *Mago*, as he came to ſupport part of his Army that ſeem'd in great Danger, he was kill'd by the Cunning of the *Carthaginians* and the Treachery of his own Soldiers. His Brother *Cneus*, whoſe Army was likewiſe routed by the united Forces of the *Carthaginians*, fled to a Tower, which, upon his Refuſal to ſurrender himſelf, they ſet on Fire, and burnt him in it. *Tit. Liv.* 21. *Polyb.* L. 4. *Florus*, &c.

SCIPIO (*Pub. Cornelius*) ſurnam'd *Africanus*, was the Son of *Pub. Cornelius* before mentioned. When he was but a Boy he uſed at certain Hours of the Day to be private in the Capitol, where the common People reported he diſcours'd with *Jupiter.* He was not eighteen Years of Age when he reſcued his Father in the Defeat at *Teſin*, and perſuaded the Nobility of *Rome* to ſtay, who would have left the Town at the Defeat of *Cannæ.* After the Death of his Father and Uncle he was ſent into *Spain*, being but 24 Years of Age, and in leſs than four Years he conquered that vaſt Country from the *Carthaginians.* In one and the ſame Day he beat the Army of the *Carthaginians*, and took *New-Carthage.* The Wife of *Mardonius* and the Children of *Indibilis*, who were ſome of the firſt Quality of the Country, being found amongſt the Priſoners, he cauſed them to be honourably conducted to their Parents, and would not ſo much as once look upon a young Lady of extraordinary Beauty that was amongſt them; and not only ſo, but when a great Ranſom was offer'd him for her, he freely beſtowed it upon her as an Addition to her Fortune. And ſoon after having put an End to the War by a pitch'd Battle he fought in *Andaluſia*, where he defeated above 50000 Foot and 4000 Horſe and deliver'd *Spain*, he paſt the Sea into *Africa*, where he twice defeated the *Carthaginians* commanded by *Aſdrubal* and by *Syphax*, King of *Numidia:* In the firſt of theſe Fights there were no leſs than 40000 of the Enemies kill'd and burnt, and 6000 taken: In the ſecond their Forces were entirely routed, and *Lælius* and *Maſſiniſſa* purſued *Syphax*, whom they took in *Cyrtha*, with his Wife *Sophoniuba:* This was done in the Year of *Rome* 551. The next Year he beat *Hannibal* at the Battle of *Zama*, kill'd 20000 of his Men, and took as many Priſoners, and eleven Elephants, without the Loſs of above 1500 Men; whereupon the City *Carthage* ſubmitted to the Conqueror, into which he entred in 553; and triumphing over *Syphax*, had from that time the Surname of *Africanus* beſtowed upon him, and was made Conſul a ſecond time, and raiſed to the higheſt Places of Truſt and Command in the Commonwealth. In the Year 553 he followed his Brother into *Aſia*, and upon his Return being accuſed by the two *Petilian* Brothers, who were Tribunes of the People, for having defrauded the Common-Treaſury, and keeping Correſpondence with King *Antioobus*, becauſe he had ſent him his Son *Scipio*, who was his Priſoner of War, without Ranſom. The only Defence he made for himſelf was, that calling to mind that that was the very Day wherein he had defeated *Hannibal*, it was but juſt that he ſhould go to the Capitol, there to pay his Thanks to the Gods: Whereupon going out from the Tribunal, all the People followed him, as if they had forgot that ever he had been accuſed: Whereupon the Indictment preferred againſt him was dropt. Afterwards this Great Man retired to *Linternum* in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, where he ſpent the reſt of his Life in Study and Entertaining Men of Letters. He was the Father of *P. Cornelius Scipio*, who accompanying his Father into *Aſia*, was taken Priſoner there, as has been already mention'd. *Cicero* gives him a great Commendation for his Eloquence, in his Dialogues of famous Orators, intituled *Brutus.* It was he that adopted the Son of *Paulus*, who afterwards had the Title of *Africanus Junior* beſtowed upon him. *Tit. Liv.* Lib. 23. & ſeq. *Aurel. Victor. de vir illuſt.* Cap. 49. *Plutarch in Scip. Florus* Lib. 2. Cap. 6. *Polyb. Eutropius. Oroſius.*

SCIPIO (*L. Cornelius*) ſurnam'd *Aſiaticus*, was the Son of *Pub. Scipio*, and Brother of *Scip. Africanus*, whoſe Companion he was in the Wars of *Spain* and *Africa.* He was of a very ſickly Conſtitution, which made him leſs fit for great Actions. He was Conſul in 564, and at the ſame time was ſent General of the *Roman* Army againſt *Antiochus*, his Brother *Publius* being his Lieutenant; and having defeated *Antichus* in the *Magneſian* Fields near to *Sardes*, had the Title of *Aſiaticus* conferr'd upon him. The Army of *Antiochus* conſiſted of 70000 Foot and 12000 Horſe, beſides a great Number of Chariots, armed with Sythes, and many Elephants, the *Roman* Army being not above 30000 in all: In this Fight the Enemy loſt near 50000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, beſides 1400 that were taken, with fifteen Elephants. Being afterwards accuſed by *Cato* of Embezeling the Publick Treaſury, and condemn'd, as they were leading him to Priſon he was ſet at Liberty by *Gracchus*, the Son-in-law of *Scipio Africanus*; but his Goods were all confiſcated, though it appear'd afterwards that he had been falſly accuſed. *Liv.* Lib. 38. *Aurel. Victor. de vir. illuſt.* Cap. 58. Lib. 4. *&c.*

SCIPIO (*Pub. Æmilianus*) called *Africanus Minor.* He was the Son of *L. Æmilius Paulus*, and adopted by the Son of *Africanus Major.* He was every way a Great Man, as poſſeſſing all the Qualities that might recommend a Man either in War or Peace. He made his firſt Campaigns under his Father *Paulus Æmilius.* He went to *Spain* in 603, when all Men refuſed that Service; he there obtain'd the Reward of a Mural Crown, for having been the firſt that ſcaled the Walls of a City beſieged by the *Romans*, and fought a ſingle Combat with a *Spaniard* of a prodigious Stature, wherein he came off Victor. The next Year he paſt over into *Africa*, where he got an Obſidional Crown, for having reliev'd a beſieg'd *Roman* Garriſon. In 607 the Laws were diſpenſed with in his Regard, and he was made Conſul at an under Age, and the next Year after he took and burnt *Carthage*; and in the Year 620 took and deſtroy'd *Numantia.* He was a very Learned Man himſelf, and a great Lover of it in others, and therefore had always *Polybius* and *Panætius* to be his Companions, as well in the City as abroad in his Expeditions. He was found dead in his Bed in 625, not without Suſpicion of his having been murthered by the *Gracchi. Tit. Liv.* Lib. 48. & 52. *Velleius Paterc.* Lib. 1. & 2. *Aurel. Vict. de vir. illuſt.* Cap. 58. *Cicer. in Bruto. Polyb. Appian. Eutrop. Oroſius.*

SCIPIO (*Naſica*) was the Son of *Cn. Cornelius Scipio* who was kill'd with his Brother in *Spain*, and Couſin of *Pub. Scip. Africanus.* He was a Man eminent for Eloquence, of extraordinary Skill in the Laws, and beſides a very wiſe Man, couragious and expert in Warlike Affairs; but his ſingular Piety and Virtue outvied all his other great Accompliſhments to that Degree, that the Senate by Vote declared him the beſt Man of the Commonwealth, and lodg'd with him the Image of the Mother of the Gods, which according to the Oracles Command was to be lodg'd with a Perſon ſo qualified. He was called *Corculum*, by reaſon of his extraordinary Prudence and Wiſdom. *Aurel. Vict. de vir. illuſt.* Cap. 44. *Florus. Livy*, &c.

SCIPIO (*Pub.*) ſurnam'd *Naſica*, was the Grand-child of *Scipio Naſica*, and the Son of him who was Conſul; and being afterwards Cenſor, built ſeveral Portico's to the Capitol. He liv'd a private Man all his Life-time, and was one of thoſe that oppoſed *Tiberius Gracchus*, who was the Author of the *Lex Agraria*. *Paterc.*

SCLAVONIA, a Country of *Europe*, under which Name the Ancients comprehended *Hungary*, *Sclavonia Propria*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſnia*, *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, reaching from the River *Drave* to the Gulf of *Venice*. But by *Sclavonia* at preſent is only meant that part of the ancient *Pannonia* bounded by the *Save* and *Drave*: From *Capranitz* in the Weſt to the Mouth of the *Drave* in the Eaſt, it is fifty *German* Miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It is ſaid to have had its Name from the *Slavi*, an ancient People who came from *Scythia* in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*; and having ſeiz'd *Iſtria* and all *Grecia*, founded the Kingdoms of *Poland* under *Lechus*, and *Moravia* under *Zechus*. *An.* 550 they were beat out of *Greece* by *Conſtantine*; *An.* 783 they were kept under by *Lewis* the *Pious*; *An.* 807 they embraced Chriſtianity by the Preaching of one *Methodus*. The Emperor *Lewis* II. had War with them about 858, as alſo the Emperor *Otho* in 960. They infeſted *Canute* and *Sueno* Kings of the *Danes* in 960, but *Walduner* overcame them in 1161. *An.* 1200 *Canute* the *Dane* overcame the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, who had poſſeſt himſelf of *Sclavonia*; and after this the *Sclavonians* became Tributaries to the *Hungarians*. They were moſt of them of the *Roman* Church, but performed their Worſhip in their own Language, which was formerly very extenſive, and ſpoke in more Places than any other living Tongue in *Europe*, but now almoſt confin'd to their own Country; and is yet, though in different Dialects, ſpoken from the *Adriatick* Gulf to the Northern Ocean, by the *Iſtrians*, *Dalmatians*, *Boſnians*, *Moravians*, *Bohemians*, *Luſatians*, *Sileſians*, *Poles*, *Lithuanians*, *Pruſſians*, *Scandinavians* and *Ruſſians*, almoſt as far as *Conſtantinople*, and much uſed among the *Turks*. In 1544 that Country was ſubdued by *Solymon* the Magnificent: In 1687, after the *Turks* were defeated at *Mohatz* their Army mutiny'd againſt the Grand Viſier, and the *Turks* deſerting it, the whole Country except *Gradiſca*, ſubmitted to the Emperor. The Country is very fruitful, and hath many Mines; the People are ſo enamour'd with War, that they often pray they may die with their Swords in their Hands. The principal Towns are *Grandiſca*, *Eſſeck* and *Poſſega* the Capital. *Hoff. Baud.*

SCONE, a Place within a Mile of *Perth* or St. *Johnſton*, formerly renown'd for a Monaſtery, but more as being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were Crown'd ever ſince the time that King *Kennethus* defeated the *Picts* near this Place, and fixed the Marble Chair here, encloſed in another of Wood, all his Predeceſſors having been inaugurated upon that Stone, which was tranſported from *Ireland* with *Fergus* the firſt King of *Scotland*. But *Edward* I. of *England* brought it to *Weſtminſter*, which ſome pretend to have occaſion'd the Succeſſion of the *Scots* to the *Engliſh* Crown, according to the rhyming Prophecy ſo much talk'd of concerning this Chair,

> *Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum*
> *Inveniunt Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Which may be Engliſhed;

> *If Fate don't fail, where'er you find this Stone,*
> *That Country muſt a* Scot *for Monarch own.*

This Place giveth alſo the Title of *Lord* to one of the Family of *Murray*, who is now Viſcount *Stormont*. *Cambd.*

SCOPAS, an excellent Statuary and Sculptor, who made the *Mauſoleum* for *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, and wrought at the Temple of *Diana* in *Epheſus*, and in ſeveral other Places. *Plin.* Lib. 36. Cap. 5. *Horat.* Lib. 4. Od. 8.

SCOPELINUS, the Father of *Pindar*, the Prince of *Lyrick* Poets.

SCOPIA. Doctor *Browne* in his Travels, *Pag.* 32. ſaith, It is a City of great Trade, and the largeſt in theſe Parts, and ſtands in *Moeſia*, but on the Borders of *Macedonia*, at the Foot of Mount *Orbelus*, upon the River *Vardar Axius*, partly on Hills and partly on Plains, in a pleaſant Country: It was at firſt a Biſhop's See, but is now an Archbiſhop's, it being a pleaſant and a populous Town. There are in it 700 Tanners, many fair Houſes, and ſome handſome Sepulchral Monuments. The beſt Houſes are richly furniſhed with Carpets to tread on, finely painted. The *Bezeſtan* is covered with Lead, and the Avenues to the Town ſet off with Trees and pleaſant Hills and Dales; and in it there are many fine Moſchs. This City in the Year 1689 was taken by *Picolomini* for the *Germans*, it being deſerted by the Baſſa and its Inhabitants. The *Germans* ſaid it was as big as *Prague* in *Bohemia*, and had 60000 Inhabitants and 400 *Jews*; but being open and only wall'd, and taken late in the Year, the *Germans* plundered and burnt it down to the Ground. It is ſeated thirty *German* Miles from *Niſſa* to the South, and from *Theſſalonica* to the North. The Inhabitants were moſtly *Aſiaticks*, planted here by *Mahomet* I.

SCORILO, a Prince of the *Dacians*, who diſſuaded his People from declaring War againſt the *Romans*, who at that time were engag'd in a Civil War amongſt themſelves, by this Example; He cauſed two Dogs to be brought before them, and having provoked them to fight, when they were in the Heat of it he let a Wolf looſe upon them, who upon the Sight of their common Enemy left their Fighting, and turn'd their Fury againſt the Wolf: By which he taught his People, that if they ſhould be ſo fooliſh as to attack the *Romans*, they would ſoon unite and be in a Condition to ~~deſtroy them~~.

SCORPION, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, under which the Sun paſſeth in the Month of *October*, which riſeth at the ſame time that *Orion* ſets; of which the Poets give us this Account; That *Orion* having preſumptuouſly defied all the Beaſts of the Field, a Scorpion ſtung him, whereof he died; which Scorpion was afterwards fix'd among the Stars, upon the Appearance of which, *Orion* by Antipathy abſconds himſelf. *Hygin.*

SCOT (*John*) or *Joannes Dunſcotus*, a very Learned Man, who liv'd about the End of the thirteenth and Beginning of the fourteenth Century. The *Scots* and *Engliſh* ſtrive which of them ſhall have the Honour of his Birth, the latter alledging that he was born at *Eniſdon* in *Northumberland*, and for Proof cite a Manuſcript of his own in *Merton* College at *Oxford*; but at the ſame time *Cambden* ſays, he was deſcended of *Scottiſh* Blood. The *Scots* alledge, that he was born at *Duns* in the *Mers*, the neighbouring County to *Northumberland*, and hence was called *Dunſcotus*. *Moreri*, *Buchanan* and other *Scotch* Hiſtorians are of this Opinion, and for Proof cite his Epitaph;

> *Scotia me genuit, Anglia ſuſcepit,*
> *Gallia edocuit, Germania tenet.*

Perhaps the Difference may be reconcilable thus, that his Mother might remove from *Duns* to the neighbouring County of *Northumberland* when big with him, and bring him forth there: But however that is, all agree that he was a great Schoolman, and Founder of the Sect called *Scotiſts*. He is ſaid to have been a very acute Logician, and therefore called Doctor *Subtilis*; but blamed for calling the greateſt of Truths into Doubt, and obſcuring them with his Niceties. He wrote a great many Books, and was a ſtout Oppoſer of *Thomas Aquinas*'s Doctrine, and a mighty Champion for the Virgin's immaculate Conception: He read the Sentences thrice over in his ſolemn Lectures, once at *Oxford*, again at *Paris*, and laſt at *Cologne* on the *Rhine*, where he died after a ſtrange manner; for during an Apoplectick Fit he was interred, but reviving in his Grave, daſh'd out his Brains againſt the Grave-ſtone, as appear'd afterwards; which makes this Epigram, writ upon him by an *Italian*, obſervable, though it ſmells of Rancor, and probably becauſe he differ'd from the Church of *Rome* in ſome things:

> *Quæcunque humani fuerant, Juriſque Sacrati*
> *In dubium veniunt cuncta vocante Scoto:*
> *Quid quod & in dubium illius ſit vita vocata*
> *Morte illum ſimili ludificante Stropha.*
> *Quum non ante virum vita jugularit adempta,*
> *Quum vivas tumulo conditus ille foret.*

Which may be Engliſhed thus:

> *What Heav'n declar'd, and all Men did aſſert,*
> Scot *rendred* doubtful, *and would controvert:*
> *Death* doubting *how he ſhould requite his Pains,*
> *Interr'd him quick, and then daſh'd out his Brains.*

But this is by ſome ſaid to be a meer Calumny of his Enemies *Paulus Jovius*, *Latomus* and *Bzovius*. His Works were publiſh'd at *Lions* in twelve Volumes *An.* 1639, with an Account of his Life. He died at *Cologne* *Nov.* 8. 1308. There are others who ſay he was an *Iriſh* Man, born in the County of *Down* and Province of *Ulſter*; but this never obtain'd. In the Supplement to *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Literaria*, he is ſaid to have been extraordinary learned in Phyſicks, Metaphyſicks, Mathematicks, and Aſtronomy; that his Fame was ſo great when at *Oxford*, that 30000 Scholars came thither to hear his Lectures; that when at *Paris* his Arguments and Authority carried it for the immaculate Conception of the Virgin; ſo that they appointed a Feſtival on that Account, and would admit no Scholars to Degrees but ſuch as were of his Mind. Being commanded by the General of the *Minorites* to go for *Cologne*, he was received by the Citizens with extraordinary Pomp. Such as have a mind to ſee a Catalogue of his Works may ſee them in Dr. *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Liter. Fuller. Eng. Worth. Cambd. Buchan. Knox.*

SCOTLAND, is an ancient Kingdom, divided from *England* by the River *Tweed*, Mountains of *Cheviot*, a Wall or Trench Weſt of thoſe Mountains, and the Rivers *Esk* and *Solway*. It has the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt, the *Iriſh* Sea and the *Weſtern* Iſles on the Weſt, and the *Deucaledonian* Sea with the *Orcades* on the North. The *Scots* did anciently poſſeſs the Northern Counties of *England*, viz. *Northumberland*, *Weſtmerland* and *Cumberland*, doing Homage for them to the Crown of *England*: But in *Malcolm* III. and *William* the Conqueror's Time the Boundary was fix'd in *Stanmore* in *Cumberland*, where a Croſs was erected called *Recroſs* or Kings Croſs, having the *Engliſh* Kings Arms and Statue on the South Side, and the *Scottiſh* Kings Arms and Statue on the North: But in latter Times the Boundaries came to be ſettled, as above deſcribed. The length of this Kingdom is variouſly reported; *Polidore Virgil*, *Heylin*, and moſt Geographers ſay, it is 480 Miles long, but of an unequal breadth, there being no Place above ſixty Miles diſtant from the Sea. Latter Geographers ſay, it is but 315 Miles long and 190 broad.

Ancient Authors write, that this Country was divided into ſeven Parts, under as many particular Princes; but that Diviſion is long ſince become obſolete: The Modern Diviſion is into *High-lands* and *Low-lands*, the Inhabitants of the former uſing the ancient Language and Habit very little different from that of the Native *Iriſh*; but thoſe of the latter, do in Habit, Cuſtoms and Language agree with the *Engliſh*. Another Diviſion which doth now obtain, is into North and South, the laſt on this Side, and the firſt beyond the River *Tay*.

As for the Dimenſions of the Kingdom in general, comprehending the Iſlands, of which there are in the Weſtern Sea above 300. It is not much leſs than *England*; and though not generally ſo fruitful, yet abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, Wood, Coals, Salt, Rivers, Fountains, and all things not only neceſſary for the Uſe of its Inhabitants, but ſufficient for driving a conſiderable Trade with other Nations, there being exported yearly vaſt Quantities of Fiſh, Corn and Coal, Hides, Tallow and coarſe Cloth. Nor are there wanting Mines of Gold and Silver, as ſome affirm, but Lead and Iron in abundance; ſtore of Marble, and ſome Ambergreaſe and Pearl: As the Air is ſharper, it is alſo purer than that of *England*, and the Sky not ſo ſubject to Clouds.

For the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Kingdom is divided into Sheriffdoms, Stewartries and Bailywicks.

The Counties or Sheriffdoms are *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, *Roxburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Dumfries*, *Air*, *Renfrew*, *Clackmanan*, *Kinros*, *Perth*, *Cromarty*, *Fife*, *Forfar*, *Kinkardin*, *Aberdeen*, *Innerneſs*, *Narin*, *Orkney*, *Bamf*, *Wigton*, *Tarbet*, *Bute*, *Lithgow*, *Sterlin*, *Lanerk*, *Argyle*, *Dumbarton*, *Elgin* and *Forres*. Stewartries *Menteith*, *Strathern*, *Kirkubright*, *Annandale*. Bailywicks, *Kyle*, *Carrick*, *Cunningham* and *Lauderdale*, and Conſtablewick of *Haddington*.

To the North are reckoned the Countries of *Lockaber*, *Braidalbin*, *Perth*, *Athol*, *Angus*, *Merns*, *Marr*, *Buchan*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Cathnes* and *Strathnavern*, beſides *Orkney*. To the South are reckoned *Tividale*, *March* or *Mers*, *Lothian*, *Liddeſdale*, *Eskdale*, *Annandale*, *Niddeſdale*, *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, *Arran*, *Clydſdale*, *Lennox*, *Sterlin*, *Fife*, *Strathern*, *Menteith*, *Argyle*, *Cantire*, *Lorn*. This Diviſion formerly obtain'd in Courts of Judicature till the Time of K. *James* IV. when the Seſſion or Courts of Juſtice ſat at *Edinburgh* in the Winter and at *Aberdeen* in the Summer. The Seſſion was then compoſed of twelve Judges, four choſen out of the Nobility, four of the Clergy, and four of the Gentry, called Barons or Knights of Shires, which continued till the Time of *James* V. who brought in that Cuſtom of Lords of the Seſſion, which now obtains in Imitation of that which the *French* call a Parliament. This by the Way.

Concerning the ANTIQUITY *of* SCOTLAND.

This Nation has as great Pretenſions to Antiquity as any in *Europe*, having, according to their Hiſtorians, poſſeſſed that Kingdom for above 2000 Years without ever being Conquered, *i. e.* having their Crown on the Head or their Laws from the Hand of a Foreigner, though they have been at times ſubdued by the *Romans* and *Engliſh*, and in a great meaſure over-run by the *Danes*. They plead alſo, as their particular Glory, a Line of 112 Kings, who can all of them deduce their Pedigree from *Fergus* I. who was ſent for by the People from *Ireland*, and came into *Scotland* about the Time that *Alexander* the Great took *Babylon*, *viz.* 330 Years before Chriſt. As to the Original of the *Scots* there are various Sentiments, the ancient vulgar Opinion was, that they took their Name from *Scota* (the Daughter of *Pharaoh*, K. of *Egypt*, Contemporary with *Moſes*) who was married to *Gathelus*, is exploded by *Buchanan* and all the learned *Scotch* Hiſtorians, the Relation being not only inconſiſtent with Truth, but with it ſelf. *Buchanan*'s Opinion is, that they came firſt from *Spain* into *Ireland*, to flee from the Oppreſſion of their Grandees, Inteſtine Seditions and Foreign Invaſions; and finding that Country fruitful and healthful, were quickly followed by Multitudes of their Country-men: So that *Ireland* being too little, they removed gradually into the Weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland*, and then into the Country it ſelf; which he affirms to be the conſtant Report, and confirmed by many Evidences. He will have them to be known then by the Name of *Scots*, and that while they were planting the Weſtern Iſlands, the *Picts*, being *Scythians* or *Germans*, were driven upon that Coaſt, and ſought leave to inhabit among them, which the *Scots* refuſed, as being ſtraightned in room for themſelves; but pitying them becauſe of ſome Affinity which they perceived in their Language and Cuſtoms, adviſed and aſſiſted them to ſettle in *Britain*, and gave them Wives becauſe they had no Women amongſt them. *Cambden* and ſome *Scotch* Hiſtorians, particularly the Prefacer to *Knox*'s Hiſtory, think the *Scots* derive both Name and Pedigree from the *Scithians*, and endeavour to prove it by a Likeneſs of Cuſtoms, which may be reconciled with *Buchanan*, if we imagine that either the *Spaniards* were originally *Scythians*, or that a Colony of that People, not being ſettled to their Liking in *Spain*, tranſported themſelves into *Ireland*. There are other *Engliſh* Hiſtorians who think that the *Scots* are only a Remainder of the *Brittons*, who fled Northward from the *Roman* Servitude; and this Opinion they ſupport from the Agreement that is ſtill to be found in Language betwixt the *Welch* and the *Highlanders*. Nor is it unlikely that there might be a good meaſure of Agreement in Language betwixt the *Brittons* and the *Scots*, ſeeing the latter came from *Spain*, and according to *Bede*, the *Brittons* came hither from *Armorica* or *Brittany*, which lies on the Bay of *Biſcay*, the North of *Spain*, being alſo planted with *Gaulick* Colonies. What the *Scots* ſay concerning their Antiquity hath been oppoſed by ſome *Engliſh* Writers of no ſmall Reputation, as *Humphry Lloyd*, whom *Buchanan* confutes at large, *Cambden*, whom *Gordon* in his *Theatrum Scotiæ* takes to taſk, and two very learned Authors now living, *viz.* Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, who are learnedly anſwered by Sir *George Mack-Kenzie*, late Advocate to K. *Charles* II. and K. *James* VII. of *Scotland*. The famous Archbiſhop *Uſher* did alſo write on that Head againſt the *Scots*; and his Arguments are alſo taken notice of by Sir *George*. In ſhort, the *Scots* complain that their Antiquity is only attack'd becauſe of the ancient Enmity betwixt the two Nations, and that their Records being deſtroy'd firſt by *Edward* I. of *England*, and aferward by *Oliver*, they are at a Diſadvantage, and therefore have Recourſe to Foreign Authors to prove their Antiquity, as, *Marcellinus*, *Tacitus*, *Seneca*, and *Mamertin* in his Panegyrick to *Maximinian*, where he ſays, that the *Britains* had War with the *Scots* and *Picts* before *Julius Cæſar* entred the Iſland: And *Claudian* the Poet writes thus;

> *Venit & extremis Legio, prætenta Britannis,*
> *Quæ Scoto dat fræna Truci.* ———

It's true that the Paſſages of thoſe Authors relating to this Subject are controverted, but the *Scots* have *Scaliger*, *Lipſius*, *Eraſmus*, and other learned Foreign Criticks, and *Farnaby* and ſome other *Engliſh* Criticks on their Side; as alſo, the famous Chronologer *Chr. Helvicus*, *Cluverius*, and other Foreign Authors. They farther obſerve, that the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians do not agree among themſelves on that Head, as *Bede*, an ancient and venerable Author, and the firſt Native who wrote with any Certainty of our Antiquity, is contradicted by *H. Lloyd*; and *Heylin*, who inveighs againſt the *Scots* Antiquity, contradicts himſelf in alledging the Spurcitious Laws of their King *Evenus* to the Reproach of their Nation, when he does not allow that they had any ſuch King. Neither does Dr. *Stillingfleet* agree with *Cambden* and St. *Aſaph*: Beſides the Teſtimony of thoſe Foreign Authors, the *Scots* inſiſt upon the Laws yet in Force, made by thoſe Kings who are denied ever to have had a Being; and on the League made betwixt *Charlemagne*, the Great Emperor of the Weſt in 791, and *Achaius*, King of *Scots*, which they reckon a Demonſtration of their having been a more conſiderable People at that time than their Antagoniſts repreſent them, *viz.* confin'd to *Argyle*, a Corner of the Kingdom, and that but in a vagrant Condition. As for the Efforts of this Nature made by *Offlaharty* an *Iriſh* Hiſtorian, Sir *George Mack-Kenzie* ridicules them, as being a groundleſs Piece of Vanity; for though the *Iriſh* and *Scots* be originally the ſame, ſo as *Ireland* at firſt was called *Scotia Major*, and that part of *Scotland* which the *Scots* then poſſeſſed *Scotia Minor*, it will not follow, nor does it any where appear, that ever the Kings of *Scotland* were Tributaries to thoſe of *Ireland*, or that the great Things ſaid to be done in *Britain* by the *Scots*, were really acted by the *Iriſh*. The principal Reaſon which they have for alledging that they were *Iriſh*, is becauſe they were called *Tranſmarini*; but *Bede* explains that Saying, *Tranſmarinas autem dicimus has gentes non quod eſſent extra Britanniam poſitæ, ſed quia à parte Britonum erant remotæ duobus ſinibus maris interjacentibus.* Thoſe who are curious, may conſult the above-cited Authors on this Subject. That which will be a farther Proof of the *Scots* Antiquity, is what they alledge as to their early Converſion to Chriſtianity, *viz.* *An. Chr.* 203, in the fourth Year of *Donald* I. when he and his Nobles were baptized, and the Chriſtian Religion publickly eſtabliſh'd, which had been profeſſed by many private Perſons in the Kingdom long before. As to the firſt Preacher Authors vary, ſome alledging it was St. *Paul*, others, as *Nicephorus*, ſay it was *Simon Zelotes*, and a third ſort aſcribe it to *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, or the Diſciples of St. *John*; but however that is, the Ancients give ſufficient Teſtimony of their having been early Chriſtians. *Origen* reckons them *Inter primitias.*

Tertullian adverſus Judæos ſays, *Britannorum inacceſſa Romanis loca Chriſto ſubdita*; and *Baronius* himſelf confeſſeth, that the Opinion of thoſe who will have *Scotland* to be firſt converted by *Palladius*, ſent thither by Pope *Celeſtine*, diſagreeth with the beſt Antiquity: And their Agreement with the Eaſtern Churches as to the Celebration of *Eaſter*, is urged as another Proof of their not having received the Faith from *Rome*, which ſome Foreign Proteſtants, particularly the Learned *Lomeierus*, makes uſe of againſt the Pope's Pretenſions to be Catholick Biſhop. *De Bibliothecis*, Pag. 149. and in that ſame Place he acknowledges their other Antiquities. As the *Scots* did early and univerſally embrace Chriſtianity, they were no leſs zealous in propagating that Doctrine amongſt others. What was done by *Aidanus*, &c. in converting the *Saxons* in the North of *England*, is own'd by all; and how uſeful their Labours were in that reſpect in divers Places of *Germany*, appears by the following Inſtances.

The *Bavarians* own for their Apoſtle *Rupert*, Son to a King of *Scotland*, who coming into *Germany* in the ſixth Century, baptized *Theodore*, Duke of *Bavaria*, with all his Nobility at *Ratisbone*; and preaching the Goſpel in the neighbouring Countries, founded the City of *Saltzburg*, and was firſt Biſhop there, as appears by the Monuments of *Saltzburg*. *Hen. Caniſ. tom.* 4. *Antiq. Lection.* About that ſame time *Columbanus* and *Gallus* preached the Goſpel in the Confines of *Suabia*, converting Multitudes. *Columbanus* went to *Rome*, but *Gallus* ſtaid in *Suiſſerland*, and laid the Foundation of the Monaſtery of St. *Gall*, which took its Name from him. This is own'd by *Bede*, *Theodor. Campedonenſis*, and others. *Tom.* 4. *Antiq. Lection.*

Franconia owes their Converſion to *Kilianus*, *Colonatus* and *Totuanus*: They baptized the Duke of *Franconia* with his Family, and gain'd a large Harveſt of Souls, and *Kilianus* was made the firſt Biſhop of *Wirtzburgh*, of which he is ſtill reckon'd the Patron, and his Image is impreſſed upon their Coin to this Day. At laſt he and his Fellows were murthered at the Inſtigation of *Geilana*, Siſter-in-law and Concubine to *Gosbert*, Duke of *Franconia*, becauſe *Keilan* had adviſed him to put her away. *Hen. Can. tom.* 5. *Antiq. Lect.* St. *Bonifacius* a *Scotch* Man having in *Charlemain*'s Time converted many People in *Frizeland*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Heſſe* and *Weſtphalia*, was created Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. He founded many new Biſhopricks in *Germany*, and amongſt others *Aichſtad*, over which he ſet *Willibald* his Country-man. He alſo founded many Monaſteries, and particularly that of *Fuld*, into which *Scots* and *Germans* are receiv'd by turns. At laſt having incenſed the *Friſons* by throwing down their Idols, they murdered him: Whence he is own'd as the *German* Apoſtle. *Caniſ. ut ſupra*, *Nicol. Sarrar.* In that ſame Age St. *Patto* a *Scotch* Man converted many of the *Saxons*, was made Biſhop of *Werden*, and afterwards Martyr, ſeveral of his Country-men ſucceeding both to his Mitre and Martyrdom. *Crantz.* A little after *John Scot* coming into *Saxony*, was made Biſhop of *Meklenburg*, but afterwards murdered. About *An.* 1000. *Colomannus*, Son to *Malcolm* I. King of *Scotland*, having been twice in the Holy Land, in his Way thither a third time converted a great Number of the *Auſtrians* from Paganiſm: He was at length taken and crucified. *Stadius*, Hiſtoriographer to the Emperor *Maximilian* I. writes his Life in Saphick Verſe, extant in *Surius*'s Life of the Saints, which begins thus,

Auſtriæ Sanctus canitur Patronus
Fulgidum ſidus, radians ab Arcto
Scotiæ Gentis Colomannus acer
Regia Proles.

This *Colomannus* is alſo mentioned by Dr. *Brown* in his Deſcription of *Vienna*, where there is a *Scotch* Church dedicated to him. The ancienteſt Monaſtery which the *Scots* had in *Germany*, was that at *Strasburg*, founded by *Florentius* a *Scotch* Biſhop in 665; but before that time *Arbogaſtus* a *Scotch* Man was Biſhop there. *William*, Brother to *Achaius*, King of *Scots*, having got great Riches by ſerving *Charlemain* in the Wars, and having no Children, founded many Monaſteries in *Germany* for his Country-men, *viz.* at *Ratisbon*, *Norimberg*, *Cologne* and *Aix la Chapelle*; but all thoſe, except that of *Ratisbon*, were in other Hands in 1650. They had alſo Monaſteries at *Wurtzburgh*, *Erford*, *Vienna*, *Conſtance*, *Memmingen*, *Aichſtadt*, *Kelham*, *Paderborn*, and other Places, which *Robert Strachan*, who ſent all this Relation from *Vienna* to my Lord *Scots Tarbut* in 1641, promiſed an Account of at large in his *Germania Chriſtiana ſive de Plantata & propagata Chriſtiana fide in Germania per Scotos*. Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Low-land *Scots* are of the ſame Original with the *Engliſh*, becauſe of their Agreement in Language and Cuſtoms; and this, though not poſitively granted, is in a manner own'd by *Scottiſh* Authors themſelves: The Prefacer to *Knox*'s Hiſtory grants that the *Lowlanders* are compoſed of divers Nations, many of them being of the ancient *Scots* who ſucceeded to the Dominions of the *Picts*, after they were expelled; ſome of them *Brittons*, who fled from the Tyranny of the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*; and ſome of them *French*, *Germans*, *Netherlanders*, &c. who coming thither on Occaſions ſettled there. The principal Cauſes of the obtaining of the *Engliſh* Tongue, which may be thought ſomewhat ſtrange, ſeeing the *Engliſh* never made an abſolute Conqueſt nor ſettled long in that Kingdom, are, 1. The Friendſhip contracted betwixt the *Lowlanders* and *Saxons* after they became Chriſtians. 2. The great Number of *Engliſh* whom *Malcolm* III. brought to aſſiſt him againſt *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, to many of whom he gave Lands for their good Service. 3. The kind Entertainment which *Edgar*, the lawful Heir of the Kingdom of *England*, with his Kindred and Attendants found in *Scotland* during their Exile; and the Number of *Engliſh* who came with *Edgar*'s Siſter married to *Malcolm*. But 4. and chiefly, (as alledged by *Gordon* in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*) from the *Saxons* over running moſt part of the *Low-lands*; but their Strength being broken by the *Danes*, the *Scots* recovered the ſame again; and uſing the People kindly, the *Saxon* Commonalty remain'd ſtill as Farmers, Tenants, *&c.* and ſo their Language obtain'd.

As for the Manners and Cuſtoms of the ancient *Scots*, Authors ſpeak variouſly of them. The *Roman* Hiſtorians, as *Tacitus*, *Cæſar*, &c. call them *Barbari*, but ſpeak advantageouſly enough of their Valour; and the *Scottiſh* Hiſtorians inſiſt upon it as a ſufficient Proof of the Falſhood of what *Cambden* and others charge them with from St. *Jerom*, as having formerly been *Canibals*; that thoſe *Roman* Hiſtorians, though very particular in the Deſcription of the Iſland of *Britain* and the Manners of the Inhabitants, are wholly ſilent on that Head, which if true, they would not fail to have taken notice of, ſeeing they would never ſubmit to them. And St. *Jerom* himſelf does afterwards clear the *Scots*, and ſay, it was the *Attacotti*; which *Gordon* thinks alſo falſe, and reflects upon the Father as a peeviſh and revengeful Man. As for their Government, their Hiſtorians aſſert that it was originally by *Clans* or *Tribes*, without any fix'd Laws or Head; but after their ſettling in *Albion*, under *Fergus*, it was by King and Parliament, or to uſe their own Terms *Comitia Regni*, which ſettled the Succeſſion on *Fergus* and his Line, out of which, till the Time of *Kennethus* III. the fitteſt of the Race was choſen; but he obtain'd of the States to make it Hereditary from Father to Son. The Kings themſelves uſed to go from County to County to adminiſter Juſtice, and had Officers under them called *Abthanes* and *Thanes*, ſomewhat like Sheriffs, which are the firſt Names of ſubordinate Civil Dignity found in the *Scotch* Hiſtories; after that Committees of Parliament were appointed, for Adminiſtration of Juſtice betwixt one Seſſion and another, being accountable to the Parliaments at Meeting; and the Chiefs of Clans, as alſo Barons, had many Royalties and proper Juriſdictions of their own, within which many had Power of Life and Death, as ſome few have ſtill, and more had, as appears by their Charters: And if it be conſidered that the Heads of Clans were ſo many petty Kings enjoying many Royalties, either by Grant of their Monarchs for ſome eminent Services, or by Cuſtom from the firſt Government of the *Scots*, which was by Tribes, thoſe Feuds with which they are upbraided by ſome Hiſtorians will neither be found ſo barbarous nor unreaſonable, ſeeing they were a ſort of Civil War amongſt thoſe petty Princes about *Meum* and *Tuum*; however, thoſe are now for the moſt part ſwallowed up by the Crown; and the Enjoyment of them was none of the leaſt Cauſes why the Family of the *Douglaſſes* of old, and the Earls of *Argile* of late, have been ſuch Eye-ſores to their Kings. While the Kingdom was Heathen, they had a ſort of Prieſts called *Druides*, which were common to them with the ancient *Gauls* and *Brittons*, and together with their Way of Living and Manner of Fighting, deſcrib'd by *Cæſar*, is another Proof, that if they were not originally the ſame People, they were near Neighbours. For their Church-Government after they were Chriſtians, it was by the Miniſters of thoſe Times called *Monks* and *Culdees*, who, according to their Hiſtorians, govern'd the Church till *Palladius* was ſent by Pope *Celeſtine* againſt the *Pelagian* Hereſie; at which Time he eſtabliſhed Biſhops in *Scotland*, which was many Years after their publick Reception of Chriſtianity: And according to *Buchanan* and *Cambden*, they had no Dioceſans till the Time of *Malcolm* III. *An. Ch.* 1070. It was yet much longer before they had any Archbiſhops; ſo that the Archbiſhop of *York*, in the twelfth Age, obtain'd of the Pope that he ſhould be their Metropolitan; but the *Scotch* Biſhops oppoſing it, the Pope freed them from that pretended Juriſdiction. So that the firſt who brought the Title of Primate and Metropolitan into *Scotland*, was one *Patrick Graham*, who obtain'd it by Bull of Pope *Sextus* IV. in the XV. Century. But the Biſhops grudging to be under any other Superiour than the Pope, did at laſt out him of his Dignity. They never had but one Cardinal, which was in that ſame Age. The Prefacer to *Knox*'s Hiſtory ſays, that the Order of *Culdees* did plead a Power of chuſing Biſhops till the Time of *Robert the Bruce*, which was in the Beginning of the thirteenth Age, but *Cumin*, Prefect of the *Culdees*, being worſted in that Attempt by *Lamberton*, Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, that Order was quite extinguiſhed, and the Biſhops eſtabliſh'd their own Chapters. So much for Diſcipline. As to Religion it ſelf; though it quickly began to decline there, as well as in other Churches, yet from the Time of *Palladius* to that of the Coming of *Auſtin* the Monk in the ſixth Age, there were many godly and learned Men. And in this Age there was a mighty Controverſie about the keeping of *Eaſter*; the *Scots* obſerving it on the fourteenth Day of the Moon, according to the Practice of the Eaſtern Churches, were called *Quartadecimani*, and approv'd by the Church of *Rome*, which, however, did at laſt prevail in that Point, not without much Oppoſition from the famous *Colman*. About the End of the ſeventh Age the *Scotch* Eccleſiaſticks went frequently to *Rome* for Preferments in the Church, which was mightily oppoſed by *Clemens* and *Samſon*, two *Culdees*, who complained of the Withdrawing the Church from the Obedience of Chriſt, and ſubjecting it to the Pope, whoſe Supremacy they oppoſed, as alſo Celibacy of Prieſts, Clerical Tonſure, Prayers for the Dead, Images in Churches, *&c.* for which they and their Adherents were excommunicated by the Church of *Rome*, as appears by the third Volume of Councils, though the Reaſons be there concealed. In the ninth Age *Joannes Scotus*, *Ærigena* and *Bertram* impugned the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation. In the tenth *Bernet*, a *Scotch* Biſhop, defended Prieſts Marriage in a National Council. From thence to the fourteenth we have no Account of any Church-Matters, but ſome Struggles betwixt the *Culdees* and Biſhops about Diſcipline, as above mention'd. In this Age flouriſhed the great School-man *Joannes Dunſcotus*. In 1431, in the Reign of King *James* I. *Paul Craw* and *James Resby* ſuffered for adhering to the Doctrine of *Wickliff* and *Hus*; and in 1494 about thirty Perſons were ſummoned from the Weſt before the King and his Council on that Account, amongſt whom were ſeveral Perſons of Quality, as, *Campbell* of *Ceſnock* and the Lady *Stairs*. In King *James* V. his Time the Proteſtant Religion came on apace: As for the Methods by which it was promoted, ſee *Mary* of *Guiſe*, Queen Regent of *Scotland*, and *Mary Stewart*, Queen of *Scots*.

The Church of *Scotland* is govern'd by two Archbiſhops, *viz.* the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*, and the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, who is alſo Metropolitan; under the former there are eight Suffragans, *viz.* *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblane*, *Brechin*, *Roſſe*, *Caithneſſe* and *Orkney*; under the latter are four, *viz.* the Biſhops of *Whitehorn*, *Liſmore*, the *Iſles*, and *Edinburgh*. Under this Conſtitution the Church Government ſtands thus: 1. In every Pariſh the Cognizance of ſome Scandals belong to the Seſſion (a Judicature compoſed of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in each Pariſh) where the Miniſter preſides by vertue of his Office. 2. If the Caſe be too intricate, 'tis referr'd to the *Presbytery*, a ſuperior Judicature conſiſting of a certain Number of Miniſters, between twelve and twenty, who meet almoſt every Fourtnight. The Moderator of every *Presbytery* is nam'd by the Biſhop: Theſe *Presbyteries*, beſides the Cenſures they have Power to inflict, examine thoſe who enter into Holy Orders. 3. The next ſuperior Aſſembly, is the Provincial Synod, which meets twice a Year in every Dioceſs, and has the Examination of ſuch Caſes as are referr'd to them from the *Presbyteries*: Here the Biſhop preſides *ex Officio*. 4. The Convocation in which the higheſt Church-Authority is lodg'd: This is aſſembled at the King's Pleaſure, and here the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews* preſides. Beſides theſe, every Biſhop in Teſtamentary Caſes, *&c.* has his Official or Commiſſary who is Judge of that Court within the Dioceſs. But when *Presbyterianiſm* prevails, the Kirk Model is as follows: 1. They alſo have their Parochial Seſſions, but with this Difference, that though the Miniſter preſides, yet a Layman (a Baily) ordinarily aſſiſts. 2. The Moderator of their *Presbyteries* is choſen by themſelves. 3. They have their Synod or Provincial Aſſembly, but without a conſtant Head, for every time they meet they make Choice of a new Moderator. 4. They have their General Aſſembly, which conſiſts of two Members from every *Presbytery*, and one Commiſſioner from each Univerſity. The King likewiſe has his Commiſſioner there, who has a Negative upon their Debates. And laſtly, Their Acts, to give them a Legal Force, muſt be ratify'd by the King. *Gibſon*'s Additions to *Cambden*'s *Britan*.

It is alſo controverted by the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Hiſtorians, Whether that Kingdom was originally a Free-State, or depended on the King of *England* as Superior; the *Engliſh* aſſert it, and the *Scots* deny it, alledging that their Kings did only pay Homage to the Crown of *England* for the Northern Counties when they poſſeſſed them, but that the Right of Superiority over *Scotland* was never claim'd till the Time of *Edward* I. who took the Advantage of the diſtracted Condition of the Kingdom, when he was choſen Umpire to decide whether *Bruce* or *Baliol* had the beſt Title to the Crown of *Scotland*; not that he was their Superior, but becauſe of the great Amity which had been between him and their laſt King *Alexander*, and that the Factions were both ſo powerful, that it could not be determined at Home. And though, it's true, *Baliol* did actually make ſuch a Surrender, that by his means he might be ſet on the Throne, and moſt of the Nobility who were preſent at *Berwick* were compell'd to aſſent, yet the Parliament of *Scotland* did immediately revoke it, and that Action of *Baliol* excluded him and his Poſterity from the Crown, and laid the Foundation of a bloody War betwixt the Nations. For the Arguments uſed by Dr. *Heylin* and others to prove this Point, they are not ſo concludent as a Matter of that Importance would require, though doubtleſs there are Records in the *Tower* that ſuch Homage has been paid by the *Scots*; but if it were obtain'd by Fraud or Force, as the *Scottiſh* Hiſtorians do all aſſert, the Foundation is too weak for the Superſtructure; and what they alledge, that their Kings and Nobles, when taken in Battle, were always treated as Priſoners of War, and not as Rebels, as they muſt needs have been if they had been Vaſſals to the Crown of *England*, has much more Force to prove that the *Engliſh* Kings did not think their Claim good, than *Heylin*'s Argument has to evince that the *Scottiſh* Kings did tacitly own that Claim by calling themſelves only *Scotorum Reges* and not *Scotiæ Reges*, ſeeing *Imperator Romanorum*, *Rex Francorum*, *Gothorum*, &c. are the uſual way by which Independent Soveraigns entitle themſelves in *Latin*.

The Catalogue of the Kings of Scotland.

1 *Fergus.*
2 *Feritharis.*
3 *Mainus.*
4 *Dornadilla.*
5 *Nothatus.*
6 *Reutherus.*
7 *Reutha*,
8 *Thereus.*
9 *Joſina.*
10 *Finnanus.*
11 *Durſtus.*
12 *Evenus.*
13 *Gillus* (baſe born)
14 *Evenus* II.
15 *Ederus.*
16 *Evenus* III.
17 *Metellanus.*
18 *Carataccus.*
19 *Corbred* I.
20 *Dardanus.*
21 *Corbred* II. ſurnam'd *Galdus.*
22 *Luctacus.*
23 *Mogaldus.*
24 *Conarus.*
25 *Ethodius* I.
26 *Satrael.*
27 *Donald* I
28 *Ethodius* II.
29 *Athirco.*
30 *Nathalocus.*
31 *Findochus.*
32 *Donald* II.
33 *Donald* III.
34 *Crathilinthus.*
35 *Fincormachus.*
36 *Romachus.*
37 *Anguſianus.*
38 *Fethelmacus.*
39 *Eugenius* I.
40 *Fergus* II.
41 *Eugenius* II.
42 *Dongardus.*
43 *Conſtantine* I.
44 *Congallus* I.
45 *Goranus.*
46 *Eugenius* III.
47 *Congallus* II.
48 *Kinnatellus.*
49 *Aidanus.*
50 *Kenneth.*
51 *Eugenius* IV.
52 *Ferchard* I.
53 *Donald* IV.
54 *Ferchard* II.
55 *Malduinus.*
56 *Eugenius* V.
57 *Eugenius* VI.
58 *Amberkelethus.*
59 *Eugenius* VII.
60 *Mordacus.*
61 *Etſinus.*
62 *Eugenius* VIII.
63 *Fergus* III.
64 *Solvathius.*
65 *Achaius.*
66 *Congallus* III.
67 *Dongallus.*
68 *Alpinus.*
69 *Kenneth* II.
70 *Donald* V.
71 *Conſtantine* II.
72 *Ethus.*
73 *Gregory.*
74 *Donald* VI.
75 *Conſtantine* III.
76 *Malcolm* I.
77 *Indulfus.*
78 *Duffus.*
79 *Culenus.*
80 *Kenneth* III.
81 *Conſtantine* IV.
82 *Grimus.*
83 *Malcolm* II.
84 *Donald* VII.
85 *Mackbeth.*
86 *Malcolm* III.
87 *Donald Bane* VIII.
88 *Duncan.*
89 *Edgar.*
90 *Alexander* I. ſurnamed *Acer.*
91 *David* I.
92 *Malcolm* IV.
93 *William.*
94 *Alexander* II.
95 *Alexander* III.
96 *John Baliol.*
97 *Robert Bruce.*
98 *David* II.
99 *Edward Baliol.*
100 *Robert* II.
101 *Robert* III.
102 *James* I.
103 *James* II.
104 *James* III.
105 *James* IV.
106 *James* V.
107 *Henry* Stuart and *Mary Stuart.*
108 *James* VI.
109 *Charles* I.
110 *Charles* II.
111 *James* VII.
112 *William* II. and *Mary* II.

So that according to this Catalogue, from *Fergus* I. who began his Reign 330 Years before Chriſt, the *Scotch* Monarchy has to this Year 1693 laſted 2023 Years in a continued Succeſſion.

The Government of *Scotland* is as that of *England*, by King and Parliament, and the Prerogatives of their Kings much alike, only His preſent Majeſty K. *William* II. hath conſented to the aboliſhing of his Supremacy in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs in *Scotland*. Their Parliament conſiſts of three States, the Nobility, Barons or Knights of Shires, and Burgeſſes. The Nobility are *Conſiliarii nati*, and all of them have right of Suffrage in Parliament; and anciently all the leſſer Barons, that is, ſuch as hold Lands of the Crown with privilege of keeping a Court, were obliged to appear perſonally in Parliament, Proxies never being allowed in *Scotland*, which thoſe of ſmall Eſtates finding heavy, they excuſed themſelves, and their Attendance was diſpenſed with in K. *James* I. his Reign, but they might by that Act have ſent two or three, or more, from every Shire to repreſent them, which yet they neglected for about 150 Years, till K. *James* VI. to ballance the Power of the Nobility, got them reſtored to that Right: And ſince that time every Shire ſends two Commiſſioners. The Parliament is ſummon'd by Proclamation at the head Borough of every Shire 40 Days before they meet, and every one who holds Lands of the Crown, and are taxed at 40 *s.* *Scottiſh* Money to the King, which will be in real Value about 10 *l.* Sterling *per An.* is capable of giving a Voice or being choſen. The Electors ſubſcribe the Commiſſions which they give, and the Parliament determine double Elections before they proceed to act. The Burgeſſes are choſen by the Common-Council of the Boroughs. When they are conven'd, and the Cauſes of their Meeting declared by the King and the Chancellor, the Lords Spiritual retire apart, and chuſe eight of the Lords Temporal; the Lords Temporal likewiſe chuſing as many out of the Lords Spiritual: Then all theſe together nominate eight of the Knights of the Shires and as many of the Burgeſſes, which altogether make 32, and are call'd *Lords of the Articles*; and with the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy Seal, the King's Secretary, &c. admit or reject all Matters that are propoſed to the States, after they have been firſt communicated to the King: After they are approv'd by the whole Aſſembly of the States, they are throughly examin'd, and ſuch as paſs by a Majority of Votes are preſented to the King, who, by touching them with the Scepter, gives them the Force of Law, but if the King diſlikes any thing, 'tis raz'd out of the Bill. *Cambden. Britan.*

When the Parliament firſt ſits down there is a mighty ſolemn and ſtately Cavalcade, which they call, the Riding of the Parliament; in this Manner: The Crown, Scepter and Sword of State are brought down from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* where they are kept, to the King's Palace in a Coach well guarded, to which every one muſt uncover as they paſs: When they are arrived at the Palace, the Cavalcade begins thus; All the Members of Parliament being in the great Court before the Palace, mount their Horſes, which are capariſon'd in a rich and ſtately manner. The Burgeſſes ride firſt, with one Lackey apiece, two Trumpeters and two Purſevants in their Coats, uſhering the Way bare-headed: Next come the Commiſſioners of Shires two by two, each having two Lackeys: Then follow ſuch of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen; then the Lords, all of them two and two: Next come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Purſevants in their Coats, bare-headed, two and two, ſix Heralds in that ſame manner, the Gentleman-Uſher bare headed, *Lion* King at Arms with his Coat and Robes and Foot-Mantle, and his Batoon in his Hand, bare-headed; the Sword of State, the Scepter and the Crown carried by three of the ancienteſt of the Nobility bare-headed; on each Side the Honours are three Mace-bearers bare-headed; and after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed, with a Purſe containing the Lord High Commiſſioner's Commiſſion: Laſt of all comes the Lord High Commiſſioner, with the Dukes and Marqueſſes on his Right and Left Hand. When the King is preſent the Maſter of Horſe rides near, but a little aſide. Every Duke hath eight Lackeys, every Marqueſs ſix, every Earl four, every Viſcount three and every Lord three, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train, beſides his Pages. The two Archbiſhops have the Priviledge of Dukes and the reſt of Lords. The Nobility have Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin, with Diſtinctions according to their Degree. The Noblemens Lackeys have over their Liveries ſhort Velvet Coats with their Badges, Creſts and Motto's either in Plate or Embroidery on their Backs and Breaſts. The Great Officers of State ride up to the Parliament Houſe Half an Hour before in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horſe-back, and wait in the Parliament Houſe. The Guards follow the King or Commiſſioner, and on each Side the Street the Train'd-Bands of the City of *Edinburgh* are drawn up. When the King rides in Perſon, the Marqueſſes and Dukes come before him, and the Lord Chancellor rides bearing the Great Seal, but not before the Commiſſioner. The Lord Chancellor receives the King or Commiſſioner when he comes into the Houſe, and uſhers him up to the Throne, which is raiſed ſix Steps high, with a Canopy of State, and with other Officers of State ſits on each Hand on a Step under him; and next under them ſit the Judges: On the Right and Left Hand of the Throne ſit the Nobility, and in the Right-ſide of the Room ſit the Commiſſioners of Shires, and on the other thoſe for Boroughs. When the King is preſent, he ſpeaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, all ſtanding up bare-headed; but the Commiſſioner is in an ordinary Suit, and ſtands and ſpeaks alſo bare-headed. The *Scotch* Parliament ſits all in one Houſe, and every one anſwers diſtinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote, which is in theſe Terms, *I approve* or *not approve*, only thoſe who are not ſatisfied ſay, *Non liquet.* No Diſſents or Proteſts are allowed in publick Acts, thoſe being accounted Treaſonable; but in private Acts they are admitted. The Parliament of *Scotland* is never prorogued, but only adjourned; and when their Buſineſs is done then they are diſſolved; quickly after which their Acts are proclaimed at the publick Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh* by the Lion King at Arms with a great deal of State and Ceremony. Sometimes Conventions of States are called, which have no Power to enact Laws, but only to raiſe Taxes. Beſides the Parliament, which is the ſupreme Court, there is a Secret Council, of which my Lord Chancellor is Preſident. Thoſe Privy Councellors have for the moſt part been choſen by the Kings, but ſometimes the Parliament have pretended a Right in their Choice: Their Buſineſs is, to treat of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, and preſerve the Peace. There is alſo a College of Juſtice, called vulgarly the Seſſion, inſtituted by King *James* V. in 1532, according to the Form of the Parliament of *Paris.* It conſiſts of a Preſident and fourteen Senators, ſeven of the Clergy and as many of the Laity, to whom was afterwards added the Chancellor and five other Senators, three principal Clerks, and as many Advocates as the Senators ſhall think convenient; theſe are called, Lords of the Seſſion, and before them all things concerning the Property of the Subject are handled. They have two Terms of Sitting in the Year, *viz.* From the firſt of *June* to the laſt of *July*, and from the firſt of *November* till the laſt of *February*. This Court is divided into an inner and an outer Houſe. In the outer the Senators ſit each their Week by Turns, where Cauſes are ſpeedily diſpatch'd; but there lies an Appeal to the reſt of the Judges, who are the inner Houſe, before whom the Advocates plead; which being done, the Parties withdraw, and the Lords give Sentence according to Majority of Votes, from which there is no Appeal but to the Parliament. There is alſo a Criminal Court which tries Criminals upon Life and Death. The Judges are a Lord Juſtice General and a Lord Juſtice Clerk, his Aſſiſtant, with four of the other Judges. Here Peers are tried as well as Commons, only with this Difference, that the Majority of a Nobleman's Jury are Peers: The Jury is made up of fifteen, and the Majority carries it. In the Exchequer the Lord Treaſurer and Lord Treaſure-Deputy have the chief Power. The Seat of theſe Courts are all at *Edinburgh*, and on extraordinary Occaſions there are Circuits, but it is reckon'd leſs Charge to the Subjects to bring their Cauſes to *Edinburgh*. Beſides theſe, every Sheriff has a Court for leſſer Cauſes, and trying Thieves and Murtherers, &c. and moſt of thoſe Sheriffs were formerly Hereditary, which made them ſo potent, that of late the Kings have agreed with many of them for their Rights. There are alſo Courts of Regality, where the Lords of the Regality has a Royal Juriſdiction and Power of Life and Death within his Bounds; and this was anciently common to all Barons (that is, every one who held a Mannor of the King,) but now they can only judge in ſmall Matters amongſt their own Tenants, and Fine and Diſtrain.

As for the Orders and Degrees of Honour in *Scotland*, they are the ſame as in *England*, but their Knights are created with more Solemnity than any where in *Europe*, as having an Oath adminiſtred to them, and being proclaim'd publickly by an Herald, for the Knights of St. *Andrew*. See St. *Andrew*.

As concerning the People in general, whatever may have been ſaid againſt them by ſome neighbouring Hiſtorians, their Valour has been ſufficiently known in the World, particularly by the great Honour and Priviledges which they acquired by it in *France*, ſome of them having been Conſtable of that Kingdom, which is next to the King in Honour; others Dukes and Peers of *France*; and for many Years they had the Guard of the King's Perſon. *Sam. Daniel* ſays, That never People behaved themſelves better in Struggling for their Liberties. *Speed* ſays, That few great Things have been done in *Europe*, where they have not been with the firſt and laſt in the Field: And *Cluverius* writes of them, That they are *Marte & Ingenio Felices*. But there is no reaſonable *Scotch* Man who will refuſe to own, that there is in that, as well as other Nations, a Mixture of Good and Bad, and it muſt be granted them, that they have had many famous Men for Arts, Arms and Learning in all Faculties. *Cambd. Buch. Knox, Calderwood, Leſly, Spotſwood, Gordon, Theat. Scotiæ, Preſent State of* Scotland, &c.

The Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* are great Lovers of Learning, on which Account they not only frequent their own Univerſities, but thoſe of *England*, *France* and *Germany*. They are alſo much addicted to Travelling, eſpecially to *France*, where moſt of their fam'd Lawyers ſtudy the Civil Law, which is much uſed in that Kingdom; ſo that their Gentry are generally Men of Exquiſite Breeding. The Univerſities of this Country are four, *viz*. St. *Andrews*, *Glaſgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are, the *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, all of them Navigable, beſides many Lakes, innumerable Creeks and Bays which indent the Kingdom and afford many ſafe Harbours, with great Conveniency for Trade and Fiſhing. It is not the Cuſtom of this Country to Wall their Towns, according to their Hiſtorian and Poet *Buchanan*. *Non foſſa & muris patriam ſed Marte tueri*; but for ſtrong and impregnable Caſtles, as *Edinburgh*, *Sterlin*, *Dumbarton*, &c. it comes ſhort of no Nation in *Europe*. The Rarities of Nature boaſted of by their Hiſtorians, are the *Caledonian White Bulls*, with Manes curled like Lions, naturally ſo fierce and implacable againſt Men, that they abhorred whatever they touched or breathed on; but Time hath deſtroy'd both them and their Wood in which they bred. 2. The *Barnacles* or *Cleek-Geeſe* bred in Logs of Wood floating on the Sea, according to the common Opinion, though ſome Authors think that they are bred of Eggs like other Fowls, but that the Eggs are faſten'd to the Logs by ſome glutinous Matter which comes from the Gooſe. Thoſe who have eat of them ſay, they taſte perfectly of Fir, and are certainly bred in that ſort of Wood. 3. The *Solan-Geeſe* which hatch their Eggs with one Foot, and have a fiſhy Taſte, but are very profitable to the Inhabitants by their Feathers and Oyl. 4. *Lake-Lowmond*, in which are Fiſh without Fins very pleaſant to eat. The Water of this Lake turns Timber into Stones. It is alſo remarkable for 24 Iſlands, one of them, according to ſome, being a floating Iſland; and that which is ſtrange, it is obſerv'd, that the Waves are continually raging in this Lake, though the Air be calm. 5. On the Shore of *Ratra* in the County of *Buchan* is a Cave, from the Roof of which there drops Water which is turned into Pyramids of Stone, of a middle Nature betwixt Stone and Ice. 6. That there are no Rats to be found in the Country of *Southerland*, and if any be brought thither, they immediately die, though they abound in the neighbouring County of *Caithnes*. 7. *Scottiſh* Dogs called *Sluth-hounds*, were anciently much prized for their excellent Scent, inſomuch that on the Borders they were made uſe of to diſcover thoſe who had ſtole Cattle, for being once entred in their Tract, they would purſue it till they found them out; ſo that it was reckon'd Cauſe enough to ſuſpect any Man, if they ſtop'd the Courſe of thoſe Sluth-hounds.

SCOTUSA, or *Scotuſſa*, a ſmall City of *Theſſaly*, being a Biſhop's See, and Suffragan of *Lariſſa*, near which it ſtands. There is alſo a Town of *Macedonia* of this Name.

SCRIBONIA, the third Wife of *Caſar Auguſtus*, ſhe was the Daughter of *Scribonius Libo*, and Siſter of another of the ſame Name, who was *Pompey*'s Father-in-law. *Auguſtus* had by her his Daughter *Julia*. *Suet. in Octav.* Cap. 62. *Dion. Hiſt. Rom.* Lib. 38. *Liv. Hulſius de Vxor* XII. *Prim. Caſar.*

SCRIBONIUS (*Cornelius*) called alſo *Grapheus*, but his Name in the Language of his own Country was *Schryver*, was born at *Aloſt* in *Flanders* in 1482. His Book, called *Manuale Principis & Magiſtratus Chriſtiani*, contains many gallant Inſtructions for the uniting of Religion with the State Government. He alſo made an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Olaus Magnus* of the Northern Nations. He had alſo good Skill in Muſick, and had great Knowledge in Antiquities and Foreign Languages. He died at *Antwerp* 1558, being 74 Years of Age, and was buried in our Ladies Church there. *Valer. Andr.*

SCRIBONIUS (*Largus*) a Phyſician living in the Time of *Auguſtus* or *Tiberius*. He wrote ſeveral Works which were publiſh'd in the XVII Century, the beſt Edition of which is that of *Johannes Rhodius*. *Caſtellan. de vit. illuſt. Medic.*

SCRITOFINNI, or *Scrictofinni*, a People near the Iſland of *Scandinavia*, whoſe Country is continually cover'd with Snow: They feed upon raw Fleſh, and are cloathed with the Skins of Beaſts. Some call theſe People *Scrikfinner*.

SCRIPTURES, or the Word of God, written by Divinely inſpired Pen-Men for Inſtruction of the Church of God, himſelf having writ the Law in two Tables: *Moſes* was the firſt Man who wrote, and the laſt was *John* the Evangeliſt: The ordinary Diviſions of the Old Teſtament in *Moſes*, the Prophets and the Pſalms, and that of the New Teſtament into Hiſtorical, Dogmatical and Prophetical Books, being well enough known, we ſhall only mention their Subdiviſions into Chapters and Verſes; the firſt Author of which, is ſaid to have been a certain Monk nam'd *Hugo de Sancto Caro*, a Dominican, afterwards made a Cardinal: He was a *Burgundian*, and at the ſame time that he performed this Work, which was about 1240 or 1250, he alſo wrote a Concordance. This Diviſion into Chapters and Verſes hath been ſince imitated by the *Greeks*, and even by the *Jews* themſelves, but in a different Manner. *Hoffm.*

SCROOPE of *Bolton*, an ancient and noble Family of *Glouceſterſhire*, of which there have been many Lords conſiderable for their Parts and Places of Truſt, under their ſeveral ſucceſſive Princes, who have alſo employ'd them in Foreign Expeditions and Embaſſies. *Henry*, Father of Lord *Thomas* and Grandfather of *Emanuel*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, 19 *Junii* 3 *Car.* I. who died without lawful Iſſue, in the fifth of *Henry* VIII. upon the Invaſion of the *Scots*, he marched againſt them with *Thomas*, Earl of *Surrey*, the Lords *Clifford*, *Coniers*, and others of the Northern Nobility, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battle of *Floddon*, where King *James* IV. loſt his Life. In 22 *Hen.* VIII. he was one of the Peers who ſubſcribed that notable Letter to the Pope, wherein they repreſented to him, That if he did not comply with the King in his Divorce from the Queen, he muſt not expect that his Supremacy would be long own'd in *England*. *Dugd.*

SCROOPE of *Maſham*, a noble and ancient Family of *Lincolnſhire*, noted for its Great and Martial Men, much imploy'd by their Princes in the Affairs of greateſt Moment. The laſt Lord of this Family was *Geofrey*, Lord *Scroope* of *Vpſall*, who died without Iſſue in the ninth of *Henry* VII. *William*, a younger Son of *Henry*, Lord *Scroope* of *Maſham*, gain'd ſo much upon the Affections of King *Richard*, that he made him Vice-Chamberlain of his Houſhold. In the twentieth of his Reign he made him Governour of *Queensborough* Caſtle, and ſoon after advanced him to the Dignity of Earl of *Wiltſhire*; and honour'd him with many other Marks of his Favour: But his haſty Advancement had a ſudden and unexpected Fall, for before the Revolution of one Year, hearing that the Duke of *Lancaſter* was at Sea, and ready to land, he adviſed King *Richard* II. to remove from *London* to St. *Albans*, and there raiſe Forces to reſiſt the Duke; but finding that thoſe that met bore the Duke great Reſpect, he fled with ſome others to the Caſtle of *Briſtol*. In the mean time the Duke landing at *Ravenſpur* in *Yorkſhire*, carried all before him, and purſuing thoſe Fugitives, took them at *Briſtol*, where, though ſome eſcaped Death, the Earl had no Favour, being there beheaded the next Day after, and attainted in Parliament, 1 *Hen.* 4. *Dugd.*

SCROOPE (*Richard*) Brother to *William*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, was Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *York*: He was beheaded by *Henry* IV. for joining with the Forces of the *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland* and *Worceſter*, the Earl of *Stafford* and ſome others: There were other Reaſons likewiſe, according to *Clements Maidſtone*, which occaſion'd his being put to Death; as firſt, Becauſe he admoniſh'd King *Henry* to repent and make Satisfaction for the Perjury he was guilty of at *Cheſter*, where he ſwore upon the Holy Sacrament, that he would never rebel nor conſent to the Depoſing of King *Richard*, the Contrary of which was done by him in confining King *Richard* in the Tower, and forcing him to reſign his Crown, notwithſtanding the ſaid *Henry* had taken the Oath of Allegiance to King *Richard* before *Thomas Arundel*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſeveral others of the Nobility. 2. Becauſe the ſaid Archbiſhop *Scroope* deſired the Crown might be reſtor'd to the Right Line, and that the Church of *England* might enjoy all her Liberties and Priviledges, according to ancient Cuſtom and Law. 3. Becauſe he mov'd, that the Lords and Great Men might be tried by their Peers: That the Clergy and Commonalty of the Kingdom might not be oppreſſed, as they had been lately with Tenths, Fifteenths and Subſidies: That the Sheriffs in every County might be freely choſen, without having the Election over-rul'd by the King or the Barons. Theſe and ſeveral other Remonſtrances of this kind, together with his appearing in Arms, were the Reaſons of his being beheaded in the Year 1405. *Anglia Sacra Pars ſecunda.* Pag. 369.

SCULPTURE, or the Art of making Figures in Stone, Wood or Metal. It is very hard to know who was the Inventer of this Art, it is of ſo long ſtanding, as appears by the Idols of *Laban*, carried away by *Rachel*, and by the Golden Calf formed by the *Iſraelites* in the Deſart. Some of the Prophane Authors that have written upon this Subject ſay, it was a Potter of *Sicyone*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*, called *Dibutade*, that laid the firſt Grounds of this Art, and that his Daughter began Portraiture in drawing her Lover's Image by his Shadow upon a Wall. Others hold it had its Original in the Iſle *Samos*, and that *Ideocus* and *Theodorus*, the firſt Inventers, had work'd there before *Dibutade*'s Time, that *Demaratus*, *Tarquinius Priſcus* his Father, brought it into *Italy*: Adding, that *Tarquin*, King of *Rome*, ſent for *Taurianus*, a very able Artiſt, to make the Statue of *Jupiter*, and four Horſes of Brick to be plac'd in the Frontiſpiece of that pretended God's Temple; and it is probable that the Images of moſt of the falſe Deities were of this Matter. *Praxiteles* is of Opinion, that the Art of working on Clay was the Mother of carving in Marble, Metals, &c. which began to appear in its Perfection about 300 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*. *Phidias*, an *Athenian*, ſurpaſſed all his Predeceſſors. *Polycletus*, one of his Scholars, proved the Admiration of the World; *Myron* after him; after this *Liſippus* flouriſhed, who was the only Man privileged to caſt *Alexander*'s Statue in Copper: After him *Praxiteles* and

Scopas were admirable Statuaries, ſome Horſes done by them are ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome* before the Pope's Palace at *Monte Kavallo:* Theſe famous Artiſts left ſo many Statues in *Greece* and *Italy*, that there were once almoſt as many at *Rome* as there were Inhabitants, for when *Marcus Scaurus* was Edile, he adorn'd the Theatre, he built there, with 3000 Braſs Statues, and notwithſtanding *L. Mummius* and *Lucullus* had brought a great Number of Statues out of *Aſia* and *Greece*, yet there were ſtill 3000 remaining at *Rhodes*, as many at *Athens*, and more at *Delphi*; nor was the Number ſo ſurprizing as the Highth and Bulk, there being ſome amongſt thoſe brought by *Lucullus* to *Rome* thirty Cubits high. The *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes* was ſeventy. *Nero*'s Statue by *Zenodorus* was a 110 Foot high. It muſt be obſerv'd, that after *Phidias*'s Time, which was about the 320th of *Rome*, this Art flouriſhed but 150 Years, and then began to decay inſenſibly: And it is farther obſervable, that the Statues made in *Greece* were the moſt valued for Workmanſhip, and were diſtinguiſhed from the *Roman* in this, that they were naked and undreſſed, after the manner of ſuch as exerciſed themſelves in Wreſtling, Running, *&c.* the others, that is, the *Roman*, having their ſeveral Ornaments and Dreſſes. *Felibien Principes des Arts.*

SCUTARI, *Scodra*, a City of *Dalmatia* formerly, and the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. It is now the Capital of *Albania*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*, and ſtands upon the River *Boiano*, 24 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and 80 from *Raguſa* to the North-Eaſt. It was twice beſieged by *Mahomet* II. without Succeſs, and in 1478 reſign'd by the *Venetians* for a Peace. The Inhabitants call this City *Scadar*, the *Turks Iſcodar*, and the *Italians Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24. There is alſo another Place called *Scutari* in *Aſia*, over-againſt *Conſtantinople*, and is the *Chryſopolis* and *Dianæ Fanum* of the Ancients.

SCYLAR, a famous Mathematician of the Iſle of *Caryanda* in *Caria*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*. *Ger. Voſſius de Hiſt. Latinis* ſaith, there were three Men of the ſame Name, and all of them Natives of that Iſland.

SCYLLA, a Rock in the Straits of *Meſſina* near to *Cape Sciglio* in *Italy*. It is a very dangerous Rock, againſt which many Ships are loſt; and the Waters that diſgorge themſelves through the Caverns of it make a dreadful Noiſe, ſomething reſembling the Barking of Dogs, which has given occaſion to the Fable of *Scylla* being changed into a Monſter, whoſe lower Parts were Dogs. This *Scylla* was the Daughter of *Phorcus*, with whom *Glaucus* fell in Love, and not being able to gain her good Will, deſired *Circe*, by her Charms, to engage her to love him; but *Circe* her ſelf falling in Love with *Glaucus*, would do no ſuch thing; but inſtead thereof, poiſoned a Fountain where *Scylla* was uſed to bath her ſelf, to which ſhe no ſooner entred, but was chang'd from the Navel downwards into a Company of barking Dogs, at the Horror whereof ſhe caſt her ſelf head-long into the Sea of *Scicily*, and was chang'd into the Rock. *Ovid. Metam.* Lib. 13. & 14.

SCILLA, the Daughter of *Niſus*, King of the *Megarenſians* in *Achaia*, being fallen in Love with *Minos*, King of *Crete*, betray'd to him the City of *Megara*, which he then beſieg'd, by cutting of her Father's Fatal Purple Lock of Hair, on which the Deſtiny of his Kingdom did depend. *Minos* did ſo much abhor this her Treachery, that he deſpiſed her; whereupon by the Rage of Love ſhe was turned into a Lark, and her Father *Niſus* dying for Grief, was turned to an Hobby. *Ovid Metam.* Lib. 8.

SCILLIAS, a *Lacedemonian* Diver, who made himſelf Famous in the Time of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by taking up from the Bottom of the Sea great Quantities of Gold and Silver, which the *Perſians* loſt in their Shipwrack near to *Pylæ*. Upon another occaſion he paſſed under Sea the diſtance of Eighty Furlongs or Ten *Italian* Miles, from the Coaſt of *Magneſia* to the Iſle of *Eubœa*, to carry the News to the *Grecians* of the Shipwrack of their Veſſels. *Herodot.*

SCYLLURUS, or *Scylurus*, a Prince of *Scythia* that had Eighty Sons, who when he was upon his Death, commanded a Bundle of Arrows to be brought unto him, and bid his Sons break it, which when all of them, one after another, had tried in vain, he took out one ſingle Arrow, which he broke with eaſe, and ſo all the reſt; hereby teaching his Children, that if they liv'd in Brotherly Love and Unity, their Enemies would not be able to overcome them, whereas if they ſhould fall out and be at Diſcord, they might eaſily be vanquiſh'd. *Plutarch.*

SCYMNUS of *Chyos*, a Geographer: He wrote a Deſcription of the whole Earth in Verſe, whereof a few Fragments only are remaining, publiſh'd at the End of *Lucus Holſtenius* his Notes upon *Stephanus Byſantius.*

SCYRON, a Famous Robber in the Country of *Attica*; he was caſt head-long into the Sea by *Theſeus*, as he was uſed to ſerve thoſe he had robb'd. They fable, that his Bones were turned into Rocks, which are called *Saxa Scyronia. Plutarch in Theſeo.*

SCYTHIA, a vaſt Country extending it ſelf through a great part of *Aſia* and *Europe*. The *Aſiatick Scythia* was divided into two parts, whereof the one was on this ſide of the Mountain *Imaus* [a Part of Mount *Taurus*] and the other on the farther ſide: The firſt of theſe being extended towards the Weſt, was bounded by the *Hyperborean Scythians* towards the North, by *Scythia*, beyond Mount *Imaus* towards the Eaſt, the *Perſian* Empire towards the South, and the *Aſiatick Sarmatia* towards the Weſt. The chief Inhabitants whereof were the *Scythians* called *Alani*, the *Jaxartæ*, *Orgaſi* and *Sacæ*, and was the ſame Country where now is the Deſart *Tartary*, and the *Chazalgite Tartars*, and the Countries of *Olgar*, *Buchar* and *Calmuc* in the *Great Tartary*. *Scythia* beyond Mount *Imaus* lay more towards the Eaſt, having the *Hyperborean Scythians* on the North, the Country of *Sarica* on the Eaſt, *Scythia* on this ſide of Mount *Imaus* on the Weſt, and *India* to the South; and contained divers Nations and Countries with the City *Iſſedon*, and is the ſame Tract where now is the Kingdom of *Thibet*, *Siſian*, and the greateſt part of *Great Tartary*. Some add a third part, which they call the Northern *Scythia*, where formerly dwelt the *Hyperborean Scythians*, where now are the Countries of *Bargu*, *Jeka Moal*, *Su Moal* and *Tartar*. The *European Scythia*, which was alſo called *Scythia* the Leſs, and *Cymmeria*, was the Southern Part of the *European Sarmatia*, towards the *Euxine* Sea and the Lake of *Mæotis*; one Part whereof was in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, the Inhabitants whereof were the *Scythæ Tauri*, the other was beyond or without it, between the Lake of *Buges* (now *Seſſeban*) and that of *Mæotis* to the Eaſt, and the River *Boryſthenes* to the Weſt, where dwelt the *Scythæ Nomades*, the *Baſilidæ* and *Georgians*, and is now the Leſſer *Tartary*, called *Precopenſis*. There was beſides thoſe another Part of *Scythia* called *Pontica*, lying between *Dacia*, *Myſia* or *Mæſia*, *Thraſia* and the *Danube*; where at preſent is the Eaſtern Part of *Bulgaria*, and the *Dobrucian*, *Budziack* and *Bialogrod Tartars*.

SCYTHIANS, a famous and very ancient People, ſtrong of Body, and tall of Stature, hardned to Labour and Warlike Exerciſes, but having little Inclination either to Humanity or Civil Society; they did not Till the Ground, nor had any certain Abodes, but went wandering up and down with their Wives, Children and Relations, driving their Beaſts before them. They made uſe neither of Gold nor Silver; their Food was Milk and Hony, their Cloathing the Skins of wild Beaſts. They very ſeverely puniſh Theft. When they took any of their Enemies Priſoners in War, they drank his Blood, flea'd him, and wrapt his Skin about them, and faſten'd his Head on the top of their Huts or Tents, or made Cups or Bowls of their Skulls. When their King condemned any Man to Death, all his Male-Children were expoſed to the ſame Puniſhment. At their King's Death they put the Concubine he had moſt loved into the Coffin with him, being conducted by the Officers in ordinary of the King's Houſhold, who were all of them ſtrangled at his Tomb, and a Horſe with every one of them, that they might be in a Readineſs to ſerve him in the other World. Their chief Deities were *Veſta*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Hercules* and *Mars*, to whom they ſacrificed the hundredth Perſon of all thoſe they took in War; to the other Gods they ſacrificed Beaſts, and moſtly Horſes. *Herodot.* Lib. 4. *Munſter.* Lib. 5. *Coſmog.*

SCYTHOPOLIS, a City of *Paleſtina* upon the Bank of the Lake of *Genezareth*. Its Name of old was *Bethſan*; ſome ſay, that it was built by *Bacchus*, and took its Name from the *Scythians* that were his Companions; others that the *Scythians* invading *Paleſtina*, took this City, and put their Name upon it. It is ſeated on the Lake of *Genezareth* or Sea of *Tiberias*, where the River *Jordan* floweth out of it, and belonged to the half Tribe of *Manaſſeth* on this ſide *Jordan*, being then called *Bethſan*, after it was a Part of *Samaria*: *Judas Maccabeus* marched to this City to take it, but returned upon hearing the Inhabitants treated his Country-men well. *Mac.* 2. 12. On the Walls of this Place the *Philiſtians* hung the Bodies of *Saul* and his Sons. *Joſephus* in his own Life gives a memorable Inſtance of the Cruelty of theſe People in the *Roman* War. In the Times of Chriſtianity it was a Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and was then the principal City of *Decapolis*, but the See being removed to *Nazareth* in Honour of our Saviour, it fell into Decay, yet its Ruins ſhew its ancient Splendor, though it is now a poor Village in an unhealthy Marſh, and thinly inhabited, if at all, yet there are found ſtately Marble Fragments, which teſtifie what it once was.

SDRIN, Lat. *Sdringa* or *Stridonium*, a City of *Dalmatia*, famous for giving Birth to St. *Jerom*, the learnedeſt of the *Latin* Fathers. It was ruin'd by the *Goths*, but afterwards rebuilt: It is ſuppoſed to be the *Sidrona* of *Ptolomy*, and was formerly built where the *Mure* falls into the *Danube*. It's now in *Styria*, fifteen Miles below *Rakelsburg*. *Hoffm.*

SEBA, or rather *Sheba*, the Son of *Bichri* a *Benjamite*, who endeavour'd to engage the ten Tribes to revolt from *David*, but periſh'd in the Attempt. 2 *Sam.* Cap. 20.

SEBASTE, one of the Names of *Samaria*; alſo a City of *Armenia* on the Confines of *Cilicia*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Tarſus*. Alſo a City and Metropolis of *Cappadocia*.

St. SEBASTIAN, was born at *Narbon*, and had his Education at *Milan*, which was his Mother's Country. The Emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximinian* had ſo great an Eſteem for him, that they truſted him with the Command of their choiceſt Troops, wherein he did them great Service, and at the ſame Time he encouraged and protected the Chriſtians, without declaring himſelf to be one of them. Having heard that *Marcellianus* and *Marcus*, two Twin-Brothers, and Perſons of great Quality, had been caſt into Priſon for having embraced Chriſtianity, he betook himſelf to *Nicoſtratus*, to whom they were committed, and made him a Convert, and afterwards brought along with him St. *Polycarp* into the Priſon to baptize a great Number of Heathens, amongſt whom was *Tranquillinus*, the Father of *Marcellianus* and *Marcus*. Some time after he converted alſo *Chromacius*, the Præfect of *Rome*, by whoſe Order the ſaid Brothers had been put into Priſon, and *Tiburcius* his Son; whereupon *Chromacius* retired into the Country, taking many Chriſtians along with him; the reſt who remain'd at *Rome* hiding themſelves to avoid the Perſecution. The Pope ordained *Tranquillinus* Prieſt, and his two Sons Deacons, and ordered St. *Sebaſtian* to diſguiſe himſelf under his Soldiers Garb, to the end he might do the more Service to the Chriſtians. Not long after St. *Sebaſtian* was diſcovered to be a Chriſtian, and ſeized; but becauſe he was habited like a Soldier, the Præfect gave notice of it to *Diocleſian*, who having ſent for him, endeavoured by Promiſes and Threats to draw him to the Worſhip of his falſe Gods, but not prevailing, commanded him to be ſhot to Death with Arrows; ſo he was ty'd to a Stake, and having ſhot abundance of Arrows into his Body, they left him for dead; but *Irene*, a Chriſtian Woman, being come in the Night to bury his Body, found him alive, and leading him to her Houſe, he was cur'd of his Wounds in a few Days, and went and preſented himſelf before *Diocleſian* and *Maximinian*, repreſenting unto them the Injuſtice they were guilty of in perſecuting of the Chriſtians: Whereupon *Diocleſian* being enraged, commanded him to be led to the *Circus*, and there to be beaten to Death with Clubs, which was executed in the Year 287. His Body was caſt into the Common-ſhore, whence the Chriſtians took it. *Bollandus.*

SEBASTIAN of VENICE, or *Fra Baſtiano del Piombo*, an excellent *Italian* Painter, who got his Surname becauſe the Pope had beſtowed upon him the Office of *Fratel del Piombo*. After that he had got a good Name for Painting at *Venice*, he went to *Rome*, where he joyned himſelf with *Michael Angelo*, who every where publiſh'd his Worth; and upon the Death of *Raphael*, he was looked upon by many as the chief Painter in *Italy*. He has left many of his Works imperfect, which is attributed to his Idleneſs and Negligence; for when he ſaw he could live handſomly by the Incomes of his Place, he did not care to trouble himſelf with Painting. He died at *Rome* in the 62 Year of his Age *A. C.* 1547. He was the firſt that invented to paint upon Stones of divers Colours, the Ground whereof he made to ſerve in the compoſing and adorning of his Pictures. He found out alſo a Way to preſerve Oyl Colours from changing, that were uſed upon Stone on Walls, by dawbing over the Walls before with a Compoſition of Pirel and Maſtick. *Felibian Entretien ſur le vie des peint.*

SEBASTIAN, King of *Portugal*, the poſthumous Son of *John* II. was born in 1554. of *Jane*, Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* V. He was Succeſſor to his Grandfather *John* III and was a Man of great Zeal for Religion, and of extraordinary Courage, which inſpir'd him with the Deſign of making an Expedition into *Africa* againſt the *Moors*, in 1574. and the rather for that *Mahomet* had deſired his Aſſiſtance againſt his Uncle *Abdemeleck*, King of *Fez* and *Morocco*; which he promiſed he would: And taking along with him the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry of *Portugal*, he landed at *Tangier* the ninth of *July*, 1578. and gave Battle to *Abdemelech* at *Alcacer* the fourth of *Auguſt* the ſame Year, where his Army was defeated: *Abdemelech*, who was ſick, died in a Litter, *Mahomet* periſhed in a Bog, and the Report was, that *Sebaſtian* himſelf was killed there in the 25th Year of his Age. But for all this, in the Year 1598 there was a Man at *Venice* who declared himſelf to be King *Sebaſtian*; he reſembled him ſo exactly in his Face, Stature and Voice, that the *Portugueſe* that were in that City, and amongſt them one of his Domeſticks, own'd him for their King. Some Days after he was ſeized, and was fain to anſwer before Judges that had been named to decide this tender Point, to whom he always maintained himſelf to be King *Sebaſtian*: He told them, that the *Moors*, who took him Priſoner, did not know him to be the King; that the Sorrow and Repentance which ſeized him for having ſo raſhly undertaken that Expedition, had like to have been his Death; and that now after having ſuffered a long time in a ſtrange Country, he came to re-demand the Crown, which God and his Birth had given him: Neither was this all, but ſhewed upon his Body the ſame Marks which ſeveral had ſeen formerly on the Body of the King of *Portugal*, and diſcovered to the *Venetians* ſome Secrets they had formerly propoſed to him by their Ambaſſadors, not forgetting any Particulars that might fully evidence him to be indeed King *Sebaſtian*. The *Spaniards*, who had upon the Report of his Death invaded the Crown of *Portugal*, gave him no better Name than that of a Mad-Man and Impoſtor, and obliged the *Venetians* to forbid him to ſtay in their Dominions; whereupon he was ſeized again in *Tuſcany*, and brought to *Naples*, where they ſet him upon an Aſs, and led him through all the Streets of the City, expoſing him to the Flouts and Abuſes of the inſolent Rabble. But the Tragedy did not end here, for ſome time after they ſhav'd his Head, and put him to row like a Slave in a Galley; and afterwards being brought to *Spain*, he ended his Days in a Priſon, at the ſame time when the *Portugueſe*, abhorring and deteſting theſe barbarous Dealings of the *Spaniards*, did with great Earneſtneſs deſire to have him, whom they knew to be their King, reſtored to them. *Vaſconcellos Hiſt. Portugal.*

SEBASTOPOLIS. There be two Cities of this Name: The one of them is an Inland City of *Cappadocia*, now called *Suvas*, and is the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh Baſſa*, Governour of that Country, and was taken by *Solyman* A.C. 1308. The other is the *Dioſcurias* of *Ptolomy*, now *Savatopoli*, being a maritime Town of *Colchis* upon the *Euxine* Sea, a Place of great Trade under the Dominion of the Prince of *Mingrelia*.

SEBATH, the Name of the XI. Month of the *Hebrews* of 29 Days, anſwering to the latter Part of our *January* and the Beginning of *February*.

SEBBA, or *Sebbii*, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ſucceeded to *Siger* in the VII Century, and reigned 30 Years; but weary of his Crown, he laid it down not long before his Death, and became Monk, and perſuaded his Wife at length to follow the ſame Courſe.

SEBENICO, *Sebenicum Sicum*, a City of *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. It has been under the *Venetians* ſince the Year 1412. before which Time it was a Sea-Port Town of *Croatia*. It has a Caſtle and Fort built upon a Rock, which has four times baffled the *Ottoman* Forces, and is ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, 38 Miles Eaſt of *Zara*, and 300 from *Venice*. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Boniface* VIII. It ſtands near the Ruins of the *Sicum* of *Ptolomy*.

SEBERT, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, was the Son of *Sleda*, their firſt Monarch, and Nephew to *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, by his Siſter *Ricula*; he was converted with his People by *Mellitus*, one of *Auſtin*'s Aſſiſtants, then ordained Biſhop by him. The Time of his Reign was in the Beginning of the VII Century.

SEBOURG, a Territory and Caſtle in the County of *Hainault*, near to *Bavay*, and three Leagues from *Valenciennes*. Formerly it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, but belongs now to the Family of *Witthem*.

SEBUCIANS, a Sect among the *Samaritans*, who chang'd the Times appointed by God for the three principal Feſtivals of the *Jews*, celebrating *Eaſter* at the Beginning of *Autumn*, the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt* towards the End of it, and that of *Tabernacles* in the Month of *March*. See *Samaritans*.

SECCIA, a River of *Italy*, which Riſes in the *Apennine*, divides the Dutchy of *Modena* from *Reggio*, and falls into the *Po*, five Leagues North-Weſt of *Mirandula* in the Dutchy of *Mantua*.

SECHING, a Market-Town of *Clavering* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Norfolk*.

SECKAW, Lat. *Secovia*, a ſmall Epiſcopal Town of *Styria* on the River *Gayl*, four Miles from the Borders of *Upper Auſtria* to the South, and twenty *German* Miles Eaſt of *Salzburg*, to whoſe Archbiſhop it is ſubject, their Biſhop being conſecrated and inveſted by him, and ſwears Fealty to him as his Subject. He has no Vote in the *German* Diet. *Hoffm.*

SECULARES, *Roman* Plays inſtituted by *Valerius Poplicola* in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*. They had their Name becauſe they were only celebrated every hundred Year; wherefore at the Opening of them, an Herald was wont to make this Proclamation, *Come to ſee the Plays which none of you ever ſaw, or ſhall ſee hereafter.* Yet the Ambition of Princes occaſion'd their being oftner repeated, to ſhew their Magnificence; as did the Emperor *Philip* I. who in 247 cauſed them to be celebrated with extraordinary Pomp and Splendor. Monſ. *Raiſſant* has publiſh'd the Ceremonies and Manner of theſe Shews upon Medals in 1685. at *Paris*.

SECUNDUS (*Johannes*) was born at the *Hague* in *Holland* in 1511. He was a very famous Poet, who though he died when he was but 25 Years of Age, yet left behind him three Books of *Latin* Elegies, which are valued; and beſides was a Limner and Engraver.

SECUNDUS, one of *Lombardy*, who in the VII Century writ the Hiſtory of his own Nation. There was alſo another *Secundus*, the Diſciple of *Valentine* the Heretick, and Ringleader of the *Secundians*. He held the Community of Wives, and other Impieties. St. *Auſt. de Hær.* St. *Epiph.*

SEDAN, *Sedanum*, a City of *Campaigne* in *France*, upon the Borders of *Luxemburg*. It is ſituated on the *Meuſe* with a ſtrong Caſtle. This City was formerly ſubject to Princes of its own, but now belongs to the Crown of *France* by a Treaty made in 1642 with *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Duke of *Bouillon*, and Lord of *Sedan*. While this City was in the Hands of the Proteſtants it had a famous Univerſity. The Poſterity of *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne* enjoy'd the Title and Prerogative of Sovereign Princes of *Sedan* by Compact. It is ſixteen Leagues South from *Namur*, about four Miles Eaſt of *Charlevil*, and ſixteen North of *Verdun*.

SEDER OLAM, that is to ſay, *The Order of the World:* The *Jews* give this Title to two Books of Chronology, whereof the one is called *Seder Olam Rabba*, or the *Great Chronicle*, and the other *Seder Olam Zuta*, or the *Leſſer Chronicle*. The former of theſe is the moſt ancient Hiſtory they have amongſt them, reaching from the Creation of *Adam* to the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who defeated a falſe Meſſiah, called *Bar Cozba*, which happened about fifty Years after the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*. The Author of this Chronology, as the *Jews* tell us, was *Rabbi Joſe*, the Son of *Chilpheta*, who lived about the Year 130 after the Birth of Chriſt, though there be many Reaſons that ſeem to evince that the Book is not ſo antient as they believe it to be. *Genebrardus* hath tranſlated theſe two Books into *Latin*. *P. Simon.*

SEDULIUS (*Cælius*) a *Scotch* Prieſt, who lived in the Time of *Theodoſius* the younger, *A. C.* 430. He has left an *Explication of the Epiſtles of St.* Paul, which he collected from the Writings of *Origen*, St. *Jerom*, St. *Ambroſe* and St. *Auſtin*; and five Books of Verſes, intituled, *Concerning the wonderful Works of God*, that is to ſay, of the wonderful Events that happened in the Time of the Patriarchs under the old Law, and the Miracles wrought by our Saviour and his Apoſtles. He is the Author alſo of the Hymn ſung at *Chriſtmas* in the *Roman* Church, which begins thus, *A ſolis ortu*, &c. and of that other which is ſung at the *Epiphany*, *Hoſtis Herodes*, &c. His Works are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, Tom. 8. of the ſecond Edition, and Tom. 9. of the Edition of 1624.

SEE (*Holy*) ſo the See of *Rome* is commonly called. And here it will not be improper to remark the Practice and Government during the Vacancy, *i. e.* from the Death of one Pope till the Chuſing of another. As ſoon as the Pope is dead there is Notice given of it by the Bell in the Capitol, which is never rung but upon this Occaſion; at the ſame time there are Couriers diſpatch'd to all the Princes of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, &c. The Cardinal Chamberlain removes into the Palace, ſeizes the *Fiſhers Ring*, which is the Pope's Seal, and breaks it to prevent the Diſpatches of any Bulls during the Vacancy. After this Ceremony paſſed in the Preſence of three Cardinals. The Chamberlain gives neceſſary Orders for every thing relating both to the Pope's Palace, and likewiſe for the Entertainment of the Deceaſed, whoſe Body is embalm'd and dreſs'd in the Pontifical Robes. In the Evening the Corps is carried in a Litter to St. *Peters*, being attended with Flambeaux, ſome Horſe, and the Penitentiaries of St. *Peter*, but without the Ceremony of Singing or appearing in Mourning. The Corps lies expoſed in a Chappel upon a raiſed Bed of State, being ſo placed, that the Feet may be kiſſed through an Iron-Grate: After having lain in State thus three Days, the Body is buried; the Funerals laſt nine Days; the Ceremony being perform'd by the Sacred College, who appear every Day at *Matins* in the *Gregorian* Chappel at St. *Peter*'s, where, in the middle of the Church, there is a ſtately Repreſentation or *Mauſolæum* erected, called *Chapelle Ardente* by *Morery*, richly ornamented with Figures, together with Panegyrical Sentences and the Arms of the Deceaſed. This Expence is furniſh'd out by the Apoſtolick Chamber, and managed by the Chamberlain. Upon ſome of the laſt Days of this Solemnity the Ambaſſadors of crown'd Heads harangue, the Cardinals met together at St. *Peter*'s, concerning the Election of another Pope, exhorting them in their Maſters Name to chuſe ſuch a One as they ſhall find beſt qualified to fill the *Holy See*. And thus the Ceremony of the Funerals being over, the Sacred College meets in the ſame Chappel upon the tenth Day, where a Biſhop or Abbot makes them a *Latin* Oration *de Eligendo Pontifice*. After the Maſs of the *Holy Ghoſt*, the Cardinals go two and two in Proceſſion to the Conclave.

As to the Method of the Government during the Vacancy of the See: The three Heads of the College, *i. e.* the Dean or firſt Cardinal Biſhop, the firſt Cardinal Prieſt, and firſt Cardinal Deacon have the Management of the whole State; they give all neceſſary Orders to Officers, regulate the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and whatever relates both to the Exchequer and the Soldiery: They either confirm or reform Officers put in by the late Pope, excepting in ſome Caſes; and return Anſwers to all Memorials and Remonſtrances; and for Security and keeping up good Order in the Town, they double the *Corps de Gard*; the other Cardinals, Princes and Ambaſſadors likewiſe ſecuring their Palace Gates with Chains: Theſe three Cardinals likewiſe ſend their Orders to all Governours of Forts and Towns in the Eccleſiaſtical State, to put them in mind to be upon their Guard, and take care of the preſent Juncture. In the mean time, the Cardinal Chamberlain coins Money, with the Device or Emblem of the Vacancy, which is two Keys in Saltire, and the *Gonfanon* or Standard of Holy Church. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

SEEZ, *Sajorum Civitas*, *Sagium*, a City of *Normandy*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Roan*. It ſtands upon the River *Orne*, 36 Leagues from *Paris* to the Weſt, eleven from *Liſieux* to the South, and five from *Alenzon* to the Eaſt.

SEGEDIN or *Seged*, Lat. *Segedunum*, a City of *Upper Hungary* on the *Tibiſcus*, near the Mouth of the River *Meriſh*, 26 *German* Miles South Eaſt of *Buda*, and 15 from *Coloxa*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1685, without much Reſiſtance, after the taking of *Buda*. *Baud. Hoff.*

SEGERIC, or *Sigeric*, King of the *Goths*, elected after the Death of *Ataulphus* in the Year 417, and the tenth Year of the Empire of *Theodoſius* the younger. He did not reign long, for about a Year after he was killed by his Subjects, when he was deſigning to conclude a Peace with the *Romans*. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SEGERS (*Daniel*) a famous Painter born at *Antwerp*, where he lived in 1646, and was received Lay-Brother into the Convent of the Jeſuits there. Many excellent Pieces of his Hand are to be ſeen in the Church of *Antwerp*, as well as in the Cabinets of the Emperor and the Kings of *Spain*. He made for the Prince of *Orange* an oval Piece, repreſenting a Flower-pot; with which he was ſo well pleaſed, that he preſented the Jeſuits with a Bead-row, or *Pater-noſter*, of fine Gold, whoſe Beads were very large, in the Form of Oranges richly enamel'd; and gave to *Segers* himſelf a Palet all of fine Gold, and ſome Sticks for his Pencils of the ſame Metal. He preſented the Princeſs of *Orange* alſo with a Flower-pot of his own Drawing, for which ſhe beſtowed upon the Jeſuits a Golden Croſs enamel'd, weighing above a Pound weight. There was another *Segers (Gerard)* who was alſo born at *Antwerp*, towards the End of the XVI Century. His Picture of St. *Peter* crucified with his Head downwards is extreamly commended, as alſo a Piece of his over the High Altar of the Jeſuits Church, which repreſents an Elevation of the Croſs. There be alſo ſome extraordinary ingenious Night-pieces of his Work. He died in 1651. *Wermander.*

SEGESWAR, Lat. *Segethuſa*, a City of *Tranſilvania*, called *Schezburg* by the *Germans*, ſeated on the ſide of a Hill upon the River *Cochel*, ten *German* Miles North of *Hermenſtadt*, and fourteen Weſt of *Cronſtad*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, ſubject to the Prince of *Tranſylvania*. *Baud.*

SEGETIA or *Segeſta*, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, whom they ſuppoſed to take care of the Corn and all other Fruits of the Earth. Her Statue was placed in the *Cirque*, and ſhe was one of thoſe Deities they called *Salutares*. *Varro. Macrob.*

SEGEWOLT, Lat. *Segevoldia*, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Livonia*, on the River *Teyder*. It is alſo called *Sewold*, and ſtands ſeven Miles South Eaſt of *Riga*.

SEGNA. This ſtrong City is ſeated on the Bay anciently called *Flanaticum*, now *Quarnaro* or *Carnaro* from the Mountain *de Carnia*, and has over-againſt it the Iſland *Veglia*. It is ſtrong both by Art and Nature, having vaſt Woods and Mountains behind it to the Landward, ſo that an Army can hardly get to it; and the Port is not capable of a great Fleet. About the Year 1539 it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Count *de Frangipani*, and was claim'd by *Solyman*, the Grand Signior, as a Part of *Hungary*, which he had then conquered in great part. This forced *Ferdinand* the Emperor to take it into his own hands; after which he entertained the *Uſcochi*, a Sett of Robbers, like our Buccaneers, who had like to have kindled a War between the *Turks* and the *Venetians*. The Coaſt about this Bay is full of ſmall Iſlands, Rocks and Creeks, ſo that it has ever been a Receptacle for Pyrates: Thoſe Pyrates in time became 500 or 600 Men, and did great Damage to the *Turks* and to the Chriſtian Merchants, and laid waſte ſome whole Provinces by their Depredations, eſpecially *Lica* and *Corbavia*. The *Turks* provoked by the Injuries of theſe Buccaneers, in the Year 1592 began a War againſt the *Auſtrian* Dominions under *Aſſan*, Baſſa of *Boſnia*, which laſted till the Year 1602, and longer. In the Year 1613 *Padre Paole*, in his Continuation of the Hiſtory of the *Uſcochi*, tells us, this City conſiſted in three ſorts of Men, the *Stipendiari* or Liſted Men, which were 200 Men under four Captains, the *Caſalini* or Citizens, which were then about 100 Families, and the *Venturini*, who were Fugitives from *Turkey*, *Dalmatia* and *Apuglia*, who had no fix'd Dwelling in this City, and were ſometimes more and at other leſs numerous, as they found Encouragement, their whole Number, when at the higheſt, not above 2000; yet this handful of Men plagued the State of *Venice* from 1537 to 1616, and how much longer I know not. The War I laſt mention'd loſt the Empire *Agria* in 1596, and *Caniſa* in 1602. In the Year 1615 the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* declared a War againſt the *Venetians* on the ſcore of theſe Pyrates, which drew the *Dutch* to aſſiſt them; and this forced the Arch-Duke the next Year to ſuppreſs this Neſt of Pyrates, ſo that they were never after heard of.

SEGNI, *Signia*, a City of the Eccleſiaſtical State, 32 Miles from *Rome* towards the Eaſt, ſituate upon Mount *Segni*, with a Biſhop's See and Dukedom. Organs were firſt invented in this Place. The Wine about it is very rough, and of a binding Quality. It was formerly an Earldom, and from the Family of the Counts of *Segni* deſcended the Popes *Innocent* III. *Gregory* IX. and *Alexander* IV. Now it gives the Title of Duke to one of the Family of *Sfortia*. *Silv. Italick.*

SEGORVE, *Segorbia*, *Segobriga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*. It ſtands upon the River *Morvedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterranean*. It is eight Miles from *Valentia* to the North-Weſt, and twelve from *Tervel* to the South Eaſt. It's but ſmall and thinly peopled.

SEGOVESUS, an ancient Captain of the *Gauls*, Nephew to *Ambigat*. About the Year of *Rome* 164 he paſſed the *Rhine* and the *Hircynian* Foreſt, and left ſome of his Forces in *Bohemia*, others upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and another part of them in *Friſia* and *Weſtphalia*; from which Country the ancient *Franks* proceeded, who many Ages after, under *Pharamond* and *Clodion*, paſſed the *Rhine* and conquered a part of the *Gauls*, which had been the Abode and Inheritance of their Forefathers. *Tit. Liv. Dupleix Mem. des Gal. & de France.*

SEGOVIA, *Urbs Arevacorum*, *Segubia*, a City of *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. It is ſituate at the Foot of a very high Mountain in a pleaſant Plain, near the Bank of a ſmall River called *Eroſnia*, and is very rich and populous by reaſon of the great Quantity of Cloth that is made and vended there. It is adorned with a large Market-place, a ſtrong Caſtle and a Mint, and a noble Aquæduct ſupported by 177 Arches in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another, built by *Trajan*, and is twenty *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. *Long.* 16. 30. *Lat.* 41. 15.

SEGOVIA la NUEVA, a City of *Venezuela* in *South America*, built by the *Spaniards* about the Year 1552, near Mount St. *Pedro*, and afterwards for the unhealthful ſite of it removed to the River *Bariquicemeti*, which falls into the *Oronoque*. It ſtands eighty Leagues from *Coro* to the South-Eaſt, *Lat.* 7. 40. About it live many *Indian* Nations of different Languages. The Soil about it is barren, but feeds vaſt Quantities of wild Beaſts, and the Rivers equal plenty of Fiſh. The Mountains near it have plenty of Gold, which occaſion'd the Building of this City; but they want Servants to work in the Mines. The Cattle the *Spaniards* brought hither have encreaſed wonderfully; but the *Indians* that were numerous then, are ſince waſted to nothing. *Laet.* Pag. 683.

SEGRAVE, an ancient Family in *Warwickſhire*, of whom *Stephen* was Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and from his Time they were Barons of *England*, and had their Reſidence at *Caledon:* The laſt of them married *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, Daughter of *Thomas Brotherton*, and had a Daughter called *Elizabeth*, who brought into the Family of the *Mowbrays* the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Dignity of Marſhal of *England*. *Cambd. Brit.* Of this *Stephen* above mentioned, *Cambden* writes, that he was of mean Parentage, yet by his Induſtry from a Clerk became a Knight, and afterwards ſo rich that he was rank'd among the Peers of the Realm, and made Lord Chief Juſtice; but loſing the King's Favour, he became ſhaven again, and return'd to the Cloiſter. *Cambd Brit.*

SEGRE, Lat. *Sicoris*, a River which riſes in *Catalonia*, in the County of *Cardagné*, at the Foot of the *Pirenees* on the Borders of *France*, waters *Livia Cardagné* and *Urgel*, &c. and after being ſwell'd with ſeveral other Rivers, falls into the *Ebro* or *Iber*, nine Miles Weſt of *Garcia*.

SEGUIER, a noble and ancient Family, Native of *Quercy* in *France*, whereof there are ſome Branches at *Cahors*, *Tolouſe* and *Paris*; one of which call'd *Nicholas Seguier* was a great Lawyer and Orator, and in the Year 1550 was made the King's Advocate or Conſul in one of his Parliaments. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe *de Cognitione Dei & ſui.*

SEGURA, a River which riſes in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, runs through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, and falls into the Bay of *Alicant*, having watered *Caravacca*, *Murcia* and *Orihvela*.

SEIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the *Romans*, as having care of the ſowen Seed. Her Statue, according to *Pliny*, ſtood in the *Cirque*. She was one of thoſe Deities the *Latins* call'd *Salutares*, invok'd by them in their Troubles and Afflictions. *Plin.* Lib. 18.

SEJANUS (*Ælius*) Favourite and Miniſter of State to the Emperor *Tiberius*, was born at *Vulſinum*, a City of *Tuſcany*, his Father was *Sejus Strabo*, a *Roman* Gentleman. This *Ælius* in his Youth followed the Fortune of *Caius Cæſar*, Grandchild of *Auguſtus*, and afterwards inſinuated himſelf into the Favour of *Auguſtus*. He was crafty, baſe and proud; to outward Appearance modeſt and humble, but inwardly full of an inſatiable Deſire of the Imperial Purple. Partly by his Luxury and Prodigality, and partly by his Vigilance and Induſtry, he arrived to the higheſt top of Power. He was made Commander of the Emperor's Guards, and enjoy'd an equal Power with *Tiberius* himſelf, who delighted in his Company, called him the Companion of his Cares and Buſineſs, and ſuffered his Statue to be venerated in the publick Places, and to be ſet up in the Theatres and Enſigns. *Druſus*, the Emperor's Son, who deſpiſed him, having on a time given him a Box on the Ear, *Sejanus* to be revenged of him, debauched his Wife *Livia*, by promiſing her a Share in the Empire, and engag'd her to poiſon him; *Agrippina* alſo, and *Germanicus* with his Son being diſpatch'd in like manner, he whould have married *Livia*, but *Tiberius* did not think it fit. His Inſolence at laſt grew to that Degree as to make him inſupportable to all Men; he imprudently boaſted himſelf to be Emperor of *Rome*, and that *Tiberius* was only the Emperor of *Caprea*, whither he had retired himſelf, and proceeded to that Impudence as to ridicule *Tiberius* his Baldneſs in a publick Play. *Tiberius* being at laſt provoked by his Inſolence, ſent Orders to the Senate, and had him ſeized and ſtrangled in Priſon the ſame Day, involving all his Family to the like Deſtruction; and not only ſo, but all thoſe of whom he was jealous, or bore a Grudge to. *Sejanus* was executed 18 *Octob.* A.C. 31. *Tacit. Annal.* Lib. 3, 4, & 5. *Sueton. in Tiber.* &c.

SEJANUS. The Name of a Horſe belonging to *Sejus*, a *Roman* Captain, which proved fatal to all that were the Owners of it; for this *Sejus* was condemned by *Anthony* to die a cruel Death; and *Dolabella*, who bought the Horſe for 2330 Crowns, being beſieged in *Laodicea* by *Caſſius* killed himſelf; by this means *Caſſius* became Maſter of this Horſe, and after him *Antonius*, who both killed themſelves. Whence came that Proverb, *He has got the Horſe Sejanus*, to denote an unfortunate Man. *Gellius.* Lib. 3. Cap. 9.

SEID-BATAL, a *Mahometan* Hero, whoſe Sepulchre is had in great Veneration by the *Turks*; the Word in the *Arabick* ſignifying *a Valiant Prince*. The *Derviſes* honour him in a particular manner, becauſe, as they ſay, he conquered the greateſt part of *Aſia*. His Sepulchre is in a Monaſtery of *Natolia*, where the *Derviſes* hold their Chapter General, which is ſometimes compoſed of above 8000 *Mahometan* Monks, where they celebrate a great Feſtival in Honour of him. *Ricaut.*

SEIFAGA, a famous Impoſtor at *Paris* in 1657, called himſelf one of the chief Kans or Lords of the Court of *Perſia*, pretending that he had been Governour of *Candahar*, a Place in the *Indies* won by the King of *Perſia* from the Great Mogul, and afterwards of *Bagdat* or *Babylon* before that Place was taken by *Amurat* IV. adding, that though he had well defended the Town, yet he durſt not return to his Country. He was likewiſe heard to ſay, that *Amurat* had honour'd him with his Eſteem. Theſe plauſible Stories deceiv'd ſome *French* Lords and Prelates, amongſt the reſt the Duke of St. *Agnan* and the Archbiſhop of *Sens*, until he was diſcover'd to be no other than a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer at *Bagdat*. He was of a Stature well proportion'd, and kept three Lackeys in *Perſian* Habits. *De Rocoles des Impoſtures inſignes.*

SEINE, or *La Seine*, *Sequana*, a great River of *France*, which riſeth in *Burgundy*, in a mountainous Place near the Caſtle of *Chanceaux*, two Leagues from a Town called St. *Seine*, and ſix from *Dijon* to the North. It watereth *Chatillon* and *Bar ſur Seine*, and entring *Campagne*, paſſeth by *Troyes* and *Pont ſur Seine*, above which the *Aube* comes in, and beneath it the *Yonne* and the *Loing*; and being got into the *Iſle of France*, it waters *Melun* and *Corbeil*, takes in the *Marne* at *Charenton*, and runs through *Paris*, where it forms an Iſle; and beneath that City, above *Poiſſy*, it receives the *Oiſe*, and paſſing into *Normandy* it receives the *Eure* and *Andelle* above *Roan*, through which it paſſeth, and from thence by *Caudebeck*, *Honfleur* and *Harfleur*, and runs into the Sea near *Havre de Grace*. At *Caudebeck* it forms a great Arm of the Sea, which admits the Tides thirty Leagues into the Land, and gives Paſſage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and ſmaller Veſſels as high as *Paris*.

SELANDT, or *Seelandt*, *Selandia*, *Codanonia*, a great Iſland in the *Baltick* belonging to *Denmark*, ſeparated by the Eaſt from *Scania* or *Schonen* by that part of the Sound called *Oreſund*, and to the Weſt from *Funen* by the *Beltſund*. It is ſixteen *German* Miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is very fruitful and pleaſant, only it bears no Wheat. The Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the reſt are *Roſchild*, *Elſeneur*, *Cronenburgh* and *Fredericksburgh*, and 340 Pariſhes beſides. *Selandt* is parted from the main Land of *Scandia* by the Strieght about a *Dutch* Mile in breadth commonly called the *Sundt*, through which all Ships trading to or from the *Baltick* muſt paſs, all other Paſſages being barr'd up with Rocks, or prohibited by the Kings of *Denmark*, who lay a Tribute upon all Ships according to their Bills of Lading.

SELDEN (*John*) called by *Grotius* the Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation, waas born *Dec.* 16. 1584. at *Salvington* in *Suſſex*, near *Terring*. His Father was a ſubſtantial Yeoman, and his Mother Daughter to *Thomas Baker* of *Ruſhington*, deſcended of the Worſhipful Family of the *Bakers* in *Kent*. Their Son *John* having paſt his Trivial Studies at *Chicheſter* Free-School, went to *Hart-Hall* in *Oxford* at *Michaelmas*, 1600. and having ſtudied Philoſophy about three Years, he came to the *Inner Temple* and ſtudied Law, where he made ſuch Proficiency, not only in that but moſt other parts of Learning, that he grew famous, not only at home but abroad, ſo that he was uſually ſtiled *The great Dictator of Learning of the* Engliſh *Nation*. He was a great Linguiſt, Philologiſt, Divine, Lawyer, Antiquary, Stateſman, and what not. He alſo writ ſeveral things of Oratory and Poetry. He ſeldom appeared at the Bar, but gave Chamber Counſel, and was a good Conveyancer. In 1618 he publiſhed the *Hiſtory of Tithes*, his Preface to which was ſtuff'd with Calumny and ill Language: For the Manner and Argument of this Book he was afterwards oblig'd to make a

Submiſſion, and acknowledge his Offence before the High Commiſſion Court, *Decemb.* 1618. This Book of Tithes was anſwered by Sir *James Temple*, Dr. *Tilſley*, Mr. *Montague*, &c. and has been ſince reprinted in 1680, *Lond.* 4°. The firſt time he ſerved in Parliament was for *Lancaſter* in 1623, next for *Bedmis* in *Wilts* in 1625, and afterwards in moſt of King *Charles*'s Parliaments, where he gave great Proofs of his profound Learning and Judgment in all Debates, but was moſtly oppoſite to the Court, and impriſon'd for Freedom of Speech in the Parliament 1628, which his Fellow-Members reſented. He was alſo a Member of the Parliament which began *Nov.* 1640, adhered to them, accepted a Commiſſion from them, took the Covenant, ſat in the Aſſembly of Divines, where he ſignaliz'd himſelf for his Learning. In *Nov.* 1643 the Parliament made him chief Keeper of the Records of the Tower, and in 1645 a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. In 1646 they voted him 5000 *l.* to compenſate what he had loſt by his Freedom in the Parliament 1628. He had a choice Collection of Books and Manuſcripts, moſt of which he wrote on the Title-Page *περὶ παντὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν*, *Liberty above all things*, to ſhew that he would take nothing upon Truſt. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Original of a Duel. Jani Anglorum facies altera*, Engliſhed with Notes in 1683. Fol. *Titles of Honour*, reprinted 1671, much eſteem'd by Gentlemen. *Analecton Anglo-Britannicon*, at Frankf. 4°. *Notes on Forteſcue de Laudibus Legum-Angliæ*, 8°. *Notes on the Sums of Sir R. Hengham, L. Ch. Juſt. to Edw.* I. *De Diis Syris*, reprinted at Amſterd. 8°. 1680. *Hiſt. of Tithes*, before mentioned. *Spicilegium in Edmeari 6 libros Hiſt.* Lond. 1623. Fol. much valued by Antiquaries and Criticks. *Marmora Arundeliana*, &c. 1628. 4° *Mare Clauſum, Lib.* 2. 1635. Fol. in Anſwer to *Grotius*'s *Mare Liberum*, wherein *Selden* aſſerts the Sovereignty of the Crown of *England* over the *Britiſh* Seas, which created ſuch an Eſteem of him at Court, that Archbiſhop *Laud* endeavoured to gain him; and it was thought, he might have choſen his own Preferment; but he deſpiſed all for love of Study. He publiſh'd alſo a Book called *Eutychius*, alledging that Biſhops differed from Presbyters only in Degree, and not in Order. *An Anſwer to the King's Declaration about the Commiſſion of* Array. *De Succeſſionibus in bona defuncti ſecundum Leges Hebræorum. De Succeſſione in Pontificatu Hebræorum. De jure Naturali & Gentium juxta diſciplinam Hebræorum. Brief Diſcourſe concerning the Places of Peers and Commons of Parliament in point of Judicature*, in two Sheets. *Anſwer to* Harbottle Grimſton *concerning Biſhops. Diſcourſe concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subjects, in a Conference at a Committee of both Houſes*, 4°. *Privileges of the Baronage of* England *when they ſit in Parliament*, 8°. *Verſio & Comment. ad Eutychii Eccl. Alex. origines. De anno Civili & Calendario Judaico. Uxor Hebraica ſive de Nuptiis & Divortiis. Fleta, ſeu Comment. Juris Anglic. Præfatio ad Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ Script. decem. De Synedriis & Præfecturis veterum Hebræorum. Vindiciæ integrit. ſuæ per Convitium. De Scriptione Maris Clauſi. God made Man. Office of Lord Chanc. of* England, *&c.*

SELEMNUS, a River of *Achaia*, which is a Province of the *Peloponneſus*, paſſing near to the City *Patras*.

SELESTAD, *Schleſtad*, a Town of the *Lower Alſace* in *Germany*, ſituate on the River *Ill*, formerly free and imperial, and of the Government of *Haguenaw*, but now belongs to the Crown of *France*, left to it by the Peace of *Weſtphalia*. *Seleſtad* is four Leagues from *Briſac*, and but a little leſs from *Colmar* towards *Strasbourg*. Its Fortifications were demoliſhed in 1673, but new built two Years after, ſo that it's now a Place of conſiderable Strength. *Baud.*

SELEUCIA, or *Seleſchia*, an ancient City of *Cilicia*, now of *Caramania*, ſurnamed *Aſpera* becauſe of its mountainous Situation, upon the River *Calycadmus*, of old called *Olbia*, and *Hiera*. It was anciently an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. St. *Gregory* of *Nazianzen* calls it the *Seleucia* of St. *Thecla*, becauſe it was famous by reaſon of the Tomb of that Martyr.

SELEUCIA and **TIGRIM**, a City in *Meſopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*, built by King *Seleucus Nicanor*, and is the ſame, as moſt ſuppoſes, which now is called *Bagdad* or *Bagadet*. There is alſo another *Seleucia* ſurnamed *Pieria*, and now called by the *Turks Seleuche-lelber*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, with an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Beſides theſe, there is yet another *Seleucia*, a City of *Piſidia*, upon the Borders of *Pamphylia*, ſituate between *Antiochia* on the North and the City of *Pamphylia* on the South. The *Turks* call it *Caraſazar*, others *Celeſtria*. Alſo another City called *Seleucia*, or rather *Seleucos*, ſituated in *Syria*, upon the River *Belus*, near to *Apamea*, built by the ſame King *Seleucus*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Apamea*. The *Arians*, very powerful at the Court of *Conſtantius*, perſuaded him to order a General Council at *Nicomedia*; but this Town being ruin'd by an Earth-quake, they pitch'd upon *Nice* to no purpoſe. The Emperor at their Inſtigation appointed two Councils at the ſame time, one at *Seleucia* for the Eaſt, and another at *Rimini* for the Weſtern Prelates. The Eaſtern Biſhops, to the Number of 160, moſt *Arians*, met at *Seleucia* in 359. St. *Hilarius* of *Poitiers* baniſh'd into *Phrygia*, came alſo thither, and ſtoutly defended the Orthodox Faith, though he had none to ſecond him but a few *Egyptian* Biſhops. This Council at the very Beginning was divided, ſome being for taking the Controverſies of Faith under Conſideration, others for treating of the Accuſations and Depoſitions of Biſhops. The *Semi-Arians*, who admitted a Likeneſs of Subſtance in Jeſus Chriſt, were againſt a new Confeſſion of Faith. On the other ſide, *Acacius* of *Cæſarea* condemned the Council of *Nice*, and defamed its Creed, preſented one wherein he ſaid that the Reſemblance of the Son and Father was a Conformity of Will and not of Subſtance; which Doctrine he learned from *Ætius*: The *Semi-Arians* abominated this new Confeſſion of Faith, and declared that the Form ſettled at the Council of *Antioch* in 341 ought to ſtand, and upon this Declaration got it confirm'd: Theſe Differences increaſing daily, *Leonas* was ſent by the Emperor, with *Lauricus*, to keep Peace and Order, to diſſolve the Council the fourth Day. Yet after this the *Semi-Arians* meeting in the Church, depoſed *Acacius* with ſeveral other Prelates, removed *Eudoxus*, and put *Anien*, a Prieſt of *Antioch*, in his Place, who being ſeiz'd by the other Party, he was baniſh'd by *Lauritius* and *Leonas*, whereupon the *Semi-Arians* deputed ten of their Number to the Emperor, and acquainted the other Biſhops of what paſſed by a Synodical Letter. St. *Athanaſius, de Synod.* St. *Gregory Nazianzen, Orat.* 21. *Baronius, Godeau. Sozomen.* Lib. 4. Cap. 23. *Sculp. Sever.* Lib. 11. Pag. 158. *Hilar.* Lib. *Conſtant.*

SELEUCIA PISIDÆ, an ancient City of *Piſidia* in *Aſia Minor*, upon the Borders of *Pamphylia*. Chriſtianity was eſtabliſh'd here by St. *Paul*. It's now a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Antioch*, and ſubject to the *Turks*.

SELEUCIANI, *Hereticks* who had their Riſe from *Seleucus* and *Hermias* in the IV Century: They held God to be Corporeal, Matter to be eternal, and ſtigmatiz'd thoſe they baptized with a red-hot Iron in the Forehead, *&c.* St. *Aug. Niceph.*

SELEUCUS I. ſurnamed *Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, was the Son of *Antiochus* and *Laodicea*. It is ſaid, that he was born with the Mark of an Anchor upon his Thigh, conform to a Dream his Mother had of him. See *Laodicea*. He was one of *Alexander*'s chief Commanders, after whoſe Death he took the City of *Babylon*, paſſed through *Perſia*, and defeated *Androcotus*, King of the *Gangandes*, a People of *India*, of whom he receiv'd a Reinforcement of 500 Elephants and 6000 Infantry. At his Return he entred into a League with *Ptolomy*, *Caſſander* and *Lyſimachus*, againſt *Antigonus*, King of the *Leſſer Aſia*, whom he killed in the Battle of *Ipſus*, and ſhared with them the Provinces of that Country. Afterward he took into his Protection the Eunuch *Phileterus*, who came to him with 9000 Talents, which he had rak'd together in his Government of *Pergamus*, and went to meet *Lyſimachus*, who purſued *Philoterus*, gave him Battle, and kill'd him. After this Victory he deſign'd the Conqueſt of *Thrace* and *Macedonia*, but was treacherouſly murdered in the City of *Argos* by *Ptolomy Ceraunus*. He was a Prince very courageous, but withal of an eaſie and ſweet Temper: His Son *Antiochus Soter* being fallen ſick of Love for his Step-Mother *Stratonice*, and the Phyſician having diſcovered the Cauſe of his Diſeaſe, and told his Father of it, he freely gave his Son leave to marry her. He reſtored to the *Athenians* their Library which *Xerxes* had taken from them and carried with him into *Perſia*. He built the City *Antioch* in memory of his Father, five *Laodicea*'s in Honour of his Mother, and three *Apamia*'s in that of his Wife, and more than one *Seleucia* to immortalize his own Name. He planted many Colonies, as at *Pella* and at *Beroe*, whither he ſent the *Jews*, and beſtowed great Privileges upon them. He endeavour'd to joyn the Lake of *Mæotis* to the *Caſpian* Sea by a Channel, but without Succeſs. *Joſephus* mentions a Prodigy that happened to him as he was ſacrificing, *viz.* That the Wood appointed for the Sacrifice kindled of its own accord. *Plutarch.*

The *Æra* or *Epocha* of the *Seleucides* began a dozen Years after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, 312 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, *A. M.* 3742, from the Building of *Rome* 442 or 443, 4402 of the *Julian* Period, in the CXVII *Olympiad*, and about 872 after the Burning of *Troy*. It was at the ſame time that *Seleucus* took from *Antigonus Babylon*, all *Media*, and ſeveral other Provinces. The Authors of the two *Books of the Maccabees* make uſe of this *Epocha*, though with ſome difference, which it is good to take notice of to reconcile the Chronological Contrarieties one meets with in thoſe Books. The *Jews* began their Year in the Spring, in the Month of *Niſan*, correſponding to part of our *March* and *April*, and the *Chaldæans* began their Year in *Autumn*, that is to ſay, in the Month *Tiſri*, which correſponds to our *September*; now the Author of the *firſt Book of the Maccabees* follows the *Jewiſh* Account, and the Author of the *ſecond* the *Chaldæan*. *Scalig.* Lib. 2. & 5. *de emend. tempor*, *Petav.* Lib. 2. *de Doctr. Temper. Lange* Lib. 2. *de Annis Chriſti* Cap. 17. *Riccioli Cron. refor. Calviſius, Torniel, Salian*, &c.

SELEUCUS II. Son of *Antiochus*, ſurnamed *Θεὸς*, who by way of Irony was called *Callinicus*, as much as to ſay, *the Happy Conqueror*, becauſe he had the worſe in all his Undertakings. He ſucceeded to his Father the 507 Year of *Rome*. *Ptolomy Evergetes* took away his Dominions, and beat him in ſeveral Battels. He died of a Fall from his Horſe in the 527 of

Rome, having reign'd Twenty Years. *Strabo*, Lib. 16. *Juſtin.* Lib. 27. *Appian. de Bello Syr.* &c.

SELEUCUS III. ſurnamed Κέραυνος, that is, *Thunder*, was proclaimed King after the Death of his Father in 527 of *Rome*, and died two or three Years after of Poiſon, leaving the Crown to his Brother *Antiochus the Great.*

SELEUCUS IV. ſurnamed *Philopater*, ſucceeded to his Father *Antiochus the Great*, but with a great Diminution of Power and Glory, by reaſon of the numerous Loſſes the *Syrians* had ſuſtain'd from the *Romans.* He was very favourable to the *Jews*, and afforded them a yearly Allowance towards their Sacrifices. It was in his Time the Things happened that are ſet down in the *ſecond Book of the Maccabees. Simeon*, Prefect of the Temple, informed *Seleucus* of the Treaſures that were hid in the Holy Place, who thereupon ſent *Heliodorus* to take them away; but he in the Attempt was laſh'd by Angels, and was healed at the Prayer of *Onias*, the High Prieſt. In the mean time, *Seleucus*, who had ſent his Son *Demetrius* in Hoſtage to *Rome*, was poiſon'd by *Heliodorus* in 678 of *Rome*, and the twelfth of his Reign. 2 *Maccabees. Strab.* Lib. 16. *Juſtin.* 32. *Appian.* Cap. 3. *Sulpic. Severus.*

SELEUCUS V. the Son of *Demetrius Nicanor*, was ſet upon the Throne in 629 of *Rome*; but *Cleopatra* his Mother, who had newly killed *Demetrius* her Husband, ſhot him to Death with an Arrow, a little after his Coronation. *Appian in Syriac. Juſtin* Lib. 39. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

SELEUCUS VI. ſucceeded his Father *Antiochus Grypus* in the Year of *Rome* 658. At his firſt coming to the Throne he oppoſed himſelf to his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, who affected the *Syrian* Empire, and killed him in Battle; and was afterwards by his ſaid Uncle's Son *Antiochus Pius* driven from his Kingdom; and by betaking himſelf to *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, he was there burnt in his Palace by the Citizens in the Year of *Rome* 660.

SELEUCUS, a Soldier of *Cappadocia*, one of the moſt valiant of all the *Roman* Army, who brought *Pamphilus* the Martyr Tidings of the kind of Death the Emperor had pronounced againſt him, and upon this Occaſion turned Chriſtian himſelf; whereupon the Command he had in the Army was taken from him, at which he was not in the leaſt concerned; and wholly giving up himſelf to the Practice of true Chriſtianity, he became the Father of Orphans, the Protector of Widows, and the Benefactor of the Poor. He was burnt to Death with a ſlow Fire by *Diocleſian. Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl.*

SELEUCUS, a famous Mathematician, whom the Emperor *Veſpaſian* often conſulted about the Succeſs of his Affairs. *Tacit.*

SELIM, or *Selimus* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, was the ſecond Son of *Bajazet* II. He took up Arms againſt his Father, but coming to an Engagement he loſt the Battle; and yet, by the Favour of the *Janiſaries*, he was raiſed to the Throne before his elder Brother *Achmet.* His Father *Bajazet* reſigned his Crown to him, and he, like a Wretch, poiſon'd him ſoon after, from whom he had receiv'd his Life. He ſucceeded in the Empire in 1512, and began his Reign with extraordinary Liberalities he beſtowed upon the *Janiſaries* and upon all his great Officers. In the mean time, his Brother *Achmet*, who had betaken himſelf to the Protection of the *Sultan* of *Ægypt*, loſt the Day; and being taken Priſoner, was put to Death by his Brother's Order: Neither did the Tyrant ſtop here, but ordered his Brother *Corchur*, who was of a peaceable Temper, and a Lover of his Study, and to whom he had been obliged during the Time of his Diſgrace, to be murdered likewiſe, together with eight of his Nephews, and ſtain'd himſelf with the Blood of as many of his *Baſſa's*, who had ſignaliz'd themſelves in his Service. But though he was thus cruel, yet was he withal Courageous, indefatigable in Labour, Temperate, Liberal, a Lover of Juſtice, and one that greatly delighted in the reading of Hiſtories, and was no contemtible Poet in his own Language. *Amurat*, one of the Sons of his elder Brother *Achmet*, fled into *Perſia* for Protection, which was the Cauſe of a War which *Selim* undertook againſt *Sophi Iſhmael. Selim* at the firſt was worſted, but afterwards won the Battle of *Zalderane* the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1514. but the Victory coſt him above 50000 Men, and in his Return he loſt many of his Soldiers, and all his Artillery, in paſſing the River *Euphrates*: But notwithſtanding this Miſhap, he took ſeveral Cities in *Perſia*, and ſubdued divers petty Kings in the Neighbourhood. Immediately after theſe Succeſſes in *Perſia*, he turned his Arms againſt *Campſon Gauri*, Sultan of *Egypt*, whom he defeated and killed near to *Aleppo* in *Syria*, the 25th of *Auguſt*, 1516, whereupon the Cities of *Aleppo* and *Damaſcus* with the reſt of that Province were ſurrendred to him; and *Paleſtina* at the ſame time was ſubdued by *Sinan Baſſa.* In the mean time the *Mammelucs* returning into *Egypt*, created *Tomumpay* their Sultan, and put themſelves in a Poſture to make Head againſt the *Ottomans*; but *Selim* entring into their Country, took the City of *Grand Cairo* towards the End of *January*, 1517, beat the new Sultan upon a *Tueſday*, being the 27 Day of the ſame Month; and this unfortunate Prince being found in a Bog, where the *Arabians* had hid him, was crucified by Order of *Selim*; who upon his Return to *Conſtantinople* had a Peſtilential Boil broke out upon his Back-bone, and ſuppoſing that the Air of *Adrianople* might be conducive to his Recovery; he died upon the Way thither at *Ciuri* in *Thracia*, in the very ſame Place where he had fought and poiſon'd his Father, the 22d of *Sept.* 1520, in the 46th Year of his Age, and the eighth of his Reign. *Leunclav.* Lib. 7.

SELIM II. Son of *Solyman* II. who was the Son of *Selim* I. ſucceeded his Father in 1566, at the Age of 42 Years. The Death of his Brothers *Muſapha* and *Bajazet*, who had been diſpatch'd during the Life of *Solyman*, gave him a free and open Entrance to the Throne, of which he ſhewed himſelf unworthy by his Vices; he was puſillanimous and without Courage, and wholly addicted to Wine and Women. Only the Valour of his Generals procured him ſome Victories: *Piala* and *Muſtapha* conquer'd the Iſle of *Cyprus* for him in 1571; and *Occhiali* had no leſs Succeſs in *Barbary*, and againſt the Gallies of *Malta.* But after the Loſs of *Cyprus* the Chriſtians won the Battle at *Lepanto*, on the ſeventh of *Octob.* in which *Haly Baſſa* was ſlain: This was the greateſt Wound the *Ottoman* Empire had of a long time receiv'd; and had the Chriſtians made good uſe of their Victory, they might eaſily have made themſelves Maſters of *Conſtantinople*, the whole City having been put into an extream Conſternation by the Loſs of that Fight, inſomuch that *Selim* himſelf left it, and fled to *Adrianople.* Soon after he made Peace with the *Venetians*, and died of the Apoplexy the thirteenth of *Decemb.* 1575. *Mezeray.*

SELKIRK, the principal Town of the Sheriffdom of the Forreſt in the South of *Scotland*, ſtanding upon the River *Ettrick.* Juſtice is adminiſtred here for the County; the hereditary Sheriff of which is *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family. The preſent Repreſentative was made one of the Lords of the Seſſion by King *William* and Queen *Mary.* This Town is alſo remarkable for the total Rout given to the Marqueſs of *Montroſs* in the Time of King *Charles* I. by the Parliament's Forces under Sir *David Leſly*, in the Valley on the other ſide of that River called *Philiphaugh*, whence the Family abovemention'd take their Title. *Cambd. Brit.* &c.

SELO, or *Silaro*, *Silurus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality, whoſe Fountains are in the Mount *Apenine*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Bay of *Salernum.*

SELOMBRIA, or *Selivree*, *Selybria* and *Selymbria*, a City of *Thrace* now called *Romania*, which formerly was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*; it is ſituate upon the *Propontis*, now *Mar di Marmora*, 35 *Italian* Miles to the Weſt from *Conſtantinople.* It is great and populous, and has a good Harbour.

SELSEY ISLE, a *Peninſula* near *Chicheſter*, in the County of *Suſſex*, aſſign'd about the Year 711 by *Elidwach*, King of the *South-Saxons* to *Wilfride*, Archbiſhop of *York*, for his Seat; when baniſh'd his Country by the King of *Northumberland*, he came to preach to the *South-Saxons*: *Godwal*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, having conquered the Kindom of the *Saxons*, built a Monaſtery here and made it a Biſhop's See, which continued in the ſame Place above 300 Years, till Biſhop *Stigand* in 1070 removed the See to *Chicheſter.* It is noted now for excellent Cockles and Lobſters.

SEMELE, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, whom *Jupiter* deflouréd; ſhe was the Mother of *Bacchus.* The Poets tell us, that jealous *Juno*, in the Form of an old Woman, came and perſuaded her to deſire her Lover that he would give her a Viſit in all his Majeſty, whereupon having obtain'd her Deſire, ſhe was burnt by *Jupiter*'s Lightning, together with the Houſe wherein ſhe was. *Ovid.* Lib. 3. *Metam.*

SEMIAMIRA, Mother of the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, in complaiſance to whom, he inſtituted a Senate of Women; but ſhe and her Son being killed, that Female Juriſdiction was extinguiſh'd with them. *Lamprid.*

SEMI-ARIANS. The *Arian* Sect was divided into two principal Parties, the one whereof ſticking more cloſely to the Opinion of their Maſter, maintaining that the Son of God was unlike the Father Ἀνόμοιος, and of this Party was *Eunomius*: The other Party were of thoſe who refuſed to receive the Word *Conſubſtantial*, yet acknowledged the Son to be Ὁμοιούσιος, of a like Subſtance or Eſſence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*, i. e. *Half Arians.* This Party made the Majority in the Councils of *Rimini* and *Seleucia. Socrat.* Lib. 2. *Rufin.* Lib. 1. *Theodor.* Lib. 4. *Hær. Fab.* Cap. 3. *Sozom.* Lib. 4. *Sulp. Sever.* Lib. 2. *Hiſt. Sacr. Baron. Annal.*

SEMIGALLEN, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is bounded on the North by *Livonia*, properly ſo called, on the South by *Samogitia*, on the Weſt by *Curland*, and on the Eaſt by the Palatinate of *Ploczko*, the principal Town is *Mittaw*, the Reſidence of the Duke of *Curland.*

SEMIRAMIS, Queen of the *Aſſyrians*, ſucceeded to her Husband *Ninus* as Queen-Regent during the Minority of her Son *Ninus*, or as others *Ninyas.* She enlarged her Husband's Conqueſt, on the one Hand as far as *Ethiopia*, and on the other as far as *India*, having firſt ſubdued *Media*, *Lybia* and *Egypt.* She built a Magnificent Tomb to the Memory of her

Husband *Ninus*, and made a Statue of the Mountain of *Bagiſtona*, and made others to be levell'd to make an High-way; and having finiſh'd the City *Babylon*, ſhe ſurrounded it with thoſe Walls, and cauſed thoſe Gardens to be made on the Top of her Palaces, which paſſed for one of the Wonders of the World. But this Great and Magnificent Queen ſtain'd the Glory of her Actions by her abominable Impurity. It is ſaid, ſhe tempted the handſomeſt of her Soldiers to lie with her, and having ſatisfied her Luſt, ſhe cauſed them to be murthered, and to make them amends raiſed ſtately Tombs over their Graves. But being fallen in Love with her Son *Ninyas*, ſolliciting him to commit Inceſt with her, was ſlain by him, after that ſhe had reigned 42 Years, Some refer her Death to *A. M.* 2038, others to 2090. *Juſtin.* Lib. 2. *Diod. Sic.* Lib. 3. *Petav. Torniel. in Annal.*

SEMONES, a Name the *Romans* gave to their inferior ſort of Deities, the Word being a Corruption of *Semi-homines*, that is, *Half Men*, by which they ſignified thoſe of their Gods which they did not think worthy enough to have their Abode in Heaven, and yet too much raiſed above Men, to live upon the Earth: Such were *Janus*, *Pan*, the *Satyrs*, *Fauni*, *Priapus*, *Vertumnus*, &c.

SEMPIL, a Barony of *Clydſdale* in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which gives Title to the Lord *Sempil*, an ancient Family, and formerly Hereditary Sheriffs of *Renfrew*. *Cambd. Brit.* &c.

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITIANUS, a *Roman* Conſul, who writ Hiſtorical Commentaries, which are much quoted by the Ancients, though that Work has been loſt to theſe latter Ages.

SEMUR ANAUXOIS, Lat. *Semurium*, a ſmall City in the Dutchy of *Burgundy* upon the River *Armanſon*, eleven L. North of *Autun*, eleven Weſt of *Dyon*, and 22 South of *Troy*.

SENACULUM, the Place where the Senates of *Rome* aſſembled; and there were three ſuch in that City, *viz*, *The Temple of Concord*, between the Capital and the *Forum Romanum*; the ſecond near the *Porta Capena*; and the third in the Temple of *Bellona*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom* Lib. 1. Cap 14.

SENATORS, *Senatores*, *Roman* Magiſtrates created by *Romulus* to be his Counſellors, and to determine and judge the Differences happening between the People. Their Number was 100, and they were choſen out of the moſt noble Families of *Rome*, and ſuch as were moſt conſiderable for their Worth and Vertue. They were called *Senatores*, becauſe uſually none were admitted but ſuch as were well advanced in Age; or becauſe of their Prudence, which is the Vertue peculiar to old Age. They were alſo called *Patres* (*Fathers*) either to denote the Reſpect that was due to them, or to put them in mind that they were to be Fathers to the People. Some time after the *Sabins* having been receiv'd into the City, *Romulus* and *Tatius* created 100 new Senators taken out of the moſt Illuſtrious *Roman* Families. *Tarquinius*, ſurnamed *Priſcus*, added to this Nnmber 100 more of the moſt vertuous and conſiderable Perſons amongſt the Commons, to whom he gave the Title of *Patricii*, which mounted the Number of the Senators to 300. From which Time their Number ſtill increaſing during the Dictatorſhip of *Julius Cæſar*, they were got up to 900, and after his Death, under the *Triumvirate*, were above 1000. At firſt the Place of a Senator was not conferred upon any but ſuch as were either *Patricians* or *Noble*, but afterwards others alſo of the Commons were admitted to the Senate, by beſtowing the Title of *Patricians* upon them. The received Cuſtom was, to chuſe out of the Order of Gentlemen, ſuch as excell'd in Nobleneſs and Worth, to fill up the vacant Places of the Senate. Every Senator was to be worth at leaſt 800000 *Seſterces*, that is, about 5000 Pounds Sterling; and if, during his Enjoyment of that Dignity, his Eſtate were conſiderably diminiſh'd, he loſt his Place and Rank. There was a Prince of the Senate, which Preheminence belong'd to him, whom the Cenſor had firſt nam'd in reading over the Liſt of the Senators, and it was commonly a Perſon who had been Conſul or Cenſor, and enjoy'd the Place during Life. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.* Lib. 7. Cap. 5.

SENAULT (*John Franzois*) a Prieſt of the Oratory, was born at *Paris* 1601. He hath left ſeveral Books of Piety and Morality, *viz*. *A Paraphraſe upon the Book of* Job; *The uſe of the Paſſions*; *The Chriſtian Man*; *The Vicious Man*; *The Panegyricks of the Saints*; *Le Monargue*, or, *The Office of a Prince*, with ſeveral other Works: He was ſuperior General of his Order ten Years, and died at *Paris* the third of *Auguſt*, 1672. He was a Man of great Probity and Elocution, and one of the moſt celebrated Preachers of his Time.

SENDEROU, *Zonderoud*, *Zonderu*, a River of *Perſia*, which ariſing from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and dividing the City of *Iſpahan* into two Parts, about ten or twelve Leagues beneath it; it ends in a few Marſhes, the Water being all ſpent in the thirſty Lands it paſſeth through. In Winter it overflows ſometimes, but in Summer is very low and eaſily fordable. *Sha-Abas*, King of *Perſia*, endeavoured to unite with it the River of *Abkuren*, which runneth South of *Zulpha*, and comes within five Miles of this River, but found ſuch Difficulty, that he died before it was effected, and his Poſterity never thought more on it. *Tavern.* Pag. 156. This is a reaſonable great River, ſaith *Struis*, Pag. 315. but he ſaw it in the Winter in 1672.

SENDOMIRE, Lat. *Sendomira*. a City of *Poland*, and Capital of the Palatinate of its own Name. It is built upon a Hill by the River *Weſel*, 28 Poliſh Miles Eaſt of *Cracow*, and 30 ſouth of *Warſaw*. This Town was ſack'd, and the Inhabitants barbarouſly uſed by the *Tartars*, An 1240. In the laſt Age a Synod was held here againſt the Hereſie of *Stancarus*, An. 1570. Another was held, wherein the Confeſſions of *Bohemia*, *Ausburg* and *Swiſſerland*, were agreed to, and many Conſtitutions made for regulating the Church; the Daughter of *George Memenczanſcius*, Palatine of this Place, by the King's Conſent, married the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, whom the *Muſcovites* choſe for their Great Duke, but afterwards murther'd for entertaining *German* Guards; ſo that ſhe was ſent Home ſpoil'd of all ſhe had, *An.* 1616. This Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, and retaken by the *Poles* the next Year. *Cromer. Laſicius. Thuan.*

SENEFF, a Village of *Brabant*, in the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, upon the Borders of *Hainault*, and the County of *Namur*, famous for the Battle fought there in 1674, between the *French*, commanded by the Prince of *Conde*, and the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders* under the Conduct of the Prince of *Orange*. The Prince of *Conde* routed the Rear-guard of the *Dutch* Army, and took part of the Enemies Baggage; but ſetting upon the main Body of their Army, notwithſtanding the Diſadvantage they had of the Ground, he loſt abundance of Men, and had only the Glory of paſſing the Night over in the Place where the Battle was fought. *Memoires du temps.* See alſo the Memoirs of Sir *Will. Temple*.

SENECA (*Lucius Annæus*) a Stoick Philoſopher, who was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, a little before the Death of *Auguſtus*; he had the ſame Name with his Father, which hath deceived ſome Authors, and made them attribute to the Son the Declamations which the Father had collected. His Father was famous for his Eloquence, and married a *Spaniſh* Gentlewoman, of whom he had three Sons, *viz*. *Seneca*, of whom we are now ſpeaking, *Annæus Novatus*, afterwards called *Julius Gallio* by Adoption, and *Annæus Mela*, Father of the Poet *Lucan*. *Seneca* wholly addicted himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy: *Novatus*, beſides his Learning, was raiſed to ſeveral publick Employments in the City of *Rome*, and *Mela* contented himſelf with enjoying of his Father's Eſtate. But *Seneca*, beſides that, was inſtructed by his Father in Eloquence, had ſeveral other Maſters to teach him the Art of Rhetorick and Oratory, *viz* *Hyginus*, *Ceſtius* and *Aſinius Gallus*, and learn'd Philoſophy of *Socion* of *Alexandria*, and *Photinus*, who were both of them Stoicks. From the Beginning of *Caligula*'s Reign, he gave ſeveral Inſtances of his Learning and Eloquence in Pleadings at the Bar. But ſeeing that *Caligula* affected the Glory of being the moſt Eloquent Perſon in the World, he did no more plead in Publick, for fear of awakening the Jealouſie of that ambitious and furious Prince. Some time after, being ſuſpected of having been too familiar with the Widow of his Benefactor *Domitius*, he was baniſh'd to the Iſle of *Corſica*, where he abode almoſt two Years, and there writ his Books of Conſolation, which he addreſs'd to his Mother and to *Polybius*. Beſides ſome other Pieces. But *Agrippina* having married the Emperor *Claudius*, recalled *Seneca* from his Exile, and recommended to him the Conduct and Inſtruction of her Son *Nero*, whom ſhe deſign'd for the Empire. This Prince at firſt following the Advice and Inſtruction of his Maſter, was highly eſteem'd by all; and the firſt five Years of his Empire might ſerve for a Pattern to the beſt of Princes, But after that *Poppæa* and *Tigellinus* had got the Command of his Humour, he laſh'd out into thoſe abominable Crimes, that have made him the Shame and Reproach of Mankind. The Vertue of his Maſter *Seneca* was a continual Rebuke to his Vices, which made him deſire to be rid of him, and accordingly made uſe of one of his Freemen, called *Cleonice*, to poiſon him, but without Succeſs, either becauſe he repented of his Undertaking, or by *Seneca*'s Diſtruſt, who altogether lived upon Fruits, and drank nothing but Water. Some time after *Nero* being inform'd that his Maſter was conſcious to *Piſo*'s Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, was very glad to have this Occaſion fairly to be rid of him. He left the Choice of what kind of Death he would die to himſelf; and being then in the midſt of his Friends, cauſed himſelf to be let Blood; and as they were weeping round about him, he by his grave Diſcourſe endeavoured to ſtop their Tears, ſometimes gentlely perſuading, and at other times ſharply rebuking them. His Wife *Paulina* cauſed her ſelf to be let Blood at the ſame time, as deſigning to die with her Husband. *Seneca* at laſt tired with the tedious Lingring of Death, deſired *Statius Annæus*, his Phyſician, to give him a Doſe of Poyſon, which he had of a long time kept for him to uſe upon Occaſion; but his Blood being gone, and his Limbs cold, the Poyſon could not have its uſual Effect, and he was therefore forced to ſtifle him with the Steams of an hot Bath. He died in the 65th of Chriſt, and in the twelfth of *Nero*'s Reign. *Seneca* had born the Offices of Prætor and Quæſtor; and ſome ſay of Conſul too. Some Criticks take him to have been the Author of the Tragedies publiſh'd under his Name, excepting that of *Octavia*, *Hercules Furens* and *Thebais*. However, it is plain that *Hercules Oetæus* by the Slender Oecouomy of it is none of his: As for his other Works they are ſo well known that a Catalogue of them is needleſs. There are ſome that take *Seneca* to have been a Chriſtian, and that he had Converſe with St. *Paul* by Letters; it ſeems not altogether improbable, but that he might have had the Curioſity to inform himſelf about the Chriſtian Doctrine, which appeared ſo ſtrange and extraordinary; but as for the Letters publiſh'd under their Names, they are unworthy of either of them. To know whether *Seneca* were a Chriſtian or no, we need only obſerve what *Tacitus* relates ſpeaking of his Death: *As he entred the Bath*, ſaith he, *he took of the Water and ſprinkled his Friends that ſtood about him with it*, ſaying, *That he offered theſe Libations to* Jupiter *his Redeemer*. *Tacit.* Lib. 12, 14 & 15. *in Annal. Sueton. in Neron. Aul. Gellius. Juſt. Lipſius in vit. Seneca. Delrio in Comment.*

SENEGA, a great River of *Africa*, has its Source in *Ethiopia*, not far from the *Nile*. The Weſtern Ocean runs up it ſixty Leagues; it is peſtered with Banks of Sand and Gravel, ſo that it cannot be ſailed on about 150 Leagues from its Mouth; it has a Cataract or great Fall from the Rocks, ſo that a Man may walk dry under the Stream of it. On the South of this River the People are Black, and the Soil very fruitful; on the North they are Brown and the Earth is barren. From the fifteenth of *June* this and the *Gamba* overflow for forty Days, as the *Nile* doth, and are the ſame time in decreaſing, which makes the Land between them wonderfully fruitful, even like to *Egypt*, yet it will not ripen Wheat, Rye, Barly or Grapes, but wants not Pulſe or Millet, and *Guiny* Wheat, a wonderful Grain: Between the latter end of *October* and *July* it rains here every Day at Noon, with frequent Thunder and Lightning. This River is the moſt Northern Bounds of the *Negroes*. *Pory* makes it the ſame with the *Niger*. *Hackl.* T. 2. Part 2. Pag. 17.

SENESCHAL, *Seneſcalcus* or *Seneſcallus*, the Name of an ancient Officer of the *French* Crown, that had the Care of the King's Houſhold, and regulated the Expences thereof both in time of War and Peace: He had alſo the chief Command of the King's Forces, and carried the Royal Standard. Under King *Philip* I. it was accounted the higheſt Place of Truſt belonging to the *French* Crown, and ſeems to be much the ſame as our Lord High Steward.

SENEZ, *Sanitium Civitas Sanitienſium*, a ſmall City of *France*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, from which it ſtands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Seſteron* to the North-Eaſt. It is now little better than a Village, and the See is removed to *Ceſtellane*, two Miles South from *Senez*; and the Chapter of the Cathedral of St. *Auſtin*'s Order, was made Secular by Pope *Innocent* X. in 1647.

SENFRED, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, and younger Son of *Sebbi*, ſucceeded his Brother *Sigeard*, but reign'd in all but ſeven Years.

SENGLE, (*Claude de la*) was the 47th Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and in 1553 he ſucceeded to *John d'Homodes*. He died in 1557, and had for his Succeſſor *John de Valette*.

SENIGAGLIA, *Sena & Senogallia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbin*. It was built by the *Galli Senones* from whom it took its Name. The City is but ſmall, yet neat and ſtrong, and hath a good Haven at the Mouth of the River *Nigola*, and belongs to the Eccleſiaſtical State. Near this Place *Aſdrubal* was defeated, the Memory of which is ſtill preſerved on a neighbouring Hill which bears his Name.

SENKAN, a ſmall City, one Day's Journey from *Sultania* to the Weſt, in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in the Road between *Derbent* and *Iſpahan*. It is the beſt refreſhing Place on that Road, having Plenty of Oranges, Limmons, Pomegranats, and vaſt Grapes; Veal and Mutton very cheap. It is ſituate in a Plain, very dry and barren; before *Tamerlane the Great* it had a flouriſhing Trade, but he ruined it to that degree, that there is no Hopes of its Recovery. *Struis.* Pag. 301.

SENLIS *ſur Nonnette*, *Auguſtomagus*, *Sylvanectum*, *Sylviacum*, a ſmall City in the Iſle of *France*, appertaining to the Dutchy of *Valois*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*. It is ſituate in a very pleaſant Place, near to the Foreſt of *Rets*, whence it took its *Latin* Name *Sylvanectum*. St. *Proculus* founded the Church of *Senlis*, and was the firſt Biſhop of it. It contains ſeven Pariſhes and two Collegiate Churches. It was beſieged by the *Leaguers*, who were fought before it by the Duke of *Longoville*. Several Synods have been held here, particularly one in 873, ſummoned by *Charles* the Bald, againſt his Son *Carloman*, who being Deacon, had revolted againſt him, where that unfortunate Prince was condemn'd, had his Eyes put out, and was ſhut up in the Abby of *Corby*, whence he eſcaped to his Uncle *Lewis le Germanic*, where he died ſoon after. Another was held in 990, where *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, was excommunicated for impriſoning the Biſhop of *Laon*, and waſting all the neighbouring Country. In 1310 another was held about the Templers. In 1317 *Robert de Conterai*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, was Precedent of a Council held there, againſt thoſe that encroach'd upon the Property and Eſtates of the Church; and in 1326 and 1402 others were held about the Schiſm of *Boniface* IX. and *Benet* XIII. The County and Bailywick of this Name lies betwixt the Iſle of *France*, *la Valois*, the *Oiſe*, and the *Eyſne*. *Du Cheſne. Recherch. des Antiq. des Villes. St. Marth. Gall. Chriſt.*

SENNACHERIB, King of the *Aſſyrians*; he ſucceeded *Salmanaſſer*, about *A. M.* 3319, and having laid Seige to *Jeruſalem*, and defied the True God, he ſent an Angel into his Camp, who ſlew 185000 of his Men; whereupon the next Morning he broke up the Siege, and retired with great Horror and Precipitation, leaving all his Baggage for a Prey to the Beſieged; and ſoon after as he was worſhipping in the Temple of *Niſroch* in *Ninive*, he was killed by his two Sons *Adrammelech* and *Sharezer*. The Tradition of the *Jews* reported by St. *Jerom*, relating to this Matter, is this, That his Sons having been informed, that to procure the Favour of his Idol *Miſroch*, he was reſolved to ſacrifice them to him; they reſolved to prevent it by murthering him as he was going about theſe abominable Devotions; and having done ſo, fled into *Armenia*, and *Eſarhaddon* his youngeſt Son ſucceeded in his Throne. *Torniellus* fixeth the Beginning of *Sennacherib*'s Reign to *A. M.* 3319, the Defeat of his Army by an Angel to 3324, and his Death to 3325. 2 *Kings*, Chap. 18, & 19. 2 *Chron*. Chap. 32. *Iſaiah* 37. *Job*, Ch. 1. *Joſeph*, Lib. 10. *Ant. Jud.* Ch. 10, & 11. St. *Jerome* on Chap. 37th of *Iſaiah*.

SENNERTUS, (*Daniel*) born at *Breſlaw*, in *Sileſia*, *Anno* 1572; in 1593, he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Wittemburgh*, where he made a conſiderable Progreſs, both in Philoſophy and Phyſick: He travell'd to ſeveral other Univerſities in *Germany*, and particularly to *Berlin* in 1601 to learn the Practice of Phyſick, but making a ſhort Stay there, he return'd to *Wittemburgh*, where he was made Doctor, and afterwards Profeſſor of Phyſick; he was the firſt that brought the Study of Chymiſtry into this Univerſity, and was very famous both for his Writings and Practice, in which latter he was extreamly generous and charitable, always returning Fees back again to poor People; The Plague was ſix or ſeven times at *Wittemburgh* while he was there, during all which Mortalities he neither retired nor refuſed to viſit any Patients: The Liberty he took in contradicting the Ancients raiſed him a great many Enemies; but nothing gave more Offence than this Sentiment concerning the Original of Souls, his Opinion being, that the Seed of all Animals was animated, and that the Soul of this Seed was the Plaſtick Power which ſtruck out and formed the Organs. This Hypotheſis was looked upon as very bold and prejudicial to Religion, becauſe it makes the Souls of Beaſts immaterial, and by conſequence as immortal as thoſe of Men: However, *Sennertus* denied this Conſequence, being not ſo hardy as to ſay, the Soul of Brutes ſubſiſted after the Death of the Body which had been firſt animated by it. He had likewiſe a very ſingular Phanſie about the Production of Metals and Minerals, attributing the Formation of them to Spirits who dwelt in Mines and Quarries for this Purpoſe. *Sennertus* died of the Plague at *Wittenberg* in 1637. The laſt Edition of his Works were printed at *Lions* in 1676. 6 Vol. Fol. *Mercklinus in Lindenio Renovato. Bucknerus in Orat. Funeb. Sennert. Fernelius de Abdit. Rerum Cauſis. Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.* &c.

SENNESERTÆUS, an *Egyptian* King, who is taken to be the third King of the 26th *Dynaſty*, whom *Manetho* calls *Pſammus*, and *Cteſias*, *Amyrtes*. Moſt Authors fix his Reign about the Beginning of the Olympiads, or the Foundation of *Rome*. It was he who cauſed a magnificent Obeliſk to be made 125 Foot high, adorn'd with Hieroglyphicks, and placed it in the City *Heliopolis*, whence *Auguſtus* got it tranſported to *Rome*, where it was expoſed in the Great Cirque. Pope *Sixtus* V. got it dug up out of the Earth, where it had been hid during the Invaſion of the *Goths*, and placed it in the *Forum Flaminium* in 1589. *Kircher. Oedip. Ægyptiacus.*

SENS, *Agendicum*, *Senonum*, *Senones*, a great and beautiful City of *France*, upon the Confluent of the *Venne* and *Yonne*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. It was formerly compriz'd in the Government of *Burgundy*, but at preſent belongs to *Champagne*. It is one of the moſt ancient Cities of all *France*, and by ſome thought more ancient than *Rome*, and it is the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *le Senonois*. This is a large and fair City, watered by ſeveral ſmall Rivers, and adorn'd with a fine *Metropolis*, dedicated to St. *Stephen*; the Front of this magnificent Building is embelliſh'd with divers Figures, and two great Towers; nor are its Quire, Chappels, Tombs or Altars leſs conſiderable; the chief conſiſts of a Table of Gold enriched with precious Stones, and the Figures of the four Evangeliſts, with St. *Stephen* kneeling in the middle, done in *Bas. Relievo*. The Dioceſs of *Sens* has 900 Pariſhes, beſides 25 Abbeys, whereof there are ſix in the Town, with a great Number of Religious Houſes. In 1140, Learned *Peter Abailard* was condemned here in a Council, from which he appeal'd to the Pope, Another was held in 1198, to oblige King *Philip Auguſtus* to retake his Wife *Ingeburga*, and to leave *Agnes de Meiranie*. There were ſeveral other Councils of leſſer Note. The *Galli Senones* were famous before the Birth of Chriſt, extending their Conqueſt as far as *Italy* and *Greece*. They took *Rome* under the Conduct of ther Captain *Brennus*, and it is thought that they built *Sienna Senigaglia*, and ſome other Cities, which ſtill bear their Name, and were famous till *Cæſar*'s Time. Under the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*, this Country enjoy'd its own Earls till King *Robert*, who took this City in 1005. The Archbiſhops of *Sens* have the Titles of *Primates of the Gauls and Germany*, but do not enjoy the Advantages thereto belonging, for *Lions* was ſince made the *Metropolis*, and Primate's See of *France*. Formerly the Archbiſhop of *Sens* had under him the Biſhops of *Paris*, *Chartres*, *Meaux*, *Orleans*, *Troies*, *Auxerre* and *Nevers*, but ſince the Church of *Paris* was made a Metropolitan See, the three laſt are only under it. *Cæſar*, *Ptolomy*, *Florus*, *Du Cheſne*, *Sancte Marthe*.

SENTINUS, the Name of a Heathen God, ſo called becauſe he was believed by them to be Giver of the Faculty of Feeling to Children in their Mother's Womb. *Aug. de Civit. Dei*. Lib. 7.

SEPHARITES, the Name of a *Mahometan* Sect. They believe that God hath a viſible Figure, and Senſes like Men, but that this Figure is Spiritual as well as Corporal, and that the Organs of his Body are not ſubject to Corruption or Alteration; and ſeem much to agree with the Opinion of the *Anthropomorphites*. The *Moatazalites*, another *Mahometan* Sect, are thoſe who are moſt oppoſite to them. *Ricaut*.

SEPHIROTH, an *Hebrew* Word that ſignifies *Numerations* or *Numberings*, which Name they give to the Ten Names or Attributes of God mentioned in the Scripture, of which they have writ ſeveral Treatiſes. *Reuclin* hath treated of theſe at large in his Books of the *Cabbala*. The Names of theſe *Sephiroth* are *Crown*, *Wiſdom*, *Underſtanding*, *Mercy*, *Power*, *Beauty*, *Victory*, *Praiſe*, *Glory*, *Foundation*, *Kingdom*. And above all theſe, they place that which they call *Enſoph*, that is, *Infinity*. *P. Simon*.

SEPHORIS, *Sephorim*, an ancient City of *Galilee* in *Paleſtina*, four Miles from *Nazareth* near Mount *Carmel*, famous for the Birth of *Joachim* and St. *Anna*, the Parents of the *Bleſſed Virgin*. It was formerly a very ſtrong and conſiderable Place. *Herod* for the ſecuring of his *Tetrarchy*, having made it the ſtrongeſt Hold of all *Galilee*. At preſent this City is little elſe but an Heap of Ruines, and on the top of the Hill are ſeen the Remainders of a Church, which was built in the Place where St. *Joachim*'s Houſe formerly ſtood. Near this Place is a very large Fountain, called the Fountain of *Sephoris*, near which the Chriſtian Armies uſed to rendezvous when they were Maſters of *Jeruſalem*. *Daubdan. Voyage de la Terre ſante*.

SEPION, an ancient Painter, famous for his Skill in Painting the Scenes of Theatres. *Plin*. Lib. 35. Cap. 10.

SEPTIMIUS, an Author that writ the Life of *Alexander Severus*, as *Lamprid*. tells in *Alex. Sever*. There was another of that Name who tranſlated *Dicty*'s *Cretenſis* of the *Trojan* War.

SEPTUAGINT, a Name commonly given to the 72 Tranſlators of the Old Teſtament into *Greek*, at the Command of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, the Son of *Lagus*, King of *Egypt*, about 300 Years before the Birth of Chriſt; which Interpreters were ſent to the King by the High Prieſt *Eleazar*, who choſe out of every Tribe ſix of the moſt Learned in *Greek* and *Hebrew*. St. *Jerom* aſſures us, that the Seventy tranſlated only the five Books of *Moſes*; becauſe *Ariſtæus*, *Ariſtobulus* and *Philo* ſay, they only tranſlated the Law, which in the common Acceptation, only ſignifies the *Pentateuch*; and if any one take it to ſignifie all the Books of the Old Teſtament, they will find *Joſephus* of another Opinion, that the Word *Law* only imports the Writings of the *Jewiſh* Legiſlator, which is applicable only to *Moſes*. The *Thalmudiſts* are of the ſame mind. Yet *Juſtin* and moſt of the ancient Fathers were of opinion, that the Seventy tranſlated the whole Bible. St. *Juſtin Martyr*, or the Author of the Diſcourſe againſt the *Greeks*, St. *Ireneus* and St. *Clement* affirm, that the King ſhut theſe Interpreters up in different Chambers, to ſee how much their Tranſlations differ'd, which upon Examination were all found to agree: And St. *Juſtin* adds, that he himſelf did ſee at *Alexandria* the Ruins of the Building that contain'd all theſe little Apartments. But St. *Auguſtin* doubts the Truth of it, nor does St. *Jerom* credit it, becauſe neither *Ariſtæus*, *Joſephus* nor *Philo*, who firſt wrote the Hiſtory of the *Septuagint*, make mention thereof, but on the contrary, that the Interpreters conferred frequently together. This Tranſlation contributed much to the Converſion of the *Gentiles*, which *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea* obſerves as a ſingular Providence, alledging that the *Jews* would not have ſuffer'd any Tranſlation after the coming of Chriſt, or at beſt would have impoſed corrupt Tranſlations on the World. But they could ſay nothing againſt this of the *Septuagint*, as being done by *Hebrews* choſen by their High Prieſt; ſo that this Verſion has always been highly eſteem'd by the Church, as being cited by Chriſt himſelf, and made uſe of by the Fathers of the ſix firſt Ages againſt the *Jews* and *Gentiles*: And many Authors have preferred it to the *Hebrew* Text. *Monſ. Du Pin* is of Opinion, that *Ariſtæus*, the Author of the Hiſtory of the *Septuagint*, was an Heleniſtical *Jew*, that he lived after the Time of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, but within the Compaſs of 200 Years; that his Narrative of this Verſion is in a great meaſure a Romance, as appears both by the Stile, Circumſtances and Miſtakes in Chronology: That ſome of the *Jews* foreſeeing theſe Difficulties, have rejected the Number of 72, and affirmed that this Verſion was the Work of the five Elders, which *Du Pin* thinks more probable, had it been ſupported by any ſufficient Teſtimony: Some pretend this Verſion was ſo called, becauſe it was approv'd by the *Sanhedrim* conſiſting of 72 Perſons; but this, as he goes on, is ſpoken without Proof, has no Foundation in Hiſtory, nor is ſupported by the Authority of any of the Ancients. 'Tis much more likely, ſays he, that this Verſion was not called by that Name at firſt, for this Name of the Verſion of the *Septuagint* is not found in any Author who is not much later than the Time of the ſuppoſed *Ariſtæus*; it is not found either in the Writings of the Evangeliſts or the Apoſtles, though they make uſe of the Verſion; and it is no where but in *Juſtin Martyr*, and the Fathers that follow'd him: That the ancient *Greek* Verſion of the ſacred Books has been ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh it from other latter Verſions, becauſe Authors were of Opinion, it was made by 72 Interpreters. However, *Du Pin* believes, the five Books of *Moſes*, at leaſt, were tranſlated in the Reign of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, and that this Hiſtory of *Ariſtæus*, how fabulous ſoever in its Circumſtances, has a true Foundation. *Du Pin*'s Compleat Hiſtory of the Canon, and Writers of the Old and New Teſtament, &c. *Pezron Antiq. des Temps. Du Pin, Nouvelle Bibli. des Autheurs Eccleſiaſt. P. Sim*. The Learned Dr. *Stillingfleet* mentions the Opinion of ſome, that there was a Tranſlation of the Scriptures into *Greek* before this, but does not think it probable, neither is he poſitive, whether this Tranſlation was made by *Jews* ſent on purpoſe from *Judea*, or others of that Nation reſiding at *Alexandria*: But he affirms that it was prior to the *Caldean* Dynaſties of *Beroſus*, or the *Egyptian* Dynaſties of *Manetho*. As to the Time of this Tranſlation, he owns that Tradition varies, but all agree it was about the Time of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, but are not certain which Year of his Reign; *Scaliger* places it in the 33d. but *Euſebius* and *Jerom* in the Beginning, which the Doctor thinks moſt probable, and in the Time which *Ptolomy Philadelphus* reign'd, with his Father *Ptolomy Lagi*, and ſo the Difference amongſt the Fathers, ſome of whom place it in *Ptolomy Lagi*'s Time, and ſome in the other *Ptolomy*'s, are reconciled, which is confirm'd by the Words of *Anatolius* in *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccle*. Lib. 7. Cap. 26. *viz*. That *Ariſtobulus* was one of the Seventy who interpreted the Scripture to *Ptolomy* Father and Son, and dedicated his Commentaries upon the Law to both. He goes on to prove that *Ptolomy Philadelphus* having ſeen the Scripture Hiſtory concerning the Creation of the World and Propagation of Man, commanded *Manetho*, the High Prieſt of *Heliopolis*, to publiſh the Antiquities which the *Egyptian* Prieſts did ſo much boaſt of, but had till that Time kept in their Cloiſters to confront with the Scriptures, but it had no Succeſs, for even Heathen Authors themſelves, and particularly *Strabo* ſays, *Geography*, Lib. 11. That the Antiquities of the *Perſians*, *Medes* and *Syrians* obtain'd no great Credit in the World, becauſe of the Simplicity and Fabulouſneſs of their Hiſtorians. *Origines Sacræ*, Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

St. **SEPULCRE**, an Order of Knights in *Paleſtina*: The *Saracens* being Maſters of *Jeruſalem*, had committed the keeping of the Lord's Sepulchre to the Regular Canons of St. *Auſtin*; and when the City was afterwards taken by the Chriſtians, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* beſtowed great Gifts upon theſe Canons, and choſe their Church for the Place of his own and Succeſſors Burial. *Baldwin*, the Brother and Succeſſor of *Godfrey*, dub'd theſe Keepers of the Holy Sepulchre Knights, ordering them to wear about their Necks a Croſs Potencee, between four Croſlets of the ſame, and conſtituted the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* Head of the Order; with Power of making Knights, which were all to live in a Community without poſſeſſing ought in Propriety. But the *Saracens* afterward having retaken *Jeruſalem*, theſe Knights retired firſt to *Ptolemais*, and then to *Perouſa* in *Italy*. In 1484 Pope *Innocent* VIII. united this Order to that of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*, but this Union did not continue long. *Alexander* VI. transferred the Power of conferring this Order to the See of *Rome*, and his Succeſſors have imparted the ſame to the Keepers of the Holy Sepulchre, to confer this Order upon the Pilgrims that come to viſit that Holy Land. *Le Mire, Favien. Theat. d'Honeur*.

SEPULVEDA (*Joannes Ægidius de*) was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, and was Hiſtoriographer to *Charles* V. He had a great Conteſt with *Bartholomew de las Caſas*, the Confeſſor of this Emperor; whereof take this ſhort Account: *De las Caſas* had often complain'd to the Emperor of the Avarice, Cruelty and Luſt of the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and earneſtly ſolicited him in a Council held at *Valladolid*, to put a ſtop to that cruel Licentiouſneſs: But there were many Perſons who excuſed their Diſordinateneſs and abominable Cruelty, becauſe it was profitable to them: And this *Sepulveda* undertook to defend their Cauſe, and writ a Book on that Subject, which he would have printed, but that *De la Caſas* and the Biſhop of *Segovia* oppoſed it. At laſt it was reſolved to have this Point examined by Divines, which was done in 1547, when the Divines of *Alcala*, *Hennares* and *Salamanca* gave their Judgment, that it was the Intereſt of the Church to ſuppreſs *Sepulveda*'s Book, as being full of corrupt and wicked Doctrine. Whereupon *Sepulveda* ſent his Book to *Rome* to be printed, notwithſtanding that the Emperor had again forbid the Publication of it in any of his Dominions, and given Order to ſuppreſs all the Copies of it. Three Years after there was at *Sepulveda*'s Requeſt, a publick Diſpute held between him and *De la Caſas*, and the Biſhop of *Segovia*, but the Emperor being ingag'd in many Wars and much Buſineſs, did not decide the Caſe. He died in 1572, being 81 Years of Age. He writ the Hiſtory of *Charles* V. and a *Latin* Paraphraſe upon the Ethicks of *Ariſtotle*, which were never publiſhed. *Thuan. Hiſtor. Bibliotheq. d'Eſpagne, Naudæus.*

SERAIO, Lat. *Seraium*, a great and ſtrong City of *Boſnia*, the Capital of the Kingdom, not far from the Borders of *Servia*, thirty Miles South of the River *Save*, and ninety South-Weſt of *Belgrade*. It was anciently called *Biſtus Nova*.

SERAM, a River of *Valromey*, one of the three Parts of *Bugey*, which under the Bridge *de Say*, from a terrible Precipice, caſts it ſelf into the *Serverine*, and from thence runs into the *Rhoſne* near to *Rochefort*; it abounds with excellent Trouts and Pikes.

SERAPIES, Houſhold Gods of the ancient *Egyptians*. They placed ſome of theſe Idols in their famous Pyramids, their Office being, according to them, to preſerve the Corps depoſited there, and tranſport the Souls to Heaven: Their Images were ingraven from top to bottom with Hieroglyphicks, which the *Egyptians* accounted Sacred. *Daper. Deſcript. of Africa.*

SERAPHINS, Angels of the firſt Order of the firſt Hierarchy, the Word in the *Hebrew* ſignifies *Burning* or *Flaming*, to ſhew the Zeal of theſe bleſſed Spirits. Alſo an Order of Knights in *Sweden*. See *Cherubim*.

SERAPION, Biſhop of *Antioch*, and Succeſſor of *Maximinus*, towards the end of the ſecond Century. *Euſebius* commends him for an excellent Writer. He died in 213, according to the Account of *Baronius*, and *Aſclepiades* ſucceeded him. He writ againſt a Book which in his Time went under the Name of St. *Peter*, refuting the dangerous Errors contained in it. *Euſeb. in Chron.* & Lib. 6. *Hiſt Eccleſ.*

SERAPION, Biſhop of *Heraclea*, he was Deacon to St. *Chryſoſtom* in the Church of *Conſtantinople*, under the Empire of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*. He accidentally ſet all the Clergy againſt *Chryſoſtom*, who was reſolved to reform the Diſcipline of the Church, having told him in their Preſence, that he would never be able to bring about the Reformation he intended, if he did not chaſtiſe them all alike: For which Cauſe many of the Clergy endeavoured to provoke the People againſt *Chryſoſtom* and *Serapion*, but this holy Prelate rid his Church of theſe Libertines, and ordained *Serapion* Biſhop of *Heraclea* in *Thrace*. *Euſeb. de Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SERAPION, Biſhop of *Thmuis* in *Egypt*, lived in the IV Century: He was an intimate Friend of St. *Anthony*, and had been his Maſter in the Solitary Life. Some take him to be the ſame whom *Rufinus* mentions, who was the Superior of many Monaſteries, and had under his Conduct about 10000 *Hermites*. St. *Athanaſius* judging he might be ſerviceable to to the Church, called him out of his Solitude, and ordained him Biſhop. He eſteem'd ſo highly of his Judgment, that he ſubmitted all his Works to his Cenſure, and engaged him to take a Journey in his Behalf to the Emperor *Conſtans*, to endeavour to appeaſe his Anger, as not daring to go himſelf, for fear of falling into the Snares the *Arians* had laid for him. *Serapion* performed his Deſire, but was perſecuted and baniſhed for maintaining the Conſubſtantiality of the Son of God. He was called *Scholaſticus* by reaſon of his great Wit and Learning: He flouriſhed in 340. *St. Jerom. de Script. Eccleſ.* Cap. 99. & *Epiſt.* 84. *Rufin. in vit. Pp Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal. Gaudeau Hiſt. Eccleſ. Turrien. in Prol. Edit. Serap. Zozom.*

SERAPION, ſurnamed *Sindonites*, becauſe he profeſſed ſuch ſtrict Poverty, that he would poſſeſs nothing of his own but a Shirt or Frock of Linnen to cover his Nakedneſs. He was an *Egyptian*, and neither confin'd himſelf to a Cloyſter or Hermitage, but travelled up and down from one Country to another. Having on a time met with a Widow reduced to extream Poverty, for to relieve her, he ſold himſelf to ſome *Comedians*, and gave her the Price of the Bargain. But this was not all, the Fruit of his exemplary and aſtoniſhing Charity, for the *Comedians*, overcome by this convincing Act, embraced the Faith of Chriſt, were baptized and quitted their Profeſſion. He alſo ſold himſelf to a *Manichæan*, whom by this means he recalled from his Hereſie. After many Journies he returned to the Deſart, where he died at the Age of ſixty, about the Beginning of the V Century. *Boland Pallad. Lauſ.*

SERAPION, a celebrated Abbot who had 10000 Monks under his Conduct, and liv'd in a very exemplary manner under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valence*. He dwelt in *Egypt* near the Town *Arſinoe*, now called *Suez* or *Arizut*, bordering upon the Red-Sea: Theſe Monks lived upon their Labour, and in Harveſt time they uſed to reap and mow, and gain'd by their Wages a ſufficient Proviſion for themſelves, with an Overplus for Charity. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SERAPIS, the Name of an Idol worſhipped by the *Egyptians*. The *Romans* had forbid the Ceremonies of *Serapis* as filthy and abominable, to be celebrated in their City. The Image of *Serapis*, whereof the Emperor *Adrian*, and *Julian* after him, deſired to have a Copy, was made up of ſeveral ſorts of Metals, precious Stones and Wood. The Temple and Statue of this *Serapis* were demoliſhed at *Alexandria* under the Reign of *Theodoſius* the Great, in 389, after an Uproar cauſed by the Heathens there, who were enrag'd becauſe *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* having beg'd an old Temple of the Emperor, they found under it Subterranean Caves, which diſcover'd the abominable Myſteries of their Religion. The Word ſeems to be derived from the *Hebrew* Words *Sar abir*, which ſignifies a Valiant Prince; or as others from *Sar Apis* Prince or Lord *Apis*. Some will have it to ſignifie Saviour of the People, and ſay, that by *Serapis* is intended *Joſeph*, who by his Foreſight and Wiſdom ſaved *Egypt* during ſeven Years Famine. See *Spencer de Leg. Ritual Hebr.* Lib. 3. Diſ. 5. Cap. 3. *Voſſ de Theol. Genſ.* Lib. 1. Cap. 91.

SERARIUS (*Nicolaus*) a Jeſuit of *Lorrain*. He was well ſkilled in *Hebrew* and *Latin*, and Rabinical Learning. A Proof of his Judgment and Ability may be taken from his Prefatory Diſcourſe to his Commentaries upon a conſiderable Part of the Old Teſtament. His Book of the three *Jewiſh* Sects, *viz*. The *Pariſees*, *Sadducees* and *Eſſenians* is much commended; *Scaliger* who wrote againſt him, yet affords him the Title of *Jeſuita Doctiſſimus*, a moſt Learned Jeſuit. *R. Simon.*

SERASKIER, in the *Turkiſh* Language ſignifies the General of an Army, for *Ker* or *Kier* ſignifies with them a Chief or Commander; thus *Cadilesker* imports the Chief of the *Cadis*. '*Beſpier* ſaith, that *Ser* in the *Perſian* Tongue imports a Captain or Commander, and *Asker* in *Arabick* is to ſay an Army, of which the Word *Seraskier* is compoſed. It ſeems formerly to have been the Title of the General of an Army, whereas now it is given to much inferior Commanders; as we have ſeen of late that the *Seraskier* of *Morea* had not above 4000 Men under his Command. *Hiſtory of the Troubles of* Hungary. *Beſpier* Notes upon *Ricaut*.

SERBELLON (*Gabriel*) eldeſt Son of *John Peter*, a Milaneſe of an ancient Family, was a Military Man of great Reputation in the XVI Century: He was Knight of *Maltha* and Grand-Prior of *Hungary*: He gave conſiderable Proof of his Bravery in defending *Gran* againſt the *Turks*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at a Paſs of the *Elbe*, where *Charles* V. got a great Victory over the Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1547. He was Lieutenant General of the Emperor's Army, which Command he likewiſe enjoy'd in that of the Marqueſs of *Marignan* his Couſin at the Seige of *Siena*, which Place ſurrendred to him. He likewiſe conquered the Marquiſate of *Saluzzes* in *Piedmont* for the Emperor *Charles* V. After the taking of *Siena*, he made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral other Places in *Tuſcany*, which refuſed to ſubmit to the Houſe of *Medecis*, and being declared General of the Church Forces both by Sea and Land under Pope *Pius* IV. he recover'd *Aſcholi*, and built a great many Forts in the Eccleſiaſtical State, fortified the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, rebuilt *Civita Vecchia*, and work'd upon ſeveral things of this nature, being a conſiderable Ingeneer, upon which Account he was ſent for by the King of *Spain*, and going occaſionally into the Iſle of *Maltha*, he drew the Plan and laid the Foundation of the new Town: He likewiſe did great Service againſt the *Turks* at *Tunis*, built the Cittadel of *Namur* in 1578; and had a conſiderable Share in the taking of *Maſtreickt*: He died ſoon after in 1580. *Bayle Diction. Hiſt.*

SERDAR, a Name which the *Turks* and *Perſians* gave to the General of an Army, whom they alſo call *Ser-asker*. *Beſpier ſup.*

SERENA, the firſt Town in the *Chili*, ſeated upon the Shoars of the South-Sea, thirty Degrees from the Line. It was built by *Valdiva* the Conqueror of this Country in the Year 1544, in the Valley of *Coquimbo*, by which Name it is ſometimes called. It lies from St. *Jago* ſixty Leagues to the North, and has a large and convenient Haven two Leagues from it to the Weſt. The Fields belonging to it are watered by a ſmall River, which makes them exceeding fruitful, though it ſeldom rains above three or four times in a Year; ſeven Leagues Weſt it has Mines of Gold, and a Mine of excellent Braſs nearer. Sir *Francis Drake* entered this Port when he went round the World (but he calls it *Coquimbo*) when 300 Horſe and 200 Foot from the Town forced his Men to Sea again. The Native *Indians* are almoſt all deſtroy'd by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*, *Laet*. Pag. 485, 86. Lib. 29, 30. Pag. 496. This is the beſt Port in *Chili*, both on the account of the Capacity, and the Security of it, being defended from all the Violences of the Ocean and Winds.

SERENA, Wife of the Emperor *Diocleſian*, and a Chriſtian. The ancient Church-Writers ſpeak highly in Praiſe of her Piety, but profane Authors make no mention of her. Alſo another of that Name, who was Daughter to the Brother of *Theodoſius* the Great, and the Wife of *Stilicon*, who was afterwards ſtrangled with her Husband, being accuſed of being engaged in his Deſigns againſt the Emperor *Honorius*. See *Stilicon*.

SERENUS, Biſhop of *Marſeilles* about the Year 590, who cauſed the Images that were in the Churches of his Dioceſs to be taken down, to prevent ſome new Chriſtians converted from Idolary, from worſhipping them as Idols. Upon this Subject *Gregory* the Great wrote a Letter to him, commending his Zeal againſt Idolatry on one ſide, and blaming the Exceſs of his Scrupuloſity on the other: He told him, the true Medium had been neither to worſhip Images nor to break them; the ſtanding of them in Churches being uſeful to imprint the Hiſtory of Religion in the Minds of the Laity, eſpecially thoſe who could not read. St. *Gregor*. Lib. 7. Epiſt. 111. *Maimb. Hiſt. Icon.*

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a Phyſician who lived in the Time of the Emperor *Severus* and *Caracalla* his Son, he writ ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory and of Natural Things, of which we have no more at preſent but a Poem of the Art of Healing and Remedies. He gathered a Library of threeſcore and two two thouſand Volumes. *Caracalla* put him to Death at a Feaſt. He left a Son called *Q. Serenus Sammonicus*, who was the Inheritor of his Library, whom ſome Authors have confounded with his Father. He was Preceptor to the Emperor *Gordianus*, to whom he left his Books, and was well eſteem'd by the Learned Men of his Time. *Spartian in Get. & Caracal. Jul. Capitol. in Gord. Macrob.* Lib. 2. *Saturn*. Cap. 12. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.* Lib. 2. Cap. 2.

SERES, the Inhabitants of a large Country in *Aſia*, between Mount *Imaus* and *China*; ſome comprize it within the Bounds of the ancient *Scythia*, others diſtinguiſh it therefrom. Its chief Cities of old were *Iſſedon*, *Serica*, *Aſmira*, *Damna*, *Ottorecora*, *Piada* and *Thagura*. This Country is now contain'd in the farther and eaſtern part of the *Great Tartary*, where are the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niuche*, which is alſo called *Tenduc* and *Charchir*. Some alſo joyn *Cathay* to this Country, and take *Iſſedon Serica* to be the Modern *Suchur*, and *Thagura* to be *Campion* or *Tangut*. Theſe People are famous for their Manufactures of Silk. *Strab.* Lib. 15. *Cluver.* Lib. 5. *Introd. Geogr. Sanſon Geogr.*

SERFINO, or *Serphino* (in Latin *Seriphus*) an Iſle of the *Archipelago* towards the Coaſt of *Europe*, full of Rocks, and about thirty Miles in compaſs, between the Iſles of *Thermia* or *Fermenia* and *Siſano*. The Poets tell us, that *Perſeus* was educated here, and that having on a time ſhewed the frightful Head of *Meduſa* to the Inhabitants, he changed them into Stones. They report alſo that Frogs do not croak in this Iſland, whence came the Proverb of *Rana Seriphia*, to denote a Man that cannot expreſs himſelf. Formerly Criminals were baniſhed to this Place. *Plin.* Lib. 8. Cap. 58. *Juven.* Sat. 10.

SERGIUS I. of that Name Pope of *Rome*, originally of *Antioch* in *Syria*, and born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, was the Succeſſor of *Conon*; after whoſe Death *Theodorus*, Arch-Prieſt, and *Paſchal*, Arch-Deacon, ſharing alike the Votes of the People, were the Occaſion of a Schiſm, which did not laſt long, becauſe the Clergy and People, to prevent Tumults, made choice of *Sergius* in *December* 26, 687, He died *December* 9, 701. having kept the Chair thirteen Years, eight Months and fourteen Days. We have an Epiſtle of his Writ to *Ceolfridus*, an *Engliſh* Abbot, and ſome Decrees. His Epitaph mentions his being chaſed from *Rome* by one *John*, whom ſome will have to be an Uſurper of the Chair, but others *John* the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, who was commanded by the Emperor *Juſtinian* the Young, to invade the Pope, becauſe he condemned the Canons of the *Greek* Council made in the *Synodus Quini-Sexta* or Council in *Trullo* about Prieſts Marriage, &c. He is ſaid to have ordered the Singing of *Agnus Dei* at Maſs, to have put an end to the Schiſm of *Aquilea*, ſent for Venerable *Bede* to *Rome*, and to have been acquitted from an Accuſation of Debauchery, if you will believe the Authors, by a Child of nine Days old.

*It is noted of this *Sergius*, that he receiv'd *Lewis*, Son to the Emperor *Lotharius*, at *Rome* in a very haughty manner, and with bluſtering Words, becauſe he was ſent by his Father to forbid the *Romans* to ordain the Pope elect till ſuch time as he had the Emperor's Approbation. The Pope anointed him however King of *Italy*, and was forced to cajole and give him good Words to prevent Blows. *Spanheim. Epit. Hiſt. Eccleſ. Cave. Hiſt. Liter. Platina* ſays, that being aſhamed of his Name *Borco di Porco*, i. e. *Swines-Snout*, he changed it into that of *Sergius*, whence came the Cuſtom of the Popes changing their Names after. But *Moreri* ſays, it was *Sergus* IV. *Anaſtaſ. in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius in Serg. Coccius, Poſſevin.*

SERGIUS II. a *Roman*, the Succeſſor of *Gregory* IV. was choſen the tenth of *Febr.* 844. Being loth to be called by his own Name *Peter*, for the Reſpect he bore to St. *Peter*, he changed his Name to *Sergius*. He died the twelfth of *April*, 847, having been Pope three Years, two Months and two Days.

SERGIUS III. a *Roman*, who diſhonour'd his Character by his Vices and Ambition. When he was but Deacon of the Church of *Rome* he endeavour'd to raiſe himſelf by Force into the Papal Chair, having procured a very ſtrong Faction; but the Clergy notwithſtanding made choice of *Formoſus* in 890 or 891. *Sergius* having afterwards got over *Adelbert*, Marqueſs of *Toſcana*, his Kinſman to his Party, he drove away Pope *Chriſtopher*, and thruſt himſelf into his Place in 906. *Stephen* VI. had cauſed the dead Body of *Formoſus* to be taken up out of his Grave, and to be ſhamefully abuſed; which Action of his was condemned in a Coucil held at *Rome* in 901, under *John* IX. *Stephen*'s Succeſſor: But *Sergius* highly commended the Action, and abrogating all the Acts of *Formoſus*, endeavoured wholly to obliterate his Memory. He was of a very ſcandalous Life, and lived in Uncleanneſs with a Woman of Quality called *Marozia*, by whom he had a Son, who was afterwards called Pope *John* XI. He died in 910. *Sigebert in Chron. Baron. in Annal. Ciacon. Onuphrius.* * *Platina* ſays, that it was *Sergius* who cauſed Pope *Formoſus*'s Corps to be taken up out of his Grave, beheaded, and thrown into the *Tiber*; and that ſome Fiſhermen finding it, brought and interred it in St. *Peter*'s Church, and that during the Funeral Rites all the Images bowed in Veneration of his Body; but though a Roman Catholick, yet he queſtions this Miracle, and argues rationally, that *Sergius* would never have ſuffered him to be re-interred, who hated him ſo much, that he would ſuffer no Clergy-man who had been ordain'd by *Formoſus* to officiate till re-ordained: The Cauſe he gives of this Hatred was, that *Formoſus* hindred *Sergius* from being made Pope before, and that he was alſo incenſed againſt him by *Lotharius*, the *French* King, becauſe *Formoſus* had contributed to the Tranſlation of the Empire from the *French* to the *Lombards*. And here it is that *Platina* complains of the Degeneracy of the Popes, and that they ſought the Papacy with Ambition and Bribery; and when obtain'd, ſlighted the Worſhip of God and purſued their Animoſities, like the fierceſt of Tyrants. He adds, that a little before *Sergius*'s Death ſeveral fiery Apparitions and blazing Stars, with unuſual Motions, were ſeen in the Heavens. His Son by *Marozia* his Concubine ſucceeded him under the Name of *John* XI.

SERGIUS IV. whoſe Name, before he changed it, was *Pierre Bucca-Porci*, or *Swines-Snout*, Biſhop of *Alba*; he was choſen after *John* XIX. the 21ſt of *Aug.* 1009, and continued in the Chair till the 13th of *May*, 1012. *Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in App.* Sacr. *Coccius in Theſ. Cath.*

SERGIUS, the firſt of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was a *Syrian* by Nation, and had given ſuch Proofs of his Modeſty and Piety, that he was raiſed to that See after *Thomas* in 608. He ſo well diſguiſed ſome of his Heretical Opinions, that they were not diſcovered till about 629, at which Time he declared himſelf Ringleader of the *Monothelites*, and perſuaded the Emperor *Heraclius* to declare by Edict that there was but one Will and Operation in Jeſus Chriſt; and ſome after *Sergius* called a Synod at *Conſtantinople* of the Biſhops of his Party, who approved the ſaid Edict, and cauſed it to be affixed to the Doors of the Great Church; by which means this Error was ſpread in ſeveral Dioceſes. *Sophronius* wrote againſt this Error to *Sergius*, who being concern'd at the Oppoſition, acquainted *Honorius* with it, but with ſo much Art, and Submiſſion, and pretended Orthodoxy, that the Pope, either believing him real, or being willing to put an end to that Controverſie, return'd him a very favourable Anſwer: This Advantage made the Heretical Prelate grow bolder and more violent, and all the reſt of the *Monothelites* gave out, that now they had the Pope's Authority to countenance their Doctrine. *Sergius* died in 639, and his Memory was condemned in ſeveral Synods, and in the fourth General Council held in 681. This Prelate is different from *Sergius* the Monk, and an *Armenian* by Nation, who lived at the ſame time; who being got out of his Monaſtery to engage himſelf in the Errors of the *Arians* and *Neſtorians*, travelled into *Arabia*, where he became acquainted with *Mahomet*, who made uſe of his Skill in compoſing of the *Alcoran*. There was alſo at the ſame time a third *Sergius*, Biſhop of *Joppa*, who invaded the See of the Church of *Jeruſalem* in 636, after the Death of St. *Sophronius*. *Baron.* A. C. 636. *Johannes Damaſ. Nicephor.* Lib. 18.

SERGIUS II. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, the Succeſſor of *Siſinnius* in 998. He was of *Photius* the Patriarch's Family, had a mighty Reſpect for his Name, and was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*. We have an Epiſtle of his againſt the Weſtern Chriſtians. Having gain'd a great Number of Biſhops to his Party, he called a Synod at *Conſtantinople*, accuſed the Church of *Rome* of all thoſe things wherewith *Photius* reproached it, renewed the Schiſm openly, and ſtruck the Pope's Name out of his Dypticks, *i. e.* the Books in which the Names of thoſe were inſerted that they pray'd for at ſolemn Worſhip. He govern'd twenty Years. Cardinal *Baronius* and *Sponde* are miſtaken in placing *John* betwixt him and *Siſinnius* the Patriarch. He died in 1019. *Curopalates. Maimbourg Hiſt. du Schiſme des Grecs,*

SERINI (*Nicholas* Count of) died in his valiant Defence of the Cittadel of *Ziget*, a City of the *Lower-Hungary*, beſieged by the Army of *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, which was taken the very ſame Day, being the ſeventh of *September*, 1566. He was 49 Years of Age.

SERINI (*Peter* Count of) Viceroy of *Croatia* for the Emperor, was one of the principal Heads of the *Hungarian* Rebellion in 1665. The *Hungarians* complain'd that the Emperor had violated their Privileges, and ruined their Country by the numerous Garriſons of *German* Soldiers he kept there. Count *Serini*, whom the Emperor had ordered to take care to fortifie the Frontier Places, was ſo far from executing the Emperor's Orders, that he endeavoured to thwart and oppoſe them. He raiſed ſome Forces in 1666, together with *Nadaſti*, Peſident of the ſovereign Council of *Hungary*, under Pretence of oppoſing the *Turks*, who deſign'd to ſeize a Paſs to enter *Dalmatia*; by which Artifice they covered the Deſign they had of ſurpriſing the Emperor's Perſon in his Journey to *Surmena*, whither he was to go to meet the Empreſs his Wife in her Way from *Spain*. To this purpoſe they had poſted 500 well-armed Men about *Puttendorf*, a Place belonging to Count *Nadaſti*, the Commander of which Troops had promiſed to ſtab the Emperor as he ſhould paſs by on Horſe-back, accompanied only with Prince *Lobkowitz* and twelve Gentlemen that Way, where this Officer was to lie in Ambuſcade; but the Conſpirators it ſeems were not diligent enough, for the Emperor got to the Empreſs before ever they came to the Rendezvouz. In 1668 Count *Serini* had another Occaſion of Diſcontent offer'd him, becauſe the Emperor had denied him the Government of *Carelſtat*, which would have made him Maſter of all *Croatia*. Being highly incenſed at this Refuſal, he formed a Deſign of betraying his Sovereign, and to engage the Kingdom of *Hungary* in a Revolt. He drew into this dangerous Enterprize his Brother in-law Count *Frangipani*, his Son-in-law Prince *Ragotzki*, and Count *Nadaſti*, and in 1669 engaged Count *Tattemback* in the ſaid Conſpiracy, who repreſented many Difficulties they were like to meet with in that Deſign; whereupon *Serini* thought fit to procure the *Turks* Aſſiſtance, and that to treat with them about it without Suſpicion, they ſhould make uſe of ſome *Tranſilvanians*, who being under the Grand Signior's Protection, might ſend their Deputies to the Port without giving any Jealouſie to the Emperor.

In the mean time, the Heads of this League, willing to give Intimation to the whole Kingdom of the Union they were entred in, cauſed a Standard to be made, wherein was repreſented an Arm holding two bloody Cimeters with a Creſcent over them, intimating thereby, that they intended to maintain their League under the *Turkiſh* Protection. Their Propoſitions having been examined by the Miniſters of the Port, the Grand Signior declared that he would lend them no Aſſiſtance till they ſhould deliver up to him ſome ſtrong Places of the Kingdom for the Safety of his Troops. Whereupon Count *Serini* and the other Heads reſolved to attack ſome ſtrong Places belonging to the Emperor, and to put them into the *Turks* Hands. In the mean time, the Treaſon was diſcovered to the Emperor, though by what means is not certain; wherefore in 1670 the Emperor ſent Major General *Spankau* with 6000 Men and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon to oppoſe *Serini*'s Deſigns; who finding himſelf in no Condition to make any Reſiſtance, reſolv'd to implore his Pardon, and ſent his Son to the Court for a Pledge of his Loyalty. However, *Spankau* laid Seige to *Sacketorn*, where *Serini* and *Frangipani* his Brother-in-law were, and attack'd it ſo briſkly, that they were forced to quit the Town; and the *Imperialiſts* being entred, ſeized the Counteſs of *Serini*, and all the Effects of both the Counts, who by a Poſtern had made their Eſcape with thirty Troopers only, and retired to the Caſtle of Count *Keri*, whom they took to be their Friend; but contrary to their Expectations, he ſent them under a Guard to *Vienna*, where they were ſeparately committed to Priſon. Here *Frangipani*, in hopes to get his Brother-in-law's Places, laid open the Guilt, not conſidering that he was involved in the ſame Crime; and Prince *Ragotzki*, his Son-in-law, ſent to the Emperor all the Letters *Serini* had writ to him. Before this they had intercepted a Letter of Count *Serini* to *Frangipani*; and Capt. *Tcholnitz*, who was privy to the Conſpiracy, changing his Mind, deliver'd the Letter *Frangipani* had ſent him, to the Emperor. Upon the Impriſonment of the two Counts, they ſeiz'd *Negiferentz*, who was the Secretary of the League, and kept all the Writings relating to the Conſpiracy, and the Treaties made with neighbouring Princes. They found in his Chamber five Boxes full of Letters and other Writings, which were ſent to *Vienna*, and amongſt the reſt the Letters of Count *Serini* and *Frangipani*. After the Diſcovery of theſe Writings Count *Nadaſti* was ſeiz'd at *Vienna*, and *Serini* and *Frangipani* were ſent to *Neuſtat* into ſeveral Priſons, and Commiſſaries named to draw an Indictment againſt them. The Judges appointed to ſit upon them were all Perſons of the higheſt Quality, and that had the chiefeſt Places in the Imperial Court; and by them in 1671 the Counts *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadaſti* were condemn'd to have their Right-Hands cut off, and afterwards beheaded, and their Eſtates confiſcated, and their Families degraded from being noble. The Heads of *Serini*'s Indictment were, That he had kept Correſpondence with the Enemies of the State; That he had perſuaded the *Hungarians* to take up Arms againſt their Sovereign; That he and *Frangipani* had deſign'd to make themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and, That he had ſent to *Conſtantinople* for a Supply of Money and Men. Accordingly on the thirtieth of *April*, 1671, the Execution was publickly performed at *Neuſtat* upon Count *Serini* and *Frangipani*, the Emperor having remitted that part of the Sentence by which their Right-Hands were to be cut off. *Serini* died with great Reſolution, and their Bodies were interr'd in the Church-yard of the Cathedral with great Ceremony by the Clergy, who deſired the People to pray for their Souls. *Serini*'s Son was condemned to quit for ever the Name and Arms of his Family, and was afterwards called *Gade*. *Hiſt. of the Troubles of* Hungary.

SERIPANDO (*Jerom*) a Cardinal eminent for his Learning in the XVI Century: He was born in *Apulia*, and became a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*; his Merit acquir'd him a Cardinal's Cap, and *Pius* IV. ſent him Legate to the Council of *Trent*, where he died in 1563. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, three Books concerning Juſtification, &c. *Victorel. ad Civcon. Spond. in Annal. Father Paul's Hiſt. Council of Trent.*

SERMONETA, a large and ſtrong Town in *Campania di Roma*, giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It ſtands 28 Miles South of *Rome*, and 17 North-Eaſt from *Terra Sina*. *Hoffm.*

SERONGE, a great City in the Empire of the *Mogul* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, 100 Leagues from *Brampore* towards *Agra*. The greateſt part of the Inhabitants are *Banian* Merchants and Handycrafts Men; and there are ſome Brick and Stone Houſes in it, and a vaſt Trade for painted Callicoes, which are generally worn in the *Mogul*'s Court. The Country about is very fruitful in Corn and Rice, and a lovely Campagne. *Tavern.* Pag. 2. Pag. 33.

SERPA, a ſmall Town in *Portugal*, ſituate upon an Hill, near the River *Guadiana*, upon the Frontiers of *Andaluſia*. The Country about this Place is very barren, and the Inhabitants ſleep upon the Ground in their Cloaths. *Monconis Travels.*

SERRANA, an Iſland of the North-Sea in *America*, between *Jamaica* and the Coaſt of *Nicarague*, which took its Name from one *Serrano*, who ſailed with the *Spaniſh* Fleet from *Spain* in the Time of *Charles* V. and was ſhipwrack'd upon the Rocks of this Iſland, but having gain'd the Shore by ſwimming, he found there neither Herbs, Trees nor Water, and ran over all the Iſland, which is about two Leagues compaſs, without finding any thing to ſatisfie his Hunger or quench his Thirſt. But at laſt being preſt with Hunger, he caught ſome Crabs on the Shore, which were his Food for ſome Days; and then ſeeing great Tortoiſes, which at times came out of the Sea to the Shore, he made a ſhift to kill ſome of them. Having lived three Years in this manner on Crabs and Tortoiſes, and drank nothing but Water that came down from the Clouds, which he gathered in Tortoiſe-ſhells, he diſcovered another Man coming towards him, that had alſo ſaved himſelf from Shipwrack: This Companion was ſome Comfort to him, and they lived four Years together, at the End of which, a Veſſel paſſing near that Iſland, carried them to *Spain*. The laſt of theſe died in his Way thither; but *Serrano* was brought to *Germany*, and preſented to *Charles* V. as a kind of Prodigy, for all his Body was over-grown with Hair like a Bear, and his Beard came below his Waſte. The Emperor beſtowed upon him 4800 Ducats, to be paid him at *Peru*; but he died on his Way to *Panama*, as he was going to receive them. *Hiſt. des Incas du Perou.*

SERRES, or *Seres*, a City of *Macedonia*, dignified with an Archbiſhop's See, is very conſiderable, and well inhabited. It is built on a Hill 34 Miles South-Eaſt of *Amphipolis*, 60 North-Eaſt of *Theſſalonica*, and 30 North-Weſt from *Conteſſe*.

SERRES (*John de*) Author of *The Inventory of the Hiſtory of France*, who wrote that Work ſuccinctly enough with regard to the two firſt Lines of the *French* Kings. In the third Race he is more large, and from *Lewis* XI. his ſtile is too diffuſive, too figurative and full of inſignificant Reflections, the whole of his Hiſtory reaching only to *Charles* VII. incluſively. *Dupleix* has made an Inventory of the Miſtakes and Miſrepreſentations of the Inventory of *John de Serres*. *Monliard*, a Proteſtant Miniſter, has continued this Hiſtory from *Lewis* XI. to *Henry* IV.

SERRONI (*Hyacinthus*) the firſt Archbiſhop of *Alby*, was born at *Rome*, 30 *Aug.* 1617. The King of *France* made him Biſhop of *Orange* in 1646, and Superintendant of the Sea Affairs, and afterwards ſent him into *Catalonia*, as Intendant of his Army there. He was preſent at the Conference of St. *Jean de Luz*, to adjuſt the Limits between *France* and *Spain*, which Affair he manag'd to the King of *France* his Satisfaction: Not long after he was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Mende*; and laſtly, was made firſt Archbiſhop of *Alby* in 1676. He died at *Paris* the ſeventh of *Jan.* 1686, being ſeventy Years of Age. The Harangues which he made at ſeveral Aſſemblies of the Clergy and of the Eſtates of *Languedock* were very much eſteem'd. *Memoirs du Temps.*

SERTORIUS, a *Roman* Captain, Native of *Nurſia* in the Country of the *Sabins*. He was one that took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*, and with them took *Rome* in 667; but upon *Sylla*'s Return from the War againſt *Mithridates*, and entring the City, he made his Eſcape into *Spain*, where by his Valour he ſoon got a great Reputation: For, beſides his great Skill in Warlike Affairs, he was very chaſte and temperate, and accounted very religious; for he had always a Hind with him in his Expeditions, which he pretended to be *Diana*, that adviſed him in all his Undertakings. Being choſen Commander by the *Luſitanians*, with a ſmall Number of Men he took divers Cities, and at ſeveral Times defeated four Generals ſent againſt him from *Rome*; for he beat *Cotta* in a Sea-Fight, killed *Phidias*, who was Prætor of *Spain*, with 2000 *Romans*, routed *Domitius* the Proconſul, and laſt of all fought *Trajan*, ſent by *Metellus*, and deſtroyed him with his whole Army. But in the End, after that he had ſeveral times valiantly reſiſted *Pompey*, he was treacherouſly murdered at Supper by *Perpenna*, one of his own Party at *Hueſca* in *Arragon*. *Vellei. Paterc. Tit. Liv. Florus. Plutarch in Sertorio.*

SERVAN, or *Schirwan*, *Servatia*, *Atropatia*. A Province in the North-Weſt of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkiſh* Empire. It is a Part of the ancient *Media* lying along the *Caſpian* Sea, and one of the moſt fruitful and populous Provinces under the *Perſian* Kings. It hath ſuffered much of late by the wars with the *Turks*. The chief Cities are *Tauris*, *Bachu*, *Servan*, *Ardebil* and *Schamachie*.

SERVANTS at ARMS. The Name of thoſe of the third Rank in the Order of *Malta*: They wear Swords, but are not noble by four Deſcents, as the Knights are; for though they be Gentlemen they cannot be admitted as Knights, except they can make Proof of their Nobility up to their Great Grand-Father incluſively both by Father and Mother ſide, and above 100 Years. Thoſe of the firſt Rank are called *Knights*, the ſecond *Chaplains* or *Prieſts*, and the third *Servants at Arms*.

St. **SERVASIUS**, the tenth Biſhop of *Tongres*, a City in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*: He was a Friend of St. *Athanaſius*, and one of thoſe that aſſiſted at the Council of *Sardis* againſt the *Arians* in 347, and at that of *Cologne* in 349, where *Euphrates*, Biſhop of that City, was condemned. He oppoſed the *Arians* alſo at *Rimini* in 359. He was deputed with St. *Maximinus*, Biſhop of *Treves*, to the Emperor *Conſtantius*, who favoured the *Arians*, to deſire him to reſtore the Peace of the Church. He had a Foreſight of the barbarous Nations invading of the *Gauls*, and thereupon retired to *Maeſtricht*, where his Succeſſors continued until St. *Hubert*, who tranſlated the Epiſcopal See to *Leige* about 713. He died in 403, in a very old Age. *Socrat. Sozom.*

SERVETUS (*Michael*) a *Spaniard*, that wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Myſtery of the Holy Trinity; but moſt of thoſe Books, as *Grotius* has obſerved in his *Votum pro pace Eccleſiaſtica*, were burnt not only at *Geneva*, but in other places, by *Calvin*'s means, which has made them extremely ſcarce to come by. In 1531 he printed his Book in *Latin*, with this Title, *De Trinitatis Erroribus Libri ſeptem*; and to the ſame Volume were added theſe other Treatiſes, *Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri 2, de Juſtitia Regni Chriſti Capitula quatuor.* In the Advertiſement to the Reader prefixed to his Dialogues, he retracts what he had writ in his ſeven Books of the Trinity in theſe Words, *Quæ nuper contra receptam de Trinitate Sententiam, ſeptem libris ſcripſi, omnia nunc, candide Lector, retracto*: Not that he had changed his Opinion, for he aſſerts it in his Dialogues, but becauſe they were ill writ, and full of Barbariſms. Whereas *Lubieniski*, a Poliſh Knight, who hath writ the Hiſtory of the *Anti-Trinitarians*, aſſerts *Servetus* to have been a very learned Man, and of great Knowledge in the Scripture; *M. Simon* on the other ſide maintains, that he had much ado to expreſs himſelf in *Latin*, and that his *Hebrew* and *Greek* Quotations are ſo few and inconſiderable, that his Skill in thoſe Languages cannot be concluded from thence. His other Book, intituled, *De Juſtitia Regni Chriſti ad Juſtitiam Legis collata*, contains four Chapters, the firſt of Juſtification, the ſecond of the Kingdom of Chriſt, the third a Comparing of the Law with the Goſpel, and the fourth of Charity. He was burnt at *Geneva* for an Heretick the 27th of *Octob.* 1553, at *Calvin*'s Inſtance, who juſtified the Proceedings againſt him in a Book publiſhed by him at that Time, to ſhew that Princes and Magiſtrates might lawfully inflict Capital Puniſhments upon Hereticks. Though his Book be very ſcarce, yet his Opinion may eaſily be learned by conſulting the *Theological Treatiſes of Calvin*, printed at *Geneva* 1597, where may be ſeen the whole Proceedings at his Tryal, and the Anſwers he made in Juſtification of his Doctrine, with *Calvin*'s Refutation of them. Some part of his Works have been tranſlated into *Dutch*. *M.* Simon*'s Anſwer to ſome* Holland *Divines*, printed at *Rotterdam* 1686.

SERVIA, a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire, which by the *Romans* was called *Mœſia Superior*, and then eſteemed a part of *Thrace*. It is of great Extent, being bounded on the the Weſt by *Croatia*, or rather by *Boſnia* and *Dalmatia*, and in part by *Sclavonia*, on the North by the *Danube*, which parts it from *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*, on the Eaſt by *Bulgaria*, and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania* and *Dalmatia*. Its chief Places are *Belgrade*, *Priſren*, *Noribazar*, *Procupy*, *Samander* and *Scopia*. In the Year 1350 *Ubſan* or *Duſan* reigned, and was the firſt King of *Servia*, and called himſelf alſo Emperor of *Greece*. He conquered *Bulgaria*, *Boſnia*, and all other Nations of the *Slavia* in thoſe Parts; but this Family ended in *Stephen* in the Year 1371. They firſt ſubmitted to *Amurath* I. after the taking of *Niſſa*, but being provoked by his Cruelty, revolted in 1376, aud joyned with the Deſpote of *Boſnia*. In 1388 *Lazarus*, Deſpote of *Servia*, fought *Amurath* I. in the Plains of *Caſſovia*, in which Battle fell 50000 Men, and *Amurath* was ſlain after the Fight, as he was viewing the Field by a wounded *Servian*, who roſe from the dead Bodies and ſtab'd him, to revenge the Death of *Lazarus* his Maſter, who was ſlain here too. In 1420 *Amurath*, Sultan of the *Turks*, made an Invaſion on *George*, Deſpote of *Servia*, called the *Raſcian*, took *Nevomento*, *Scopia* and *Sinderovia*, with two of the Deſpote's Sons, put out their Eyes, and married their Siſter for her great Beauty. In 1427 they were reduced by the ſame Prince. In 1454 they were again reduced. The Chriſtian Religion was firſt ſettled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius* in 860, at which Time they had the Bible in the *Sclavonian* Tongue. The Country is very fruitful and rich, having ſeveral Mines of Gold and Silver.

SERVIEN (*Abel*) Marqueſs of *Sable*, Miniſter of State and Superintendent of the *Finances* of *France*, was the Son of *Anthony Servien*, a Judge in the Parliament of *Dauphiné*. He was firſt made Attorney General in that Parliament, afterwards Counſellor, and then Secretary of State. He was ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary with the *Marſhal de Thoiras*, to negotiate a Peace in *Italy*, the *Valtoline*, and the Country of the *Griſons*. He had ſo good Succeſs in this Employment, that the King ſent him to treat a Peace between His Majeſty and the Duke of *Savoy*, which was executed by the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631. Returning to Court, where he continued till 1636, he found that *Richelieu* bore him no good Will, which made him reſign his Places to the King, who to recompence his Services beſtowed upon him 100000 Crowns, and ſo he retired to *Anjou*; from whence the Queen Regent recall'd him in 1643, and ſent him Plenipotentiary with the Duke of *Longueville* and the Count of *Avaux*, to the Treaty at *Munſter*. During this illuſtrious Employment he received full Power of the *French* King in 1647 to treat with the States General about the Guaranty of the Treaties of *Munſter*. Being return'd again to that City, he found the Deputies of *Holland* ſo chang'd, that they talked of Treating ſeparately with *Spain*, and to quit the Intereſts of *France*, whereupon the Duke of *Longueville* and the Count *d'Avaux* deſired to be recalled; but *M. Servien* ſtaying behind them, was not out of hopes of renewing the Treaties, and finding it impoſſible to ſucceed in that with *Spain*, he concluded a Peace with the Empire upon honourable Conditions for the King his Maſter. Upon his Return to the Court the King made him Miniſter of State in 1648, and in 1653 he was declared Superintendent of the *Finances*, and the Year following Chancellor of the Royal Orders of *France*, and ſoon after was made Seneſchal of *Anjou*. After ſo many Services done to his Prince, he died in his Caſtle of *Meudon* the 17th of *Jan.* 1659, aged 66 Years.

Q. **SERVILIUS** (*Cepio*) a *Roman* Conſul who was ſent unto the *Gauls* with a powerful Army, and commanded there during the *Cymbrian* and *German* Wars. His inſatiable Avarice having inſtigated him to rob the Temples of *Tholouſe* whence he took a vaſt Sum of Gold and Silver (*Oroſius*, Lib. 5. Cap. 15. tells us, there was in all 100000 Pounds of Gold and 110000 of Silver) which had been conſecrated to the Gods of the Country. He was puniſh'd with the intire Defeat of his whole Army, and being return'd to *Rome* was condemn'd, and died in Priſon, or as others ſay, in Exile. Hence came the Proverb of *Aurum Tholoſanum*, to ſignifie hurtful and fatal Riches. *Strab.* Lib. 4. *Aul. Gell.* Lib. 3. Cap. 9. *Juſtin.* Lib. 32. *Valer. Maximus. Eraſm. Adag.* tit. *Infortunii vel Exitii.*

SERVILIUS, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, quoted by *Tacitus*, Lib. 14. *Annal.* of the *Servilian* Family, which was very famous at *Rome*. Alſo a *Roman* Conſul of the ſame Name that died of the Plague, with his Collegue *Æbutius* in 290 of *Rome*.

SERVILIUS (*Hala* or *Ahala*) General of the *Roman* Cavalry, being Dictator he conquered the *Labicani* and *Æqui*, and in 315 he killed *Spurius Melius*, who was ſuſpected to deſign a Change of the Government, and at laſt was baniſh'd. *Val. Max.*

SERVILIUS (*Iſauricus*) made himſelf famous for his Victories. *Livy.*

SERVILIUS (*Priſcus*) Dictator, took and deſtroy'd the City of the *Fidenates*, and took ſeveral Places from the *Æqui* in the 319 of *Rome*. *Livy*, Lib. 4.

SERVITÆ, or *Servants of the Bleſſed Virgin*, a Religious Order inſtituted at *Florence* about the Year 1232. See *Annunciada* and St. *Philip Benizi*. There was alſo a Congregation of *Servants of the Bleſſed Virgin* at *Marſeilles* in 1257; they followed the Rule of St. *Auſtin*. *Benedict*, Biſhop of that City, approved the Inſtitution, which hath ſince been confirmed by a Bull of *Clement* VI. in 1266. This Congregation of the

Order of St. *Auſtin* is different from another called the Order of *Penance*, which is of that of St. *Francis*, and was confirm'd by Pope *Honorius* IV. in 1285. The Congregation of *Servitæ* at *Venice* is the ſame with the firſt here mention'd, and hath produced excellent Men into the World, amongſt whom Father *Paul*, who wrote the Council of *Trent*, was one of the moſt illuſtrious; whom ſee.

SERVIUS HONORATUS, ſurnamed *Maurus*. A famous Grammarian that lived in the ſecond Century, and according to others about 410. He writ Commentaries upon *Virgil*, and divers other Pieces. *Macrob*. Lib. 1, & 6. *Saturn. Geſner. in Bibl. Poſſevin in Appar.*

SERVIUS (*Pictor*) the Son of *Fabius Pictor*. Conſult *Geſner. Voſſius.*

SERVIUS (*Sulpitius Rufus*) was not only an Orator, but the greateſt Lawyer of his Time. He was the Diſciple of *Fucilius Balbus*, and of *C. Aquilius Gallus*, and an Imitator of *C. Mucius Scævola*, who ſpurr'd him on to the Study of the Law with this friendly Reproof, *Turpe eſt Patritio & Cauſas Oranti, Jus in quo verſatur ignorare.* He was Conſul at *Rome* in 703 with *Marcus Marcellus*, and upon all Occaſions gave ſignal Inſtances that his Prudence was not a whit inferior to his Learning. He left divers Tracts of Law, and had ſeveral Diſciples that were a Credit to him, the moſt famous of them were *P. Alphenus Varus, C. Aulus Aſilius, Aufidius*, &c. The Conſequences of the War began by *M. Antonius*, being much dreaded by the *Romans*, *Sulpitius* was deſired to go to him whilſt he was beſieging *Modena*, and endeavour to perſuade him to hearken to an Accomodation: He accepted of the Employment, and died on his Way thither, in 710 of *Rome*. See *Cicero, Aul. Gellius, Pomponius*, and others quoted by *Forſter*, Lib. 2. *Hiſt. Jur. Civil.*

SERVIUS (*Tullius*) the Name of the ſixth King of the *Romans*. He was the Son of *Ocriſia*, a Woman-Slave, yet deſcended of a noble Family of *Corniculum*. When yet a Boy, being aſleep his Head was ſeen all on fire, which when *Tanaquil*, the Wife of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, had ſeen, ſhe reſolved to educate him amongſt her own Children, for ſhe interpreted the Flaming of his Head to be an Omen of his coming to the Crown; and having married one of *Tarquinius Priſcus* his Daughters, was after his Death choſen King. He made an exact Account to be taken of all the *Romans*, whoſe Number amounted in his Time to 84000, and diſtributed them into Tribes, that knowing the Number of his Subjects he might make the better uſe of them for the Good of the Commonwealth. *Tarquinius*, ſurnamed *Superbus*, had married *Tullia* the Daughter of *Servius*, who had promiſed to make him his Succeſſor; but he impatient of Delays, and inſtigated by his Wife, cauſed his Father-in-law to be murthered after that he had reigned 44 Years. His Daughter *Tullia* was ſo well pleaſed with his Death, that ſhe cauſed her Chariot to be driven over the bloody dead Body of her Father as it lay in the Streets. *Tit. Liv.* Lib. 2. *Florus*, Lib. 1. Cap. 6. *Dion. Halic.*

SERVUS-DEI, a certain Biſhop, who flouriſhed about 467; but where his See was is uncertain, becauſe that at the ſame time there were ſeveral of this Name in *Sicily* and *Italy*. He wrote againſt thoſe who aſſerted that Chriſt whilſt on Earth did not ſee the Father with his corporeal Eyes before the Reſurrection; and endeavoured to prove that from the very time of his Birth, by vertue of Hypoſtatical Union, he did actually ſee the Father and Holy Ghoſt by his bodily Eyes. *Gennadius de Script. Eccl. Trithemius. Hoffm. Cave*'s *Hiſt. Lit.*

SESONCHIS. See *Shiſhack*.

SESONCHOSIS, King of *Egypt*, who firſt invented the way of managing and riding Horſes. Being curious to know which was the original and natural Language, he cauſed a Nurſe's Tongue to be cut out, and then committed to her Charge a new-born Child, and ſhut her up in a Place where none could come at her; which Child, as ſoon as it got the Uſe of its Tongue, pronounced the Word *Bec*, which in the Language of the *Paphlagonians*, a People of the *Leſſer Aſia*, ſignifies *Bread:* Whence he concluded that People to be the moſt ancient of any other of the World, and that their Language was firſt of all others. *Ariſtoph. Scholiaſt.* *Herodotus* relates this Story with ſome difference; he ſaith, this Experiment was made by *Pſammetichus*, and that *Bec* is a *Phrygian* Word. Some are of Opinion, that the Child pronounced this Word in Imitation of the Goats which were in the neighbouring Mountains.

SESOSTRIS, King of *Egypt*, otherwiſe called *Sethoſis* or *Sethos*. He began his Reign at *Dioſpolis* in the 1537 Year before Chriſt, and was Head of the nineteenth *Dynaſty* of the *Egyptians*. He made an Expedition into *Aſia* the eighteenth Year of his Reign, and in the mean time left his Brother *Armais*, otherwiſe *Danaus*, Regent of *Egypt*. The *Greeks* tell us, that *Seſoſtris* waged War ſucceſsfully againſt the *Aſſyrians*, *Medes* and *Scythians*, that he ſubdued *Phœnicia* and *Syria*, and all the Provinces of the *Leſſer Aſia*, with *Thrace* and *Colchis:* But underſtanding that his Brother *Armais* affected the Sovereignty, he broke of the courſe of his Victories, and haſted away to *Egypt*, having been nine Years abſent, and reigned there thirty three Years after his Return. *Marſham*, though he owns that the King of *Egypt* called by the *Egyptians Sethoſis*, is the ſame the *Greeks* call *Seſoſtris*, yet will have him to be the ſame with *Shiſhak* mentioned 1 *Kings* Chap. 14. But the moſt able Chronologiſts are of another Opinion, alledging that *Seſoſtris* was ſome Ages before the Burning of *Troy*, yea before the Time of *Minos*, whereas *Shiſhak* did not begin to reign till 200 Years after the taking of that City. That *Seſoſtris* was King at *Dioſpolis*, and *Seſonchis* at *Bubaſtis*; that *Seſoſtris* was Head of the Nineteenth *Dynaſty*, and *Seſonchis* of the twenty ſecond; laſtly, that *Seſoſtris* reigned fifty Years, and *Seſonchis* only twenty one; ſo that *Seſoſtris* cannot be the ſame with *Shiſhak* who reigned 500 Years after him. *Herod.* Lib. 2. *Ariſtot. Polit.* Lib. 7. *Dicæarchus, Diodorus Siculus, Joſephus, Euſebius*, and many others relate, that *Seſoſtris* lived a long time before the *Trojan* War. And *Strabo* tells us, that this Great King did endeavour to join the Red-Sea with the River *Nile*, by means of a Channel before the *Trojan* War. *Troy* was taken 1209 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, whereas *Shiſhak* reigned only 995 Years before the ſaid Birth.

As to the Conqueſts of *Seſoſtris*, *Herodotus*, who gives us an ample Relation of them, tells us, that he left every where Inſcriptions upon Pillars, to be the laſting Monument of his Victories. The ſame Author aſſures us, that himſelf had ſeen of them in *Paleſtina* and in *Ionia*; and *Strabo* witneſſeth, that ſome of them were yet ſtanding in his Time. This great Conqueror cauſed magnificent Temples to be built in all his Cities, which he adorn'd with the rich Spoils he had taken in the Wars. He erected two *Obelisks* of Marble, each of them being 120 Cubits high: And all Hiſtorians unanimouſly agree, that next to *Oſiris*, *Egypt* never had a greater King than this *Seſoſtris*. Indeed he was great every way, for his Stature was of four Cubits, three Palms and two Fingers breadth.

SESSA, *Sueſſa*, and of old called *Aurunca*, an ancient City of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Capna*, from which it ſtands ſixteen Miles to the Weſt, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the Eaſt, in a very fruitful Soil, eſpecially of Corn and Wine. *Plin.* Lib. 3. Cap. 5.

SESSANNE, a ſmall City of *La Brie* in *France*, on the Frontiers of *Campagne*, thirteen Miles North of *Troies*, and 24 Eaſt of *Paris*. It ſuffered much lately by Fire, but is now rebuilding.

SESTERCIUM, a Place four Miles from *Rome* without the Gate *Eſquilina*, where Gibbets and other Inſtruments of Death were erected, and whither the Heads of thoſe executed by the Emperor's Command were brought. *Tacitus.*

SESTO, *Seſtos*, otherwiſe call'd the *Caſtle of Romelia*. It is a Town on the Shoar of the Streights of *Gallipoli*, on the ſide of *Romania*, in *Europe*, over-againſt *Avido*, or the Caſtle of *Natolia*, formerly call'd *Abydos*; which two Caſtles or Fortreſſes are call'd the *Dardanelles*, and ſecure the Paſſage from the *Archipelago* to the *Mer de Marmora*. The two Cities that ſtood there of old, were famous for the Amours of *Leander* and *Hero*. *Strabo*, Lib. 13.

SESTOLA, a City of *Italy*, which is the Capital of *Frignan*, a Territory of the State of *Modena*.

SESTRI, a City of *Italy*, to the Weſt of *Genoua*, and another call'd *Seſtri de Levant*, on the Eaſt-ſide of *Genoua*.

SETH, the third Son of *Adam*, was born *A. M.* 131. He was an Imitator of his Father's Piety, and his Children followed his holy Example; wherefore alſo the Scripture calls them the *Children of God*, with Contradiſtinction to thoſe of *Cain*, who are call'd the *Children of Men*. He was the Father of *Enos*, and died *A. M.* 1042, at the Age of 912 Years.

Joſephus ſpeaks thus of *Seth*, That he was bred with his Father, and did imitate his Vertue, and his Children followed his Example, living in perfect Union, and very happily in their own Country. He adds, That the World was oblig'd to their Induſtry and Underſtanding, for the Aſtrological Science; and that having learn'd from *Adam*, that the World ſhould be deſtroy'd by Water and Fire, and fearing this Art ſhould be loſt before Men were inſtructed in it, they built two Columns, one of Brick and the other of Stone, on which they engraved their Obſervations, that in caſe the Deluge ſhould ruine the Column of Brick, that of Stone might tranſmit 'em to after Ages; which had the deſign'd Succeſs. And he ſaith this Column was to be ſeen in his time, with the Inſcription in *Syriac*; but ſome explodes this, and not without Cauſe, it being much more probable that they would have communicated the Principles of Religion to Poſterity by thoſe Monuments. *Joſephus, Torniel, Salian.*

SETHIANS, or *Sethinians*, Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*. They held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that the latter being kill'd, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and that the Angels by their mutual Impurities drew on the Flood, which deſtroy'd their wicked Off-ſpring, but ſome of them having crept into the Ark, gave a new Original to wicked Men. They wrote many Books, intituled, *Seth*, and ſome bearing the Names of the other Patriarchs. They gave out that *Jeſus Chriſt* was either *Seth*, or his Repreſentative. *Tertul. de Præſcrip. Iræn. Epiph.*

SETHON, King of *Egypt*, began to reign at *Memphis* in the Year 717 before Jeſus Chriſt. He gathered ſo vaſt a Quantity of Gold and Silver, that after his Death he left beind him 400000 Talents, that is, 240000000 of *French* Livres, if an *Egyptian* Talent is the ſame with an *Atticone.* *Herodotus* aſſures us, that in his Time there was ſtill to be ſeen a Statue of *Sethon* with a Rat in his Hand, becauſe when *Senacherib* came to invade his Country, the Rats eat the Harneſs of his Horſes, and the Thongs of his Soldiers Shields at *Peluſium*, and that thereupon he was forced to retire with his Army. *Joſephus* relates this with ſome Difference; he tells us, that *Senacherib* having ſpent much Time before *Peluſium*, had prepared all things for a Storm; but being informed that *Tharſices*, King of *Ethiopia*, was on his March to relieve that City, he raiſed his Siege: Others ſay, that *Sethon* having by ſome Artifice drawn together a great Number of Field-Rats, ſent them amongſt the Enemy, frightened them, and by this means put them to Flight. *Herod. Joſeph.*

SETIA, a Biſhop's See in the Iſle of *Candia*, of ſmall Circuit. It ſtands in a *Peninſula* on the Eaſt-ſide of the Iſland.

SETON, a Village of *Mid-Lothian* in *Scotland*, near to which is a noble Palace called *Seton* Houſe, whence the Earls of *Winton*, a very ancient Family, and ſeveral other Noblemen take their Surname. *Cambd. Brit.* &c.

SETON (*John*) an *Engliſh* Man, and one of the moſt Philoſophical Genius's of his Time, he ſtudy'd at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and ſpent almoſt all his Time upon *Ariſtotle*'s Works, upon whoſe Metaphyſicks he wrote Commentaries in twelve Books very much eſteemed. *Pits. de Illuſt. Script. Angl. Leland*, &c.

SETTLE, a Market-Town of *Staincliff Wapentake*, on the River *Ribble*, in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, about 165 Miles from *London*.

SETTALA, (*Lewis de*) born at *Milan* in 1550, was an eminent Phyſician, commencing Doctor of that Faculty at 21 Years of Age, and Profeſſor of the Univerſity of *Pavia* at 23. He died in 1633, and left ſeveral conſiderable Treatiſes, as, *Comment. in Ariſt. Prob. Comment. in Hippoc. de Aere, Aquis & Locis. Cautiones ad Vulnera Curanda. De Navis*, &c. *Salvator Vitali Theat. Mediol. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Letter. Vander. Lindm. de Script. Med.*

SEVARAMBES, an imaginary People, ſuch as the *Utopians* of Sir *Thomas More*, and the Inhabitants of the *New Atlantis* of my Lord *Bacon*.

SEVENOKE, a Market-Town of *Godſheath* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Kent*; ſo called from *William Sevenoke*, a Foundling in this Town, who became Lord Mayor of *London* An. 1418. and by whom the Free-School and Hoſpital of this Town was founded. It is ſixteen Miles from *London*.

SEVERIANS, certain Hereticks whoſe firſt Patron was *Tatianus*, and were afterwards defended by *Severus*, from whom they took their Name. They were altogether againſt Marriage *Hieronimus. Sophronius.*

SEVERIANUS, the Emperor *Adrian*'s Siſter's Son, who being ninety Years of Age, and ordered to be put to Death together with his Nephew *Fuſcus* by the ſaid Emperor, he wiſh'd that *Adrian* might not be able to depart this Life when he deſired it, which fell out accordingly. *L. Ælius Spart. in vit. Adrian.*

SEVERIANUS, Biſhop of *Gabala*, in *Syria*, famous for his Learning and Eloquence, being left in Charge by St. *Chryſoſtom* with his Flock, was by him reproved for his Neglect and Miſconduct; whereupon he accus'd *Chryſoſtom* of calling the Empreſs *Eudoxia Jezebel*, and got him baniſh'd; but the People abhorring this Wickedneſs, prevail'd to have him recall'd, and *Severianus* expell'd; and though an Agreement was made betwixt them by the Empreſs's Means, yet *Severianus* perſiſted in his Enmity againſt *Chryſoſtom*. There are Six *Greek* Homilies printed in *England* under his Name, in 1612. and an Expoſition upon the *Galatians*, publiſh'd with *Chryſoſtom*'s Works. *Theodoret. Damaſcenus. Sozomene.*

SEVERIEN, a vaſt Country or Dukedom, ſubject to the *Ruſs*, extending from the *Niper* (*Boryſthenes*) on the Weſt and North to the Ocean on the Eaſt, having *Ruſſia* on the North, and *Crim Tartary* on the South. It was at firſt a Sovereign Dukedom, but was afterwards conquer'd by the Dukes of *Lithuania*, and fell with it under *Caſſimir*, King of *Poland*, Son of *Jagelon*. And in the time of *John Baſilowitz* revolted from the *Poles*, and ſubmitted to the *Ruſs*. The Capital of it is *Novogrodeck*, Thirty ſix Miles South of *Smolenſko*. The Prince of *Severien* was after this murther'd by the Tyrant he ſubmitted to, though derived from the Royal Blood of *Ruſſia*, being deſcended of *Demetrius*, Great Duke of *Ruſſia. Golnitz.*

SEVERINO, Lat. *Acmonia*, a City built by the Emperor *Severus* on the *Danube*, near *Trajan*'s Bridge; is twelve *German* Miles North-Eaſt from *Temeſwaer*.

SEVERINUS, Pope and a *Roman*, who was choſen after Pope *Honorius* I. in 638, though *Anaſtaſius*, the *Bibliothecarius* ſaith, that he was not elected till the 29th of *May* the Year following. He couragiouſly reſiſted the earneſt Solicitations of the Emperor *Heraclius*, who would have engaged him to ſubſcribe an Edict call'd *Ectheſis*, being a kind of Expoſition of the Faith in favour of the Hereſie of the *Monothelites*, and condemn'd the ſame as impious and heretical. He died *June* 2. *A.C.* 639. His Election was confirm'd by *Iſacius* the Emperor's Exarch, without which that Title was reckon'd void. *Platina.*

SEVERN, Lat. *Sabrina*, the ſecond River of *England* for note, has its Source near *Plinlymon* Hill, in the County of *Montgomery*, in *Wales*, and flows at firſt as far Eaſt as *Slandois*; then winding North-Eaſt it waters *New-Town*, and leaving *Montgomery* to the Eaſt, paſſes by *Welſh-Pool* to the Borders of *Shropſhire*, taking in the *Thanet* before it entreth that County; ſo paſſeth South-Weſt to *Shrewsbury* and *Worceſter*, beneath which it receives the *Temde*, and at *Tewksbury* the *Avon*, paſſing to *Glouceſter*, it becomes very great; in *Glouceſterſhire* it takes in the *Leden* and *Stroud*, beſides the *Wye* that parts this County from *Monmouthſhire*, and another *Avon* that parts *Glouceſterſhire* from *Somerſetſhire*. In *Montgomeryſhire*, it waters *New-Town* and *Welſh-Pool*; in *Shropſhire*, *Shrewsbury*, *Bridgenorth*; in *Worceſterſhire*, *Bewdley*, *Worceſter*, *Upton*. There are two Things remarkable in this River: Firſt, That it affords abundance of Lampreys: Secondly, That the Mouth is ſo wide, that it has got the Name of the *Severn Sea*, it being here fifteen Miles over between *Naſh-Point* in *Glamorganſhire*, and *Linton* in *Devonſhire*.

SEVERUS (*Septimius*) a *Roman* Emperor, was born at *Leptis*, a *Roman* Colony in *Africa*; his Father's Name was *Geta*, and his Mother's *Fulvia Pia*; his Merit raiſed him to the higheſt Poſts in the Empire; and at laſt, under Pretence of revenging the Death of the Emperor *Pertinax*, he ſtept into his room in 193 or 194. He was then in *Pannonia*; and being come to *Rome*, the Soldiers put the Imperial Purple upon him, having firſt kill'd *Didius Julianus*. Hearing that *Peſcenninus Niger* was declared Emperor by the Legions of *Syria*, he raiſed an Army, and march'd againſt him; and having after a three Years Siege taken *Byzantium*, which had favour'd *Peſcenninus*, he reduced it to a Village. After this he conquer'd the *Parthians*, *Medes*, *Arabians*, and ſeveral other Nations. He ſeverely puniſh'd the rebelling *Jews*, for which the Senate decreed him and his Son the Honours of a *Triumph*. Having finiſh'd his Wars in the Eaſt, he turn'd his Arms againſt *Albinus*, whom he defeated near *Lyons*, but ſtained his Victory with extreme Cruelty, cauſing *Albinus*'s Wife, Children and Friends, with a great Number of Perſons of Quality, to be butcher'd, by which means he got the Name *Punicus Sylla*. The Chriſtians about *Lyons* were involved in the ſame Maſſacre, as ſo many Abettors of the Rebellion. And having in a manner wholly deſtroyed that and many other Cities, he began the fifth Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians. At the beginning of his Empire he carried himſelf very favourably towards the Chriſtians, having been reſtored to his Health by one of them called *Proculus*. Afterwards he quelled the *Britains* rebelling againſt him, and built the Wall that bears his Name, the Ruines whereof are ſtill to be ſeen to this day. But he was not ſo happy in his Family as he was in his Government, for he had two Sons *Antoninus Caracalla* and *Geta*, whom he had declared *Cæſars* and his Aſſociates in the Empire; but the Elder of theſe being not content with the Empire in Reverſion, reſolv'd by the Murther of his Father, to put himſelf in actual Poſſeſſion thereof; and accordingly one Day as he was marching on Horſe-back behind his Father, he drew his Sword to that Intent, and had effected it, but that he was hinder'd by ſome that were near him. *Severus* himſelf took notice of it, though he diſſembled his Knowledge of it; but the Horror of ſo unnatural Attempt caſt him into a deep Melancholy, of which he died about a Year after in the City of *York* the 4th of *February* 211. having reign'd ſeventeen Years, eight Months and three Days. He was a Man of Wit, Underſtanding and Ability. He was a Lover of Learning and learned Men, and underſtood the Mathematicks and Hiſtory, and had writ that of his own Life. *Spartian in Sept. Severo. Dio. Aurel. Victor. Eutrop. Oroſius, Euſeb.*

SEVERUS, (*Fl. Valerius*) the Son of a Siſter of the Emperor *Maximianus Armentarius*, who created him *Cæſar* in 304, with *Maximinus*, and committed to him the Affairs of *Italy* and *Africa*; but he did not long enjoy this Dignity; for *Maxentius* having procured himſelf to be declared Emperor at *Rome*, *Severus* with all Diligence haſten'd thither to ſtifle this Rebellion in the Birth; but being overcome, he retired to *Ravenna*; and ſoon after *Maximianus Hercules* having drawn him out of that City, under the Pretext of Peace, he was Strangled on his way to *Rome* 307. *Zozim*, Lib. 2. *Eutrop.* Lib. 9. &c.

SEVERUS (*Libius*) was ſaluted Emperor of the Weſt at *Ravenna*, after the Death of *Majorianus* in 461, and the Senate confirm'd his Election, without expecting the Conſent of *Leo*, Emperor of the Eaſt: He was afterwards Poiſon'd by *Ricimerus* *Auguſt* 15. 465. *Marcellin. & Caſſiodor. in Chron.*

SEVERUS ALEXANDRINUS, Biſhop of the *Aſmoneans*, he lived at the ſame time with *Eutychius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, who writ Annals in the *Arabian* Tongue, and was of the Sect of the *Melchitæ*; whereas this *Severus* was of the Sect of *Copti* or *Jacobitæ*. He writ Annals in three Tomes, containing the Lives of the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*; and therein gives an Account of the Original of the Biſhops of that Country. *Abraham Echellenſis* alledges the Teſtimonies of this Hiſtorian againſt *Selden*, in his *Eutychius Vindicatus*. *Severus* tells us in his Preface, that he had compiled his Hiſtory from ſeveral publick Acts and Records which he found in the Libraries of *Egypt*, which were writ in the *Greek* or elſe in the *Coptick* Language, whence they have been tranſlated into *Arabick*. This Hiſtory is now in the *French* King's Library.

SEVERUS, a *Hereſiarch*, and Head of the *Severians*, being infected by the Writing of *Tatianus*: He held that there was no Reſurrection, that the uſe of Wine was not lawful, that the Old Teſtament, Acts of the Apoſtles, and St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles deſerve no Credit: Adding moreover, That Woman was the Workmanſhip of the Devil, and therefore Marriage was damnable; dividing Man into two Parts, aſcribing the upper Part to God, and under Part to the Devil: He was refuted by *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Origines*. He lived about 174. *Auguſtin. Her. Euſebius*, *Baronius*.

SEVERUS SOSOPOLITANUS, born of Heathen Parents, was accuſed of Luxury and Magick, but coming to *Tripoli* in *Syria*, was there baptized; ſome time after he turn'd Monk, and lived in a Monaſtery between *Gaza* and *Majuma*; but being taken notice of to be of the Opinion of thoſe who rejected the Council of *Chalcedon*, and were called *Acephali*, he was expell'd a Monaſtery which he had entred; whereupon making Complaint to *Anaſtaſius* the Emperor, he prevail'd ſo far as to have *Flavian* Biſhop of *Antioch* diſplaced, and himſelf ſettled in his See, *An.* 512. He publickly taught the Hereſie of *Eutyches*, Anathematiz'd the Council of *Chalcedon*, and endeavoured by Flattery and Force to bring all the Biſhops of his own Juriſdiction to his Sentiments, treating barbarouſly thoſe who refuſed; and amongſt others, expoſed 300 Orthodox Monks to the Fury of Maſtives, abandoning himſelf to all manner of Luxury at the ſame time. At length, about *An.* 519, when the Emperor *Juſtin* had ordered his Tongue to be cut out, he eſcaped to *Alexandria*, and there continued his horrible Villanies. *Nicephorus*.

SEVERUS, Biſhop of *Milevum*, and an Eccleſiaſtical Writer about the Year, 420.

SEVERUS (*Cornelius*) a Latin Poet, who lived in *Auguſtus*'s Time, about the Year of *Rome*, 740. He was the Author of a Poem upon Mount *Ætna*, commonly attributed to *Virgil*. *Quintilian* ſaith, That he wrote the War of *Sicily* in Verſe; but *Joſeph Scaliger* conjectures in his Animadverſions upon *Euſebius*, that the Subject of that Poem was not the *Sicilian* War *Bellum Siculum*, but the Civil War *Bellum Civile*. *Seneca* makes mention of this Poet in his Controverſies, where he quotes ſome Verſes of his upon the Death of *Cicero*, and ſpeaks of him alſo in his 69th Epiſtle. [The Poem of *Cornelius Severus* upon *Ætna*, is found amongſt *Virgil*'s Remains, with the Notes of *Joſeph Scaliger*, who is the firſt that diſcover'd the true Author of it.]

SEVI (*Sabathai*) a famous Impoſtor, who had the Impudence to declare himſelf to be the Jewiſh *Meſſiah*, in 1666. He was born at *Smirna* under the Reign of *Amurath* IV. in 1626, and was the Son of one *Mordecai* a Jew. After having made a conſiderable Progreſs in his Studies, he came to *Conſtantinople*, but the *Rabbins* drive him thence, whereupon he was fain to return to *Smirna*. In the Year 1662, he took a Journey to *Jeruſalem*, and was there received with great Honour, becauſe of his Learning, and lived there three Years, being well eſteemed of thoſe of his Nation. It is the Cuſtom of the *Jews* at *Jeruſalem*, to ſend every three Years a certain Number of *Rabbins* to *Conſtantinople*, into *Egypt* and other Countries, to gather Alms. *Sevi* was choſen to go to *Egypt*, and paſſing through the City *Gaza*, two Days Journey from *Jeruſalem*, he met with one *Nathan*, a *German* Jew, who having finiſh'd his Studies at *Jeruſalem*, had betaken himſelf to *Gaza*, where he had married the Daughter of a very rich Merchant; this *Nathan* being extremely taken with *Sabathai Sevi*'s Learning, entred into cloſe Friendſhip with him, and propoſed the Deſign of making him paſs for the *Meſſiah*, to which *Sevi* conſented, ſeeing himſelf aſſiſted by one who was able to bear the Charges of this Enterprize. As ſoon therefore as *Sabathai Sevi* was come back from *Egypt*, *Nathan* writ to the *Jews* of *Jeruſalem*, that they ſhould not look upon *Sevi* as an ordinary Perſon, but as their *Meſſiah*, and that they ſhould receive him as their King, who would ſoon give them extraordinary Proofs of his Power and Holineſs. The People, who are Lovers of Novelty, went out to meet him with Shouts of Joy, that were heard every-where through the City, which made the *Turks* run together to prevent any Tumult or Diſorder; whom when the *Rabbins* had appeaſed with the Sum of 5000 Crowns, they baniſh'd this Impoſtor out of *Jeruſalem*, from whence he retired to *Smirna*. In *January*, 1666. he returned to *Conſtantinople*, with a deſign to make his publick Entry there, as the *Meſſiah* of the *Jews*. But being come near to the *Dardanelles*, he was ſeized by the *Chiaoux*, or Serjeants of the Grand Signior, who having fetter'd his Feet, ſet him on a Horſe, and conducted him by Land to *Conſtantinople*, where the *Jews*, who had been informed of his Arrival, received him as their *Deliverer*, notwithſtanding that they ſaw him in Chains. From thence he was carried back to one of the Caſtles of the *Dardanelles*, and not long after by order of the Grand Signior was ſent to *Adrianople*. *Sabathai Sevi* arrived there *Sept.* 14. 1666. and had a Conference with the Sultan's chief Phyſician, who was a *Renegado Jew* ſent to him by the Sultan, ſuppoſing that this Pretended *Meſſiah* would diſcover himſelf more freely to him, than to a natural *Turk*. The Reſult of which Conference was, that there was no other way for him to avoid the ignominious Death appointed for him, but by turning *Turk*, to which he conſented. The Grand Signior being informed of *Sevi*'s Reſolution, ordered him to be brought to his Preſence: At the Entry of the Hall this falſe *Meſſiah* threw down his *Jewiſh* Cap, and trampled it under his Feet, and at the ſame time one of the Sultan's Pages put a Turban upon his Head, and taking away his *Jewiſh* Gown of black Cloth, put a Veſt upon him, which the Grand Signior beſtowed upon him. In this Garb he appeared before the Grand Signior, who gave him the Title of *Agi Mehemet Effendi*, that is, *The Eſteemed Doctor Mehemet*, and made him *Capigi Bachi*, allowing him a Penſion of fifty Crowns *per* Month. This *Renegado* endeavoured to cloak this Action amongſt his Country men, by pretending it a neceſſary piece of Diſſimulation; but it was not long after that he began openly to aſſert *Mahometaniſm*, and for five Years together was a means of perſwading many *Jews*, who received the Turban as well as he. At laſt the Grand Signior being informed, that for all this he did not ceaſe in ſecret to celebrate certain Feſtivals with the *Jews*, commanded him to be conducted to the Caſtle of *Dulcigno* in the *Morea*, where he died with his Wife the tenth of *September*, 1676, being fifty Years of Age. *De la Croix* in his Memoirs, Part 2.

SEVILLA DEL ORO, a Town in the North part of the Iſland of *Jamaica* with a good Harbour upon the Bay of *Mexico*, but little frequented by the *Engliſh*. There is alſo another Place in *Spain* called *Sevilla la Vieja*, a ruined City of *Andaluſia* near *Sevil*, which was the Birth-place of *Silius* and three Emperors, *Trajan*, *Adrian* and *Theodoſius* the Elder, and called by the *Romans Italica*.

SEVILLE HISPALIS, a City of *Spain*, and the Capital of *Andaluſia*, upon the River *Guadalquivir*, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is a very ancient City, and the greateſt of *Spain* next to *Madrid*, and one of the richeſt and moſt famous for Commerce of all *Europe*. The *Moors* made themſelves Maſters of it and the reſt of the Country in the Year 713, and kept it 534, until *December* 22. 1248, when *Ferdinand* III. King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, took it from them after a Siege of ſixteen Months. The Form of this City is almoſt round, and contains divers ſtately Palaces, fair Churches, and large Squares and Market-places, which are all adorn'd with Fountains, whoſe Waters are conveyed thither by an Aqueduct five or ſix Leagues from the City. The Metropolitan Church is the greateſt of all *Spain*, extending ſixty Paces in length, and an hundred in breadth, with Chappels built quite round it, a beautiful Quire, a ſumptuous Veſtry, and a very high Steeple, in which are no leſs than twenty four great Bells. Beſides there is an Univerſity in this City, a Seat of Inquiſition and a Mint. Travellers do much admire the Neatneſs of the Exchange, where the Merchants meet and diſcourſe about their Commerce: There are alſo a great Number of Colleges and Religious Houſes, and ſeven Gates; whereof that of *Triana* opens upon a great Bridge of Boats, which leads to a very fair Suburb of the ſame Name, where the Curious meet with a hundred Specialties well worth their taking notice of; as indeed throughout the whole City, which gave occaſion to that *Spaniſh* Proverb, *Qui no ha viſto Sevilla, no ha viſto Moravilla.* Here is a brave Aqueduct of Brick ſix Leagues long, and reacheth up to *Carmona*. It hath of late decay'd very much, and is ſtill waſting, the Trade being removed to *Cales*, becauſe Men pay 27 *per cent* at *Sevil*, and but four or five at *Cales*: There are in it twelve Buildings worth the ſeeing, amongſt which are the Monuments of *Ferdinand* the Wiſe, who recovered this City from the *Moors*, and that of *Ferdinand* and *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the Diſcoverer of the *Weſt-Indies* or *America*. He died in this City in the Year 1532, when he had lived fifty Years, ten Months and fourteen Days. There has been two Provincial Councils held at *Seville*, one in the Year 590; and the other 619; we have three Canons remaining of the firſt, and thirteen of the ſecond.

SEVO, a Mountain of *Germany* inhabited by the *Ingævoni*, according to *Solinus*, but *Baudrand* ſays, that it is the longeſt Mountain of *Scandinavia*, which runs in from off a Bow from the White Sea and furthermoſt Parts of *Lapland*, through that Country *Botnia*, *Finland* and acroſs betwixt *Sweden* and to the *Baltick* Sea 300 Miles in length, being diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Names according to the Countries it runs though. *Hoffm. Baud.*

SEULPHUS, Archbiſhop of *Rheims* and Legate of the See of *Rome*; was a Miniſter of State, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Simple, and King *Robert* and *Raoul*; the latter of which Princes gave this Prelate and *Herbert*, Earl of *Varmandois*, the Command of his Army againſt the *Normans*, whom *Seulphus* oblig'd to treat in 923, and renew their old League with the King; the ſame Year, Pope *John* the Tenth ſent him the *Pall*, which was then the higheſt Mark of Favour, (for at that time, the Honour of a Cardinaſate was not in uſe) from whence we may obſerve that when the Pope gave the Arch-biſhop of *Rheims* the *Pallium*, he made him Apoſtolical Legate at the ſame time; ſo that from this time, the Prelates of this See, have ſtiled themſelves, *Legati Nati*. This eminent Prelate died in 925. *Le Coumpt d'Auteuil, des Miniſtres d'Etat.*

SEURE, *(la) Separa*, a River of *France* in *Poitou*, which divides it ſelf in two Streams, the one called Seure *Nantoiſe*, which watereth *Mortagne* in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Bretagne*, the other Seure *Niortoiſe*, which ariſeth about St. *Maixant*, and watering *Niorts*, *Mallezais* and *Marans*, falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

SEWER, *Surius*, a River which ariſeth in the County of *Tipperary* in the Borders of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, and watering *Caſhal*, *Carryck* and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne* on the South of *Ireland*, and with it into the Ocean.

SEXTUS, a Phyſician of the Emperical Sect, who lived in the ſecond Century under the Empire of *Antoninus Pius*: He writ ten Books againſt the Mathematicians and Aſtrologers, and three of the *Pyrrhonian* Opinions; which hath made many Authors believe that he was the ſame with Sextus of *Chæronæa*, a *Pyrrhonian* Philoſopher, *Plutarch*'s Grandſon, and one of the Maſters of the Emperor *Antoninus* the Philoſopher, which if ſo, we cannot ſuppoſe him the Author of a Treatiſe *De Medicina Animalium*, which is commonly attributed to him, foraſmuch as that appears to be the Work of a *Platoniſt*. *Voſſius de Philoſoph.* Cap. 12.

SEXTUS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, the Author of a Treatiſe called *Enchyridium Sententiarum*, tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Rufinus*, whom ſome have ridiculouſly confounded with St. *Sixtus* a Pope and Martyr. *Geſner. in Bibl.* This Collection of Sentences hath been ſeveral times printed, the laſt Edition is that of *Amſterdam* in 1688, with an Adition of ſome other Treatiſes, Mythological, Phyſical and Moral.

SEXTUS POMPEJUS FESTUS, the Author of a Book *de Verborum ſignificatione*, which he abridg'd from a great Work of *Valerius Flaccus*, as one *Paulus* afterwards alſo contracted his Book. *Antonius Auguſtinus* publiſhed all theſe ſeveral Pieces in Octavo at *Venice* in 1560. But the Editions of *Joſeph Scaliger* and *Andreas Dacier* are better, the laſt whereof was printed at *Paris* in Quarto in 1681, *In uſum Delphini*.

SEXTUS, *Rufus*, lived in the IVth Century to the Year 54. He had born the Office of Conſul, and wrote an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the *Romans*, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Valentinian* I. This Book intituled, *Breviarium Hiſtoriæ Romanæ*, having been very much corrupted in the Tranſcribing, was corrected from ſeveral Manuſcripts by *John Cuſpinian*: *Raphael Valateran* affirms, that the true Name of this Author is *Feſtus Rufus*, which it true, he may be the ſame with *Feſtus Rufus Avienus*. *Blondus*, *Marlianus*, and ſome others are of opinion, that Sextus *Rufus* wrote a Deſcription of *Rome*, and lived in the Time of *Diocleſian*; if this Obſervation of theirs will hold, then this *Rufus* cannot be the Author of the *Breviarium*. See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* Cap. 8.

SEYDE, a City of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, formerly called *Sidon*, ſituate upon the Sea to the North of the City *Tyrus*, very much ruin'd. There are ſtill to be ſeen two Caſtles or Forts, which are not tenable now. The Houſes of the *Sangiac*, or Governour, and of the *Cady* or Judge are fair Buildings. There are alſo three *Camps*, ſo called, for the *French* Merchants, which are well built and commodious, eſpecially that called the *Great Camp*, where the *French* Conſul hath his Dwelling, as have alſo the *Franciſcans*, the *Capuchines*, the *Jeſuits* and *Merchants*, who drive a great Trade here with Cotton and Silk. The Houſes of the City are but ill built, yet are inhabited by a great Number of Merchants, and Artiſans of all Nations. The Haven which formerly could admit great Ships, receives none but ſmall Veſſels and Boats, the Ships riding in the Road ſome Miles from the City. The *Turks* have ſeven or eight *Moſques* in *Seyde*, the *Jews* have a Synagogue, and the Chriſtian Monks and Jeſuits have each of them a Chappel. There are alſo ſome *Maronites* of Mount *Libanus*, who ſome time ſince have ſubmitted themſelves to the Church of *Rome*; and ſome *Armenian* Greeks. Without the City are many fine Gardens planted with Orange, Citron, Palm and Tamarind Trees, which are ever Green, and *Adam*'s Fig-Trees, ſo called, which bear a Fruit reſembling a ſmall Cucumber of a Golden Colour, the Taſte whereof is admirable, and whoſe Leaves are ſix Foot long and two broad; whereupon they ſay *Adam* made uſe of them to hide his Nakedneſs. There is alſo a great Abundance of white Mulberry-Trees; the Leaves whereof feed a vaſt Quantity of Silk-worms, which the Inhabitants keep in little Huts made on purpoſe, near theſe Woods of Mulberry-Trees. About a League from this Place are to be ſeen the Ruines of the ancient *Sidon*, at the Foot of a high Mountain, which is ſome part of Mount *Antilibanus*, on the Top of which there is a Chriſtian Church-yard, and a little round place, covered with a Tamarind, which the *Maronites* make uſe of inſtead of a Chappel. *Doubdan's Travels to the Holy Land.*

SEYLIARD (Sir *Thomas*, Bar.) of *Delaware*, in the Pariſh of *Edinbridge*, in the County of *Kent*, married *Frances Wiat*, ſole Heireſs of the *Wiats* of *Boxley* Abby in the ſaid County; by which the ſaid Mannor of *Boxley*, and other Remains of that, ſome time vaſt Eſtate, were added to his own Patrimony. He had by her *Thomas* his only Son and Heir, and four Daughters, *viz.* *Frances*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth* and *Ellenora*. He married a ſecond time to the honourable *Margaret Dunche*, Relict of Major *Dunche* of *Paſey*, in the County of *Berks*, Eſq; ſecond Daughter of the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, by whom he had *Philadelphia*, an only Daughter. He was of a very ancient Family, as the Pedegree thereof in his Cuſtody ſhewed, deſcending from *Ralph de Seyliard* of good Note in King *Stephen*'s Reign (*Phill. Vill. Cant.*) This Sir *Thomas* was a Gentleman of great Vertues and Uſefulneſs, lived much Eſteemed, and died no leſs Lamented by good Men, *May* 2. 1692. leaving his Son Sir *Thomas Seyliard* to inherit his Eſtate and Title.

SEYMOUR (Sir *John*) of *Wulf-hall*, in the County of *Wilts*, Knight, in the Ninth of *Henry* the Eighth, being then one of the Knights for the Body to that King, obtain'd a Grant for the Conſtablewick of *Briſtol* Caſtle to himſelf; and *Edward* his Son by his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knight, had *Edward*, *Thomas* and *Henry*, and Three Daughters, *Jane*, whom *Henry* the Eighth made his Wife, &c. *Edward* her Brother upon the Wedding-Day in the Twenty eighth of *Henry* the Eighth, had the Title of Viſcount *Beauchamp* conferred upon him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, by reaſon of his Deſcent from an Heir Female of that Houſe; and the next Year after was created Earl of *Hertford*. In the Thirty fourth of *Henry* the Eighth, he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, and imploy'd in moſt Places of Truſt and Profit during the Remainder of that Reign, which held in all Thirty eight Years. He was choſen Governour to King *Edward* the Sixth, and on the Tenth of *February* conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and advanced to the Dignity of Duke of *Somerſet*; and upon the Seventeenth of the ſame *February*, created Earl-Marſhal of *England* for Liſe; and upon the Twelfth of *March* following received his Patent of Protector and Governour of the King and Realms: And upon the Third of *November* next enſuing, had a ſpecial Grant, that he ſhould ſit alone, and be placed at all times, as well in the King's Preſence in Parliament, as in his Abſence, upon the middle of the Bench or Stool ſtanding next on the Right Hand the King's Seat-Royal in his Parliament-Chamber. Soon after he was ſent at the Head of a ſtrong Army into *Scotland*, where he fought *Muſckeborough* Battle. In the Second of *Edward* the Sixth, by another Patent bearing Date *December* the Twenty fourth; he was again conſtituted Protector both of the King's Perſon and the whole Realm during his Minority. Thus he roſe, and before we ſpeak of his Fall, take this his Character and Account of his Actions from the eminent Hiſtorian Sir *John Hayward*. He was a Man, ſaith he, little eſteemed either for Wiſdom, Perſonage, or Courage in Arms, but being in Favour with King *Henry*, and by him much imploy'd, was always obſerved to be both Faithful and Fortunate, as well in giving Advice as in managing a Charge. The Invaſion of *James* the Fifth of *Scotland* was fruſtrated, and *Solom Moſſe* Battle won by his Direction. The next Year after he and the Earl of *Warwick* burnt *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, waſted *Tividale* and the *Mers*: Being ſent to view the Fortifications upon the Marches of *Calais*, he not only did that, but with the hardy Approach of Seven Thouſand Men, beat up an Army of One and Twenty Thouſand *French*, encamp'd beyond the River before *Bulloine*, and took their Baggage and Cannon, with the Loſs of one Man; and returning thence by Land to *Guiſnes*, he won in his way, within ſhot and reſcue of *Arde*, the Caſtle of *Outing*, commonly called *Red Pile*. The next Year he invaded and ſpoil'd *Picardy*, began the Forts of *Newhaven*, *Blackneſſe* and *Bullingberge*; upon theſe and other like Succeſſes his ſucceeding Fortunes were eſteemed always rather new than ſtrange; and his only Preſence was reputed a ſufficient Surety for an Army; and yet did he never riſe hereby, either to Haughtineſs in himſelf, or Contempt of others, but remain'd Courteous and Affable, chuſing a Converſe leaſt ſubject to Envy, betwixt ſtiff Stubbornneſs and filthy Flattery, never aſpiring higher than to be the ſecond Perſon in State, yet fell at laſt through the Pride and revengeful Humour of *Anne Stanhope* his Wife, who poſſeſſed him, that his Brother Lord *Thomas Seymour* of *Sudley*, High-Admiral of *England*, ſtudied his Ruine; the ambitious Earl of *Warwick* gave way to the Woman's violent Deſires, willing ſhe ſhould have her Mind; ſo the Duke incurr'd Infamy and Hate. Hereupon the Lord *Sudley* was Arreſted, ſent to the *Tower*, and in a very ſhort time after condemned by Act of Parliament, and a Warrant was ſent under his Brother's Hand, whereby his Head was delivered to the Axe. The Act of Parliament expreſſeth the Cauſe of the Attainder to be the Attempting to get the Perſon of the King into his Cuſtody, and govern the Realm; alſo making much Proviſion of Money and Victuals; and endeavouring to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth* the King's Siſter; likewiſe for perſuading the King in his tender Age to take upon him the Rule and Order of himſelf; but he was never called to anſwer, ſo that the Proteſtations which he made at the Point of his Death, and the open Carriage of his Life, did clear him in the Opinion of many. His Death created great Hatred in the People againſt the Protector, many of the Nobility calling him Blood-ſucker and Murtherer, a ravenous Wolf, unfit to be the King's Protector; his pulling down a Church and two Biſhops Houſes in the *Strand*, to make way for *Sommerſet-Houſe*, and ruining the Steeple, and moſt part of the Church of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, near *Smithfield*, with a Cloyſter and Charnel-houſe belonging to St. *Paul*, to carry on his new Building, confirm'd the publick Hatred. The Earl of *Warwick* ſpying this Opportunity, form'd a Party in the Privy-Council againſt the Protector, who thereupon removed the King from *Hampton-Court* to *Windſor*, with a Company more reſembling an Army than a Train, and raiſed Men by Letters and Proclamation to aid him. Hereupon the Lords at *London* took Poſſeſſion of the *Tower*, ſent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City to *Ely-houſe*, where the Earl of *Warwick* lodg'd, and the Lord *Rich*, then Chancellor, made a Speech, wherein he charged the Protector with ſeveral Miſcarriages and Crimes, adding to the reſt, his unnatural Endeavours for the Death of his Brother, and his Practices to diſpatch ſuch of the Nobility as were like to oppoſe his Deſigns, *&c.* Urging the Citizens upon all theſe Conſiderations, to joyn with the Lords of the Council to take him away. Next Day they diſpatch'd a Letter to the Lords at *Windſor*, requiring he would diſperſe the Forces he had raiſed, and withdraw himſelf from the King. Hereupon all were diſcharged, except Guards, and the Protector ſent Secretary *Petre* to the Lords at *London*, to perſuade them, that for the publick Good all private Grudges and Unkindneſſes might be laid aſide: But neither did he return, nor was there any Anſwer ſent, but a Proclamation publiſh'd and ſign'd by ſeventeen of the Lords; wherein he was charged as the Cauſe of all the Calamities that had befallen the Nation; and the Subjects deſired and prohibited in the King's Name, from giving Obedience to any of his Precepts. They alſo ſent Sir *Robert Wingfield*, Captain of the Guard, to ſatisfie the King of their Loyal Affection, and of their moderate Deſires againſt the Protector, who thereupon was removed from the King's Perſon, and a Guard ſet upon him until the next Day, when the Lords at *London* were appointed to be there, who all came accordingly, beſides the Earl of *Warwick*, and repeating their Complaints, the Protector was put into their Hands, and committed to Cuſtody in *Beaucamp*'s Tower, and the next Day brought to *London* on Horſe-back betwixt the Earls of *Southampton* and *Huntington*, followed by a great Number of Lords and Gentlemen, and being receiv'd by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* was conveyed to the Tower, where being preſented with 28 Articles from the Privy Council, and a preſent Anſwer deſired, whither he would acknowledge them true, or ſtand upon his Juſtification: He acknowledged his Offences, and humbly, on his Knees, ſubmitted himſelf to the King's Mercy, intreating the Lords to aſſure the King, that what he did, proceeded rather from Negligence, Raſhneſs, or other Indiſcretion, than any malicious Thought tending to Treaſon. This and his Submiſſion to the Lords, wrought the King to ſo much Compaſſion, that he releaſed him from Impriſonment, remitted his Fines, and returned all his Goods and Lands that were not diſpoſed of; and ſoon after ſwore him again of his Privy Council: After which his Daughter was married to my Lord *L'Iſle*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Earl himſelf made Admiral of *England*, and ſoon after Duke of *Northumberland*. Then having ſufficient Authority, he charged the Duke of *Somerſet* anew with ſeveral wicked Deſigns, as to murther himſelf with many more of the Nobility, *&c.* Upon which being put into the Tower, and brought to his Tryal, he pleaded not Guilty, and made pertinent Anſwers to the Accuſation, yet he was found guilty of Felony, and by vertue of a Statute then in Force, condemned to be hang'd for conſpiring the Death of a Privy Counſellor: And two Months after, the Violence of his Enemies, notwithſtanding the King's Deſire to ſave him, drew him to the Scaffold on *Tower-hill*, *Jan.* 24. *An.* 1552. (6 *Edw.* 6.) where after a Speech which he thus concluded, *I beſeech God that thu Church in this Realm, now Reformed according to the Inſtitution of the ancient Primitive Church, the Members thereof may conform their Lives to the Purity of its received Doctrine.* He ſuffer'd with great Conſtancy, ſo that he was very much lamented, People dipping their Handkerchiefs in his Blood, and laying them up as Sacred Relicks. His Eldeſt Son *Edward* being diſpoſſeſſed of all by the Attainder of his Father, was by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the firſt of her Reign, advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Beauchamp*, as alſo to the Title of Earl of *Hereford*, married the Lady *Katherine Grey*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, of near Alliance to the Queen, formerly Wedded to *Henry*, eldeſt Son to *William* Earl of *Pembrook*, but lawfully repudiated; and ſhe being diſcern'd to be great with Child, was committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, and the Earl ſent for out of *France*, and alſo confined; the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and others being made choice of to examine the Buſineſs, no Witneſs of the Marriage being produced within the limited time, they gave Sentence that it was Unlawful. In the mean time ſhe was delivered of a Son, after that of another; having corrupted her Keeper, whereupon *Edward Warner*, Lieutenaut of the *Tower*, was impriſoned, and the Earl cenſured in the Star-Chamber; firſt, That he had vitiated a Maid of the Royal Blood; next, That he broke Priſon; laſtly, That he had lain with her again. And though he anſwered ſhe was his lawful Wife, and that he found the Priſon Doors open, he was fined 5000 *l.* and kept Priſoner for the ſpace of nine Years; and ſhe was kept Priſoner all her Life-time, tho' the Validity of the Marriage was again brought to a Tryal at the Common-Law, the Miniſter who married them being preſent, and other Circumſtances agreeing, the Jury found it a lawful Marriage. His ſecond Son *William Seymour* was conſtituted Governour to King *Charles* I. who afterwards made him Lieutenant General of his Forces in the Counties of *Wilts*, *Southampton*, *Dorſet*, *Somerſet*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*, and Groom of his Stool, and by *Charles* II. after his Reſtauration, reſtored him to the Title of the Duke of *Somerſet*, by a Repeal of the Attainder of his Great-Grandfather, which has ever ſince continued in this noble Family, now enjoy'd by His Grace *Francis*, Duke of *Sommerſet*, born *Jan.* 17. *Anno* 1657.

SEYMOUR (*Thomas*) Lord *Sudley*, Brother to the Protector, married *Katharine Parr*, Widow of *Henry* VIII. See his End, and the Occaſions of it, in the Foregoing Article.

SEYSSEL, (*Claudius*) Archbiſhop of *Turin*, was born at *Aix* in *Savoy*, and died in 1520. He writ a Book againſt the *Waldenſes*, *A Treatiſe of Providence*; *Of the Monarchy of* France; *Of the Royal Dignity*: *Of the three States of Travellers*, dedicated to Pope *Leo* X. *Commentaries upon the Goſpel of St.* Luke, as alſo upon *the Civil Law*. He tranſlated into *Erench* the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Euſebius*; as alſo *Thucidides*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, *Trogus Pompejus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Xenophon*, and the Works of *Seneca*. *Sanmarthan. Gallia Chriſtiana*, Tom. III. Pag. 665, 666.

SEZZA, *Setia*, a City of *Italy* in the Territy of *Rome*, which formerly was an Epiſcopal See.

SFORZA, (*Katharine*) the Wife of *Jeronimo Riario*, Prince of *Forli*, being put in Priſon with her Children after the Death of her Husband, who had been murthered by *Franciſcus Urſus*, the Head of the Rebels of that Country, was not at all daunted at this her Misfortune; but by her Wit and Conſtancy found a Way both to revenge the Death of her Husband, and to preſerve the Sovereignty he had made himſelf Maſter of. The Caſtle of the City, in which there was a good Garriſon, holding out for her, and being reſolved not to ſurrender but by her Leave and Order, ſhe told the Rebels in an ambiguous Expreſſion, that the way to put an end to the Diſpute would be to give her leave to ſpeak to the Commander in Chief of her Garriſon and the Soldiers, to perſuade them to ſurrender, and that in the mean time ſhe would leave her Children as Pledges in *Urſus* his Hands. They had no ſooner agreed to give her this Liberty, and ſhe got into the Caſtle, but finding her ſelf in a Place of Strength, ſhe ſent a Command to the Rebels to lay down their Arms, threatning them with the higheſt Puniſhments in caſe of Diſobedience. The Conſpirators ſeeing themſelves thus fruſtrated of their Hopes, threatned to kill her Children before her Face: To which ſhe anſwered, That that Loſs might be repaired, but that they by this means would bring upon them unavoidable Deſtruction, which gave a Check to their Fury. In the mean time having received a conſiderable Succour, ſent her by *Lewis Sforza*, her Uncle, Prince of *Milan*, ſhe by her Prudence and Courage recovered the Sovereign Power, which the Rebels had a mind to deprive her of, by murthering of her Husband. *Brut.* Lib. 8. *Hiſtory of* Florence.

SFORZA (*Francis*) I. of that Name, Duke of *Milan*, was the Natural Son of *Jacomuzio*, called *Muzio Artendulo de Cotignola*, and ſurnamed *Sforza*, who was one of the moſt renown'd Commanders of his Time. He anſwered very well the Repute his Father had gain'd in the Wars, wherein he was Commander for the Queen of *Naples*, and the Commonwealth of *Venice*. Thoſe of *Milan* firſt beſtowed upon him the Name of Captain, and afterwards by the Favour of the People he was made Duke in 1450, contrary to the Right of the Duke of

Orleans, who pretended to that Dutchy, as being the Son of *Valentina*, the Daughter of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan* and Count of *Vertus*. *Lewis* XI. of *France*, who did not love the Duke of *Orleans*, in 1464 transferred all the Right *France* had to *Genoua*, to *Francis Sforza*, and beſtowed upon him *Savona*, which he was yet in Poſſeſſion of. And by this powerful Aſſiſtance *Sforza* made himſelf Maſter of *Genoua*. *Boſio Hiſt. Med. Paul. Jovius.*

SFORZA (*Francis*) II. of that Name, Duke of *Milan*, was the Succeſſor of his Father *Maximilian*, who parted with his Eſtate to King *Francis* I. in 1515, he was the Son of *Lodovicus*, and was reſtored to the Dukedom of *Milan* in 1522, whence he was driven a ſecond time, and reſtored in 1529 by the Emperor *Charles* V. who made his Complaints to him for treating with *Francis* I. who had ſent *Merveille* to him in the Quality of his Secret Ambaſſador; whereupon *Sforza* being deſirous to ſatisfie him to the Contrary, cut off *Merveille*'s Head. This *Sforza* died in 1535 or 6, without leaving any Children by his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Chriſtiern* II. King of *Denmark*, and *Elizabeth*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. *Paulus Jovius. Thuan.*

SHAFTSBURY, or *Shafton*, Lat. *Septonia*, a Market and Borough Town of *Upper Wimborn* Hundred in the North of *Dorſetſhire*, ſituate upon a lofty Hill near the Borders of *Wiltſhire*, has a fine Proſpect and ſerene Air, but ſtands ſomewhat in want of the Conveniency of Water. In the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt it had ten Pariſh-Churches, now reduced to eight, with above 500 Houſes built of the Free-ſtone of the Hill. Some write, that King *Canute* the *Dane* died here: That the Town was built by King *Alfred* in 880. Here was buried King *Edward*, ſurnamed the Martyr, King *Edgar*'s Son and Succeſſor, who was baſely muthered at the Gate of *Corſe-Caſtle*. In 1672 *Charles* II. created Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who died in *Holland*, and is ſucceeded by his Son in the Honour.

SHAKESPEAR, (*William*) born in *Stratford* on *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*, a fam'd Poet, but of no great Learning, which made him ſo much the more admired, his Genius was jocular, but when diſpoſed he could be very ſerious; and did ſo excel both in Tragedies and Comedies, that he was able to make *Heraclitus* laugh and *Democritus* weep: He had many wity Combats with *Ben. Johnſon*, without any conſiderable Advantage on either ſide. *Fuller.*

SHALLUM, the Son of *Jabeſh*, who conſpired againſt *Zachariah*, King of *Iſrael*, and having ſlain him, reigned in his ſtead; but a Month after *Menahem*, the Son of *Godi*, defeated his Army, and cauſed him to be put to Death, and after that reigned over the Ten Tribes, in the Year of the World 3264. 2 *Kings* 15. from Verſe 10 to 15.

SHANON, *Shennyn* or *Shannonon*, Lat. *Senus* or *Sineus*, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Ireland*. It hath its Source in Mount *Slewnera* in the County of *Roſcomon* and Province of *Connaught*. It runs Southward through the County of *Letrim*, makes a vaſt Lake called *Myne Esk* or *Ree*; on the North end of this Lake ſtands *Letrim*, on the middle *Longford*, towards the South *Ardah*, on the Weſtern ſide *Elphin* and *Roſcomon*, and a little South of the Lake *Athlone*; beneath which it receives another great River called the *Lough*; on the Eaſt it receives the *Annay*, and watering *Banough* and *Glanfert*, falls into the Lake of *Perg*, which it quits at *Quiltow*, and paſſeth to *Limerick*, where it runs Weſtward and falls into the *Vergivian* Ocean, betwixt *Munſter* to the South and *Connaught* to the North. It is five Miles wide at the Mouth between *Cape Lean* and *Cape Shannon*, having in its Courſe ſeparated *Lenſter* and *Munſter* from *Connaught*.

SHAP, a great Pariſh of *Weſtward* in *Weſtmorland*, wherein ſtood the only Abbey in this County, founded by *Thomas*, Son of *Goſpatrick*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. Here is alſo a Fountain, which *Euripus* like, ebbs and flows many times a Day. And another thing obſervable about this Place, is the huge Pyramidal Stones ranged for a Mile in length directly in a Row, and at an equal diſtance, ſome whereof are nine Foot high and fourteen thick, a Monument doubtleſs of ſome great Achievement performed in this Place. This is now made a Market Town.

SHEALE, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* in *Cheſter* Ward, upon the Mouth of the River *Tine*, where the *New-Caſtle* Coal-Fleet take in their Cargo.

SHEERNESS, a Point of Land in *Kent* at the Influx of the *Medway* into the Sea, well Fortified and Garriſon'd to prevent all Surpriſes.

SHEFFIELD (*Robert*) deſcended of a noble and ancient Family of *Hemmeſwell* in Com. *Linc.* was one of King *Henry* VII. Commanders againſt *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents in the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark*, and ſhared in the Honour of that Victory. His Grand-child *Edmond* was in the firſt of *Edward* VI. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*; but upon the Inſurrection of the Commons of *Suffolk* the next Year after, being one of the Nobles that accompanied the Marqueſs of *Northampton* for the ſupreſſing thereof, loſt his Life, for his Horſe falling into a Ditch at *Norwich*, and he thereupon pulled off his Helmet, a Butcher ſlew him with his Club. He left Iſſue *John*, whoſe Succeſſor *Edmund* was one of the *Engliſh* Lords, that, by the Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, attended the Duke of *Anjou* (who had ſtaid three Months in *England* as Suitor to her) into *Antwerp*, and was in the Sea-Fight in 1588. After which he was made Governour of the *Bril*, then a Cautionary Town for Monies lent againſt the *Spaniards*; in 14 *Jac.* conſtitued Preſident of the Council for the Northern Parts of this Realm: In the firſt of *Charles* I. he was created Earl of *Mulgrave*, and died in 1646, being then eighty Years of Age, and was ſucceeded by *Edmund*, Son to Sir *John Sheffield*, Kt. his ſecond Son. This *Edmund* died in 1658, leaving Iſſue *John* his Son and Heir, who was inſtall'd Knight of the Garter in 1674, and was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles* II. *Dugdale.*

SHEFFIELD, a Market-Town of *Strafford Wapentake* in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the River *Dun*, near the Borders of *Derbyſhire*, and famous of old for its Trade in Iron Wares and Edge-Tools, eſpecially Knives and Blades. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Ruins of a Caſtle, one of five which ſtood upon this River at ten Miles diſtance from each other.

SHEFFORD, a Market-Town in *Bedfordſhire* in *Clifton* Hundred.

SHEKEL, a Coin in uſe among the *Iſraelites* from the the Time of *Abraham*. Some Authors make two ſorts of them, one called the Shekel of the Sanctuary, and the other the Royal or Lay Shekel: They ſay, the firſt weigh'd four Drachms, and the other but two, that the Shekel of the Sanctuary was uſed in things relating to the Sacrifices and Divine Service, and that the Royal Shekel ſerved for common Trade and Commerce; but this Miſtake was occaſioned by thoſe who were ignorant of the Proportion there was betwixt the *Hebrew* and *Athenian* Weights; for, in reality, there was but one ſort of Shekel as to the Weight, the Silver and and Gold Shekel always weighing two *Hebrew* Drachms, which made four of them at *Athens*; from hence ſome Authors affirm, that the *Jews* had Shekels which weighed four Drachms. The *Septuagint* always tranſlate the Word *Shekel* by *Didrachmon*. which ſignifies *two Drachms*, but this way of expreſſing themſelves happened becauſe they made their Verſion in the Town of *Alexandria*, where the Weights were the ſame with thoſe of *India*; from whence it appears that the Shekel was no leſs than the *Tetradrachmon* uſed at *Athens* and in other Parts of *Greece*, i. e. four *Attick* Drachms: As for the Particularity of the Name of *Shekel* of the Sanctuary, it was ſo called becauſe it was kept in the Sanctuary as a Standard for the Regulation of the Weights of the Kingdom. *Godwin. de Ritib. Heb. Waſer. de Num. Heb. Bernard. de Menſ. & Pond. Antiq.*

SHELDON (*Gilbert*) of an ancient Family at *Stanton* in *Staffordſhire*, where he was born on the 19th of *July*, 1598. In 1613 he was admitted Commoner in *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, and after other Degrees, commenced Doctor of Divinity in 1634, made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. and Clerk of the Cloſet, being likewiſe elected Warden of his own College about the ſame time: During the Rebellion he continued loyal to the King, and was upon that Score, turned out of his Wardenſhip: At the *Reſtauration*, he was made Dean of the King's Chappel, and promoted to the See of *London* in 1660, and upon the Death of Arch-biſhop *Juxon*, was tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*, *Auguſt* 31, 1663. In 1667 he was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, but never inſtalled. He died *November* 9. 1677. and was buried at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, where his Heir Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*, erected a ſtately Monument over his Grave, with a large Inſcription, part of which runs thus:

Fortiter & Suaviter

Hic jacet Gilbertus Sheldon Antiqua Sheldoniorum in Agro Staffordienſi Familia natus, &c. *Vir omnibus Negotiis par*; *omnibus Titulis ſuperior*; *in omnibus, magnus, in Propriis, bonus*; *utriuſque Fortunæ Dominus*; *Pauperum, Parens*; *Literatorum, Patronus, Eccleſiæ Stator, de tanto Viro pauca dicere non expedit, multa non opus eſt: Norunt Preſentes, Poſteri vix credent.*

There is nothing of the Arch-biſhop's extant, but a Sermon before the King at *Whitehall*, *June* the 28th, 1660, being a Day of ſolemn Thankſgiving for the Reſtauration. His Works of Piety and Charity in his Life-time were many; as firſt, The Building of the Theatre of *Oxford*, which coſt him above 16000 *l.* beſides the Gift of 2000 *l.* to buy Lands to keep it in repair. Secondly, The fair Library at *Lambeth-Houſe*, built at his own Charge. Thirdly, Two Thouſand Pounds towards the Rebuilding of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. Fourthly, Conſiderable Sums of Money, both to *Trinity* College in *Oxford*, and *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*; beſides Legacies at his Death to pious and charitable Uſes: In ſhort, his Nephew Sir *Joſeph Sheldon* declared, it appeared from his Book of Accounts, That the Arch-biſhop had expended about Threeſcore and Six Thouſand Pounds in publick Benefactions to Learning, and upon the Uſes above-mentioned. *Athen. Oxon.*

SHEM, one of *Noah*'s Sons, born in the Year of the World 1559; ſome Modern Authors are of opinion, as well as the *Jews*, that *Japheth*, and not he, was *Noah*'s eldeſt Son; however, St. *Auguſtin*'s Opinion ſeems to be the moſt elegible, who, according to the vulgar Tranſlation, makes *Shem* the Eldeſt upon this Score; it is ſuppoſed, that his Father gave him the Privilege of Birth Right in his Bleſſing, which Advantage among other things, by the Law of Nature, comprehended the Prieſthood; and thus *Shem*'s being a Prieſt, gave Occaſion to ſeveral Authors to believe him to be the ſame with *Malchiſedeck*. He died *A. M.* 2156, being 600 Years of Age, ſo that probably he lived to ſee no leſs than fifteen Generations of his own Poſterity. *Gen.* 10. Ver. 1, 21. Chap. 11. Ver. 10, 11.

SHEPEY, a *Kentiſh* Iſland about Ten Miles long and ſix broad, is ſeated at the Fall of the *Medway* into the Sea, where that River divides it ſelf into two Branches, one running Northward, the other South, and then Eaſt, betwixt *Shepey* Iſland and the *Kentiſh* Land. The firſt Branch is called the *Weſt Swale*, and the other the *Wells*, but near the furtheſt Eaſt Point of the Iſle it is called the *Eaſt Swale*: Some think the Iſland took its Name of *Shepey* from the great Flocks of Sheep that feed here: However certain it is, that this is a very fruitful Iſland, and well watered with Rivers, eſpecially the South parts of it. The Soil has a peculiar Quality in not breeding of Moles: Beſides *Queensborough*, the chief Town of the Iſle, here are ſeveral others, as *Minſter*, *Eaſt-Church*, *Warden*, *Leyſden*, *Elmſley*. The *Danes*, Earl *Goodwin*, his Sons and Adherents much haraſſed this Iſland, which has been honoured with the Title of Earldom in the Lady *Dacres*, Counteſs of *Shepey*.

SHEPHOLM, a craggy Iſland in the *Severn* Sea, oppoſite to *Devonſhire*.

SHERBORN, a Market-Town of *Berkſton Wapentake* in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, well inhabited, ſeated upon a ſmall Stream that falls into the *Warf* and *Ouſe*, at the Place of their Conjunction. This Town has a Free-School, but is of chief note for the Quarries near it, the Stones whereof are dug ſoft, but being ſeaſon'd with Wind and Weather become hard and durable.

SHERBURN, *Aqua Limpida*, the Surname of a moſt noble and ſpreading Family in *Lancaſhire*, (the Heir Male whereof is Sir *Nicholas Sherburn* of *Stonikurſt*, Bar.) and Lineally deſcends from *Galfridus Balliſtrarius*, to whom *John*, Earl of *Morton* (afterwards King of *England*) gave the two Lordſhips of *Hacconſa*, *Hacconſhaw* or *Hacconſall* and *Priſa*, as *Henry* III. did that of *Hamilton*; and were anciently honoured with Equeſtrial Dignity, and flouriſhed in Martial Proweſs in the Time of *Edward* III. Sir *Robert Sherburn* the Father, Sir *John Sherburn* the Son, and Sir *Richard Sherburn* the Grandſon, being all Knights at the ſame time; Sir *John* particularly aſſiſting with one Knight, three Eſquires, and the like Number of Archers on Horſe-back at the Seige of *Calais* under that King (20° *Regni ſui.*) Nor were they of leſs Eſtimation in latter Ages, Sir *Richard Sherburn* being a Knight under *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. &c. And his Great Grandſon Sir *Richard Sherburn*, for his ſignal Military Service againſt the *Scots*, was made Knight (being then but 21 Years old) under the Banner Royal of *England* at *Leith* by *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hartford* (afterwards Duke of *Somerſet* and Lord Protector to *Edward* VI.) General of the *Engliſh* in that Expedition, *May* 11. *Anno* 1544. 36 *Henry* VIII. and was of equal Eminence in Court and Camp till his Death, which was the 36th of Queen *Elizabeth*. [*Vide* more in *Stoniburſt*.]

SHERWOOD FOREST, one of the four principal Foreſts in *England*; It lies in the Weſt parts of *Nottinghamſhire*, and is chiefly noted for *Robin Hood* and his Companions.

SHIMEI, one of the Family of *Saul*, who curſed *David* as he fled from his Son *Abſalom*, yet was generouſly pardon'd by him; but *Solomon* afterwards cauſed him to be put to Death, for tranſgreſſing his expreſs Command, 2 *Sam.* 16. 5--14. and Chap. 19. 18. 1 *Kings* 2. 36 to the End.

SHINAR, a Campaign Country about *Babylon*, where *Nimrod* began to build the Town of *Babel*, *Gen.* 10. Ver. 1--11. concerning this Word conſult *Bochart*'s *Phaleg*.

SHIPTON, a Market-Town of *Oſwalderſtow* Hundred in *Worceſterſhire*: It ſtands upon the *Stoure* in a Slip of the County taken off from *Warwickſhire*.

SHIPTON-MALLET, a large Market-Town in *Whiſton* Hundred in *Somerſetſhire*.

SHIREBURNE, Lat. *Clarus Fons*, a Town and Caſtle in the North-Weſt of *Dorſetſhire*, on the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*, on a River of its own Name, which empties it ſelf into the *Parret*. This Town, Capital of its Hundred, is built on the ſide of a Hill in a pleaſant and fruitful Country, much increaſed both for Inhabitants and Wealth by its Cloathing Trade. It was erected into a Biſhop's See in 704, which See was afterwards tranſlated to *Sunning*, and thence to *Salisbury*: It now gives Title of Barons to the noble Family of *Digbys*, Earls of *Briſtol*.

SHIRELY (Sir *Anthony*) Son to Sir *Thomas Shirely*, ſet out from *Plimouth* May 21. 1596. in a Ship called the *Bevis* of *Southampton*, attended with leſſer ones, deſigning for St. *Thomas*'s Iſland, but was diverted by a Contagion upon the South Coaſt of *Africa*, where the Rain ſtunk and turned into Magots as it fell; ſo he ſteer'd for *America*, where he took St. *Jago* with 280 Men, and kept it two Days and two Nights againſt 3000 *Portugeſe*, eighty of his Men being wounded. Hence he ſail'd for the Iſle *Suego*, where he could do nothing but take in Water, the Wind driving a Shower of Aſhes upon them from a burning Mountain. Hence he made for the Iſle *Margarita*, but made no Profit neither there nor by taking the Towns of St. *Martha* and the Iſlands of *Jamaica*, whence he ſailed above thirty Leagues up the River *Reo Dolei*, enduring great Hardſhips; at laſt being diſeaſed, famiſh'd and deſerted by all his Ships, he made home by *New-found-land*, and arrived *June* 15. 1597. He had two Brothers Sir *Robert* and Sir *Thomas*, both fam'd for their Travels and Atchievements.

SHISHAK, otherwiſe called *Seſonchis*, King of *Egypt*, was the firſt of the XXII *Dynaſty*, whoſe Seat was at *Bubaſtis*: He began his Reign in the 995th Year before the Birth of our Saviour. He was an Enemy of the People of God the *Jews*, and jealous of the great Power of *Solomon*: He favourably receiv'd and entertain'd *Jeroboam*, whom *Solomon* ſought to deſtroy; and ſome Years after gave him his Siſter-in-law in Marriage. *Jeroboam* being choſen King of the Ten Tribes, and waging War againſt *Rehoboam*, called *Shiſhak* to his Aſſiſtance, who in the fifth Year of *Rehoboam*'s Reign came into the Field with a powerful Army, and took *Jeruſalem*; and having ſeiz'd all the Treaſure that was in that City, returned again into *Egypt*. Authors obſerve that this *Shiſhak* or *Seſonchis* reigned at *Bubaſtis* above 200 Years after the taking of *Troy*; and that he conquered the Empire of the *Lower-Egypt*, and took it from the Princes of *Tanis*, who of a long time had been poſſeſſed of it, 1 *Kings* Chap. 11. 40. and 25, 26. 2 *Chron.* Chap. 12. 2. to 10.

SHOREHAM, a Market Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Bramber* Rape in the South of *Suſſex*.

SHREWSBURY, Lat. *Salopia*, the chief Town of *Shropſhire*, lies North-Weſt by Weſt 124 Miles from *London*, ſituate on the top of a Hill of red Earth, in the very midſt of the Center of the Country, where ſtood *Vriconium* of old, out of whoſe Ruins this is ſaid to have been raiſed: The *Severn* runs on the South ſide, and almoſt encompaſſeth it round, which, with the Neatneſs of its Buildings both publick and private, Extent and Populouſneſs, renders it inferior to few Cities in *England*. It conſiſts of five Pariſhes, whoſe Inhabitants drive a great Trade both in Cloth and Friezes, two ſtaple Commodities, which makes it ſo well frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, that it is become the common Empory between *England* and *Wales*. Beſides the natural Strength of the Place, it is fenced about with a ſtrong Wall, and defended by an old Caſtle built by *Roger Mortimer*, who alſo founded an Abby here, whereof ſome Remains are ſtill to be ſeen. On the Eaſt and Weſt are Entrances into it by two fair Stone Bridges, with Towers, Gates and Iron Bars; and on the North ſide by another Bridge, no leſs ſtrong than the former. Amongſt its Churches are two of principal Note, *viz* St. *Maries*, *Alchmond*'s, ſet out with lofty Spires, Near this City in 1463, was fought a ſharp Battle between *Henry* IV. and *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, on the Behalf of *Edward Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, as the right Heir of the Crown of *England* after *Richard* II. In 1067 *Roger* of *Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whoſe Poſterity after three Deſcents were diveſted of it in 1102, in the Perſon of *Robert* of *Montgomery* by King *Henry* I. from which time the Title lay dormant until the Reign of *Henry* VI. that the Valiant Commander *John Talbot*, Mareſchal of *France*, was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, An. 1412, in which Line it has continued ever ſince, *Charles* the preſent Earl being the twelfth thereof. *Shrewsbury* is encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and Bulwark, that ranges from the Caſtle to the *Severn*, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

SHROPSHIRE, or *Salop*, from the Latin *Salopia*, is an Inland County of *England*, bordering upon *Wales*, bounded on the North with *Cheſhire*, on the South with *Herefordſhire*, Eaſtward with *Staffordſhire*, and Weſtward with the *Welſh* Counties of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*. Its length from North to South is 34 Miles; its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 25, the whole is divided into fifteen Hundreds, wherein are 170 Pariſhes and ſixteen Market-Towns, whoſe Inhabitants amongſt the *Romans* went by the Name of *Cornavii*; the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now divided betwixt the Dioceſſes of *Hereford* and *Litchfield*. A Country generally fair and fruitful, yielding Plenty of Corn and Paſturage, for Fewel, abundance of Wood and Pit-Coal, and for ſeveral Uſes great Quantity of Iron. In the South and Weſt Parts it is ſomewhat hilly, but in all Parts finely watered, for beſides the *Severn*, which in its crooked and winding Courſe cuts it as it were in the Middle, here are the *Dee*, which divides it from *Denbighſhire*, the *Terne* which runs into the *Severn*, and the *Temi* which waters the South Parts, and receives the *Bradfield*, *Onke*, *Omey*, *Quenny*, *Stradbrook*, *Corve*, *Ledwith* and *Ren*: As for Towns and Caſtles no County can ſhow more for the Bigneſs of it. At *Pickford* is a Spring conſtantly ſupplied with an oily unctuous Matter that ſwims upon the Water; and at another Place are Allum Springs, which the Dyers of *Shrewsbury* make uſe of inſtead of Allum. In the time of Popery here were many fair Monaſteries well indow'd at *Shrewsbury*, *Coulmere*, *Stow*, *Dudley*, *Bromfield*, *Hamond*, *Weymore*, *Liſles hill*, *Bildas*, *Biſhops Caſtle*, and *Wenlock*: The Great Men born in this Country, and its Market-Towns, ſee under their proper Names.

SIAM, a great Kingdom in the *Peninſula* or almoſt Iſle of *India*, beyond the Gulph of *Bengala*: It is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Ava*, on the Eaſt by thoſe of *Camboja*, *Laos*, *Jangoma* and *Tango*; on the South by the Gulph of *Siam*; and on the Weſt by the Gulph of *Bengala*, lying in the Form of a Half Circle, and is about 450 Leagues in Compaſs. Some affirm, that the Kingdom of *Siam* extends it ſelf from the Point of *Malacca* to the Kingdom of *Pegu* and *Laos*, which are its Bounds towards the North; that it has the Sea of *China* for its Eaſtern Boundary, and the *Indian* Sea on the Weſt, ſo that it conſtitutes a great *Peninſula*: And add, That our common Maps do not give us a true Deſcription of the Provinces and Limits of that Kingdom, and that therefore ſome in that Country are employ'd to make a more exact Map. *Siam* is commonly divided into eleven Provinces, which formerly had each of them the Name of Kingdoms, *viz.* *Siam*, *Martavan*, *Siara*, *Tanaſſerin*, *Keda*, *Pera*, *Ibor*, *Juncalaon*, *Paarn*, *Patana* and *Ligor*, ſome of them ſtill retain the Name of Principalities, but they who poſſeſs them pay Tribute to the King of *Siam*, whoſe Subjects they are. There are alſo other Countries which have the Name of Kingdoms, and are Tributary to the King of *Siam*, as the Kingdoms of *Camboja*, *Gehor*, *Patane*, *Queda*, *Singora*, &c. the moſt part of which do every Year preſent a Noſegay of Golden Flowers as Tribute. The Air of this Country is good and healthful, and Strangers eaſily accuſtom themſelves to it. The Sea Coaſt is extremely well Peopled, as lying convenient for the Arrival of Shipping from *Japan*, *China*, the *Philippine Iſlands*, *Tonquin*, *Cochinchina*, *Sciampaa*, *Camboja*, the Iſle of *Sonda*, and all the Parts of *India* on this ſide *Ganges*, and the Gulph of *Bengala* from *Perſia* and *Arabia*, yea and the Kingdoms of *Europe* too. The Country is very fruitful and abounding with Corn, eſpecially Rice, and Fruits of all ſorts. It hath Mines of Lead, Pewter, Silver and Gold, but it is not fine. The Elephants yield abundance of Ivory; and Trade furniſheth it with all the moſt rich Commodities of *Aſia*, as Silks and Linnen, *China* Wood, *China* Ware, Muſk, Silver, Gold, all manner of Goldſmiths Work, Pearls and Precious Stones. The *French* have a Factory in *Siam* the Capital of the Kingdom, and the *Portugueſe* dwell here in great Numbers, and yet there are not above nine or ten Families that are true *Portugueſe*, though there be above a thouſand of thoſe they call *Metys*, that are born of *Portugueſe* Fathers and *Siam* Mothers. There are above a hundred Families of the Inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, who are moſt of them Chriſtians; and of the Inhabitants of *Tonquin* that are ſettled in *Siam*, there are about ſeven or eight Chriſtian Families. The *Engliſh* alſo and *Hollanders* have each of them a Factory here. The *Armenians*, conſiſting of about fifteen or ſixteen Families, live by themſelves, being all Roman Catholicks, The whole Country generally abounds with *Turks*, and the *Peguans* are almoſt as numerous as the Natives. The Houſes are moſtly of Wood, built upon Poſts or Piles, becauſe of the Inundations that happen there every Year; but the *Chineſe* and *Moors* have built ſeveral of Stone, which are fair Buildings. The Riches of the Country appears by their *Pagodes* or *Temples*, whoſe Ornaments are generally of wrought Gold, by their Structure, which is magnificent, and by their great Numbers. The Country abounds with great and pleaſant Rivers, whereof the moſt part do overflow the Banks, whilſt the Sun is in the Northern Signs, that is, from the Month of *March* to *September*, which contributes much to the Fruitfulneſs of the Country: And it is obſerved as a wonderful Effect of Providence, that the Ears of Rice riſe higher by the ſame degrees as the Waters riſe. In *Siam* are Serpents of about twenty Foot long, which have two Heads; but that which is at the place where the Tail ſhould be, does never open, nor hath any Motion at all. There are alſo a ſort of Animals very venomous, about a Foot long, with a forked Tail, its Shape being much like that which our Painters give to Salamanders.

Of the King of SIAM.

The King of *Siam* is a moſt abſolute Monarch, and the Honour his Subjects render to him is no leſs than Adoration, as appears by their Poſture while in his Preſence, even in his Privy-Council, which continues ſometimes for four Hours together, and all the while his Miniſters of State lie proſtrate before him. Whenever he goes abroad, all muſt withdraw, neither dares any Perſon be found in his Way, without an expreſs Order from him; and all the Doors and Windows muſt be ſhut up whereſoever he paſſeth, except only at thoſe ſolemn Times, wherein for a great Favour he is pleaſed to ſhew himſelf to his People. In the laſt Embaſſie the *French* King ſent thither in 1685, the *French* themſelves had Orders not to ſtir out of their Lodgings when the King went abroad. Neither is any one ſuffered to come near the Palace whilſt he is there. When he goes into the City, he is carried on the Shoulders of twelve Servants in a Chair or Sedan of Gold; and if it be a Day of extraordinary Solemnity, he rides on an Elephant, ſeated on a Throne of Gold. When he has a Mind to take his Pleaſure upon the River, he goes into a moſt magnificent Barge, and takes his Place under a State of *Brocade* Gold, accompanied with ſome of his Lords called *Mandarins*, and all the reſt of them follow him, every one of them in his Barge, ſometimes to the Number of a Thouſand. On Feſtival-days the *Mandarins* are all dreſs'd in Stuff of the ſame colour, ſuch as the King himſelf names; who ſhews himſelf in publick to his People twice in a Year with extraordinary Pomp and Magnificence: At theſe times he is always accompanied by his whole Court, and makes a Show of all his Riches and State. At the firſt time of his appearance in publick, two hundred Elephants are led before him in State, amongſt which there is one white Elephant, which the King has ſo high a Value for, that amongſt the reſt of his Titles, he eſteems it his Glory to be called, *The King of the White Elephant*. This Elephant eats in Gold Plate always, and at his Death his Funerals are celebrated with the ſame Pomp and Solemnity, as is uſual at the Interment of the greateſt Princes of the Kingdom. The ſecond time the Kings ſhews himſelf upon the River, accompanied with 200 Gallies, whereof each hath 400 Oars. And foraſmuch as this ſecond ſhewing of himſelf is in the Month of *November*, at which time the River begins to fall, the Prieſts take this Occaſion to make the People believe, that it is the King only who hath the Power to put a Stop to the Inundation of the River; and the ſilly People accordingly perſuade themſelves that the King at that time goes to ſlaſh the Waters with his Cymeter, and by this means forces them to return to the Sea. The King at both theſe times of his appearing in publick, goes to viſit two Temples, whereof the one is in the City of *Siam*, the other about ſix Leagues from the City up the River. There is alſo another time wherein he goes abroad out of his Palace, but without any Show, to pay a Viſit to a *Pagode* or Temple, which is in an Iſle where the *Hollanders* live. All theſe three *Pagodes* are very richly adorned, and the Building is very fair and ſumptuous, and all the Altars are loaden with Idols of Gold and Silver. The Temple the King viſits in the City, hath near 4000 Idols all gilt, beſides the three chiefeſt which are of Maſſie Gold. That which is ſix Leagues from the City is never opened but to the King, and the Prieſts; the People lying proſtrate without Doors, with their Faces on the Ground. The *Pagode* which is in the *Hollanders* Iſle, hath a kind of Cloiſter belonging to it, that is very pleaſant. The great Idol that is here, is ſurrounded with 300 others of different bigneſs, and in ſeveral Poſtures. The King ſends every Year five or ſix great Veſſels, which they call *Sommes*, to *China*, laden with thoſe Things the *Chineſe* ſtand in need of, and two or three to *Japan*. And he drives a like Trade to *Camboja*, *Cochinchina*, *Tonquin*, and all the Coaſts of *India* and *Perſia*, and eſpecially to *Suratte*, from which Places he fetches all manner of rich Merchandizes, which he ſells at the Price he ſets himſelf.

The King hath but one Wife that is called *Queen*; but he hath a great Number of Concubines. He fares very deliciouſly, yet drinks no Wine, but only Water, becauſe their Religion forbids the drinking of Wine to all Perſons of Quality, and their *Talapoins* or Prieſts. The Kingdom is Hereditary, but ſo as that the Brothers come to the Throne before the Children, who do not enjoy the Succeſſion till after the Death of their Uncles.

Of the Princes and Great Officers of the Kingdom.

There are three ſorts of Princes at the Court of *Siam*; the firſt are the Princes of the Royal Blood, the Kings of *Camboja*, *Gehor*, and the other Kingdoms Tributary to the King of *Siam*. The ſecond are the Princes of *Laos*, *Chiamay* and *Banca*, which have been taken in War, and ſome others that have voluntarily put themſelves under the King's Protection. The third are thoſe whom the King has been pleaſed to raiſe to the Degree of Princes. Theſe at ſolemn Days hold great Cups of Gold and Silver in their Hands, which are the Enſigns of their Dignity. There are ſeven great Officers in the Kingdom of *Siam*. The firſt in Dignity next to the King, and who hath the Honour to ſit in his Preſence, is called *Mahaomma-rat*; the *Chacri* hath the Superintendence of all Affairs, whether of War or Juſtice: Theſe two great Offices are at preſent vacant, and 'tis believ'd, the King has a Mind to put them down, becauſe they give the Subject too great a Share of Power. The *Aaboum* is the Generaliſſimo of the King's Armies by Sea and Land; the *Ok-ia-Vang* takes care of the Affairs of the King's Palace; the *Ok-ia-Praklang* hath the Care of all Foreign Buſineſs, and of the King's *Magazines*; the

Ok-ia-Pollatep hath the Charge of the King's Revenues; the *Ok-ia-Jombarat* is the Sovereign Judge in all Criminal Caſes. Beſides theſe Great Officers, the King hath a Treaſurer called *Ok-ia-Pagdi*. Thoſe who are in theſe Poſts of the firſt Rank, do with the King's Conſent diſpoſe of all the other inferior Offices in the Kingdom, and are reſponſible for the Faults any of the Subordinates may commit in their ſeveral Stations. Next to theſe Seven Great Officers, the moſt conſiderable are the *Ok-ia*, the *Ok pra*, the *Ok-louang*, the *Ok-uun*, and the *Ok-mun*. The principal Ambaſſador ſent from *Siam* to the King of *France* in 1686, was the *Ok-pra*, the ſecond the *Ok-loüang*, and the third the *Ok-uun*. The Council of State, or Privy-Council, is compoſed of many *Mandarins*, who give the King their Advice by way of Remonſtrance, but can reſolve nothing, the King reſerving to himſelf the Power of approving or rejecting their Advice. The King beſtows the Title and Quality of *Mandarin* on whomſoever he pleaſeth, without having any regard to the Birth of the Party, foraſmuch as all his Subjects are his Slaves, whom he raiſeth and depreſſes according to his own good liking. In Matters of great Importance the King himſelf gives Sentence; the *Mandarins*, indeed, do firſt examine the Caſe to be tried, and then make their Report to the King; who being ſeated upon an high Throne, after that he hath taken full Cognizance of the Matter, pronounces the Sentence, which is writ down in his Preſence. For the Determination of ordinary Caſes there are Courts of Judicature eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral Cities, but ſo as to admit of an Appeal from them to the Council of *Siam*, the Capital of the Kingdom, whoſe Judgment is final and deciſive. This Council is compoſed of a Preſident and Twelve Counſellors. In Criminal Caſes, the Methods of Juſtice are much like thoſe in *France*, only the Puniſhments are much more ſevere.

MANNERS *and* CUSTOMS *of the Inhabitants of* SIAM.

Thoſe of *Siam* commonly affect no Coſtlineſs in their Clothing; the Men and Women of the common People are dreſs'd much alike; they have a Piece of Stuff which they call a *Longuis*, of about two Ells and a Half long, and three Quarters of an Ell broad, which they wrap about their Body, in the manner of a Petticoat, reaching from the Waſte below the Knee, but that of the Women reaches to their Ancles: When it is cold and rainy Weather, or that the Sun is extraordinary hot, the Men make uſe of another kind of *Longuis*, wherewith they cover all the reſt of their Bodies; and the Women inſtead thereof wear a kind of white Scarf: Both Men and Women cut their Heir. The Clothing of the *Mandarins* does not differ from that of the common People whilſt at home, ſave only that they wear finer Stuffs; but when they go abroad they wear a *Longuis* of Silk, or of painted Linnen, of about ſix or ſeven Ells, but ſo well fitted to them, that it hangs no lower than their Knees. The more conſiderable *Mandarins* have under their *Longuis* a ſtraight Pair of Drawers edg'd with Gold and Silver: They alſo wear Veſts that are wide in the Body and Sleeves. They wear *Indian* Shoes without either Shoetyes or Buckles, that they may with the more Eaſe put them off when they enter the King's Apartment. Upon ſolemn Days and Feſtivals, when they appear before the King, they have Caps on their Heads of a Pyramidal Figure, which are tied under their Chins. The King beſtows upon ſome *Mandarins* Coronets of Gold or Silver, much like thoſe of our Dukes, which they wear about their Caps, as a ſpecial Mark of Diſtinction and great Honour. The *Siameſe* are very kind and civil, and do not want Affection to Strangers, but the moſt part of them are Diſſemblers and Diſtruſtful. Neither doth Juſtice take leſs place amongſt them than Friendſhip and good Correſpondence. When any Veſſel is Shipwrack'd on the Coaſt, they are bound by Law to bring to the capital City all that can be recovered of the Cargoe, to the end it may be reſtored to the Owners, which is obſerved alſo with Reſpect to Foreigners and Strangers. They do not love Labour, but leave that Drudgery to their Slaves and Women, who are fain to till the Ground, and to take care of their Houſhold-Affairs, whilſt the Men are otherwiſe employ'd. They are no expert Seamen, no more than other Eaſtern People, the Command of the King's Ships being left to *Europeans*. As for their *Jonkos*, which is a ſort of Veſſel uſed by the *Chineſe*, they are commonly managed by thoſe of that Nation, who though they boaſt of having had Knowledge of the Mariners Compaſs for above two thouſand Years, yet for all that are not very expert in the Art of Navigation. The *Siameſe* have three and thirty Letters in their Alphabet; and they write as we do from the Left to the Right, whereas the Inhabitants of *Japan*, *China*, *Cochinchina* and *Tonquin* write from the Right to the Left, and from the Top of the Page to the Bottom. The Money of the Country is of Silver, in the Form of a Musket-bullet a little flatted: The baſeſt Money they have, is a ſort of Shells brought from the *Maldive* Iſlands.

They fancy that it is miſbecoming a Man to have white Teeth like the Beaſts, and therefore they blacken them with a Varniſh made on purpoſe, and to give time for the Colour to ſtick, they abſtain from eating for a Day or two. They are much addicted to the taking of *Betel*, *Areque* and *Thea*. The *Betel* is the Leaf of a Tree that bears the ſame Name; *Areque* is a Fruit much about the Bigneſs and Figure of one of our Acorns, which they cut into four Pieces and then mix with a Lime made of Sea-Shells, and wrap it in a Leaf of *Betel*; which ſtrange Mixture is ſo pleaſing to their Taſte, that all of them chew it continually whereſoever they are. And it is a great Piece of Civility amongſt them, to preſent thoſe that come to viſit them with *Betel* and *Thea*. Their own Country furniſheth them with *Betel* and *Areque*, but they have their *Thea* from *Japan* and *China*. All the People of this Kingdom are Slaves either to the King or the Great Lords. Nobility are not Hereditary amongſt them, the Places of Truſt and Honour which the King beſtows make Noble-men, which are only diſtinguiſh'd from the common People by theſe Offices. Though their Religion allows *Polygamy*, yet there are but few amongſt them that have above one or two Wives. As to the Women of Quality, the greateſt Reſpect that can be ſhewed to them, is to turn ones Back upon them when they paſs by. They are generally much addicted to their Superſtitions, and the Worſhipping of their Idols, which appears from the Multiplicity and Magnificence of their *Pagodes*, and by their Liberality to the *Talapoins*. They ſay, there are above 14000 Temples in the Kingdom, and 50000 *Talapoins*, which are their Prieſts or Doctors. They greatly affect Magnificence in their Funerals, the *Talapoins* telling them, that the greater Expences are made at any ones *Obſequies*, the more advantageous Lodging it procures to the Soul of the Deceaſed in the Body of ſome Prince; or at leaſt ſome conſiderable Animal; for they believe *Tranſmigration*.

The Funerals of Great Men are celebrated in this manner: They erect a Funeral Pile or *Mauſolaum* of Bamboos or great Canes, covered over with Paper of different Colours; on which they lay as much ſweet Wood as the dead Body weighs: and after that the Prieſts have repeated ſome Prayers, they light the Pile, and burn the Body to Aſhes, which are gathered up, and reſerved in Urns of Gold or Silver. They do not burn the Bodies of Malefactors that have died a ſhameful Death, but bury them.

The Religion of the Siameſe.

Their Religion cannot be known but from their Books writ in the *Balic* Language, which with them is the Tongue of the Learned, and very few amongſt them do underſtand; and beſides neither do theſe Books always agree together, which makes the Search into thoſe Points the more difficult. The Sum of what hath been gathered from them is to this purpoſe. They believe a God, but their Notion of him is very different from ours, for by this Word they underſtood a Supreme Being conſiſting of Spirit and Body, whoſe Property it is to help and relieve Men; that is, to give them a Law, to teach them the true Religion, with other Arts and Sciences needful to them. The Perfections they attribute to him, are the Union of all Moral Vertues, and that in the higheſt Degree. They believe his Agility to be ſuch, that in a Moment he can remove to what Diſtance he pleaſes; that he can either Appear or make himſelf Inviſible when he will; that he knows all things, and is the Teacher of all Men; that his Body is infinitely more ſhining and glorious than the Sun; that he was brought forth in Time, and doth not continue for ever; that he is become a God, after having obtain'd an abſolutely perfect Virtue in the ſeveral Bodies, through which his Soul hath paſſed from time to time, and diſengaged him from all Humane Paſſions and Motions by a great Number of *Tranſmigrations*. That he arrives at his higheſt Felicity when he dies never to be born again, and that he appears no more in the World. This Death is to be underſtood of the Eternal Repoſe which this God enjoys in Heaven, after a certain Number of Ages, during which he hath filled up the Number of his Elect, whom he was to bring up to the State of Saints. And then, ſay they, another takes his Place and governs the Univerſe, that is to ſay, teaches Men the true Religion. And this other God is a perfect Man, who hath merited to become a God by his good Actions, and is arrived to the higheſt Degree of Holineſs. Thoſe who have lived well here become Saints, after that they have attained abundance of Virtues, and paſs'd through many Bodies, where they have been purified from all manner of Vices; but for to become God, an incomparable Sanctity is required, and ſuch as is free from the leaſt Defect whatſoever.

They believe a Paradice and Hell, but they ſuppoſe neither the Pleaſures of the one, nor the Torments of the other to be Eternal, and that the longer or ſhorter Stay in the one or other is determined, according as one hath done more good Works, or committed more Sins. Hell, according to them, is divided into eight Manſions, which are ſo many Degrees of Puniſhment; they believe alſo, there is a Fire that burns the Damned. They diſtinguiſh alſo eight Degrees of Bliſs in Heaven; and in the three firſt of theſe Manſions they ſuppoſe there are Kings, Princes and People, and that in them the Saints do Marry. The Souls of Men that are born again into the World, according to their Opinion, come from three different Places, *viz.* from Heaven, Hell, or the Bodies of Animals: The Souls that come from Heaven, have always ſome advantagious Marks to diſtinguiſh them from others; they are adorned with Virtue, Beauty, Health and Riches, and are born Princes, Lords, are handſome and well-ſhap'd. This is the Ground of that Reſpect theſe People have for Perſons raiſed above others, or that are of an Illuſtrious Birth, becauſe they look upon them as Men that e'er long will become Gods or Saints at leaſt, as having deſerved that elevated State of Glory by their good Actions. They that come out of the Bodies of Beaſts, are much leſs Perfect than the former; but thoſe that come from Hell are the worſt of all, and are expoſed to all manner of Diſaſters. The *Talapoins* alſo teach, that there is no good Action which is not rewarded in Heaven; nor wicked which is not puniſh'd in Hell; that therefore when a vertuous Perſon dies he goes to Heaven, there to receive the Reward of his good Works; and if he be guilty of any conſiderable Sin, he dies in Heaven, to be born again in Hell, there to ſuffer the Puniſhment due to his Sin: But if he be only guilty of ſome leſſer Sins, he enters the World again, and animates the Body of ſome Beaſt; and having in that Condition ſatisfied the Demand of Juſtice, he becomes a Man again as before; and ſo a Man paſſeth from one Tranſmigration to another, until he either become a Saint or a God. They believe Angels, but ſuppoſe them to have Bodies, and of both Sexes: They diſtribute them into ſeven Ranks or Orders, allowing each Order a different Heaven; and that their Office is to watch for the Preſervation of Man, and to take care of the Government of the Univerſe. Each Part of the World hath one of theſe Intelligences to preſide over it. Stars, Earth, Cities, Mountains, Foreſts, Wind, Rain, *&c.* are part of the Care and Adminiſtration of Angels. They own no other Devils but the Souls of wicked Men, who being got out of Hell, wander for a time up and down the World, and do all the Miſchief to Men they can. The God whom the *Siameſe* worſhip at preſent is called *Sommon-ok bodom*, and the *Talapoins* ſay, that his Brother *Thevathat* became jealous of him, and waged War againſt him; but being unable to deprive him of his Dignity, he ſet up a new Religion, whence a Multiplicity of other Sects proceeded; and ſay, the Chriſtians have their Religion from this *Thevathat*, who, as they ſay, is puniſh'd in Hell for Perſecuting his Brother, and by this means endeavour to deter the People from the Chriſtian Religion. Their Doctors ſay, that *Sommon-ok-hodom* having taught the true Religion to Men, died never to be born again, and aſcended to the eighth Heaven, there to enjoy the moſt perfect Bliſs. His Body, ſay they, was burnt, but his Bones are preſerved till now, which are of a wonderful Vertue, and caſt a wonderful Brightneſs, that dazles the Eyes of Spectators, as a certain Mark of his Divinity. But here we are to obſerve, that the King of *Siam* is not carried away with this general Miſtake, neither is he led by the *Talapoins* in almoſt any of their ſuperſtitious Opinions, but believe an Eternal Being, whoſe Providence is continually ſuperintending the Government of the World.

The *Talapoins*, who are the Prieſts, Religious and Teachers of the *Siameſe*, are look'd upon as thoſe who live up to the Pattern their God has ſet them; they have little or no Commerce with the World; they never ſalute any Lay-man, no not the King himſelf. Their Monaſteries are ſo many Colleges for the Training up of Youth, and all the Children of Perſons of Quality are ſent thither, as ſoon as they are capable of Inſtruction. They live very auſterely and abſtemiouſly, they obey one Head, who is the Prieſt of the Great *Pagode* of *Siam*, the Capital of the Kingdom, They are cloathed in yellow Linnen, and have their Heads ſhorn; they are under a Vow of Chaſtity as long as they are Prieſts, but they may quit their Prieſthood and then marry. There are alſo a ſort of Female Religious or Nuns, but they make no Vow, nor have any peculiar Rule to obſerve. They have no particular Day in the Week ſet apart for their Devotions, beſides the Days of the four Quarters of the Moon. They obſerve a kind of Lent which laſts three Months, during which they abſtain from ſeveral ſorts of Food. They pray for the Dead, and bury them with abundance of Ceremony, for beſides Muſick, without which no conſiderable Perſons are ever buried, their Funerals are often accompanied with Stage-Repreſentations and Fire-works. They eaſily agree with thoſe that are of a different Religion, becauſe they believe that all Men may be ſaved in their own Religion, ſo they do but exerciſe themſelves in Vertue and Charity. The Common People here worſhip *Dæmons* or Devils, for fear they ſhould do them a Miſchief, though the *Talapoins* do all they can to deſtroy this Cuſtom: The *Portugueſe* have made ſome Endeavours to bring in Chriſtianity, but miſcarry'd in that good Deſign, as the *Mahometans* likewiſe have done, who try'd to bring them over to the *Alchoran*; but the King has ſince given the *French* leave to ſettle a Seminary of Miſſionaries, and 'tis to be hoped that by this means the King of *Siam* himſelf may be converted, and the Chriſtian Religion be ſpread through the whole Kingdom.

They give us this Syſteme of the World: They ſuppoſe the Heaven and Earth to be Uncreated and Eternal, and cannot conceive, that the World ever had a Beginning, or will have any End: The Earth, according to them, is not round, but a flat Superficies, which they divide into four ſquare Parts ſeparated from each other by Water; the whole Earth is encompaſſed with a very ſtrong and prodigious high Wall, on which Wall are ingraven in great Characters all the Secrets of Nature. In the midſt of theſe four Parts of the World, there is a very high Mountain, about which the Sun and Moon circulate continually; and by the daily Revolutions of theſe Stars, Day and Night is made. The Earth hath under it a vaſt Depth of Waters, which ſupports it, as the Water doth a Ship, and a violent Wind which blows continually keeps the Waters that ſupport the Earth from falling down. *Chaumont* Embaſſy of *Siam*, *Abbot* of *Choiſy* and *Fa. Tachard* Travels to *Siam*, *la Lubere*.

SIAM, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*: The *Portugueſe* gave it this Name, for the Inhabitants call it *Crungſi ayu tha-ya*; *Crungſi* ſignifies Excellent City. Their Hiſtorians call it alſo *Crung teppa Ppra ma hà nà Kon*, i. e. *The Angelical, Wonderful and Extraordinary City.* They call it Angelical, becauſe they ſuppoſe it Impregnable: It is built in an Iſland, made by the River *Menam* (i. e. Mother of Waters) which thereabouts is very broad and deep; ſome Authors ſuppoſe it to be an Arm of the River *Ganges*, but they are miſtaken, for it hath its Riſe towards the Borders of *Laos*, from a great Mountain, it overflows every Year, and drowns all the Country about the City. The Water of it is very healthful, but it abounds with Crocodils of a monſtrous Bigneſs, which devour Men when they find them alone and unarmed. The Figure of the City is almoſt round, and is about two Leagues in Compaſs. The Suburbs which are on each ſide of the River are as large and as well built as the City. It hath many fair Streets, and Channels all along them drawn very regularly, on which one may go by Water almoſt to every Houſe in the City. The Buildings of it are of admirable Structure, and the Riches of the Temples outvy any thing that is to be ſeen elſewhere throughout all *India*. All their Steeples are gilt, which make a glorious Show at a diſtance. The King's Palace is upon the Bank of the River, and of ſo great a Compaſs, that one would take it for a City, and all the Towers and Pyramids of it are likewiſe gilt, and the King's and Queen's Apartments are inconceivably rich, Gold and Precious Stones dazle the Spectators Eyes whereſoever he turns them; neither is the like to be ſeen in all the Eaſt, except only in *China*. In the Year 1634 the *Hollanders* built a Houſe here, which is one of the faireſt their *Eaſt-India* Company have in the Eaſt. Trade hath drawn to this City many Nations, who are ſettled here; but there are none beſides the *Engliſh*, the *Hollanders*, the *Portugueſe*, the *French*, the *Moors*, that is to ſay, the *Turks* and *Mahometans*, and the *Chineſe*, that dwell in the City; other Nations are lodg'd about the City in Camps, that is to ſay, each Nation by themſelves.

Amongſt the *Pagodes*, or Temples of *Siam*, the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent is that which is in the King's Palace; at the Gate of it there is a Cow on one Side, and on the other a moſt hideous Monſter, the Inſide glitters with Gold; the Walls, the Cieling, the Pillars, and all the Figures, are ſo well gilt, that they ſeem to be covered with Plates of Gold. After one is entred ſome Paces into this Temple, there ſtands a kind of Altar, on which there are four Figures all of Maſſy Gold, much about the highth of a Man, that ſits croſs-leg'd, as is the Cuſtom of thoſe of *Siam*. A little farther is a kind of Quire, where is ſeen the richeſt *Pagode* or Idol in the Kingdom, (for this Name is given indifferently to the Temple and Idol) this Statue is ſtanding, and with his Head touching the Roof of the Temple; it is about 45 Foot high, and ſeven or eight broad, and the Wonder is, that though of this Bigneſs, yet it is all of Gold: According to the Proportion of it, it cannot take up leſs than 100 Foot ſquare, that is, 12500 Pounds of this Metal (for one Foot ſquare of Gold weighs 125 Pound) and accordingly muſt be worth at leaſt above 12500000 *French* Livres. They ſay, that this prodigious *Coloſſus* was caſt in the very Place where it ſtands, and that afterwards the Temple was built over it. At the Sides of this *Coloſſus* there are ſeveral other Statues of a leſs Size, which are likewiſe of Gold, and adorned with Precious Stones. About 100 Paces from the King's Palace, towards the South, is another Temple, which is not ſo ſumptuous as the former, but its Structure more fair and regular. It is built in the Form of a Croſs like our Churches, and hath five Domes at the top of it, that which ſtands in the midſt being the greateſt of all the reſt; the Roof is covered with Calin or Pewter Gilt. This Temple is adorned with 44 great Piramids very well wrought, placed round it in exact Proportion, on three Stories one above another; of theſe Pyramids ſome end in a Point, others are round at top in Form of a Dome: The whole Building, together with the Pyramids, is encloſed in a kind of ſquare Cloiſter, where along the Galleries on one Side ſtand above four hundred Statues of Brick gilt, placed in a very fine Order;

the other Side next the Temple is open. *Fa. Tachard*'s Travels to *Siam*, &c.

SIANGYANG, a City of *China* in the Province of *Hunquang*; it is a very conſiderable Place, and the Capital of a Country that contains ſix other Cities.

SIARA, a City and Province of *South-America* in *Brazil*. The *Portugueſe* have been Maſters of it of late, and have ſettled a Government there, which they call the Captainſhip of *Siara*. The City ſtands upon the North Sea, with a Haven and Cittadel. Two or three Ships come yearly hither to load with Cotton, Criſtal, ſome Jewels, and Brazil Wood.

SIBA, a Kingdom of *India*, properly ſo called, or *Indoſtan*, towards the Springs of *Ganges* and Mount *Caucaſus*, between *Naugracut* and *Pitan*.

SIBERIA, a great Province of *Muſcovy* in the Deſart *Tartary*, between the Provinces of *Candora*, *Lucomoria* and *Permski*, the Capital whereof is *Siber* upon the River *Obb* or *Oby*, and the ſecond is *Tobol* or *Tobolska*, which two Cities are both Sees of one and the ſame Archbiſhop; for in *Muſcovia* the Archbiſhops and Biſhops have two Sees. This Province is of a very large Extent, ſo that in ſome Parts thereof the Winter is not ſo violent, but in others again the Cold is ſo exceſſive, that the Ground bears neither Graſs nor Fruit. It is into theſe barren frozen Parts the Great Duke baniſheth thoſe he has a mind to be rid of. The Great Duke keeps in this City a Vice-Duke, to whom all the Governours of *Siberia* and *Samoyeda* are ſubject. A great part of this Country is Marſhy, affords little but excellent Furs, with which they trade to *Archangel*, and pay Tribute to the Czar. The Inhabitants ſpeak the *Hungarian* Language, which makes many think that the ancient *Huns* came hence. Their King *Czar Siberski*, with moſt of his Nobility, were taken Priſoners by *Theodor. Ivanowick*, Great Czar of *Muſcovy*, in 1584. Towards the Eaſt of this Country are the *Tingoes* and *Lucomorian Tartars*, who the moſt part of them are obedient to a *Tartarian* Prince. *Olearius*'s *Travels into Muſcovy*.

SIBRANDUS, an Abbot of an Order of St. *Auſtin*, which in *France* is called the Order of *Premontre*: He was a very holy Perſon, and of great Eſteem in the XIII Century. He was a *Friezlander* by Nation, he writ the Life of St. *Siard* and St. *Frederick*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latin.*

SIBRANDUS LUBBERT, was Profeſſor of Divinity at *Franeker* in *Friezland*, in the Beginning of the XVII Century; and very zealous for *Abſolute Predeſtination*: He writ againſt *Grotius*, and publiſh'd a Book of *Socinus de Servatore*, with a Refutation. *Grot. Theol. Oper.* Tom. IV.

SIBYLLA, the Siſter of *Baldwin* IV. King of *Jeruſalem*, and Wife to *Guy* of *Luzignan*, was at firſt married to *William Longſword*, Marquis of *Montferrat*, by whom ſhe had a Son called *Baldwin*, whom his Uncle made to be crowned King, by the Name of *Baldwin* V. but he dying a Year after he came to the Crown, *Sibylla* was placed on the Throne in 1186, but *Heraclius*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, being put on by the *Templars* and *Hoſpitallers*, obliged her before to repudiate *Guy* of *Luzignan*, which ſhe did appearingly; but afterwards, when all had engaged themſelves by Oath to acknowledge him for their King whom ſhe ſhould chuſe for her Husband, ſhe ſet the Crown upon the Head of *Guy*, and openly declared, that he being her true Husband, ſhe ſhould not make Choice of any other to be King: Whereupon all the Aſſiſtants, being bound by their Oath, ſubmitted themſelves to her Choice, ſave only the Earl of *Tripoli*, who was in hopes of poſſeſſing her, together with the Crown. *Hiſtory of St.* Lewis, 1688.

SIBYLLS. This Name is given to ſome Heathen Virgins that propheſied concerning the Son of God, and ſignifies in Greek, *The Council of God*: Of theſe they commonly count Ten, though the Painters have made them up a Dozen. The firſt and moſt ancient of them all is *Sibylla Delphica*, whom ſome call *Artemis*; ſhe prophecied long before the *Trojan* War, and ſome think, that *Homer* inſerted ſeveral of her Verſes in his *Iliads*; and is the ſame whom *Diodorus Siculus* call'd *Daphne*, the Daughter of *Tireſias*. The ſecond is *Sibylla Erythræa*. The third *Sibylla Cimmeria*, ſo named from a Province of *Italy* near to *Cuma*. The fourth is *Cumana*. The fifth was *Sibylla Samoſatena*, whoſe proper Name was *Eriphila*, according to *Euſebius*, and *Erythræa* according to *Solinus*. The ſixth was *Helleſpontiaca*, born at *Marpeſſus* in the *Helleſpont*. The ſeventh was *Sibylla Libyca*; and the eighth *Perſica*; St. *Juſtin Martyr* ſuppoſes her to have been the Daughter of *Beroſus* the Hiſtorian; and others affirm, ſhe was a *Jeweſs* called *Sambethia*, and that ſhe left behind her 24 Books, in which ſhe ſpoke of the coming of the *Meſſiah*. The ninth was *Sibylla Phrygia*, who publiſh'd her Prophecies at *Ancyra*. The tenth is *Sibylla Tiburtina* call'd *Albunæa*, who was worſhipped as a Goddeſs. The *Roman* Hiſtory makes mention of nine Books which *Sibylla Cumana* preſented to *Tarquinius Superbus*, for which ſhe demanded 300 Crowns, and when he derided her, ſhe caſt three of them into the Fire, and preſented the ſix that were left; but he continuing to ſlight the Profer, ſhe burnt yet other three of them, which did ſo ſurprize the King, that he gave her the 300 Crowns ſhe had demanded, for the three that were left; and cauſed them to be ſhut up in a Stone-Cheſt, and to be ſet in the Capitol as Things Sacred, committing the Care of them to two *Patricii* called *Duumviri*; and it was to theſe the *Romans* had Recourſe in Caſes of great Difficulty and Neceſſity. But theſe Books having been loſt when the Capitol was burnt in *Sylla*'s Time, 83 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, the Conſuls propounded to the Senate to ſend Ambaſſadors into *Greece* and *Aſia*, to make a Collection of the Oracles of theſe famous Propheteſſes. *Octacilius Craſſus* and *L. Valerius Flaccus* were ſent to *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, and brought from thence about a thouſand Verſes attributed to the *Sibylls*, which private Perſons had brought to them. Fifteen Perſons were deputed by the Senate to take a Review of them, becauſe many of them ſeem'd falſe or ſuperfluous; and ſo they were put again into the Capitol, which they had rebuilt, inſtead of thoſe Books that had been burnt. In *Auguſtus*'s Time there were burnt 2000 Verſes attributed to the *Sibylls*, and thoſe which were ſuppoſed true, were ſhut up in two Golden Boxes, and kept in the Temple of *Apollo*. Some ſay that theſe Books alſo were burnt, when *Nero* cauſed the City to be ſet on fire, but they alledge no convincing Proofs for it. Thus much is certain, that as long as the Heathen Emperors continued at *Rome*, theſe *Sibylline* Oracles were carefully kept, and had recourſe to for Advice on preſſing Occaſions; wherefore alſo *Julian* the Apoſtate, being reſolved to reſtore all the Heathen Superſtitions, cauſed theſe Books to be look'd for, and conſulted with. We have at preſent many *Greek* Verſes, divided into eight Books, that bear the Name of *Sibylline Oracles*, but many learned Men ſuppoſe they were foiſted in about the Second Century. *Voſſius* gives us this Diſtinction of them, he ſaith, That the ancient Books of the *Sibylls*, which were preſerved till the Burning of the Capitol, were altogether prophane, but that thoſe brought from *Greece* by *Octacilius Craſſus* contained ſome Prophecies that had been given by certain *Jews* for *Sibylline* Oracles, which is the reaſon of thoſe Prophecies of the Coming of the *Meſſiah* that are found amongſt them. And adds, That it is the laſt Book which the *Fathers* alledge in their Writings againſt the Heathens.

One *Petit* a Phyſician of *Paris*, hath, not long ſince, writ a Diſcourſe, wherein he endeavours to prove, that there never was any more than one *Sibyll* that was a Propheteſs; which he proves by ſhewing that the Authors that writ of them, do nothing elſe but claſh and contradict one another about their Number. He obſerves, that the Cauſe of this Variety of Opinions, proceeds from theſe Authors drawing wrong Conſequences from certain Paſſages of *Varro*, *Pauſanius*, *Lactantius*, and other ancient Writers, and likewiſe from theſe Moderns; confounding the true *Sibyll* with other Women pretending to Divination, He proves alſo, that the true *Sibyll* was a *Grecian*, becauſe all the Oracles aſcribed to her are in *Greek* Verſes, and that it is not probable that Women born at *Chaldæa*, *Phrygia* and *Italy*, ſhould write in *Greek*; and concludes, that if it ſhould be ſuppoſed, that there had been more than one, they muſt have been all of them *Greeks*. But *Plato*, *Plutarch*, and *Dion Chryſoſtom* diſtinguiſh *Sibyll* from others pretending to Divination, and always mention her as a ſingle Perſon: He likewiſe obſerves, That *Tully* never ſpeaks of *Sibyll*, but in the ſingular Number, and that *Pliny* does not affirm (as ſome would have it) that there were the Statues of three *Sibylls* at *Rome*, but three Statues of *Sibyll*. Then he refutes their Opinion, who ſuppoſe that all Women that pretended to the Spirit of Prophecy were called *Sibylls*, from the Teſtimonies of *Pauſanias*, *Hyginus*, *Plutarch*, *Plato*, *Arrian*, *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*. And then proceeds to prove, that the Name of this *Sibyll* was *Herophile*, and that her Native Place was the City of *Erythræa* in the *Leſſer Aſia*; and that the Diverſity of Names Authors have beſtowed upon her, was occaſioned either by her Travels, or for that the Spirit that inſpired her, tranſported her from one Place to another, and that ſhe died at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *P. Petit de Sibylla. David Blondel de Sibyllis*, and *Iſaacus Voſſius*.

SICAMBRI, a People of Ancient *Germany*, whom *Strabo* calls *Sugambri*, and *Ptolomy*, *Syngambri*. Some Authors ſay they inhabited between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, where now the Country of *Gelderland* is; but others tell us, they dwelt along the River *Main*, as far as the Sea, and that in After-times they were called *Franks*. The *Uſipeti*, *Teucteri* and *Bructeri*, were Branches of this People.

SICAMBRIA, a City of *Pannonia*. An Inſcription found in *Old Buda* in *Hungary*, informs us it is the ſame which the Inhabitants call *Alt Offen*. *Cluverius*, *Rhenanus*, *Ferrarius*, *Ortel*.

SICCIUS DENTATUS, *a Tribune of the People*, and a Perſon of extraordinary Valour, who lived a little after the Expulſion of the Kings from *Rome*: He was engaged in no leſs than 120 Battles and Skirmiſhes, beſides eight ſingle Combats, wherein he always came off Conqueror. The Senate beſtowed upon him, as a Reward of his Valour, Chains, Bracelets and Crowns, with ſeveral other Marks of Honour. He had ſerved under nine Generals, who every one of them arrived to the Glory of a Triumph by his means. In theſe ſeveral Battles and Encounters he received no leſs than 45 Wounds in the Forepart of his Body, and not ſo much as one in his Back, upon which Account alſo he was honour'd with the Name of the *Roman Achilles*.

SICHEM, called alſo *Sichima* and *Salem*, a City in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and is the ſame St. *John* calls *Sichar*. Some Authors ſuppoſe, it took its Name from *Sichem*, the Son of *Hamor*, King of that Country; but we find in Scripture that it had that Name long before his Time. It was once deſtroy'd by *Jocob*'s Sons, and being rebuilt, was a ſecond time ruined by *Abimelech*, but *Jeroboam* built it again, and made it the Capital of his Kingdom. And it is ſtill in being to this Day under the Name of *Naplouſe* or *New-Samaria*. There were ſeveral extraordinary Things happened in this City, as we may learn from the Scripture; for, not to mention *Dinah*, this was *Joſeph*'s Inheritance, and the Place where he was buried: Here likewiſe was the Well which *Jacob* his Father gave him; and where our Saviour converted the *Samaritan* Woman; here alſo, a little before the Death of *Joſhua*, God renewed the Covenant with the *Iſraelites*; and here, after the Death of *Solomon*, that Nation met to chuſe *Rehoboam* King, who, by his indiſcreet Anſwer, miſcarried at the Election. *Bochard* Pag. 1. Cap. 7. Sect. 16. *Maſius* in Cap. ult. *Joſu. Torniel.* A. M. 2114. N. 3. and 2802. N. 2. See *Naples*, a City of *Paleſtina*.

SICILY, the greateſt Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, ancient Writers ſay, it was of old joyn'd to *Italy*, but was ſeparated by an Earthquake, or the beating of the Sea; it lies at the South-Weſt Point of *Italy*, having three great Capes, *Pelorum*, now *Faro*, to the North-Eaſt towards *Italy*, *Pachynum*, now *Paſſaro*, towards the *Morea* and the South-Eaſt, and *Lilybæum*, now *Cape Goco*, to the Weſt. Poets tell us, it was of old inhabited by *Giants* and *Cyclopſes*: It had formerly the Name of *Sicania* from *Sicanus*, a King of the *Iberians*, who ſettled himſelf in this Iſland, and afterwards *Sicily*, from the *Sicilians*, who at firſt inhabited the Country called *Latium*, from whence they were driven by the *Aborigenes*, and remaining ſtill in Poſſeſſion of ſome Land along the *Tiber*, on the Confines of *Tuſcany*, the *Pelaſgi* and *Aborigenes* chaſed them from thence alſo. Being thus forced to wander up and down, *Morges*, the Son of *Italus*, gave them leave to dwell in *Oenotria*: But their Leader, whom ſome call *Siculus*, having given *Morges* Cauſe to ſuſpect him of ſome bad Deſign, he was forced again to go ſeek a new Habitation for his People, who being driven from the Continent, had no other way but to croſs the Sea, which they did, and landed in *Trinacria*, and ſhared it with the *Sicanians*, who were ſettled there before them. No Prince was ever Sovereign of the whole Iſle till the *Romans* maſtered it. *Dionyſius* was King of *Syracuſe*, and ſo were likewiſe *Agathocles* and *Hiero*; and, ſince that, *Sicily* was for a great While the Theatre of the War between the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*, but the latter at length remain'd the Peaceful Poſſeſſors of it. We muſt not forget that the *Greeks* having ſent frequent Colonies to this Iſland, became Poſſeſſors of a Part of it, and of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which they called *Magna Græcia*. In the Declining of the *Roman* Empire, *Sicily* was ravaged and uſurped by *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals* in 439 and 440, but *Beliſarius* took it from them in 535. After this the *Saracens* got Footing here, and their Governours who were called *Emirs*, maintained themſelves at *Palermo* from about the Year 827 to 1070, when they were driven thence by the *Normans*, under the Conduct of *Robert Guichard* and *Roger*, the laſt of which erected a Monarchy there, and was the Father of *William* I. ſurnamed *the Bad*: His Daughter *Conſtance* tranſferred it to the Emperor *Henry* VI. her Husband, Father of *Frederick* II. whoſe Son was *Conradus*. *Manfrede*, *Frederick*'s Baſtard, uſurped the Government, but was conquered by *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*. This *Charles* I. of that Name, the Son of *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*, and Brother of St. *Lewis*, was inveſted with the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*. His Succeſſors that reign'd there were almoſt engaged in continual Wars with the *Arragonians*, who pretended a Claim to it in the Right of *Conſtance*, the Daughter of the Baſtard *Manfrede*, who was married to *Peter* III. King of *Arragon*. In his Time the *Sicilians* maſſacred all the *French* Men that were in the Iſle, at the Hour of Even-Song, on *Eaſter-Eve* in 1282, which they call the *Sicilian Veſpers*. Since which Time *Sicily* came into the Power of the *Spaniards*, who have a Vice-roy there. *Sicily* is divided into three Provinces, *Val di Demona*, *Val di Noto*, and *Val di Mazara*: Its Capital is *Palermo*, being the Reſidence of the Vice-roy and an Archbiſhop's See, as well as *Meſſina* and *Mont-real*; *Girgenti*, *Lipari*, *Cefalu*, *Patti*, *Saragoſe*, *Mazara* and *Catanea* are Biſhops Sees, and the laſt of theſe is alſo an Univerſity. The other Cities are *Trepano*, *Termini*, *Caronia*, *Naro*, *Lo*, *Tindaro*, *Xacca*, *Melazzo*, *Alciata*, *Caſtro*, *Joanni*, &c. *Sicily* is extremely fruitful in Corn and all manner of Fruits, and therefore of old was called the Granary of *Rome*. Mount *Ætna*, now *Gibello*, is famous for the Flames it caſts. In this Iſland are three Archbiſhops Sees, ſeven Biſhopricks, and one Univerſity. In 1647 the Inhabitants forced the *Spaniards* to recall their Taxes. *Sicily* lies 380 Miles from the *Morea*, 100 from *Africa*, 170 from *Sardinia*, from *Italy* a Mile and a half. *Cluverius* ſaith, that the length of the North Side is 250 Miles, the Southern 190, and the Weſtern 155. It had anciently 73 free Cities. *Cluver. deſc. Sicil. Antiq. Leand. Albert. deſc. Sicil. Thomas Fazel. Hiſt. de Sicil. & reb. Sicul. Rerum Sicular. Scriptores Wilhelm. Hiſt. Norman in Sicil. Goltz. Sicil. & Magn. Græcia. Thucidydes* Lib 6. concerning the ancient Inhabitants and *Carthaginian* Colonies of *Sicily*, ſee *Bochart Phaleg.* Lib. 1. Cap. 27, 28, 29. It was almoſt wholly ruined by Earthquakes in the Beginning of 1693.

SICYON, a City of the *Peloponneſus*, formerly very conſiderable, which is now ruined; the Place which has been built upon the Ruins belongs to the *Turks*, and is called *Vaſilica*. The Kingdom of the *Sicyonians* in *Europe* is the moſt ancient Kingdom whereof we have any Records. *Ægialeus* was the firſt King, *A. M.* 1890, this Kingdom laſted 964 Years, and the laſt King *Zeuzippus* died after a Reign of 33 Years in 2854, and after him the Government was transferred during 35 Years to the Prieſts of *Apollo*, until the Year 2887, when the Kings of *Mycenæ*, and other neighbouring People wholly ſubdued it. This City was taken by *Alexander* the Great. In the Year of the *Seleucidæ* 115, it was beſieged by *Antiochus Magnus*, being then in the hands of *Ptolomy*, King of *Egypt*, and was taken by *Hunger*, *Anno Chriſti* 636. The *Saracens* made themſelves Maſters of it, but were diſpoſſeſſed by *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, in 1103. St. *Lewis* of *France* fortified it in 1250. See *Seyde. Diod. Sicul. Thucidyd. Plin. Strab. Euſeb. in Chron. Ubbo Emmius* Lib. 1. *de Græc. Antiq. Salian in Annal. Petav. Scalig. Riccioli.*

SIDA, or *Side*, a Sea Town of *Pamphylia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, called alſo by ſome Authors *Scandalor*, *Candelobora* and *Chiriſonda*. It lies upon the *Mediterranean*, at the farther End of *Iſauria*: It was formerly an Archbiſhop's See, but is now almoſt ruined. *Amphilochius*, Biſhop of *Iconium*, celebrated a Council here in this City againſt the *Maſalians* in 385. Some Authors think, that the Council of the *Eaſt*, conven'd in 427 againſt the ſame Hereticks, was alſo kept at *Sida*.

SIDEROCAPSA, a City of *Macedonia*, where *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, cauſed a Gold-Cain, call'd *Golden Philips*, to be coin'd, after that *Crenidas* had diſcover'd the Gold Mines there, and wrought them; which Mines afforded King *Philip* a thouſand Talents of Gold a Year, and do ſtill yield the Grand Signior nine or ten thouſand Ducats a Month. There are no leſs than five or ſix hundred Furnaces for the melting of Gold in the Mountains near this City. *Diodor.*

SIDITES (*Marcellus*) lived in the Time of *Marcus Antonius*. He writ ſome Books of *Medicine* in Verſe, and *A Treatiſe of Fiſhes*. *Caſſiodorus* makes mention of him.

SIDNACESTER, a Biſhop's See in the County of *Lincoln*, which continued ſo from *Eadhedus*, inſtalled Biſhop thereof, *An.* 678, till the Death of *Eadulphus* II. about the latter end of the next Century.

SIDNEY. This Family had their Original from Sir *William Sidney*, who came from *Anjou* with King *Henry* II. whoſe Chamberlain he was; from him deſcended another *William*, who accompanied the Lord *d'Arcy* into *Spain* againſt the *Moors* in the Third of *Henry* VIII. by whom he was employ'd againſt the *French* by Sea, and againſt the *Scots* at *Floddon Field*: He ſignaliz'd his Valour at ſeveral Turnaments in *France*, was Chamberlain and Steward to King *Henry* VIII. in the fifteenth of his Reign, and accompanied the Duke of *Suffolk* in his Expedition againſt *France*, where he aſſiſted at the taking of ſeveral Places of Strength. He died the ſeventh of *May*, 26 *Edw.* VI. aged ſeventy, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, who was Knighted by *Edward* VI. and made his chief Cupbearer for Life; and ſent Embaſſador into *France* at 22 Years of Age, afterwards made Vice-Treaſurer, Governour of the Revenues, and Juſtice of *Ireland* in the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary*: He was ſent Embaſſador by Queen *Elizabeth* into *France* and *Scotland*, made Knight of the Garter, and Deputy of *Ireland*, where he ſuppreſſed the Rebellion of *Shan O Neale*, and ſet his Head on *Dublin* Caſtle: He quelled alſo the Inſurrection of the *Butlers* and *Clanrickerds*: He divided the Country into Shires, and built the Bridge of *Athlone*, fortified that Town, as alſo *Caricfergus*, *Athenry*, &c. He built Rooms in *Dublin* Caſtle to preſerve the Records of that Kingdom, the Statutes of which he ordered to be printed. He died at the Biſhop of *Worceſter*'s Palace, *An.* 1586, aged 57. His Corps was buried at *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*, and his Heart, in the Town of his Daughter *Ambroſia*, at *Ludlow*, the Caſtle of which he repaired when Preſident of *Wales*. His Wife was *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, by whom he had three Sons, Sir *Philip*, Sir *Robert* and Sir *Thomas*. Sir *Philip* dying of his Wounds before *Zutphen*, his Brother *Robert* ſucceeded, and was made Governour of *Fluſhing* and *Ramkeyns*, two cautionary Towns in Queen *Elizabeth*'s hands in the *Netherlands*; and in 1597, being joyn'd in Command of the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries with Sir *Francis Vere*, ſhar'd in the Honour of the Victory over the *Spaniards* at *Turnholt*. In the firſt of King *James* he was created Lord *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*, made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and on the fourth of *May*, 3 *Jacob.* advanced to the Honour of Viſcount *L'Iſle*, 14. *Jac.* made Knight of the Garter, and 16 *Jac.* Earl of *Leiceſter*. His firſt Wife was Daughter to *John Gamage*, Eſq; by whom he had three Sons and eight Daughters. His ſecond

Wiſe was Daughter of Sir *Thomas Smith*; he died at *Penſhurſt* 1626, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, who married the Lady *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Northumberland*, by whom he had four Sons, *Philip*, the preſent Earl, *Robert*, *Algernon* and *Henry*; eight Daughters, *Dorothy* married to *Henry*, Earl of *Sunderland*, *Lucy* to Sir *John Pelham* of *Laughton*, Com. *Suſſ.* Baronet, *Anne* to a late Divine, *Elizabeth* to . . . . . *Cart* in *Ireland*, *Mary* and *Diana* both died young, *Francis* and *Iſabella* of whom we have no Account. *Philip*, the . . . Viſcount *Strangford*, married *Catharine*, Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, by whom he hath a Son called *Robert*, the preſent Earl of *Leiceſter*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, and two Daughters *Dorothy* married to *Thomas*, Son to Sir *Thomas Cheek*, Com. *Eſſex* Knight, and *Elizabeth* who died young. *Dugdale*.

SIDNEY (Sir *Philip*) one of the greateſt Worthies ever born in *England*, was Son to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, as aforeſaid, by *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, in his very Childhood he appeared to have extraordinary Endowments of Nature, and having made remarkable Proficiency at School, he was ſent to *Oxford*, where he became a Mirror of Learning: He was invited to Court by his Uncle, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and became a great Favourite of the Queen's: He was of comely Preſence, and had a natural Propenſion to Arms: Queen *Elizabeth* ſent him Embaſſador to the Emperor, in which Station he behaved himſelf to Her Majeſty's Glory and his own Honour: His Fame was ſo great, that the *Polanders* propoſed him for their King; but the Queen would not allow of it, unwilling to loſe ſuch a Subject. Whilſt he was at Court he compoſed his *Arcadia*, which ſome ſay, he ordered to be burnt at his Death. He tranſlated part of that excellent Treatiſe of *Philip Mornay*, *Of the Truth of Religion*; and ſeveral other Pieces. He is univerſally applauded, and hath large Elogies given him by all our Hiſtorians ſince his Time, and particularly by Sir *Richard Baker*, who ſays, he had ſo many excellent Parts of Art and Nature, Valour and Learning, Wit and Magnanimity, that as he equal'd all thoſe of former Ages, ſo the future will ſcarce match him; nor have Poets been wanting to offer Hecatombs of Verſes in his Praiſe, particularly the Royal Poet King *James* I. who wrote of him thus:

When Venus *ſaw the Noble* Sidney *dying,*
She thought it her Beloved Mars *had been*;
And with the Thought thereof ſhe fell a crying,
And caſt away her Rings and Carkneſs clean,
He that in Death a Goddeſs mock'd and griev'd,
What had he done (trow you) if he had liv'd.

He went over into *Flanders* with the Forces ſent by the Queen to aſſiſt the States, and was made Governour of *Fluſhing* and *Ramekins*: He aſſumed this Motto, *Vix ea noſtra voco*; gave great Proof of his Valour at the taking of *Axel*, where he animated his Soldiers by a noble Speech, and took the ſtrong Town of *Dorp*; but in the Career of his Victories encountering with the *Spaniards* near *Zutphen*, he was unfortunately ſhot in the Thigh whereof he died, behaving himſelf during his Sickneſs in a very Chriſtian and Religious manner: His extraordinary Qualities made him to be courted by all the Potentates of *Europe*. His Death, ſays one, was lamented by the Queen, mourn'd for by the Court, bemoan'd by *Europe*, and wept over by Religion and Learning. Queen *Elizabeth* called him her *Philip*, the Prince of *Orange* his Maſter; my Lord *Brook* was ſo proud of his Friendſhip, that he would have no other Epitaph on his Grave than this, *Here lies Sir* Philip Sidney*'s Friend*. His laſt Words were, *Govern your Will and Affection by the Will and Word of your Creator: In me behold the End of this World, and all its Vanities.*

SIDON, a Sea-Port Town of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, which is ſuppoſed to have been built by *Sidon*, the Son of *Canaan*, and is mentioned in the Book of *Joſhua* as one of the greateſt Cities at that time; and was alſo very famous, as well by its extraordinary Trade and Riches of its Inhabitants, as by the great Skill and Dexterity of its Artificers: It was here that Glaſs was firſt made. In the time that the Chriſtians were Poſſeſſors of the *Holy Land*, it was an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*. After that the Chriſtians had taken *Jeruſalem*, *Euſtache Garnier*, Lord of *Cæſarea*, had the City of *Sidon* beſtowed upon him, then called *Seyde*, and had divers Succeſſors who were Lords of it. *Guiboba*, a *Tartarian* Captain, took it in 1260, and in proceſs of time it came into the Hands of the *Turks*, who at preſent are Maſters of it, and have been for above 150 Years. *Sidon* to this Day is ſtill much frequented by Merchants. It is two Days Journey from *Damaſcus*, and about the ſame diſtance from *Bairut*. Concerning the Name and Antiquity of *Sidon*, ſee *Bochart's Phaleg*. Lib. 4. C. 35. *Joſh.* Chap. 11. & 19. *Plin.* Lib. 5. Cap. 19. & Lib. 36. C. 26. *Strab.* Lib. 16.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS (*Caius Sollius*) Biſhop of *Clermont* in *Auvergne* in *France*, was one of the moſt famous Prelates of the Fifth Century. His Birth, Wit, Learning, Worth and Piety, made him highly reccommendable. His Father had been *Præfectus Prætorio*, that is, Lord-Lieutenant, under the Emperor *Honorius*: He was born at *Lions*, and bred to Learning under *Euſebius* and *Hoenius*; the firſt taught him Philoſophy, and the other Rhetorick and Poetry, and attained to that Reputation for Learning, as to be eſteem'd the greateſt Man of his time. The Emperor *Anthemius* ſent for him to *Rome*, and was at the Marriage-Feaſt of *Ricimer*, that married *Anthemius* his Daughter. He pronounced a *Panegyrick* in Verſe, in Praiſe of that Prince, and for a Reward was made Governour of the City, and afterwards a Patrician. *Avitus* his Father-in-Law erected his Statue in the Library that was in the Market-place of *Trajan*; and *Majorianus*, when he celebrated the *Circenſian* Games at *Arles*, made him ſit down at Table with him, where he pronounced *Panegyricks* to them both. He had by *Papinilla* the Daughter of *Avitus*, a Son called *Apollinaris*, and two Daughters *Roſcia* and *Severiana*. He was employ'd in Embaſſies of great Importance, which he diſcharged with a great deal of Prudence and *Addreſs*. His Father-in-Law having been forced to quit the Empire, and *Majorianus* proſecuting thoſe of his Party among the *Gauls*, *Sidonius* was taken at *Lions*, and put in Priſon for ſome time; but the Emperor perceiving his Worth, not only reſtored him to his Liberty and all his Places, but heap'd new Honour upon him, and made uſe of him to treat a League with *Theodorick*. Afterwards upon the Death of *Eparchius*, Biſhop of *Clermont* in 472, *Sidonius* was put into his Place, notwithſtanding all his Reſiſtance, and immediately thereupon renounced all his Secular Dignities, which he left to his Son, and wholly applied himſelf to the Study of Divinity. His Charity to the Poor was very extraordinary; for it is recorded of him, that at a time when the Famine raged in *Burgundy*, he fed 4000 of the Inhabitants. He ſuffered much at the Siege of *Clermont* by the *Goths*, and by the Perſecution of *Hereticks*. He died on a *Saturday*, *Auguſt* 23. 482, being about Fifty two Years of Age. We have Nine Books of his Epiſtles, and about Twenty Pieces of his in Verſe, *Peter Colvius*, *John Savaron*, and Father *Sirmond* have publiſh'd his Works with their learned Obſervations, to which is prefixed the Life of this Prelate. *Gennad. de vir. Illuſtr.* Cap. 29. *Greg. Turonenſ.* Lib. 2. Hiſt. Cap. 22. *Trithem. Baronius*, *Bellarmin. Sanmarthan. Gall. Chriſtiana.*

SIENNE, or *Siena*, *Sena*, a City of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, with an Arch-biſhops See and Univerſity; it is of great Antiquity and a *Roman* Colony, it is ſeated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence* in the midſt of Mountains, which makes its Situation very ſtrong: It is one of the greateſt Cities of *Italy*, and very conſiderable for its Cittadel, its Palace and Churches. The Cathedral is in a manner wholly built of black and white Marble. The Pavement of the Church is of *Moſaick* Work, adorn'd with rich Figures, which repreſent divers Hiſtories of the Old Teſtament: The Roof of its Azure, ſpangled with Golden Stars. The great Hoſpital, the Convents of the *Dominicans* and *Cordeliers*, the Palaces and the Streets are very Sumptuous and Magnificent. It is alſo accommodated and beautified with ſeveral curious Fountains, of which that of *Branda* in the great Square is the chief. But two Things eſpecially are moſt remarkable in this City, whereof the firſt is, that all the Houſes are of the ſame Architecture, or manner of Building, ſupported with Arches that make it of a round Figure: The other is, that it is made in the manner of a Shell, hollow in the midſt. But that which is yet more curious, is, that it may be fill'd with the Fountain Water, and ſo make a kind of great Lake, on which a Sea-fight may be repreſented in Imitation of the *Romans* of Old. *Sienna* was built by the *Galli Senones* after the Taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*. Upon the declining of the Empire under *Honorius*, it became ſubject to great Viciſſitudes, and was under divers Maſters, till it was made a Republick; but now at laſt is under the Dominion of the Great Dukes of *Tuſcany*, who bought it from the *Spaniards* in 1558. The Inhabitants are ingenious and courteous, and ſpeak *Italian* more politely than in any other part of *Italy*. The Inhabitants purchaſed their Freedom of *Rodolphus* the *German* Emperor, and ſupported themſelves with various Succeſs, till the Year 1555, that it was taken the 21ſt of *April* by the Emperor's Forces, after a Siege of eight Months, *Coſmus*, Duke of *Florence*, being reduced to extreme Want, and having no proſpect of Relief. This Town is famed for being the Birthplace of *Alexander* III. *Pius* II. *Pius* III. and *Alexander* VII. and alſo for St. *Catherine* of *Sienna*, of whom in their proper places. In the 4th Seſſion of the Council of *Conſtance* held in 1418, there was another general Council appointed to convene at *Pavia* in 1421, and to this purpoſe; Pope *Martin* the 5th ſent his Legates thither, who were met there by ſeveral *French* and *German* Biſhops, but the Plague making a terrible Ravage in the Town, the Council was adjourn'd to *Sienna*, where it began the 8th of *November*, and ended in *February* in the Year following: In this Council, the farther Proſecution of the *Huſſites* was reſolv'd on: Here likewiſe the Depoſition of the Anti-Pope *Bennet* XIII. was confirm'd: Here alſo the Fathers made ſome Propoſals concerning the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches: And laſtly, here it was that they pitch'd upon the Town of *Baſil*, for the Holding of a General Council, which was to meet 1431.

ſus, King of *Arragon*, who ſupported the pretended Pope, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Sienna*, where the Prelates being not perfectly unanimous, made the Pope make uſe of the Rumours of a Plague being there, to diſſolve the Council. *Malavolti Hiſt. Senem. Platina in Mart. V. Spondan. A. C.* 1423. *N.* 2. *& ſeq. Blondus Ital. Illuſtr. Leand. Alberti Deſcript. Ital. Merula Deſcript. Guigurta Tommaſi Hiſt. di Siena. Guicciardin.*

SIERRA LIONA, that is, *The Mountain of the Lioneſs*, a Kingdom upon the the Frontiers of *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Terra*, and *Guinea* in *Africa*, which takes its Name from a Chain of Mountains that reach to the Sea-Shore, becauſe the Waves of the Sea beating againſt a Rock joining to the End of them, makes a Noiſe reſembling the Roaring of a Lioneſs; as alſo, becauſe on the top of theſe Mountains are formed Lightnings and Thunders, which may be heard twenty or thirty Leagues off at Sea. This Kingdom begins at *Cape de Verga*, and ends at *Cape Tagrin*. The Ground is ſo fertil, that Oranges, Citrons, Figs and Raiſins, do grow there in abundance, and almoſt without any Culture. They make excellent Wine here, and Oyl of Dates; and of the Dregs of this Wine mixed with Oyl they make a kind of Soap, that far outvies any that is made in *Europe*. Sugar-Canes alſo grow here in abundance, eſpecially in the Iſles called *de las Sombreras*. There is alſo great Store of Cotton, and a ſort of Red-Wood, much better than that which is brought from *Brazil*, becauſe it will ſerve to Dye ſeven ſeveral times, beſides Wax, Ivory, Ambergreaſe, and round and long Pepper, which is more eſteem'd than that which comes from the *Indies*; for which Reaſon the King of *Spain* will not ſuffer it to be imported into his Kingdoms; but the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders* and *French*, who trade on this Coaſt, bring it into *Europe*. There have been alſo of late diſcovered ſome Mines of Gold and Iron. In the Mountain of *Machamala* there is a great Rock of Cryſtal, where are ſeen divers Pyramids of the ſame Matter turned upſide down, and as it were hanging in the Air, which being ſtruck at the Bottom with ones Finger, reſound like a Bell. There are three ſorts of Apes found in this Country, whereof thoſe called *Baris* are taken when they are young, to tame them and make them gentle, for they are very teachable, and after a little Uſe and Inſtruction they do their Owners almoſt as much Service as a Slave can; for they commonly walk upright like Men, they can pound Millet in a Morter, fetch Water from the Well or River, turn the Spit, and play a thouſand Tricks beſides to make their Maſters merry. The *Engliſh* had built a Fort here in a little Iſland in the River *Sierra Liona*; but the *Hollanders* took it in 1664, under the Conduct of *De Ruiter*.

The Inhabitants of *Sierra Liona* are rather Tawny than Black; they mark their Faces and other Parts of their Bodies with an hot Iron, and pierce their Ears and Noſe to hang Jewels in them; they go almoſt ſtark naked, wearing only a Piece of Linnen about their Waſte. There be two ſorts of *Negroes* in this Kingdom: The ancient Inhabitants of it are called *Capez*, and are the moſt ingenious of all *Guinea*; but living in a plentiful Country, they love their Eaſe, and hate Labour and War. The other ſort are called *Cumbas* or *Manes*, that is to ſay, *Men-Eaters*, becauſe Canibals and very brutal beſides. In the Year 1515 they made an Irruption into the Country of the *Capez*; and ſeeing the Fruitfulneſs thereof, reſolved to ſettle themſelves in thoſe Parts of it they liked beſt, after they had driven away ſome of the *Capez*, ſold others of them to the *Portugueſe*, and eaten the reſt; inſomuch, that theſe miſerable Wretches were fain to caſt themſelves into the Arms of the *Portugueſe*, deſiring them to make them their Slaves, that they might be ſafe from the Hands of thoſe barbarous People. In every Town or Village they have a great Houſe where the Young-Women are inſtructed a whole Year, at the End of which the whole Company of them, with the Sound of Muſical Inſtruments, are led in Pomp to a Place where they dance in preſence of their Fathers, and of a great Number of Young Men, and when the Ball is ended, the Young-Men chuſe whom they like beſt to be their Wives, after having given a Preſent to their Fathers.

They are govern'd by a King, who does Juſtice to his Subjects himſelf, accompanied with a certain Number of Counſellors. Thoſe that plead before him have a Vizard on their Faces, that they may not be known, and to the end they may ſpeak with the greater Boldneſs and Freedom. The Enſign of the Royal Dignity is a kind of Ax or Hatchet, with which they cut off the Heads of Malefactors. *Fa Barreira* the Jeſuit in 1607 preached Chriſtianity here, and had ſo good Succeſs, that he baptized the King, his Family, and ſeveral other Perſons. The *Portugueſe* gave this Prince the Name of *Dom Philip de Lion*, alluding to his Kingdom of *Sierra Liona*. But though the preſent King be baptiz'd, yet he tolerates Idolatry, for fear of making his Subjects revolt. *Dapper. Deſcription of Africa.*

SIERRAS NEVADAS, that is to ſay, *The Snowy Mountains*, is a Mountain of *Caſtillo del oro* in *South America*: It is about forty Leagues long, and the higheſt, or at leaſt one of the higheſt in the World, as being two Leagues in height, which makes the Top of it to be always covered with Snow in the greateſt Heat of Summer, though very exceſſive in that Country, as lying near the Line. A Part of theſe Mountains, and the Plains that are at the Foot of 'em, are inhabited by a ſort of *Pygmies*, who always abide within the Limits of their Territory, without ever coming out of it: They entertain no Commerce or Converſe with other Men, but flee from them, and hide themſelves in the Holes and Caves of the Earth, when they ſee any of our Stature. They live upon Bread made of Millet, and make themſelves a kind of Drink with the Berries or Roots of a certain Shrub called *Magure*. *Memoires du Temps.*

SIFANO, or *Siſanto*, formerly called *Siphnos* or *Siphanos*, an Iſle in the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of *Europe*. It was famous of Old by reaſon of its Gold and Silver Mines, the Tythe whereof they ſent to the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. It hath a Town called *Sckinuſa*, ſtanding upon an high Hill. The Inhabitants are divided in their Religion, ſome of them being of the *Romiſh*, other of the *Eaſtern* or *Greek* Church. They pretend they have ſtill a Gold Mine in the Iſland, but that they conceal it for fear of the *Turks*. *Herodot.* Lib. 3.

SIFRIDE, a Prieſt of *Meiſſen* in *Saxony*, liv'd in the XIV Century, to the Year 1308. He wrote a Chronicle or Hiſtorical Abridgment from the Beginning of the World to 1307: *Fabricius*, who publiſh'd this Work, begins at the Year 458, omitting the reſt, poſſibly becauſe he believ'd it to be writ by other Authors: This Work is inſerted in the Collection of the Authors of the Hiſtory of *Germany*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Mireus*, &c.

SIGA, a City of *Africa*, in the Province of *Tremiſen*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Algiers*, with a Haven on the *Mediterranean*. It was formerly called the Court of *Syphax*. It is now called *Hareſgol*, and the River *Siga*, which runs by it into the Sea, *Teſnet*. *Marmol. deſcriptio Africæ.*

SIGALEON, the Name of an Idol of the *Ægyptians*, worſhipped in their Temples of *Iſis* and *Serapis*, in the Form of a Young-Man keeping his Mouth ſhut with his Finger, as an Emblem of Silence, and accordingly was taken for the God of Secrecy or Silence. Authors generally agree, that *Sigaleon* was the ſame with *Harpocrates*, and that the *Egyptians* uſed both theſe Names indifferently to ſignifie the God of Silence.

SIGAN, a City of *China*, being the Capital of 35 other Cities in the Province of *Xenſi*. *Martin. Martini Atl. Sinic.*

SIGBRITTA, a poor Woman of the *Low Countries*, who being come to *Norwey* with her Daughter, it happened that the Chancellor of the Kingdom highly praiſed her Beauty to *Chriſtierne*, the Son of *John* I. King of *Denmark*, who being paſſionately enamour'd on her, ſo that he lodg'd her, together with her Mother, in his Palace; and being come to the Crown in 1513, he made her the Miſtreſs of all his Actions: The greateſt Men of the Kingdom were fain to expect her Orders at the Palace-Gate, and the Queen was forced to ſuffer her to be preſent at her Labour; ſhe alſo took one of the Queen's Sons, called *John*, home with her, to take care of his Education. The Pride of *Sigbritta*, and the Effeminacy of *Chriſtiern*, at laſt awakened the Indignation of both Nobles and People, who placed his Uncle *Frederick*, the firſt Duke of *Holſtein*, upon the Throne in 1523: Whereupon *Chriſtiern* fled with his Treaſure and his *Sigbritta* into *Holland*, where he ended his Life in Obſcurity and Effeminacy. *Spener.*

SIGE, a Promontory and City of *Troas*, which formerly was a Biſhop's See. It is now ruined, and the Promontory is known by the Name of *Capo Janizari*.

SIGEBERT, the firſt of that Name King of *Auſtraſia*, was the Son of *Lotharius* I. and *Ingonda*. He kept his Court at *Mets* and not at *Reims*, and married *Brunehaud*, the Daughter of *Athanagildus*, King of the *Wiſigoths*. In 567 the *Lombards* being joined with the *Huns*, the *Avari* and *Eruli*, invaded his Country, but he defeated them: In a ſecond Battle he fought with them, he had not the ſame Succeſs; for the *French* Men being affrighted with the Spectres which theſe *Barbarians* by Magick Art made to appear, betook themſelves to Flight; whereupon the King was fain by a Sum of Money to ranſom himſelf and his People from inevitable Ruin. Whilſt he was engaged in this War, his Brother *Chilperic* took *Reims*, and ſome other Cities in *Champagne*; but *Sigebert* revenged this Affront by taking *Soiſſons*, defeated his Brother's Army, and kept his Son *Theodebert* a Priſoner at *Pontion*; but ſoon after made Peace with him. Afterwards he took the City of *Arles* from his other Brother *Gontran*, but loſt it again in a ſhort time. He defeated the *Lombards* that ravaged his Country. In 573 he was again attack'd and defeated by his Brother; whereupon he raiſed an Army chiefly compoſed of barbarous Nations, and came againſt him; *Chilperic* ſeeing him ready to fall into his Country with thoſe Foreigners, deſired Peace, which he generouſly granted: But having been forced to this Peace, he ſoon after took up Arms again; and *Sigebert* engaging him, he kill'd *Theodebert* his Son by one of his Generals called *Boſon*, took away his Dominions, and forced him to ſhut up himſelf at *Tournay*. *Sigebert* going to lay Seige to that City, *Fredegonda*, *Chilperic*'s Wife, cauſed him to be murthered in 575 at *Vitri*, by two Men whom ſhe had furniſh'd with poiſon'd Knives. *Sigebert* was forty Years of Age when he died, of which he had reigned fourteen. He was a liberal and generous Prince, witty, and of great Sweetneſs and Affability. *Fortunatus* of *Poitiers* ſaith, that he was rather the Father than the King of his People. *Gregor. Turonenſ.* Lib. 4 & 5. *Adrian. Valois de geſt. vet. Franc,* Tom. 2. Pag 50. *Mezerai*, &c.

SIGEBERT, who ſome ſay was the ſecond of that Name, was born in 601 or 602 to *Thierri* II. King of *Burgundy* and *Auſtraſia*, by one of his Concubines. Queen *Brunehaud* placed him in his Father's Throne, in hope of Reigning under his Name; but *Clotharius* II. to whom he was delivered by his own Subjects, cauſed him to be put to Death in 613 or 614. *St. Marthan Hiſt. de France. Mezerai. Adrian Valois*, &c.

SIGEBERT II. (or as others III.) ſurnamed the *Young*, was the Son of *Dagobert* I. King of *France*, and of *Ragnetaude*: He was born in 630 or 636. His Father being at *Muiz* made him King of *Auſtraſia*, and appointed him for Counſellors. *Cunibert*, Biſhop of *Cologne* and *Adaſgiſus*. He died the firſt of *February* 650.

SIGEBERT, Monk of the Abby of *Gemblours*, in the Dioceſe of *Namur* in *Brabant*, was an Author of Character towards the End of the XIth and Beginning of the XIIth Century. He taught for ſome time in the Monaſtery of St. *Vincent* of *Metz*; but afterwards retiring to his own Abby, he there publiſh'd divers Works, the moſt conſiderable of them is a Chronicle, which he begins with the Year 379, and continues it till 1112, the Year before *Sigebert* died. He left alſo a Treatiſe of famous Men, publiſh'd by *Albert le Mire*, the Life of *Sigebert* III. King of *Auſtraſia*, and that of St. *Maclovius*, &c. He alſo writ an Apology for the Married Prieſts, which is loſt; the Title of it was, *Apologia ad Henricum Imperat. contra eos qui calumniabantur Miſſas Conjugatorum Presbyterorum. Baron. in Annal. Bellarm. de ſcript. Eccleſ. Sextus Senenſis, Poſſevin. Voſſius.*

SIGEE (*Louiſe*, called *Aloiſia Sigea*) was born at *Toledo* in *Spain*, but the Daughter of *Diego Sigea* originally of *France*. Being a very learned Man, and finding his Daughter capable, he inſtructed her in the Tongues and Philoſophy: She underſtood *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Syriack* and *Arabick*, and writ a Letter in theſe five ſeveral Languages to Pope *Paul*. Her Father was afterwards called to the Court of *John* III. of *Portugal*, and was Maſter to *Theodoſius* of *Portugal*, Duke of *Braganza*, and ſome other young Lords; and it is ſaid, that he was the firſt that intruduced the Love of Learning into that Court, whither he brought with him his *Louiſe* and plac'd her with the *Infanta Maria* of *Portugal*, who alſo wos a Lover of Learning. She writ a *Latin* Poem called *Sintra*, which was the Name of a City in *Portugal*, which ſhe dedicated to the *Infanta*, and a Dialogue *De differentia vitæ Ruſticæ & Urbanæ*; beſides which there are ſeveral Pieces in Verſe and Epiſtles attributed to her. But the Book which paſſeth under her Name, *De Arcanis Amoris & Veneris*, is more modern, neither doth the Matter comport with her Modeſty and Vercue. She died young the thirteenth of *October*, 1560. *Vaſee Chron. Hiſp.* Cap. 9. *Alphonſ. de Madrit. Hiſt. Palent. Eccl.*

SIGERIC, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, was ſet upon the Throne by his Army, after the Death of *Ataulphus* in 415. But appearing inclin'd to make Peace with the *Romans*, thoſe who had ſet the Crown upon his Head took away his Life, ſix or ſeven Months after his Election. *Proſper & Iſidor. in Chron.*

SIGETH, or *Zigeth*, *Sigetu*, *Salinæ*, a ſtrong Town in the *Lower-Hungary*, ſeated in a *Moraſs* or Mooriſh Ground near the River *Alme*, two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, ſeven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and five from *Quinque Eccleſiæ Funfkirchen* to the Weſt. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, and is fortified with three Ditches and as many Walls. *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, died at the Siege of it the fourth of *September*, which was the ſecond Month of the Siege, and the Place was taken three Days after in 1566, *Nicolas Eſdrin*, Count of *Serini*, who was Governour of it, being ſlain in a Sally he made at the Head of his remaining Forces. It was again ſurrendred to the Emperor *January* 15. 1688, at which time the *Imperialiſts* found therein 85 Pieces of Cannon. There is another Town of the ſame Name in *Tranſylvania*, near the Fountains of the *Tibiſcus*. *Thuan. Hiſt.* Lib. 39.

SIGISMUND, Emperor, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was of the Houſe of *Luxemburk*, and the Son of *Charles* IV. and Brother of *Wenceſlaus*, Emperors. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Lewis* I. King of *Hungary*, and appeaſed the Troubles that then ſhook the Government. And to the end he might ſtrengthen himſelf the more, he got himſelf Crown'd in 1392, at twenty Years of Age. His Enemies called *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, into *Hungary*, where *Sigiſmund* received a conſiderable Succour of *French* Men, under the Command of *John* of *Burgundy*; but the *Chriſtians* were worſted by the *Turks* in 1386. Upon this Diſaſter the King durſt not return to his own Dominions, but wandred a long time in Miſery, and unknown at *Conſtantinople* and *Rhodes*: At laſt he was taken Priſoner by his own Subjects, and was not reſtored to his Kingdom till 1401. In the mean time, the Emperor *Wenceſlans* having made himſelf contemptible by his Vices, *Robert*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, was put into his Place; who dying in 1410, *Sigiſmund* was choſen Emperor, who being one of the Electors named himſelf. He contributed very much to the convening of the Councils of *Conſtance* and *Baſil*, and for three Years together travelled over all *Europe*, came to *France*, paſſed over into *England*, went to *Italy*, and neglected nothing that he thought might conduce to that Work. His Brother *Wenceſlaus* had left the Kingdom of *Bohemia* to him, but he had much ado to obtain the quiet Poſſeſſion of it, being oppoſed by the *Huſſites*, who ſeveral times defeated his Forces; but, however, at laſt he got to be Crown'd King of that Kingdom: He alſo receiv'd the Crown of Iron at *Milan*, and that of Gold at *Rome* by the Hands of Pope *Eugenius* IV. on *Whitſunday*, and died at *Znaim* in *Moravia* the eighth of *Decemb.* 1437, being ſeventy Years of Age. *Sigiſmund* was a handſom Prince, liberal, generous, and a Lover of Learning; he ſpoke ſeveral Languages, and was a great Prince in time of Peace, but unhappy in War. *Spondanus & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccl.*

SIGISMUND, the firſt of that Name, King of *Poland*, for his extraordinary Atchievements ſurnamed the *Great*, was the Son of *Caſimire* II. and Brother of *John Albert* and *Alexander*, all of them Kings, the former dying in 1501, and the latter in 1506. He had upon many Occaſions given moſt ſignal Marks of his Valour and Prudence; wherefore on the Death of his Brother, he was without any Diſpute advanced to the Throne, being forty Years of Age; the Commonwealth at that time ſtanding in great need of ſuch a Prince to reſtore it to its ancient Luſtre and Glory, from whence it had much declined: *Sigiſmund* ſet himſelf to this Work, and ſucceeded in his Deſign. He beat the *Muſcovites*, and drove them out of *Lithuania* in 1519; He extended the Borders of his Dominions, govern'd his Subjects wiſely and happily, and was highly eſteem'd of by the Princes of his Time. He died on *Eaſter-Day*, 1548, being above eighty Years of Age, of which he had reigned 42. *Cromer Hiſt. of Poland. Salomon Neugebaver. Hiſt. Polon. Bernard Vapovius in Sigiſm.*

SIGISMUND II. ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, the Son of *Sigiſmund* I. King of *Poland*, ſucceeded his Father in 1548, and was the laſt King of the *Jagellon* Race. His Wife *Iſabella* of *Auſtria*, one of the two Daughters of *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, being deceaſed, he caſt his Eyes upon *Barbe Radzivil*, the Daughter of a *Caſtelan*, and the Widow of a *Palatin* of *Lithuania*, and was ſo taken with her Beauty, that he would needs marry her, notwithſtanding the Diſſuaſions of his Mother, the Princeſſes his Siſters, the Nobility and Senate of *Poland*; and at laſt obliged the Gentlemen and Senators of the Kingdom to acknowledge her his lawful Wife, and Queen of *Poland*. The *Poliſh* Nobility having thus far complied with their King, beg'd a Favour of him alſo, which was, That they might have Leave to ſend their Children to the Proteſtant Univerſities of *Germany*, repreſenting to him, as the Ground of their Petition, that the Profeſſors of thoſe Univerſities were better provided with learned Profeſſors than others, which the King granted them; though it afterwards prov'd a means to bring the *Reformation* into *Poland*. Thoſe of the Church of *Rome* petition'd the King to the contrary; but he being at that Time engag'd in a War againſt the *Tartars*, did not think fit to claſh with his Nobility upon the Account of Religion, and therefore anſwered the Petitions of the *Romaniſts* only by Delays and Put-offs; which made them give him the Nick-Name of King *Gioiron*, which in *Poliſh* ſignifies *King of To-morrow*, He defeated the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, and died the ſeventh of *July*, 1572.

SIGISMUND III. Son of *John* III. King of *Sweden*, and of *Katharin*, Daughter of *Sigiſmund* I. who was born in 1566. The *Polanders* offer'd him the Crown the 9th of *Aug.* 1587, and he was admitted, to the excluding of *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, who had been choſen by a Party of the Lords; and being fully ſettled in that Throne, upon the News of his Father's Death, he went and took Poſſeſſion of that of *Sweden* the nineteenth of *February*, 1594. This King was a zealous *Romaniſt*, upon which Account the *Swedes* had no great Love for him, as having already eſpouſed Proteſtantiſm. *Charles*, Duke of *Sudermania*, the King's Uncle, making good uſe of the People's Diſſatisfaction, got himſelf Crowned: This Uſurpation afterwards prov'd the Occaſion of a long and grievous War, and unſucceſsful to *Sigiſmuud*. He had alſo great Conteſts with the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites*, from whom he took *Smolensko*, after two Years Seige. He died in 1632, after a Reign of 45 Years. He had married two Siſters, *Anne* and *Conſtance* of *Auſtria*, whereof the former bare him *Ladiſlaus-Sigiſmund*, and the latter *John Caſimire*, who were both of them Kings of *Poland*, and Husbands of the ſame Wife *Maria de Gorſague* of *Nevers*. This Family is now extinguiſh'd.

SIGISMUND, King of *Burgundy*, was the Son of *Gombault*, and his Succeſſor about the Year 516. He was reclaim'd from the *Arian* Hereſie by *Alcimus Avitus*, Biſhop of *Vienne*, married *Oſtrogotha*, the Daughter of *Theodoric*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, and by her had a Son called *Segeric*, after whoſe Death he married another, who hating the young Prince for ſome reflecting Words he had given her, made his Father ſuſpicious of him to that degree, as to cauſe him to be put to

Death; but immedately after *Sigiſmund* being rack'd with Sorrow and Repentance for what he had done, retired to the Monaſtery of St. *Maurice*, where he ſpent ſeveral Days in Faſting and Tears, begging Pardon of God for that horrid Offence. Some time after *Clodomir*, the Son of *Clodoveus* the Great, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Orleans*, pretended alſo to that of *Burgundy*, in the Right of his Mother *Clotilda*; and his Brothers having joyn'd themſelves with him, they defeated *Sigiſmund*, took him Priſoner, and ſent him to *Orleans*, where they caſt him into a Well with his Wife and Children the firſt of *May*, 523. Some ſay, it was done at St. *Pere-Avi* near to that City. The Church of *Rome* honours him for a Saint. *Gregor. Turonenſ. Vjuard Life of St. Sigiſmund.*

SIGMOUTH, a Sea-Town of *Eaſt Budleigh*, in the County of *Devon*, once a good Port-Town before it came to be choak'd up with Sand.

SIGN, a Garriſon in *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*, which the *Turks* beſieged 24 Days in 1687, but General *Cornaro* reliev'd it with the Army of the Republick.

SIGNET (*William*) a *French* Gentleman; famous in Hiſtory for the Honour he receiv'd from the Hands of the Emperor *Charles* V. upon an extraordinary Occaſion. This Emperor paſſing through *France* in 1540 on his Way to *Flanders*, made ſome Stay at *Paris*; and during that Time went out of Curioſity one Day to ſee the Court of Parliament, and to hear the Pleadings there; and having ſeated himſelf above the firſt Preſident, in the Place appointed for the *French* King when he comes thither, at which many murmur'd: He heard a Cauſe pleaded concerning the *Seneſchalſhip* or *Stewardſhip* of *Beaucaire* or *Carcaſſonne*, about the Poſſeſſion of which this *William Signet* and a certain Knight were in Conteſt, both of them pretending a Right to it. One of the chief Reaſons alledged againſt *Signet* was, that he wanted the Qualification which the Place required, foraſmuch as the Office had been always exerciſed by a Knight; whereupon the Emperor demanded a Sword of one of his Officers, and called *Signet*, whom, as he was kneeling before him, he dub'd Knight, and then ſaid to his Adverſary, The Reaſon you alledge againſt him is taken away now, for he is a Knight. Some were aſtoniſh'd at this Action, becauſe the King of *France* is Emperor in his own Kingdom. *Hiſtor. Char.* VI.

SIGONIUS (*Carolus*) born at *Modena* in *Italy*, he was Profeſſor of the *Greek* Tongue in that City, when he was but twenty two Years of Age; afterwards he taught Philoſophy at *Padua*, and had a Penſion of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. He hath writ excellent Annotations upon *Titus Livius*, and ſome excellent Treatiſes upon *Jus Romanum*, or the *Roman* Law; and hath better illuſtrated the *Antiquities of Rome*, than all the Writers that were before him. It is obſerved of him, that though he was ſo Learned, and writ ſo well in *Latin*, yet he could not ſpeak it well and readily. He publiſh'd a Book intituled *De Conſolatione*, *Of Conſolation*, whereof he endeavour'd to prove *Cicero* to be the Author, but *Antonius Riccobonus*, *Lipſius* and *Joannes Gulielmius* proved it to be a Modern Piece, the Concern of which caſt him into a Sickneſs that ended his Days. He died at *Modena* 1585, being ſixty Years of Age. He was Author alſo of theſe Books following, *Faſti Conſulares & Triumphi. De nominibus Romanorum Liber. De Conſulibus Dictatoribus & Cenſoribus Romanis. De Republica Hebræorum. Hiſtoria de Regno Italiæ*, with ſeveral others, *Thuan. Hiſtor. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

SIGUENZA, *Siguntia* or *Segontia*, a City of *Spain* in *New-Caſtile*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*; it is ſituate upon the River *Hanares*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Atienza*, having a College, a Cittadel and an Arſenal.

SILANUS (*Junius Lucius*) a *Roman* Senator contracted to *Octavia*, Daughter of the Emperor *Claudius*. He was already raiſed to the Dignity of the Emperor's Son-in-Law, and had been honoured with the Ornaments of Triumph, and a Show of Gladiators had been preſented in his Name, to procure him the Love of the People. But *Agrippina* broke all theſe Meaſures, to make up the Match between her Son *Nero* and *Octavia*. She got *Silanus* to be accuſed of Inceſt with his Siſter *Junia Calvina*, who was one of the moſt beautiful Ladies of *Rome*, but ſomething too free in her Behaviour, as well as her Brother was in his Words; whereupon being baniſh'd the Senate, he killed himſelf. *Tacit.* Lib. 12. Cap. 1. *Suet. in Neron. Dion.* &c.

SILARO, or *Selo*, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principato*, which has this ſecret Vertue, that it turns not only Wood, but the Leaves that fall into it into Stone, and yet notwithſtanding the Waters of it is good to drink. It has its Riſe in the *Apennine*, and empties it ſelf into the Gulph of *Salernum*. *Plin.* Lib. 2. Cap. 103.

SILAS, a Favourite of *Agrippa*, King of the *Jews*, and General of his Armies, who became ſo proud by the Honour to which he was raiſed, that he made himſelf too familiar with his Prince, and boaſted to his Face of the Services he had done him; at which *Agrippa* being offended, took away his Command, and ſent him to his own Country, there to remain a Priſoner: But about a Year after, at a Feaſt the King made on his Birth-day, he gave Order for him to be ſet at Liberty and to be brought before him: But he, when the Meſſage was brought him, proudly anſwer'd, That he would not ſtir out of Priſon. *Joſeph.* Lib 19. Cap. 6. *Antiq. Jud.*

SILAS, one of the firſt Chriſtians of *Jeruſalem* who had the Gift of Propheſie; he is likewiſe called *Silvanus*, which is a *Roman* Name, the like Changes in Names being common among the *Jews* who dwelt among the *Romans*. *Acts* 15. *Grotius* on 13. Chap. *Acts*.

SILENUS, the Foſter-father and Companion of *Bacchus*, whom the Poets repreſent ſitting upon an Aſs, and always drunk. Concerning the Original of the Fable of *Silenus*, ſee *Bochart.* Lib. 1. Cap. 18.

SILESIA, a large Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the Eaſt by *Poland*, on the North by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, on the Weſt with *Luſatia* and *Bohemia*, and on the South with *Moravia* and the *Upper-Hungary*. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Sileſia*; the *Upper* contains nine Dukedoms, *viz.* That of *Schweidnitz*, *Brieg*, *Monſterberg*, *Grotkaw*, *Lagerndorf*, *Tropaw*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor* and *Teſchen*: The *Lower* hath eight of them, *Croſſen*, *Glogaw*, *Sagan*, *Cignitz*, *Javer*, *Volaw*, *Ols* and *Breſlaw*, This Country is well watered with Rivers, very fruitful and well Peopled, it abounds alſo with ſeveral Mines. It was for 860 Years a Part of *Poland*, and revolted from that Crown under *Ladiſlaus Loch*, King of *Poland*, but hath now for above 300 Years been united to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and is entirely in the Poſſeſſion of the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. The Capital City is *Breſlaw*, the reſt are *Glogaw*, &c. that give their Names to the Dukedoms above mentioned. This Country is above four Days Journey in length and three in breadth. It was haraſſed with a Bloody War by *Sobieſlaus*, Prince of *Bohemia*, in 1140. In 1242 it was cruelly ravaged by the *Tartars*, in 1327 it was ſeiz'd by *John*, King of *Bohemia*, who took Advantage of the Animoſities of its Princes. In 1618 the Elector of *Saxony* ſubdued it for the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. In 1621 it ſhared in the War of *Germany*. It received the Doctrine of *Hus* in the XV Century. *Joachim Curauſo in Annal. Sileſ. Melchior. Goldaſt. de Regn. Bohem. Nicol. Helenius Sileſgraph. Hoff.*

SILIUS ITALICUS, a *Latin* Poet, who was Conſul of *Rome* when *Nero* died: The common Opinion is, that he was born at *Old Sevil*, called *Italica*, and that from thence he was ſurnamed *Italicus*; but others affirm, that he was born in a City of *Italy* bearing the ſame Name. He was pretty well advanced in Years when he writ his Poem of the ſecond *Punick* War, in ſeventeen Books, and accordingly we do not find in them that Fire and Vivacity which is the Character of Youth; or to ſpeak the ſame in *Pliny*'s Language, there is more of Pains, in his Verſes than Wit, *Scribebat carmina majore curâ quam ingenio.* *Petrarcha* writ a Poem on the ſame Subject, which, 'tis probable, he would never have done, had he ſeen this of *Silius* which was not found till long after his Death, in the time of the Council of *Baſil*. He was a rich Man, and had a Country-houſe which formerly was *Cicero*'s, and another which contain'd *Virgil*'s Tomb. To this *Martial* alludes, Lib. 11. *Epig.* 49. *Plin.* Lib. 3. *Ep.* 6. *Aul Gel.* Lib. 16. Cap. 13. *Tacitus*, *Crinitus Lilius Gyrald. Voſſius.*

SILO, a *Saracen* Prince, who was King of *Leon* and *Aſturia* in the VIII Century. *Aurelias*, who had murthered his Brother *Froila*, gave his Siſter in Marriage to this *Silo*, and dying in 775, this Infidel was Governour over *Alphonſus*, the Son of *Froila*, eight or ten Years. *Marian. Hiſt. Hiſpan.*

SILOAM, a Fountain in *Jeruſalem*, which riſeth at the Foot of Mount *Sion*, and by the Weſt Side of the Valley of *Jehoſhaphat*, runs into the Brook *Kidron*; near to it is a Pool or Bathing-place, where the Blind-Man (mentioned *John* 9.7.) upon waſhing his Eyes with the Water, after our Saviour's Application, received his Sight. King *Hezekiah* repaired this Fountain, and added ſeveral Conveniences to it for the Uſe of the City, as being very conſiderable for the Clearneſs and Abundance of its Water: Though *Joſephus* obſerves, that before the coming of *Titus* to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, it was wholly dried up, as well as all the reſt of the Springs and Fountains about that City, and that it did not begin to run again till after the Siege was formed. The *Saracens* commonly bath'd themſelves in this Pool or Fountain to take away the ſtrong Smell of their Bodies, and the *Turks* uſe it to this Day to clear their Sight, and to cure ſore Eyes. *Nicephorus* tells us, that the Empreſs *Helena* cauſed many fair Pieces of Architecture to be made for embelliſhing of this Fountain. *Euſeb. Nieremb.* I. *de Terr. Promiſſ.* Cap. 48.

SILVEIRA (*Gonſalvus*) a *Portuguiſe* Jeſuit of great Birth, who being ſent into *Africa*, had great Succeſs in Preaching, and baptized the King of *Monomtapa* and his Mother, with 300 Lords of his Court, but that Prince being again perverted by his Pagan Prieſts, ordered *Silveira* to be ſtrangled, and his Corps thrown into the Water, which was done accordingly, *March* 15. 1561, there being alſo fifty others, whom he had converted, that ſame Day executed with him. *Alegamb. Bibl. Patr. Soc. Jeſu.*

SIMANCA (*James*) Biſhop of *Bajadox*, was a *Spaniard*, and profeſs'd the Civil and Canon Law in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*: He was one of the King's Council at *Valadolid*, and afterwards for his Merit preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Bajadox*.

He was a very good Divine and Lawyer, and wrote a great deal in both Faculties: The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *De Republica Adminiſtrand. De Dignitate Epiſcopali. De Catholicis Inſtitutionibus. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SIMEON, the ſecond Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2284. He was engaged in the Slaughter of the *Sichemites*, whoſe King had raviſhed his Siſter *Dinah*. He died at the Age of 120 in 2403. *Gen.* 29. 33. & Chap. 34 25. *Torniel. in Annal. Val. Teſt.*

SIMEON, called the Brother of the *Lord*, was the Son of *Cleophas*, and Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* after St. *James*, and ſuffer'd Martyrdom by being crucified in the 120th Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 109, according to *Baronius* and *Euſebius in Chron.* Lib. 3. *Hiſt.* but according to the Chronology of Mr. *Henry Dodwell*, *Simeon* ſuffered Martyrdom under *Trajan* in 116 after the Birth of Chriſt, and was the laſt Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* of the Family of *David*. *Dodwel Diſſert. de Jur. Laicor. Sacerd.* Cap. 3. There was another *Simeon* who was Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* towards the End of the XI Century, when that City was taken by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

SIMEON, the Name of that holy Man and Prophet, mentioned *Luke* 2. 25. to whom it was revealed by the Holy Ghoſt, that he ſhould not die till he had ſeen the Lord's Chriſt, who coming into the Temple, by the Spirit, when *Jeſus* was brought in by his Parents, he took him into his Arms, and ſung that Hymn which bears his Name.

SIMEON, Biſhop of *Seleucia* in *Meſopotamia*, lived under the Emperor *Diocleſian*: He was falſely accuſed by the *Jews* to *Sapor*, King of *Perſia*, for having betrayed the Religion of the State: *Sapor* giving ear to them, laid heavy Taxes upon the Chriſtians, to conſtrain them to quit their Religion, if they deſired to rid themſelves of that miſerable Oppreſſion. He put all their Prieſts to Death, demoliſhed their Churches, and took away all their Eſtates. This done he commanded *Simeon* to be brought before him, bidding him to worſhip him, and to adore the Sun, which this holy Biſhop refuſing, he was put into Priſon, and ſome time after was executed with 99 other Martyrs, who all ſuffered before him, and whom he exhorted to die chearfully and couragiouſly for the Faith of Chriſt; and laſt of all ſuffered Martyrdom himſelf, giving Praiſe to God. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, ſo called becauſe he writ the Lives of the Saints, flouriſhed in the X Century. He relates many things which are a Sign that he was too credulous; or to uſe the Expreſſion of Cardinal *Bellarmin*, he related them not as indeed they were, but ſuch as they ought to have been. We are to take notice here, to the end we may not fall into the Miſtake of Father *Gretſer* and ſome others, that this *Simeon Metaphraſtes* was different from *Simeon* ſurnamed *the Young Divine*, in Contradiſtinction to St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, who by way of Excellence was called *The Divine*. This is he that writ 33 *Homilies* of the Faith, and of Chriſtian and Religious Vertues, which *Pontanus* the Jeſuit hath tranſlated into *Latin*, and publiſhed with ſeveral other *Aſcetick* Writings. This Author is vaſtly different from *Simeon Metaphraſte*, who was a Lay-man; whereas this latter was a Prieſt and Superior of the Monaſtery of St. *Mamant* in *Conſtantinople*. It is ſuppoſed, that he lived about the Year 1150, which was a long time after the former, who alſo is another from *Simeon Magiſter* or *Logotheta*, who is made the Author of a Chronicle, and 24 Orations taken out of the Works of St. *Baſilius* of *Cæſarea*, which *Simeon de Maille*, Archbiſhop of *Tours*, tranſlated into *Latin* in the XVI Century. And beſides theſe there is alſo another *Simeon*, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, whom Authors place about the Year 1140. *Theoph. Rainaud. in Erotem. Voſſius, Poſſevin.*

SIMEON of *Durham*, an *Engliſh* Man of the Congregation of *Cluniack*, and Doctor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, well ſkill'd in moſt of the Liberal Sciences, eſpecially Mathematicks and Hiſtory; that of *England* being very confuſed, from the Death of Venerable *Bede* he continued that Author's Work to 1130, giving an Account of the four preceding Centuries in two Books, entituled, *De Geſtis Regum Anglorum*. He alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Church of *Durham*, that of the Biſhops of *York*, and ſome others: He flouriſhed about 1160. *Lelande Pitſeus de Script. Magn. Britan. Voſſius*, &c.

SIMEON HADDARSON, i. e. *Simeon* the Preacher, a famous *Rabbin*, wrote a Commentary upon the whole Bible, under the Title of *Jalcut Hattora*, which, *P. Simon* ſays, is a Collection of the *Jewiſh* Doctors, Moral and Allegorick Explications of the whole Bible, briefly ſhewing the different ways that the ancient *Jews* explained the Scripture in their *Talmud*, Books of the *Siphrinites*, *Tanhuma*, *Megilla*, in a Word in the ancient *Medraſcim*, or Allegorical Commentaries: But adds withal, that this ſort of Work is ſcarce ſerviceable to any but *Jewiſh* Preachers, being altogether uſeleſs for the Literal Senſe of Scripture. *Buxtorf* makes mention of this *Rabbi*'s Book in his *Bibliotheca Rabinica*.

SIMEON *Bas Tſemah*, a *Rabbin* who wrote a Commentary upon the Book of *Job*, called *Sepher Beth Miſpat*, *i. e.* a Book *of the Houſe of Judgment*, printed at *Venice*. Father *Simon* obſerves, that in the Beginning of this Commentary there is a long Preface, where the Author relates moſt of the *Jews* Opinions concerning the Book of *Job*.

SIMEON ſurnamed *Stylites*, or *of the Pillar*, was an *Anchorete* that lived in the V Century, and took that Name from his Abode upon a Pillar 36 Cubits high, where he liv'd from the eightieth Year of his Age in wonderful Exerciſes of Penitence, ſpending whole Nights in Prayer, and the Day either in pious Diſcourſes, curing Diſeaſes, or Genuflexions, in which he did ſo abound, that, as they fabulouſly aſſert, a certain Man reſolving to count the Number of them in one Day, reckoned till he came to 2000, and then gave over, becauſe wearied with counting; and thus they render the Truth it ſelf ſuſpected. However, his Fame was ſoon diffuſed into all Parts, and his Judgment ſo highly valued, that the Emperor *Leo* ſent to him for his Opinion concerning the Council of *Chalcedon*; to which *Simeon* anſwered, that he embraced the Deciſion of thoſe 600 Fathers there aſſembled; but this Letter of his is loſt, neither have we any of his now, ſave that which he ſent to *Baſilius*, Archbiſhop of *Antioch*, wherein he calls himſelf *a Vile and Abject Worm*, and *an Abortive Monk*, when indeed he was their great Pattern and Exemplar. He paſt many Lents without eating almoſt any thing at all, and yet, notwithſtanding all theſe Auſterities, he lived above a hundred Years, and died in 460. His Body was brought to *Conſtantinople*, and the Emperor *Leo* built a Church in Honour of him. Beſides the Letter of his above mentioned, there is another that goes under his Name in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, the Subject of it is *Death*, or, *Sermo breviſſimus de mente complectante ſuum deceſſum. Evagr.* Lib. 1. *Hiſtor. Theodor.* Cap. 26. *Eulogius* quoted by *Photius* Cod. 230. *Cedrenus*, *Glycas*, *Nicephorus*, *Metaphraſtes*, *Baron. in Annal. & Martyr. Bollandus* 5 *Januar. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccleſ.* &c.

SIMLES or *Singes*, two Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, towards the Coaſt of *Aſia*, ſeparated from the Continent of *Natolia* by a ſmall Channel, they yield moſt delicious Wines, which the Inhabitants trade away for other Neceſſaries, and abound with wild Goats. The Ancients called the larger of theſe *Syma*. *Plin. Boſchini Archipelago.*

SIMLERUS (*Joſias*) a Miniſter of *Zurick*, and Succeſſor of *Peter Martyr*: He was a Perſon of great Learning, and writ divers Works of Divinity, Mathematicks and Hiſtory, of which himſelf hath given us a Catalogue in the Abridgment of the Library of *Conradus Geſnerus*, whoſe Life he writ, as his was committed to Poſterity by *Gulielmus Stukkius*, whom thoſe that are curious may conſult. He died at *Zurick*, *July* 2. 1576, at the Age of 45. *Thuan.* Lib 62. *Hiſtor.*

SIMMEREN, a Province of *Germany* in the *Lower Palatinate*, bearing the Title of an Earldom, and hath a ſmall City of the ſame Name, which is the Capital of it, ſtrengthned and adorned with a very conſiderable Caſtle, eight *German* Miles from *Mentz*, four from *Bingen*, and five South of *Coblentz*, it belongs to the Elector Palatine.

SIMMIAS of *Rhodes*, was born at *Samos*, and lived about the firſt Olympiad; he was a noted Poet, and hath left ſome Pieces, *viz.* his *Ovum*, *Alæ* and *Securis*, which *Salmaſius* hath wrote Notes upon. They alſo attribute to him, a Treatiſe of the Antiquity of *Samos*. *Suidas in Lex. Tzetzes Chil.* 7. *Hiſt.* 144. *Parthenius Hiſt.* 33. There was alſo a Grammarian of the ſame Name mentioned by *Strabo*.

SIMNEL (*Lambert*) a famous Impoſtor who appeared in *England* about 1485, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, endeavoured to paſs for *Edward Plantagenet*, Nephew of King *Edward* IV. of the Houſe of *York*, then a Priſoner at *London*. He was a Baker's Son, but had the Mien of a great Lord, and *Richard Simon*, an *Oxford* Prieſt, gave him all neceſſary Inſtructions to carry on his Cheat. He carried him into *Ireland*, where the Houſe of *York* was in great Veneration, and managed his Buſineſs ſo cunningly, that the Earl of *Kildare*, then Lord Lieutenant, received him, as did moſt of the Gentry after his Exemple; the common People being tranſported with Joy for their pretended King, this *Simnel* was carried to *Dublin* Caſtle and proclaim'd King with much Solemnity. *Henry* VII. having an Account of theſe Proceedings, to undeceive the People, ordered the true *Plantagenet* to be carried through the City to *Paul*'s, which was ſo far from moving the *Iriſh*, that they believed the King himſelf raiſed an Impoſtor to delude the People. *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, Siſter to *Edward* IV. having an Account by ſome *Engliſh* Lords of what paſſed in *Ireland*, though ſhe knew very well that *Simnel* was a perfect Cheat, ſent him 2000 well diſciplin'd Soldiers to ſupport his Quality. The *Iriſh* had no ſooner receiv'd this Succour, but having crowned this falſe *Plantagenet*, they accompanied him into *England* with a great Army, which landed at *Foudriey* in *Lancaſhire*, where they were joyn'd by Sir *Thomas Broughton* with a ſmall Number of *Engliſh*; from thence they marched towards *York* without ſpoiling the Country or committing any Act of Hoſtility, however, the Country did not come in to them, it being an odious thing to the People of *England* to have a King brought in to them upon the Shoulders of *Iriſh* and *Dutch*, of which their Army chiefly conſiſted; notwithſtanding, the Earl of *Linroln* came to their Aſſiſtance; The King gave them Battle at *Stoke* near *Newarke*, where, after they had kept the Field for three Hours with great Obſtinacy and Reſolution, they were entirely defeated, the chief Commanders killed, and

Simnel taken Priſoner, but pardon'd, the King believing that he was governed by the ill Inſtructions of his Tutor. So having imploy'd him firſt as his Turn ſpit, he afterwards made him a Falconer; as to the Prieſt, he was committed cloſe Priſoner, and heard of no more. *Lord Bacon*'s *Hen.* VII. *Salmonet Hiſtory of the Troubles of Great Britain.*

SIMOIS, now called *Chiſime*, a River of *Troas*, or the *Leſſer Phrygia* in *Natolia*, which has its Riſe from Mount *Ida*, and croſſing the Territory of *Old Troy*, runs into the River *Scamander*, and with it empties it ſelf into the *Helleſpont* at the Streights of *Gallipoli*, near to *Cape Janizari*. At preſent both theſe Rivers are in a manner dried up, being no more than ſmall Rivulets, whoſe Waters fail in Summer time, and in the Winter are not a Foot deep. *Strab.* Lib. 15.

St. **SIMON** the *Canaanite*, Apoſtle of *Jeſus Chriſt*, ſurnamed *Zelotes*, he preached the Goſpel in *Meſopotamia*, as alſo in *Egypt* and *Perſia*, where he received the Crown of Martyrdom. *Nicephorus* and *Dorotheus* farther add, that he preached the Faith in *Britany* and *Africa* alſo, but without the Authority of other Ancients. *Euſeb.* Lib. 1. *Hiſtor. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

SIMON I. of that Name, High Prieſt of the *Jews*, was the Succeſſor of his Father *Onias* about *A. M.* 3744. he was ſurnamed *The Juſt*, by reaſon of his extraordinary Piety towards God, and Kindneſs towards Men. He repaired the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, which began to decay, and cauſed it to be ſurrounded with a double Wall, and conveyed Water thither by great Pipes, for the waſhing of the Sacrifices and other Uſes. He was High Prieſt twelve Years, and his Brother *Eleazar* was put into his Place, becauſe of the Under-age of his Son *Onias* II. *Eccluſ.* Chap. 50 Ver. 1. *Joſeph.* Lib. 12. *Antiq.* Cap. 2. *Genebrard.* Lib. 2. *Chron. Janſenius in* Cap. 5. *Eccluſ. Torniel.* A. M. 3744. N. 2.

SIMON II. diſcharged the High Prieſts Office in 3822. In his Time *Ptolomy*, ſurnamed *Philopater*, King of *Egypt*, came to *Jeruſalem*, and would have entred into the Sanctuary of the Temple, but *Simon* oppoſed him, and God ſeconded his Oppoſition, by a Fainting and Trembling that ſeiz'd the King at the ſame Inſtant. He died about the Year 3847. *Joſeph.* Lib. 2. Cap. 5. *Euſeb. in Chron. Salian.* A. M. 3822. & *ſeq.*

SIMON the Magician, Chief of the *Simoniacks* and *Gnoſticks*, was of *Samaria*, where he was baptiz'd by *Philip*, one of Deacons; but obſerving that the Apoſtles ſpoke Languages which they had never learned, and performed many Miracles, he would fain purchaſe that Power; and being rebuked by St. *Peter* for this wicked Thought, he broach'd his new Errors, and pretending he was the High Power or Vertue of God, endeavoured to cheat the *Jews*, whom he found much bent againſt the Faithful, into a Belief that he was the Son of God ſent to them, and the Holy Ghoſt to the *Gentiles*. Then he ſet forth for *Rome*, to undermine the true Miracles with his Falſe and Magical Illuſions, which were ſo very ſurprizing, that the *Romans* erected him a Statue, as to a God, and gave him the Title of *Holy*, as appears in St. *Juſtin Martyr* and *Tertullian*'s *Apologeticks*. It is true, ſome learned Men, as St. *Ireneus* and *Euſebius*, think they have miſtaken the Name of *Semo Sangus* or *Sancus*, a Deity adored by the *Romans*, and mentioned by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus*, and *Titus Livius*, for *Simon Santus*. But, be it how it will, his Magick was ſo ſtrong and perſuaſive, that ſome People found it a hard Matter to diſtinguiſh between Truth and Impoſture. To theſe Follies he added abominable Errors, teaching that all Impurities were lawful, even thoſe condemned by Nature it ſelf, That Women might be Common, that there would be no Reſurrection, that God did not create the World, but other Celeſtial Perſons, which left it defective; that an evil Spirit dictated the ancient Law, which therefore could not be received without incurring Death. Nor did he ſtop here, but would fain perſuade, that his Concubine, called *Helene* or *Selene*, was the Holy Ghoſt. He invented odd Titles for Angels, which he placed in the new Celeſtial Globes, and adding, That the only means to be ſaved, was to practice his ſecret Myſteries, where he mix'd ſuch Abomination and Indecencies, that it would be a Shame to render them in common Language. His Magick rendred him very acceptable to *Nero*, who was much taken with the Illuſions of the Black Art: Thus *Simon* paſs'd with him as a God, until his Death diſcovered him the worſt of Men. He told the Emperor, that he would aſcend into Heaven on a certain Day, which drew a great Concourſe of Spectators; and indeed he lifted himſelf, by the Aſſiſtance of the Devils, into the Air, but, upon St. *Peter*'s praying that the Cheat might be diſcovered, he fell down and broke his Legs, and died of the Pain of his Fall, and his Concern for ſo publick an Affront. This happened *An. Chr.* 66 or 67. His Folly in offering the Apoſtles Money to receive the Holy Ghoſt, occaſioned the Commerce and Sale of Holy Things, being called Simony. St. *Ireneus*, *Epiphanius*, *Arnobius*, *Auguſtin*, *Euſeb. Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SIMON MACHABÆUS, Captain of the *Jews*, was of the Tribe of *Levi*, the Son of *Matathias*, and the Brother of *Judas Macabæus*, and of *Jonathan*, whom he ſucceeded as General of the *Jews*, and by his Courage and Prudence reſtored his Country-men to their Liberty, who had almoſt continually been Tributaries to the *Perſians* or *Greeks*, ever ſince their Return from the *Babyloniſh* Captivity. He took the Cittadel of *Sion*, which did a great deal of Miſchief to the City of *Jeruſalem* whilſt it was in the Enemies Hand, and afterwards fortified the Mount whereon the Temple was built, and made his Abode there. Under his Government *Judea* enjoy'd great Reſt and Tranquility; and the Fame of *Simon* ſpreading it ſelf far and near, the *Lacedæmonians* ſent Embaſſadors to him to renew their ancient Alliance with the *Jews*. *Antiochus* VII. ſurnamed *Soter*, King of the *Syrians*, deſired his Aſſiſtance to drive *Tryphon* out of his Dominions, which he had uſurped, and engaged him thereto by ratifying ſeveral Privileges which his Father *Demetrius* had granted the *Jews*. But ſoon after, finding himſelf at the Head of a great Army, he made a Mock of *Simon* and the Succours he brought along with him, and demanded the Cities of *Joppa*, *Gazara* and the Cittadel of *Sion*, or inſtead of them a thouſand Talents of Gold. But *Simon* having refuſed to anſwer his unjuſt Demands, he ſent an Army into *Judea*, under the Command of *Cendebæus*, which was defeated by the Sons of *Simon*: But *Simon* lived not long after this Advantage, for *Ptolomy*, his Son-in-law, traiterouſly murthered him at a Feaſt, with two of his Sons, *A. M.* 3219, after that he had govern'd the *Jews* eight or nine Years. 1 *Maccab.* Chap. 14. & *ſeq. Joſeph.* Lib. 14. *Antiq.* & 1. *de Bello. Torniel. & Salian. in Annal. Vet. Teſtam.*

SIMON, King of the *Bulgarians*, was very famous in the X Century: He took the City of *Adrianople* in 924, but quitted it ſome time after.

SIMON, the firſt Duke of *Lorrain*, was married to *Adelaida*, Daughter of the Emperor *Lotharius* II. and was the Father of *Matthew* I. of *Baldwin* and *Adelberon*, &c. He died in 1141.

SIMON, a Philoſopher of *Athens*, the Diſciple of *Socrates*: He was at firſt a Tanner by his Trade; but *Socrates* frequenting his Houſe now and then, his Diſcourſe kindled in him a Love to Philoſophy. He writ 33 Dialogues. *Diog. Laert.* Lib. 2. *de vit. Philoſoph.*

SIMON, *Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a good Scholar for his Time and a Pattern of Learning: He wrote ſeveral Volumes of Sermons; *Pro Ordine Sacerdotali Conſtitutiones*, &c. He died in the Reign of *Edward* III. *Anno* 1366. *Leland*, *Pits.* &c.

SIMON MAJOLUS, born at *Aſt* in *Piedmont* in the XVI Century: He wrote a conſiderable Treatiſe, intituled, *Dies Caniculares. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr.*

SIMON MAPHAM, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a learned Divine in the XIV Century: He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes: *De Juſtitiis. De Feriis. De Appellationibus. De Teſtamentis. De Decimis. De Eccleſiis Edificandis. De Clandeſtina Deſponſatione*, He held a Provincial Council at *London*, and died in the Reign of King *Edward* III. in 1333.

SIMONETA (*Bonifacius*) of *Milan*, Abbot of *Cornu*, a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery in the Dioceſe of *Cremona*. He lived towards the End of the XV Century, about the Year 1490, and was Nephew to *John Simoneta*, who writ the Hiſtory of *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*. His Works have gained him a great Reputation, eſpecially that which bears the Title of *Chriſtianarum Perſecutionum & Pontificum Hiſtoria*. This Work is divided into ſix Books, and contains in it 279 Letters, all that paſt in the Church from St. *Peter* to *Innocent* VIII. who was the Succeſſor of *Sixtus* IV. in 1484. Which I obſerve the rather to prevent the ſpreading of a Miſtake whereby ſome have attributed this Work to Pope *Boniface* VIII. This Book of the Abbot was printed at *Milan* in 1499, at *Baſil* in 1509, and elſewhere; and at the ſame time *Octavian* of St. *Gelais*, Biſhop of *Angouleſme*, tranſlated it into *French*. *Charles de Viſch. Bibl. Ciſterc. Albertus le Mire in Auct. de Script. Eccleſ. Caramuel* Lib. 1. *Theol. Regul. Diſt.* 34. Num. 340. *Spondan. A. C.* 1303. Num. 14. *Voſſius* Lib. 3. *de Hiſtor. Latin.*

SIMONETA, the borrow'd Name of a famous Robber, who being very like Cardinal *Lewis Simoneta*, took upon him his Name, together with the Habit of a Cardinal, and the Quality of Legat, with a magnificent Train, and a great Number of Domeſticks, which were all of them of his own Trade and Gang, who every where in publick gave him the Title of Eminence: By this means he deceived the People; giving Diſpenſations, admitting the Reſignation of Benefices, and taking off Excommunications, doing more than a true Legat could have done. By which means he got a vaſt Sum of Money, which put him into a Condition of appearing every where like a Prince. But at laſt, the Cheat was detected, and *Petrus Donatus de Ceſia*, Vice-Legat of *Bononia*, and afterwards Cardinal, being informed that he was entred into his Diſtrict, ſent away ſome Soldiers to ſeize him, which they did; and being brought to his Tryal, made a Confeſſion of the moſt horrid Impieties he had committed, and thereupon was condemned to be hang'd: The Execution was performed in an uncommon Manner; for he was ſtrangled with a Golden Twiſt, and an empty Purſe hang'd about his Neck, with an Inſcription importing that he was not Cardinal Legat *Simoneta*, but a Robber *ſine Moneta*. *Auberius Hiſt. of the Cardinals.*

SIMONIDES, a Lyrick Poet, born in the Iſland *Ceus* in the *Ægean* Sea, now called *Zea*, different from *Cos* or *Coos*, the Native Place of *Hippocrates*. He flouriſhed in the 65th Olympiad, and died the 88th, being 89 Years of Age. He was known and belov'd by the greateſt Princes of *Greece* and *Sicily*, and eſpecially by *Pauſanias* and *Hiero*. Some ſay, that he added four Letters to the *Greek* Alphabet, but it is more likely that this was done by another *Simonides*, more ancient than he. He writ ſeveral Odes, Elegies, and other Works, amongſt which is a Deſcription of the Battle of *Marathon* and *Salamina*, alſo *Epigrams*; and a Book of *Threni* or *Lamentations*. *Suidas in Lexic.*

SIMONIDES of *Ceus*, ſurnamed the *Younger*, was the Son of the Poet *Simonides* his Siſter: He writ about the 82d Olympiad, a Book of Genealogies, of Poetry, and a Treatiſe of Things newly invented. *Suidas in Lexic.*

SIMON SUDBURY, firſt Biſhop of *London*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Reign of King *Richard* II. This Prelate, endeavouring to quell the Inſurrection of *Jack Straw* and *Watt Tyler*, having formerly convented *John Ball* (the Army Chaplain to the Rebellion) for his ſeditious and levelling Doctrines: This neceſſary Diſcipline upon *Ball* (who was one of *Wicliff*'s Scholars) enraged the Rebels to that degree, that *Tyler*, with ſome of his Gang, entering the Tower Gates, after he had rifled the King's Apartments, outrag'd the Queen-Mother both with Language and Blows; after theſe Preliminaries of Duty and good Manners, they ſeiz'd this Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* as he was performing Divine Service, and immediately murther'd him. This Prelate publiſh'd ſome Synodal Conſtitutions, and wrote, *De Celebratione Miſſarum. De Pœnitentiis* & *Remiſſionibus*, &c. *Polidore Virgil*, Lib. 20. *Pits. de Script. Angl. Truſſell*'s Life of *Richard* II.

SIMPLICIANUS, a Prieſt of *Milan* of great Learning and Piety, who inſtructed St. *Ambroſe* in ingenuous Literature, and the Epiſcopal Functions. He took much Pains for the Converſion of St. *Auſtin*, and writ ſeveral Letters to him. He afterwards was St. *Ambroſe*'s Succeſſor in the Biſhop's See of *Milan* in 397, and died three Years after. *Gennad. in Catal. illuſtr. viror. Baronius*, &c.

SIMPLICIUS (Pope) born at *Tivoli*, was elected ten Days after the Death of St. *Hilarius*, the twentieth of *Septemb.* 467. He writ eighteen Letters, that are yet remaining; the moſt important of which are thoſe ſent into the Eaſt to the Emperor *Zeno*, and the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, againſt *Peter Mongus*, who had been preferred to the See of *Alexandria*; but his Sollicitations took no Effect. Amongſt his Epiſtles there are ſeveral addreſs'd to Biſhops, containing Inſtructions for the regulating of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, of which Number was that which he writ to *Florentius*, *Equitius* and *Severus*, concerning *Gaudentius* of *Auſinium*, who had made unlawful Ordinations and undue Diſtributions of the Church-Revenue, whom he therefore deprived of the Power of Ordaining, and ordered the Revenues of the Church to be divided into four Parts, whereof two ſhould be for the Maintenance of the Prelate and Clerk, and two for the Relief of the Poor, and Repairing of the Church Buildings. He himſelf was at the Charges of ſeveral ſtately Structures, and gave great Gifts to the Church of St. *Peter*, and ſettled there, as alſo in the Churches of St. *Paul* and St. *Lawrence*, weekly Penitentiaries to ſatisfie the Peoples Devotion. He died the ſecond of *March*, 483, having held the See fifteen Years, five Months and ten Days. *Liberat. in Breviar. Anaſtaſ. Genebrard. Ciaconius. Baron. in Annal.* He divided the City into five Regions or Precincts, and ordained that no Clergy-man ſhould hold a Benefice of a Lay-man. *Platina. Ciaconius Du Cheſne. Baron. in Annal.*

SIMPLICIUS, a Perepatetick Philoſopher, was a *Phrygian* by Nation, and lived in the V Century. He wrote Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle* and *Epictetus*'s *Enchiridion*. *Suidas in Damaſcio. Geſner in Bibl.*

SIN, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xanxi*, at the Foot of a Mountain, near the River *Chocquang*, and the Capital of two other Cities.

SIN, a Deſart of *Arabia*, between *Elim* and *Sinai*, which was the eighth Station of the Children of *Iſrael* after their coming out of *Egypt*. Here it was that the *Iſraelites*, having conſumed their Proviſions they had brought along with them, began to murmur, whereupon the Lord ſent them a vaſt Number of Quails, and the next Morning rain'd down Manna round about the Camp. We are to obſerve here, that this Wilderneſs differs from another *Sin*, or rather *Zin*, near which there was a Place called *Cades*, and was the 33d Manſion of the Children of *Iſrael*, where *Miriam*, the Siſter of *Moſes*, died, and where *Moſes* brought forth Water out of the Rock, as he had before done in *Rephidim*, which I take notice of, not to confound thoſe two Miracles. *Exod.* 16. 1. *Num.* 20. 1. & 10, 11. and Chap. 33. 14. & 37. *Joſeph.* Lib. 2. *Antiq. St. Jerom. ad Fabiel. Torniel.* A. M. 2544. 2583.

SINAI, a Mountain of the Rocky or Stony *Arabia*, upon the Shore of the *Red-Sea*, of which Mount *Horeb* is a Part. This was the twelfth Station of the *Iſraelites* in their Paſſage to the *Holy Land*; about which Mountain they wandered near upon a Year, that is, during that time wherein all thoſe Things happened which are mentioned in *Exodus* from the 19th Chapter to the End, in the whole Book of *Leviticus*, and in *Numbers* from the Beginning to Chapter 10, the chiefeſt of all which was the giving of the Law. The *Turks* call this Mountain *Gibel Mouſa*, i. e. *the Mountain of Moſes.* This Mount is formed of the Union of three Mountains, as it were one heaped upon the top of the other: There were formerly ſeveral Chappels upon it, which were ſerved by 14000 Hermites: The *Greeks* had alſo ſeveral Religious here, who celebrated Divine Service. There are ſeveral of theſe Chappels ſtill remaining in divers Parts of the Mountain; and amongſt the reſt, there are three, where two Sons of a King of *Æthiopia* led a retired Life for above forty Years. Every one of the Chappels have a Garden belonging to them. The Convent is at the Bottom of the Mountain, from whence formerly they went up to the Top of it by 1400 Steps, cut out in the Rock by the Order and at the Charge of St. *Helen*, and whereof the Marks are yet to be ſeen. At ſome Diſtance from the Foot of the Mountain, going upwards, there is a Spring, the Water whereof is moſt excellent; and when one is got up one third part of the Way, there are two Gates that ſhut up the Way, and are not open'd to the Pilgrims, till they have made their Confeſſion. Somewhat higher than this, is a Stone, which an Angel laid there, as 'tis ſaid, to hinder *Elias* his Paſſage. Upon the Top of the Mountain, and under a great hollow Rock, open towards the Weſt, is the Place where *Moſes* abode during the forty Days he was upon the Mount. A little beyond this Rock, going upwards towards the Right-ſide, there is a *Greek* Church, and not far off a *French* Church, which is dedicated to the *Aſcenſion* of our Lord. Five or ſix Paces farther, and over-againſt this Church, there is another Cave or Grotto open to the Eaſt, into which they go down by eleven Steps, where *Moſes* received the Tables of the Law, and deſired to ſee the Face of God. The *Arabians* have built a Moſque upon it, and about it are abundance of Fruit Trees, Olive Trees and Poplars, with two or three fine Springs. Travellers obſerve, that it is much more troubleſome for them to come down this Mountain, than it was for them to get up to it. The Bottom of this Mountain is ſeparated from that of St. *Catharine* by a great Valley, where is the Grotto of St. *Onuphrius*, cut by Nature out of the Rock. In the ſame Valley is the Monaſtery of the *Forty Martyrs*, with a very fair Church and a large Garden, in which are abundance of Fruit-Trees, as Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, Nut-Trees and Orange-Trees. *Torniel. Salian. in Annal. Vet. Teſtam. Monconis Travels*, Pag. 1. *Thevenot Travels of the Eaſt*, Tom. 1.

SINGARA, a City of *Meſopotamia*, near to a Mountain of the ſame Name, which is now called *Acalip*, in the Province of *Diarbeck* in *Aſia*, between the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. Near to this City a terrible Battle was fought between the Emperor *Conſtantius* and *Sapor* II. King of the *Perſians*. *Ammian. Marcellin.*

SINGEN, a Village of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, near the Caſtle of *Hohenwal*, ſituate upon a Rock in a great Plain. There is another of the ſame Name not far off this, equally ſtrong by its Situation.

SINON, the Son of *Siſyphus*, and Grand-child of the Robber *Autolycus*. He being a very cunning Fellow, was look'd upon as the fitteſt Man amongſt the *Greeks* to deceive the *Trojans*; and having ſuffered himſelf dexterouſly to be taken by them, he deceitfully acquainted *Priamus* with the Departure of the *Greeks*, and invited him to receive the *Wooden Horſe* into the City, in which the *Greek* Commanders were ſhut up. *Pliny* ſaith, That he was the firſt Inventer of Sentinels and Fires to give notice of an approaching Enemy. *Virgil.* Lib. 2. *Æneid. Plin.* Lib. 7. Cap. 57.

SINOPE, a City of *Paphlagonia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, with a Haven upon the *Euxine* Sea. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Mileſians*, about the Year of *Rome* 125, ſince which it was ſubject to divers Princes, till the *Romans* made themſelves Maſters of it. Whilſt it belong'd to the Chriſtians it was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Amaſia*, and had its own Princes, but is now fallen into the Hands of the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe* or *Pordapas*. In this City *Diogenes* the Cynick was born, as likewiſe *Diphilus* the Comedian, and ſome other Learned Men. Long. 60. 00. Lat. 45. 00. *Pliny* Lib. 35. takes notice, that *Cinabar* was gotten here.

SINORIX, Tetrarch of *Galatia*, about 236 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, who being overcome with the Beauty of *Camma*, the Wife of *Sinatus*, his Kinſman, murthered her Husband, that he might have her for his Wife; and having acquainted her with his Death, earneſtly preſſed her to conſent to his Deſire, which, ſeeing there was no other way, ſhe did, and ſet the Day wherein ſhe would be married to him. In the mean time ſhe prepar'd a poiſoned Cup againſt the Solemnity (for it was the Cuſtom there, for the Bride to drink to the Bridegroom, and for him to pledge her, in token of their Conjugal Love and Union) and being come into the Temple before the Altar, ſhe drunk firſt of it, and preſented the reſt to *Sinorix*, who joyfully pledg'd her. The Poiſon ſoon after diſplaying its Force, and finding her ſelf near Death, ſhe cry'd, *How happily have I revenged the Death of my dear Husband*, by *giving him this ſignal Inſtance of my Fidelity? O ye Gods! the Monſter I here offer you, is the beſt and moſt acceptable Sacrifice that ever I preſented you with.* Andreas Brunnerus Annales Virtutis & Fortunæ Bojorum.

SINUESSA, a City of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro*, which formerly was a *Roman* Colony. *Ptolomy* calls it *Soeſſa*, but *Pliny* and *Livy*, *Sinope*. It hath been ſince a Biſhop's See, but is now ruined, and in the Place of it is *Rocca di Mandragone*, which hath the Title of a Dukedom. It is much ſpoke of in the ancient Authors.

SION, or *Zion*, a Mountain or Cittadel of *Jeruſalem*, which *David* took from the *Jebuſites*; and long after that it was taken by *Antiochus*, and retaken by *Simon*. The Knights of the *Teutonick* Order were formerly called Knights of our Lady of *Mount Sion*. 1 *Maccab*. 13. 50. *Joſeph*. Lib. 13. *Antiq*.

SION, *Sedunum*, upon the *Rhone*, the Capital of *Valais*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Moutiers en Tarantaiſe*; the *Germans* call it *Sitten*. It is ſeated in a pleaſant Plain, having only one Hill on the Eaſt-ſide, on which ſtand three Caſtles, in one of which the Biſhop reſides. The Biſhop is Sovereign of the City, Count of *Valais*, and Prince of the Empire: He coins Money, placeth Officers, with other conſiderable Privileges, which St. *Charlemagne* granted to *Theodulus* about 802. The Dukes of *Savoy* pretended to the Lordſhip of this Country, which was the Cauſe of long and grievous Wars; but the Biſhop now, for his Security, is Leagued with the Roman Catholick Cantons. It's fifteen Miles South of *Bern*, and 55 Eaſt of *Geneva*. *Ranutius Scotus*. *Helvet. ſacra & profana*. *St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt*.

SIOR, Lat. *Siorium*, a City of *Aſia*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Corea*, which is Tributary to the Kingdom of *China*, and lies in the great Peninſula towards *Japan*. It is ſeated ſixty Miles from the Southern Borders of the Kingdom, upon a pleaſant River. *Hamet's Travels*.

SIPONTO, *Sipontum*, *Sypus*, *Sepius*, a ruined City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was formerly very conſiderable. *Strabo* tells us, it was built by *Diomedes*. The Invaſion of the *Saracens* in the VIII Century, great Earthquakes, and the Diſcord of its Inhabitants, have contributed to its Ruin. It was formerly an Archbiſhop's See, which is now removed to *Manfredonia*. Alſo a Gulph or Bay in the *Adriatick* Sea, near to the Ruins of the City now mention'd.

SIRAD, *Sirach*, Lat. *Siradia*, Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame Name in the greater *Poland*. It ſtands ſix Miles North of *Vie-Lim*, two Eaſt of *Breſlow*, and 45 Weſt from *Warſaw*. *Hoffman*.

SIRENS, *Sirenes*, according to the Poets, the Name of three Sea-Monſters, who were Half Women and Half Fiſh, viz. *Parthenope*, *Ligea* and *Leucoſia*: Their Haunt was upon the Coaſt of *Sicily*, where, by the charming Sweetneſs of their Singing, they ſtop'd Travellers; but *Ulyſſes* by his Prudence made a ſhift to eſcape their Snares. By this Fable Poets give us an ingenious Deſcription of the Charms of Voluptuouſneſs, which Men of Spirit avoid by the Force of their Courage. The Word *Siren* ſignifies a *Songſter* in the *Phœnician* Language. See *Bochart*. *Canaan*. Lib. 1. Cap. 27.

SIRICIUS (Pope) he was a *Roman*, ad ſucceeded *Damaſus*, the twelfth of *January*, 385. *Urciſinus*, who had ſet himſelf againſt his Predeceſſor, cauſed ſome Diſturbance at his Election, but the Emperor *Valentinian* confirm'd him in the Chair. He ſoon after writ an Epiſtle to *Himerius*, Biſhop of *Tarragon*, in Anſwer to one he had ſent to *Damaſus*, wherein he deſired to be reſolved, how he ought to behave himſelf towards thoſe Penitents who did frequently return to their Vomit. We have ſtill ſome of his Letters, whereof that which is writ to the Biſhops of *Africa* contains nine Canons of a Synod of eighty Prelates which he conven'd at *Rome* in 386, beſides which he celebrated two others at *Capua* and *Milan*. This Pope did not treat St. *Jerom* ſo favourably as his Predeceſſor *Damaſus*. He died the 22d of *February*, 398, after having govern'd the Church thirteen Years, one Month and fourteen Days. He Excommunicated the *Manichees*, but with this *Proviſo*, That upon their Repentance and turning *Monks*, they might have the Sacrament as a *Viaticum* at their Death. He ordain'd, that Whoſoever married a Widow or ſecond Wife, ſhould be degraded from their Office in the Church; that None but a Biſhop ſhould have Power to ordain a Preſbyter; and that *Hereticks* ſhould be received with Impoſition of Hands. *Platina*.

SIRLET (*William*) a Cardinal, born at *Stili* or Squitiaco in *Calabria*: He learn'd *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, and then went to *Rome* Cardinal *Macello Cervino*, and afterwards Pope *Marcellus* II. took him into his Family; and *Pius* IV. at the Inſtance of his Nephew *Charles Boromea*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, made him Cardinal and Library-Keeper of the *Vatican*: Pope *Pius* V. made uſe of him to reform the *Roman Miſſal* and *Breviary*, and to draw up the *Catechiſmus ad Parachos* according to the Order of the Council of *Trent*: *Sixtus Quintus* likewiſe nominated him to overſee the Edition of the Bible, publiſh'd by that Pope, but Death prevented him in this laſt Performance, for he died in 1585, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. *Spondanus* and ſeveral other learned Men give him a great Character. *Spondan*. A. C. 1585. N. 33.

SIRMISCH, or *Zirmach*, *Sirmium*, which the *Hungarians* call *Szreim*, a City of *Hungary*, near the River *Save*, about the Place where it enters the *Danube*. It was formerly a City of *Pannonia*, had a Biſhop's See, and was very conſiderable under the *Roman* Emperors, but is now by the *Turks* reduced to a meer Village. After the Depoſition of *Photinus*, Biſhop of this Town, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, the *Arian* Biſhops met here in 351, and in 357, when they publiſh'd a Confeſſion of Faith, wherein they omitted both the Word *Conſubſtantial* and ὁμοιούσιος, becauſe neither of theſe Terms were mentioned in Scripture, and beſides, were too big for Human Underſtanding: But in the next Year 358 they met here again, where they drew up another Creed, partly made out of the former *Sirmian* Creed againſt *Photinus*, and partly extracted from the Council of *Antioch* in 341. To this Creed Pope *Liberius*, after three Years Baniſhment, ſubſcrib'd and communicated with the *Arians*, being upon this Compliance reſtored to his See: This appears from three Epiſtles of *Liberius* now extant in *Fragm. Hilar. Coll.* 426. vid. *Athan. ad Solit.* Pag. 631. *Soz*. Lib 4. Cap 15. Pag 557. This Town is fourteen *German* Miles Weſt from *Belgrade*. two North of the *Save*, and two of *Eſſeck*. Long. 43. 5. Lat. 45. 24.

SIRMONDUS (*Jacobus*) a Jeſuit, Confeſſor of *Lewis* the Thirteenth of *France*, he was born at *Riom* in *Auvergne*, 1557. He was a Perſon of great Learning, as appears by his Works, whereof ſome are all his own, and the reſt conſiſting in Notes and Corrections of ſeveral Authors. There are counted above forty Eccleſiaſtical Authors which he hath publiſhed with Notes and Explications. He hath alſo made Notes upon the *Councils of France*, upon the Capitulars of *Charles the Bald*, and upon the *Codex* of *Theodoſius*, which ſhew him to have had extraordinary Knowledge in Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities, and both Laws. He died of the Jaundice in 1651, being ninety three Years of Age. His chief Works are theſe following, *viz*.

	Printed
Cenſura de Suburbicariis Regionibus.	1618.
Anaſtaſii Bibliothecanii Collectanea.	1620.
Caroli Calvi Capitula.	1623.
Conciliorum Galliæ, Tomi tres.	1629.
Appendix Codicis Theodoſiani.	1631.
Sancti Auguſtini Sermones quadraginta.	Ibid.
De duobus Dionyſiis Diſſertatio.	1641.
Theodoreti Opera Græco Latina, Tomis quatuor.	1642.
Prædeſtinatus.	1643.
Hincmari Rhemenſis Archiepiſcopi Opera, duobus Tomis.	1646.
Rabani Archiepiſcopi Moguntini adverſus Godeſcalcum.	1647.
Hiſtoria Prædeſtinatiana.	1649.
Sancti Auguſtini Sententiæ.	Ibid.
Servati Lupi de tribus Quæſtionibus Liber.	1650.
Rufini Paleſtini de Fide.	Ibid.
Hiſtoria Publicæ Pœnitentiæ, & de Azymo, &c.	1651.

All the Works of this Author were printed at *Paris*, in four Volumes, *Folio*, in 1696, with his Life.

SIRMONDUS (*John*) a Member of the *French* Accademy, and Hiſtoriographer of *France*, was the famous *James Sirmondus*'s Nephew: He had a great Genius for Oratory, and was by Cardinal *Richlieu* look'd upon as one of the beſt Writers of his Time, who, upon that Opinion, employ'd him to write againſt the Abbot of St. *Germain*, as we are inform'd by Monſ. *Pelliſſon*, Maſter of Requeſts, in his excellent Hiſtory of the *French* Accademy.

SIRMPANUS, was a Captain born in *Tranſilvania*, who ſignaliz'd himſelf by his extraordinary Valour, at a Time when one *Palæologus* commanded the Forces of *Andronicus* the *Younger*. This General betraying his Maſter to ſerve the Intereſts of *Andronicus* the *Elder*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, affronted and degraded *Sirmpanus*, becauſe he continued conſtantly to refuſe to comply with his Falſeneſs. But the Captain at laſt having made a ſhift to eſcape out of Priſon, to which he had been confin'd, put himſelf at the Head of a Company of Country People, whom, after he had exerciſed at Arms, he went and joyned *Andronicus* the *Younger*, and defeated *Palæologus*'s Army, and took him Priſoner; and for a Reward of this gallant Action, he beg'd *Andronicus* the *Younger* to pardon *Palæologus*, which he granted; *For*, ſaith the Emperor, *it would not have been ſeemly for him to entertain the Deſire of Revenge in a Royal Soul, ſeeing that* Sirmpanus, *who was but a ſimple Captain, had a Soul raiſed enough to undervalue the unjuſt Treatment he had received from* Palæologus. Neither did this generous *Tranſilvanian* ſtop here, but deſired *Andronicus* alſo to crown his Clemency by reſtoring *Palæologus* to his Eſtate and Places, which the Emperor likewiſe granted him by a publick Act. *Cantacuzenus Hiſt*. Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

SIROES, King of *Perſia*, was the eldeſt Son of *Choſroes* II. who having declared his younger Son his Succeſſor, did thereby ſo enrage *Siroes*, that he caſt his Father into a Priſon, and fifteen Days after cauſed him to be put to Death and all his Children, in 628. After this, *Siroes* concluded a Peace with the Emperor *Heraclius*, and ſent him back the Holy Croſs, with the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and other Chriſtians which his Father had made Slaves. He died in 620, having reign'd but one Year; and *Adeſer* or *Adheſor* his Son ſucceeded him. See *Choſroes* II. and *Heraclius*.

SIRUS, or *Sidrocapſa*, a Sea-Town and Biſhop's See of *Macedonia*, Suffragant of *Theſſalonica*, from which it ſtands 55 Miles. It is famous for its Silver Mines. *Leunclavius*.

SISAMNES, a Judge whom *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, for perverting Judgment, cauſed to be flead alive, ordering the Skin to be laid on the Chair where his Son, to whom he gave his Place, was to ſit, that the Marks of that juſt Severity might be always preſent to him. *Herod.* L. 5. *Valer. Max.* l. 6.

SISEBUT, or *Siſebode*, King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, was the Succeſſor of *Gondemar* in 612. He is much praiſed by Authors for his ſweet Temper, Valour and Courage: He retook *Biſcay* from the *Romans*, and ſome other Provinces: He chaſed the *Moors* out of *Spain*: He made the *Jews* either to quit the Country, or to turn Chriſtians; as appears from the 55th Canon of the fourth Council of *Toledo*, &c. He died in 621. *Fredegarius in Contin. Greg. Turon. St. Iſidor. in Chron.*

SISENALDUS, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain* in 631, with the Aſſiſtance of *Dagobert*, *Suintilus* being depoſed. *Siſenaldus* conven'd the fourth Council of *Toledo*, and died after a Reign of five Years in 636. *Fredegarius in Contin. Gregor. Turon.* &c.

SISERA, General of the Army of *Jabin*, King of *Canaan*, who fleeing after the Defeat of his Forces by *Barak*, Judge of *Iſrael*, was received by *Jael*, the Wife of *Heber*, the *Kenite*, who, whilſt he was aſleep, ſtruck a Nail through his Temples. *Judges* 4.

SISIGAMBIS, Mother of *Darius*, the laſt King of *Perſia*, gave an Inſtance at the Death of *Alexander the Great*, how much the Force of Vertue exceeds that of Nature; ſhe bore up under the Death of *Darius* her Son, but ſhe could not bear the Loſs of that great Monarch, who had ſo highly obliged her by his Vertues; for ſhe died of Grief ſoon after him.

SISIGAMBIS, the Wife of *Darius*, who though ſhe was very beautiful, yet *Alexander the Great*, after the Defeat of her Huſband, would never touch her, but on the contrary took care to have her Chaſtity preſerved, and after her Death beſtowed upon her a moſt magnificent Funeral. *Plutarch. in Alex. Magn. Quin. Curtius.*

SISINIUS (Pope) was a *Syrian* by Birth, and choſen after *John* VII. the eighteenth of *Jan.* 708. *Anaſtaſius*, the Library-Keeper, tells us, he was extremely troubled with the Gout, ſo that he could not reach his Hand to his Mouth, and died ſuddenly twenty Days after his Election. *Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pontificum.*

SISINIUS I. Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, was elected after *Atticus* in 425 or 426; before this Time he had been a very exemplary Prieſt in the Suburbs of that City. This celebrated Piety of his was the Reaſon of his being preferred to *Philip* and *Proclus*, who had each of them a conſiderable Party: 'Tis ſaid, that another Prieſt, born at *Side*, not being able to bear the Promotion of *Siſinius*, treated him very ill in a Book called *The Chriſtian Hiſtory*: This Invective, as *Socrates* relates it, was of a monſtrous Compoſition, where the Author out of a vain Oſtentation of Learning, brings in Diſputes about Geography, Mathematicks and Philoſophy, though perfectly foreign to the Argument. *Siſinius* held the See of *Conſtantinople* but two Years, and then died with the Reputation of a Prudent, Charitable and Generous Prelate. *Socrat.* Lib. 7. Cap. 25. & *ſeq. Baron. in Annal. Gadeau. Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SISINIUS II. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Nicolas Chryſoberges* in 995, and died in 999. This Patriarch, who was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, endeavour'd to confirm and execute whatſoever *Photius* had decreed againſt the *Latins*; and to this end ſent *Photius*'s Circular Letter which he had writ to three other Patriarchs of his Time, containing thoſe Points of Doctrine and Diſcipline which are condemned by the *Greek* Church, and without changing any thing therein beſides the Inſcription, and putting his own Name to it: He ſent it to the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem*, to oblige them to unite with him againſt *Rome*. There is a Tract of his extant *De Nuptiis Conſobrinorum in Leunclavii Jure, Gr. Rom.* Lib. 3. Pag. 197. *Maimbourg Hiſt. of the Greek Schiſm.*

SISNANDUS, the 27th King of the *Goths* about the Year 631, in the Time of the Emperor *Heraclius*: He uſurped the Kingdom; yet reigned very peaceably, and enacted ſeveral Laws, that are ſet down in the Book called *Forum Judicum*: He died at *Toledo*, after having reigned three Years and two Months. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SISSEG, Lat. *Siſſia*, an ancient City of *Panonia*, and a Biſhop's See, Suffragant of *Colaza*.

SISTERON, *Seguſtero, Segeſteriororum Urbs*, an ancient City of *Provence* with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Aix*: It is great and populous, and built upon the River *Durance*, where it receives the River *Buech* in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, 24 Leagues from *Orange* to the Eaſt, 26 from *Grenoble* to the South, and as many from *Marſeilles* to the North-Eaſt. It is ſecured by a Fortreſs, and is the Reſidence of the Seneſchal of the Province. This Town ſuſtained a ſharp Siege in 1562, and at laſt preſerv'd it ſelf from the *Guiſes*; but being again attack'd, was taken after a vigorous Reſiſtance, and 200 of the unarm'd Inhabitants ſlain, many Proteſtants, Women and Children alſo kill'd. *Sainte Marthe Gall. Chriſt.*

SISYPHUS, the firſt King of *Corinth*: He was the Founder of that Kingdom, and built, or as *Euſebius* ſaith, peopled *Ephyra*, A. M. 2643, where his Deſcendents reigned about 308 Years, till they were overcome by the *Heraclides* in 2951. The Poets ſpeak very differently of this Prince, who was a very dexterous and cunning Man. *Euſeb. Chron.*

SIVAGY, *Raja*, or Illuſtrious Prince in the *Indies*, was the Son of a Captain of the King of *Viſapour*, and born in 1629. He Rebelled when he was yet very young; and having put himſelf at the Head of ſome Outlaws and diſſolute Youth, he made good his Retreat in the Mountains of *Viſapour* againſt thoſe that attack'd him: The King ſuſpecting that the Father of *Sivagy* kept Intelligence with his Son, caſt him into Priſon, where he died; at which *Sivagy* conceived a mortal Hatred againſt the King, and reſolved to revenge his Father's Death: Accordingly he ravag'd and plunder'd a Part of the Kingdom of *Viſapour*, and with the Booty he took, fortified himſelf ſo well in ſome Cities he had taken, that he formed a little Dominion, in ſpite of the King, who died about that Time. The Queen, who was Regent, did her utmoſt Endeavours to reduce *Sivagy* to his Duty, and was forc'd at laſt to make Peace with him. Afterwards he fell a pillaging ſome Places belonging to the *Great Mogul*, and forced that Emperor to ſend an Army againſt him, which *Sivagy* put to Flight; and then with 4000 Men went and ſurpriz'd *Suratte*, and plunder'd it four Days together in 1664; 'tis ſaid, he took away in Gold and Silver and precious Stones, above thirty Millions. He did not attack the Caſtle, becauſe he had no great Guns, nor ſufficient Forces for that Enterprize, but plunder'd all the reſt of the City, except the *European* Chriſtians Quarters, who defended themſelves couragiouſly, and the Convent of the *Capucins*, which *Sivagy* forbid his Men to touch. In 1666 the *Great Mogul* drew him to his Court, having promiſed that he would do him no Hurt, but receive him as a Friend; yet, ſome time after perceiving a Coldneſs in the King's Carriage towards him, he found out a Way to eſcape from his Court; for having got a Paſſport for his Troops that were left in the Kingdom of *Viſapour*, under pretext of making uſe of them for the Service of the *Great Mogul*, he made his Eſcape by Night, and by means of the ſaid Paſſport, got away with his Men, and join'd the reſt of his Army. *Thevenot Travels of India.*

SIXENNE, a Village on the Frontiers of *Arragon* in *Spain*, where there is a famous Monaſtery of Ladies, of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, which was founded by Queen *Sancha* of *Caſtile*, the Wife of *Alphonſus* II. King of *Arragon*, about the Year 1188. The Lady Prioreſs is choſen by the Nuns, who before their Admiſſion to the Order, muſt give Proof of their noble Birth. At Divine Service they wear a Mantle of Point, with the great Croſs of white Linnen upon their Breaſts, and a Ribband, which being faſtened to their Necks, hangs down to their Left-Arm, and they have alſo a Scepter of Silver in their Hands. The Prioreſs diſpoſeth of the Benefices and Cures that belong to the Lands of her Juriſdiction; ſhe beſtows the Habit of Obedience to the Prieſts of the Order, and hath a Place and Vote in the Provincial Chapter of *Arragon*. They are alſo called the Ladies of *Maltha*, as being ſubject to the great Maſter of *Maltha*, from under whoſe Juriſdiction they revolted about 1470, to put themſelves immediately under the Pope, but returned again in 1569, for fear of being ſubjected to the Biſhop of *Lerida*. *Boſio Hiſtory of St. John at Jeruſalem*, Book 6. Chap. 6.

SIXTEEN (*The*) the Name of a Faction begun at *Paris* towards the latter end of the XVI Century, in the Time of the League. This Party were Forty in Number, but becauſe they had divided themſelves, and aſſign'd to Six of their Number the Sixteen Quarters or Wards of *Paris*, they were call'd *The Sixteen*, not from the Number of the Perſons, but from that of the Wards where they were planted. A Citizen of *Paris*, call'd *Rocheblond*, began this private League, to break the Meaſures of King *Henry* III. (who, as they pretended, favoured the *Hugonots*) and to hinder the King of *Navarre* from ſucceeding to the Crown of *France*. This *Rocheblond* had at firſt a private Conſult with the two famous Doctors and Curates of St. *Severin* and St. *Bennet*, and with a Canon of *Soiſſons*, who preached at *Paris*. Some few Days after, theſe four drew in eight more to their Party, which were like twelve falſe Apoſtles, Authors of the *Pariſian* League, ſoon after ſtrengthened with a numerous Aſſociation of Church-men, Courtiers and Citizens. And to throw this Conſpiracy into a proper Method, they choſe Six out of their Number, and poſted them in the ſixteen Wards of the Town, that they might make their Obſervations of what paſs'd, and execute the Orders of the *Junto* in their reſpective Stations. This Faction, tho' it joyn'd the great League formed at *Peronne*, yet had particular Views and Intereſts of its own, which made it not always fall in either with the Meaſures of the Dukes of *Guiſe* or *Maine*, to which latter the Intereſts of the King of *Spain* were preferr'd. *Maimbourg's Hiſtory of the League.*

SIXTUS, the firſt of that Name, Pope, was a *Roman* by Birth, and ſucceeded *Alexander* I. the 23d of *May*, 130 or 131, and died a Martyr the ſixth of *April*, 140, or 142 according to others. He was Contemporary with the Emperor *Adrian*, and held the See until the Conſulſhips of *Verus* and *Aniculus*. He is ſaid to have ordained, that the Elements and Veſſels belonging to the Altar ſhould be touch'd by none but Miniſters, eſpecially not by Women; that the *Corporal* ſhould be of the fineſt ſort of Linnen; that no Biſhop cited before the Apoſtolick See ſhould be receiv'd again by his Flock unleſs he brought back Letters commendatory to the People: He inſtituted the Hymn called *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth*, and is alſo ſuppoſed to be the Author of *Lent*. A Pope was choſen two Days after his Death. *Rufinus*, by Miſtake, publiſhed the Sentences of *Sixtus* the *Pythagorean* for a Work of this Pope or *Sixtus* II. This *Pythagorean* Philoſopher was called *Q. Sextius*. *Cicero, Seneca, Plutarch, Origen*, and many others, ſpeak of him with great Praiſe and Commendation. See *Gale's Preface to his Opuſcula Mythica Phyſica*, &c. printed at *Amſterdam* 1688. *Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pontiff.*

SIXTUS II. of *Athens*, was choſen after *Stephen* I. the 24th of *Aug.* 257, or 260 according to others: He held the Chair of *Rome* a Year within eighteen Days, or, as *Platina* ſays, two Years and ten Months, being beheaded for the Defence of the Faith, three Days before his faithful Diſciple St. *Laurence*, who following him to the Place of Martyrdom, deſired the Favour of being ſacrificed with him. This Paſſage is enlarged on by St. *Ambroſe* with a great deal of Elocution in his firſt Book *de Offic.* Cap. 41. *Dion. Alex.* Epiſt. 11. *Euſeb.* Lib. 7. Cap. 7, 8. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

SIXTUS III. a Prieſt of the Church of *Rome*, was choſen after *Celeſtine* I. the 26th of *April*, 432. He condemned *Pelagius* and *Neſtorius*, and writ to *John* of *Antioch* to withdraw his Protection from the latter of theſe Hereticks, and at laſt had the Satisfaction of ſeeing *John* and St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria* reciled together with the reſt of the Eaſtern Prelates. *Anicius Baſſus*, who had been Conſul, accuſed him for having debauch'd a Nun; for clearing of the Truth whereof, a Council of 56 Biſhops was called at *Rome*, where *Sixtus* was found innocent as to the Crime whereof he was accuſed. He died the 28th of *March*, 440, having govern'd that Church eight Years, wanting thirty Days. *Auguſt.* Ep. 104, 105. *St. Cyril*, Ep. 29 and 38. *Gennad. in Catal.* Cap. 54. *Baron.* &c.

SIXTUS IV. called *Francis de la Rouvere*, was born at *Savona*, or a Village near to that City, and ſucceeded *Paul* II. the ninth of *Aug.* 1471: He was a *Cordelier*, and advanced to be their General. He endeavoured to unite the Chriſtian Princes againſt the *Turk*, but without Succeſs. He was liberal and magnificent, eſpecially in Buildings. He Canoniz'd St. *Bonaventure*, and heaped great Privileges upon his own and other religious Orders. He is accuſed of an exceſſive Deſire of making his Relations rich and powerful; neither can his Paſſion againſt the Houſe of *Medicis* and the *Venetians* be excuſed, becauſe it engaged him in unjuſt Wars, the ill Succeſs of which was the Cauſe of his Death the thirteenth of *Aug.* 1484, after thirteen Years and five Days of his Pontificate, in the 70th Year of his Age. This Pope, before his Promotion to the See, wrote ſeveral Treatiſes: *De Sanguine Chriſti. De Futuris Contingentibus. De Potentia Dei. De Conceptione B. Virginis*, &c. He was ſo exorbitant in his Expences, that in two Years time he ſpent 2000000 Crowns of Gold, and left a Debt of 70000 Crowns, beſides 300 Pound Weight of wrought Plate. He was ſo free and liberal in his Donations, that he often granted the ſame Thing to three or four ſeveral Perſons, which occaſioned ſo many Diſputes, that he was forced afterwards to keep a Regiſter of his Gifts. He is ſuppoſed to have reduced the Year of *Jubile* to 25, but it is certain, that in 1475 he held a *Jubile* at *Rome*, which brought a great many Kings and Princes thither, that they might enjoy the Benefit of the Indulgences and other Privileges which he then granted at the Inſtigation of his Legat *Balthaſar*. In his Time the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order made War with the King of *Poland*, and he Excommunicated *Uladiſlaus*, the new King of *Bohemia*, and his Father *Caſimir*, as Favourers of the *Huſſites*. He determined the Difference between the Secular Prieſts and Mendicant Fryers, which had laſted for 200 Years, thus, That Seculars ſhould not tax the Mendicants as the Authors of Hereſie, but reſpect them as Preachers of the Goſpel; that all Communicants ſhould hear their Pariſh Prieſts ſay Maſs every Sunday and ſolemn Feſtival, without which the Mendicants were not ſuffered to preach; that the Mendicants were ſtill to hear Confeſſions and enjoyn Penance, but were not to declare the People diſengaged from Confeſſing to their Pariſh Prieſt at leaſt every *Eaſter*. There aroſe a mortal Quarrel betwixt this Pope and the Houſe of *Medicis*, for refuſing *Julius de Medicis* a Cardinal's Cap: *Laurence de Medicis* aſſiſted the Count of *Tiferno* in his War againſt the Pope, whom he alſo diſappointed in his Purchaſe of *Imola* from the ſaid Count; whereupon the Pope conſpired with *Francis de Pazzi* to murder both the Princes of *Medicis*, and engaged ſeveral others in the Deſign, ſtirring up the King of *Naples* to compel the *Florentines* to expel the Family of *Medicis*; and to put the better Face upon the Plot, *Raphael Riario*, Cardinal of St. *George*, being but a Youth, was ſent to ſtudy at *Piſa*, that he might protect the Aſſaſſins after the Perpetration of the Murder, which was appointed on *Sunday* the 26th of *April*: Accordingly they murder'd *Julius* at Church at Maſs, but *Laurence de Medicis*, being ſlightly wounded, eſcap'd to the Veſtry: In the mean time the Archbiſhop of *Piſa* and *James Poggio* being of the Conſpirators, endeavoured to poſſeſs the Palace; but the Party of *Medicis* taking Arms, ſeiz'd 'em with their Companions, whom, together with a Prieſt that aſſaulted *Laurence*, they hang'd immediately out at the Window. The young Cardinal above mentioned fled to the Altar during the Tumult, but was ſcarcely ſav'd, though *Laurence* interceded for him. The Pope hereupon excommunicated and made War againſt *Florence*, under the Conduct of *Frederick*, Duke of *Urbin*, and *Alphonſo*, Son to the King of *Naples*. *Lewis* XI. of *France* aſſiſted the *Florentines*, and ordered his Biſhops to make a Decree, that no more Money ſhould be carried from *France* to *Rome* for vacant Benefices. The *Venetians* and other *Italian* Princes leaguing againſt the Pope, forced him to ſuppreſs his Reſentments until another Time. This happen'd *An.* 1479, and ſo much the rather becauſe the *Turks* then invaded *Italy*. The Pope enjoined the *Florentines* by way of Penance, to maintain fifteen Gallies againſt the Infidels, whoſe Progreſs was ſtop'd by the Death of *Mahomet the Great*. The *Turks* being retired, the Pope renewed his Deſigns, and favouring the *Venetians*, who made War upon the Duke of *Ferrara*, kindled a new Flame. The Pope, *Venetians, Genoeſes*, and ſome Cities, leagued together againſt the King of *Naples*, the *Florentines* and *Milannois*. The Pope excommunicated all his Enemies, and all who favour'd or took their Part, and ſtir'd up *Rene*, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Anjou*, to recover *Naples*; which ſo inraged *Ferdinand*, the King thereof, that he over-ran the Pope's Dominions to the very Gates of *Rome*; whereupon *Sixtus* ſent an Army againſt him, under the Conduct of *Robert Malateſta*, and routed *Ferdinand* at *Campo Mortuo*, a great Number of his Army being kill'd and taken, and himſelf eſcaping narrowly; and not long after a Peace was concluded. This War being thus finiſhed, the Pope joyns the Duke of *Ferrara* againſt the *Venetians*, leſt they ſhould grow too powerful for him, and lanced a thundering Excommunication againſt them and all their Subjects, and had certainly ruined them, had not the Duke of *Milan* made a ſeparate Peace with them, contrary to the Mind of his other Allies. The Pope's Treaſure being exhauſted, he contrived new Ways of raiſing Money, by ſelling Offices, impoſing unheard of Taxes, tithing the Prelates, and ſqueezing the Clergy. In ſhort, never was any Pope more generous nor magnificent in their Treatment of Princes whoſe Devotions or Diſaſters brought them to *Rome*. He remitted to *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, King of *Naples*, the yearly Tribute due for that Kingdom, taking in lieu thereof a white Hackney with its Furniture. He erected ſeveral Hoſpitals, Churches and Buildings, and repair'd others. He cleared all the Common-Shores of *Rome*, making Conveyances into the *Tiber*; and it was he who render'd the *Vatican* Library ſo famous to the World, bringing Books thither from all Parts of *Europe*, and leaving certain Revenues for the Increaſe of it, with Penſions to its Keepers. He was very zealous for the Glory and Ornament of the City and Privileges of the Church, and was ſo enraged at the *Venetians* making a ſeparate Peace with the Duke of *Ferrara*, that it brought a Sickneſs upon him, whereof he died; which occaſioned this Diſtich;

Siſtere qui nullo potuit cum fœdere Sixtus
Audito tantum nomine pacis obit.

Trithem de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin. in Appar. Spond. in Annal. Eccleſ. Ricaut. Continuation of Platina, &c.

SIXTUS V. was choſen after *Gregory* XIII. the 24th of *April*, 1585. He was born of poor Parents in a Village of the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, called *The Grottes*, near to the Caſtle of *Montalto*: His Father's Name was *Peretti*, and his Mother's *Marianna*, who both got their Living with Tilling of the Ground. Their Son was born the thirteenth of *December*, 1521, and was a Swineherd; and 'tis ſaid, that a *Cordelier* having found him at that Employ, took him for his Guide, and making an Eſtimate of his Wit, by his Anſwers, brought him to his Convent, and procured him the Habit of his Order; where he was called Fa. *Felix Peretti*. His Parts raiſed him to the Papacy, after having given ſignal Marks of them in the ſeveral Employments and Stages of his Life, being firſt a Preacher, next Vicar-General of his Order, then a Biſhop and Cardinal. He took the Name of Cardinal of *Montalto*, and after his Election that of *Sixtus*. He was crown'd on a *Wedneſday*, which all along had been a fortunate Day to him; for being born on a *Wedneſday*, he received the Habit of a *Cordelier*, was made Vicar-General of his Order, and afterwards Biſhop, Cardinal and Pope, on the ſame Day of the Week. Never was any Man more exact and ſevere than he in the Concerns of Juſtice; his Rigour in this Regard, producing the good Effect of Security in the Country, and abundance in the City. To draw a Sword, or to make the leaſt Reſiſtance againſt the Officers of Juſtice, was an unpardonable Crime at *Rome* in his

Time. He was an Enemy of Vice, and a Protector of Vertue, Judicious, Magnificent, a Lover of Learning, and one that ſpent always ſome part of the Night at his Study, after having employ'd the Day in giving Audience. He was at incredible Expences to adorn and embelliſh, not only the City of *Rome*, but alſo all others of the Eccleſiaſtical State; and it is own'd, that never any Pope finiſhed ſuch great and admirable Works. He procured that prodigious *Obelisk* to be dug out of the Ground, which was 72 Foot high, and cauſed it to be erected in the *Piazza* of the *Vatican*, where he made that noble Library, which is one of the Maſter-pieces of all his Works. And yet, notwithſtanding all theſe Expences, he left at his Death ſeven Millions of Gold, which he deſigned to be employ'd for relieving the preſſing Neceſſities of the Church. He died the 27th of *Auguſt*, at the Age of 69, having been Pope five Years, four Months and three Days. *Sixtus* had taken Pains on a new Edition of the Works of St. *Ambroſe*, and before he was promoted to the Papacy had printed ſome Sermons in *Italian*, and ſome other Pieces. Sir *Paul Ricaut*, in his Continuation of *Platina*, ſays, That during the Scrutiny for his Election, when he found that it was ſure, he threw off the Diſguiſe of his Humility with which he had covered his Ambition for fifteen Years: Before the Scrutiny was wholly finiſh'd he roſe up, placed himſelf in the middle of the Hall, threw away his Staff, on which he had uſed to lean as a Support of his Age; and ſtanding upright, ſeem'd a Foot higher than before, to the Amazement of the Conclave. The Cardinals diſcovering their Error, the Deacon cried aloud, Hold, Softly, here is an Error in the Votes, the Scrutiny is not good; to which *Montalto* boldly replied, That it was good; and begun to ſing *Te Deum* ſo as the Hall rung again, though an Hour or two before he cough'd and ſpit at every Word he ſpoke. Then placing himſelf before the Altar, the Maſter of the Ceremonies aſked him, whether he would accept the Papal Office, he anſwered, That he was capable of receiving another Popedom, and governing two Worlds, with as much Facility as one Papacy. He put on his Robes with ſo much Agility and Haſte, that Cardinal *Ruſticucci* ſaid to him, The Papal Dignity is a moſt admirable Medicine, that makes old Cardinals young Men, and ſick Men ſound and ſtrong; to which the Pope anſwered, He knew it by Experience. As he was carried to St. *Peter*'s Church, the People were amazed to ſee the Cardinal, who formerly walk'd crooked and ſtooping, with one Shoulder awry, become ſuch a briſk and vigorous Pope. And to his Phyſicians, who wonder'd at the Change, he ſaid, That when he was a Cardinal he ſtoop'd and pored to ſee for St. *Peter*'s Keys; but ſeeing he had found them, there was now no Occaſion for looking ſo low. Being carried to the Palace after the Ceremonies were over, he was left alone, and faſted all Day; his Servants obſerving him to walk with a nimble Motion, whereas before he never uſed to move from his Chair, his Steward came to know what he would have for Supper, he anſwered, with a ſtern and majeſtick Countenance, It is not cuſtomary to demand of great Princes what they will eat, but prepare us a Royal Supper, and leave us to chuſe what we pleaſe. Having invited the Cardinals to Supper, his whole Diſcourſe was, That the Government of the Church was devolved upon the Pope alone by theſe Words, *To thee will I give the Keys of Heaven*; by which the Cardinals underſtood that they were to have no Share. Next Day he commanded the Governour of *Rome* and all the Judges, in a menacing Manner, to adminiſter ſevere and impartial Juſtice; diſmiſſing 'em in theſe Words, *I come not to ſend Peace but a Sword.* He received Embaſſadors and Princes with a chearful Aſpect, but ſhort Audience, but was very obliging to thoſe of *Japan*, to whom he took care to ſhow the Glory of his Coronation, that they might carry the Fame of his Grandure to the Ends of the Earth. Being ſettled in the Chair, he ſent for his Siſter *Camilla*, and her Sons, warning them to come in ſuch a manner as ſuited the Meanneſs of their Birth, and the Gravity of thoſe allied to the Papal Chair; but, on News of her Approach, ſome of the Cardinals, thinking to oblige his Holineſs, met and dreſs'd her like a Princeſs, in which Habit the Pope would not own her; but when ſhe return'd in her Country Habit he acknowledg'd her, ſaying, None ſhould make her a Princeſs but himſelf. The firſt Proof of his Juſtice was, cauſing four Men to be hang'd for carrying prohibited Arms. He caſhier'd all moderate Magiſtrates Judges, chuſing others of rigid Tempers. He had his Spies upon every Cardinal, Prelate, Prince and Baron at *Rome*, as alſo in the very Shops of the City, Monaſteries and all publick Meetings, manag'd all with ſuch Secrecy, that none knew anothers Buſineſs or Walk. His chief Commiſſion to all his Nuncio's was, to penetrate into the Cabinets of Princes, for which end he ſpared no Money. He reviewed all Criminal Proceſſes that were formed ten Years before his Time, reverſed many of the Sentences, ſeizing the Eſtates of thoſe that were dead, and remanding thoſe that were alive to Priſon, if the Rigour of the Law had been any way moderated. He charged the People on pain of Excommunication to inform againſt any of the Judges whom they knew guilty of Bribery or any other Miſbehaviour; by which means ſome were daily drag'd to Priſon, and the reſt made very cautious in giving Sentences. He was ſo ſtrict in enquiring after all diſſolute Perſons, that he commanded all Governours, Magiſtrates, &c. to return a Liſt of all ſuch as had been accuſed of capital Crimes or ſcandalous Deportment in their Time, and did himſelf paſs Sentence on the Syndic of *Albano*, that he ſhould undergo the *Strapado* in the publick Market-place, for leaving his Nephew out of the Liſt; nor could the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador prevail to have him pardon'd. He was ſo well pleaſed when he received full Liſts, that he would often ſay, *O happy Gallies which I intend to build! O happy I, who firſt found Men for my Gallies before I found Gallies for my Men.* By theſe Methods it came to paſs, that nothing of Incivility in Word or Behaviour was then to be found publickly at *Rome*. He ſet a conſiderable Price upon each of the *Banditti*, whom he totally ſuppreſſed, and would not ſo much as grant a Pardon on his Coronation-Day. The Citizens were ſo ſenſible of his Kindneſs in this, that they erected him a Statue of Braſs, with a ſuitable Inſcription. A certain Youth being condemned for oppoſing Bailiffs who diſtrain'd his Aſs by miſtake, the Arguments of the Embaſſador of *Tuſcany*, who pleaded his Pardon becauſe of his Non-age, were anſwered thus by the Pope, *If he wants Years I will lend him ten of mine.* Nor was his Carriage leſs haughty towards the greateſt Monarchs; for in two Months after his Coronation he quarrel'd with the Kings of *France*, *Spain* and *Navarre*: His Quarrel with the King of *Spain* was about the Hackney, ſaying, he made him exchange a Kingdom for a Beaſt; that with the *French* King, was becauſe he deſired that the Biſhop of *Bergamo* might continue Nuncio at his Court, and ſent to ſtop the Archbiſhop of *Nazareth*, who was come as far as *Lions* in that Quality; upon the Notice of which, the Pope bluſtered out againſt the *French* King, threatning him with Excommunication, and ſent his Embaſſador immediately out of his Dominions, which the *French* King highly reſented; but the Matter was at length accomodated, the Archbiſhop of *Nazareth* receiv'd at *Paris*, and the *French* Embaſſador recalled to *Rome*. His Difference with *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, was on the ſcore of his being a Proteſtant, for which he excommunicated him, abſolving his Subjects from their Allegiance, and declared him and his Heirs uncapable of ſucceeding to the Crown of *France*: Yet this Prince carried himſelf with ſo much Courage and Generoſity, that the Pope admiring his Heroick Spirit, he uſed to ſay, That it was only he and Queen *Elizabeth*, of all the crown'd Heads in the World, whoſe Friendſhip and Correſpondence he would court if they were not Hereticks; and in ordinary Diſcourſe he would often intimate, that to make Things go well in the World, there was need only of three Perſons, *viz.* Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry* and himſelf; on the other Hand, Queen *Elizabeth* is ſaid to have ſo much admired his excellent Qualities for Government, that when they diſcourſed to her of Marriage, ſhe would often ſay, that if ever ſhe married, it ſhould be to Pope *Sixtus*; who hearing of it, replied, that if they two were married, they ſhould have another *Alexander* the Great for their Son. He would never endure any Counſellor to adviſe him, but affected to manage all by his own Conduct. He lov'd his Relations, and labour'd to enrich them, but forbid any of them to aſk him for any thing either for themſelves or others. He kept a Diary of his Life, which he delighted to read; and finding therein that he had bought a Pair of Shoes at *Macerata*, when he was a young Fryar, on Condition to pay Six-pence more for them when he ſhould become Pope, which the Shoe-maker laughing at, deſired him to keep his Word. Hereupon he ſent for the Shoe-maker, who being much ſurprized, was highly concern'd to know for what Fault it ſhould be. When he was brought before the Pope, aſk'd whether he knew or remembred that he ſold him any Shoes, he anſwerad faintly, No. The Pope putting him in mind of the Paſſage, ſent for the Steward of his Houſhold, order'd him the Six-pence, and two more for Intereſt, and bid him go away in Peace. The Fellow murmuring at the Charges of his Journey for ſuch a Trifle, the Pope made him a Compenſation by creating his Son a Biſhop. He could never be brought to a good Opinion of the Jeſuits; and upon their offering him a Confeſſor of their Order, he replied, It was fitter they ſhould confeſs to him, than he to them: However, he valued them as being uſeful Spies. He deſign'd to confine all the Courtizans of *Rome* to one Place of the City; but miſſing his Aim, and finding that it encreaſed Sodomy, he revoked his Sentence. He was nothing ſhort of any of his Predeceſſors for publick Buildings, particularly for a magnificent Chappel dedicated to the Manger of Chriſt, and two Aqueducts, which he brought from far to *Rome*, but chiefly for the *Vatican* Library, which is 380 Foot long, and 69 broad. See *Vatican*. He ſo formed the *Militia* of the Church, that in one Month's time he could bring 20000 fighting Men into the Field. He fortified the Eccleſiaſtical State on the Borders of *Naples*, which, together with his building ten new Gallies, made the *Spaniards* jealous. About this Time the Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland* ſent to him for a Nuncio to ſtrengthen his declining Cauſe in that Country on whoſe Arrival they entred into a League to maintain the Papal Authority, and gave the Nuncio abſolute Power over all Eccleſiaſticks in all Cauſes; upon which the Nuncio having ordered a Conſtable to take a ſcandalous Prieſt, he fled into the Proteſtant Cantons, but was taken thence by Force; they by way of Repriſal ſeiz'd the firſt Prieſt they met in the Popiſh Cantons, which had like to have occaſion'd a War, had not the Pope prevented it, as dreading the Conſequence of it to his Party; ſo that the Nuncio prudently diſmiſs'd the Prieſt, but gave out that he made his Eſcape. He granted Leave to *Henry* III. of *France* to raiſe 120000 Crowns from the Clergy, to keep him firm to the Catholick Intereſt. He was ſo zealous to ſupport the Papal Grandure, that he purchaſed Palaces for the Nuncio's in all the capital Cities of *Europe*. He was ſo much afraid of being poiſon'd, that he confin'd his Cook to the Kitchen, under a conſtant Guard. He wrote a Letter to *Henry* III. of *France*, whom he underſtood to be offended at his preſenting the Duke of *Guiſe*, the Head of the League, with a Sword, exhorting him by way of Apology to maintain his Prerogatives againſt the Rebellions of his Subjects; adding, that *a Canker in the Bowels of the State was curable only by cauterizing by Fire and Sword, and that it was neceſſary to vent ſome of that Blood which was too redundant in the Veins of the Subjects*. The King expoſing this Letter in Parliament, it ſtruck both Proteſtants and Papiſts with Horror, whereat the Pope was ſo diſguſted, that he never wrote him a Letter more. He incited *Philip* II. of *Spain* to make War againſt Queen *Elizabeth*, promiſing a Million of Crowns for that Deſign, as ſoon as any Part of his Army were landed in *England*. In this he had other Motives than Zeal for Religion, *viz*. the Hopes of an Opportunity to ſeize the Kingdom of *Naples*, whoſe Nobility and Soldiery he ſuppoſed would be made uſe of in that Expedition. On the News of the Miſcarrying of this Deſign, he wrote condoling Letters to *Philip*, caſting the Fault upon the ill Conduct of his Officers. The King being jealous of the Pope's Deſigns on *Naples*, return'd him an Anſwer, diſſembling his Grief for the Loſs, and withal inſinuating, that he was ſtill ſtrong enough to maintain his own Dominions; and ſeeing he had loſt a Fleet in the Service of Chriſt, the next Attempt belonging to the Church, which he promiſed to follow, but not to precede any more. He fell out again with the King of *France* for cauſing the Cardinal *de Guiſe* to be murther'd, and the Cardinal of *Bourbon* and Archbiſhop of *Lions* to be impriſon'd; and though that King ſent two Embaſſadors to excuſe thoſe Proceedings from invincible Neceſſity, the Pope was ſo touch'd at his medling with Eccleſiaſticks, that he declared, If he had not an Expreſs under the King's own Hand and Signet of their being releaſed in ſixty Days, that the King remain'd actually Excommunicated, charging him farther, to appear at *Rome* either in Perſon or Proxy, within ſixty Days after being acquainted with the Summons, on the ſame Penalties, from which he was not to be abſolved by any but himſelf, unleſs at the Point of Death, nor then neither, but upon ſolemn Vows to obſerve all the Injunctions of the Church; and about two Months and ſome Days after, the King was ſtabb'd in the Belly at the Head of a great Army near St. *Clou*, about two Leagues from *Paris*, by a *Dominican* Fryar of 23 Years of Age, the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1589. *Henry* III. having fallen thus, the *Spaniards* gave out at *Rome*, that the King of *Navarre* was reduced to a deſperate Condition, the whole Kingdom having declared for the Cardinal *de Bourbon* by the Name of *Charles* XI. on which the Pope was about diſpatching Cardinal *Cajetan*, as Legat, to *France*, with a numerous Train of Prelates fam'd for Learning and Wiſdom, with 100000 Piſtoles to defray their Charges: But in the mean time he received Advice from the Duke of *Luxemburg*, that the King of *Navarre*, after many great Victories, was acknowledg'd by all the Nobility as lawful King; and that they had ſent him as Embaſſador to acquaint his Holineſs with the Reaſons, and to demand his Council, as a common Father, how to ſettle a well-grounded Peace. The Pope finding himſelf trick'd by the Leaguers, diſpatch'd a civil Letter to the Duke, aſſuring him, that he ſhould be welcome. After this he alter'd his Legat's Inſtructions, giving him this Caution, to incline always to the Side of the Church, but not to declare himſelf an Enemy to the King of *Navarre* till he was paſt hopes of Recovery; to be Neuter ſo long as he found him wavering; but, if he ſhould declare himſelf a true Convert, to declare for his Perſon and Intereſt. But the Legat not obſerving thoſe Directions, enclined too much to the League, and diſobliged the Pope, whoſe Conduct toward *Henry* IV. contributed much to his Eſtabliſhment. *Sixtus* at laſt made ſevere Laws againſt Exceſs in Apparel, which he reformed. While he was a private Man, he was abſtemious and ſparing in his Diet, but when burthened with great Affairs, he did eat and drink much to keep up his Spirits, and would ſit two or three Hours at Meals, diſcourſing of Theology and Policy. He was frugal however in his Diet and Cloathing, clamorous among his Servants, yet loved and preferred thoſe who were faithful and diligent, but was implacable towards thoſe who behaved themſelves otherwiſe, having condemned his Cupbearer to the Gallies for affixing his Seal to a certain Writing which he himſelf refuſed to paſs. He was extremely affectionate to his Kindred, advanced his Siſter *Camilla*'s Grandſon to be Cardinal, though very young, in the firſt Month of his Pontificate, who became ſo dextrous in Affairs, and ſerviceable to the Pope, that he allowed him 100000 Crowns Yearly. The Palace of *Montalto* is to this Day one of the beſt furniſhed in *Rome*. For raiſing of Money, he contrived ſuch Taxes as were never known before, and advanced the Papal Revenue 600000 Crowns *per An*. At his Death there were five Millions found in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, one of which was never to be employed but in Recovery of the *Holy Land*, and another not to be employed except in a War for Defence of the Church againſt Infidels and Hereticks; and for the improving it to this End, he would have all Popes to be obliged by Oath: And beſides all this, and what he expended in publick Structures, he employed 200000 Crowns as a Stock to maintain Plenty in *Rome*, whilſt there was Scarcity in other Parts of *Italy*. He created 33 Cardinals, and ordain'd that their Number ſhould not exceed 70, four of them to be Doctors of Divinity, choſen out of the ſeveral Orders of Friars. He erected a Court of Conſcience, compoſed of Perſons of Vertue and Principle, for the more ſpeedy deciding of the Law Suits, enacted that Adultery ſhould be puniſh'd with Death, and prohibited Judicial Aſtrology. Four Months before his Death he complain'd of an Illneſs in his Head, and though he underſtood *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, yet during his Illneſs his Meat and Drink were ſuch as are uſual to healthful Men, having the Saying of *Veſpaſian* the Emperor often in his Mouth, *That a Prince ought to die on his Feet and in Action*. He died of a Malignant Fever *Aug*. 30. 1590, and was buried in a Princely Manner in a Chappel of his own building, by his Nephew Cardinal *Montalto*. *Ricaut. Contin. Platina.*

SIXTUS (*Franciſcus*) ſurnamed *Senenſis* from the Place of his Birth *Siena*, was a Perſon of great Learning. He publiſh'd his *Bibliotheca Sancta* in 1566, being 46 Years of Age, and died at *Genoua* in 1569, at the Age of 49. This Work is highly eſteem'd both by Roman Catholicks and Proteſtants; and above all by *Hottinger*, who declares, that it was writ with abundance of Judgment, and that it ought to be preferr'd before all others writ on that Subject. The moſt conſiderable of his other Works are, *In varios Scripturæ locos queſtiones Aſtronomicæ, Geographicæ, Problematicæ*, &c. *Homiliæ in Evangelia*, &c. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Hottinger. Biblioth.* The Elogy and Cenſure of this Work may be ſeen in *R. Simon*'s *Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament*.

SKENINGRAVE, a ſmall Sea-Port in *Yorkſhire*, which lies Weſt of *Mulgrave* Caſtle. It is noted for the great Shoals of Seal-Fiſh which appear about the Rocks.

SKIPTON, a Market-Town of *Yorkſhire*, in the Weſt-Riding, Hundred of *Stamclife*, and Tract of *Craven*.

SKY, a large Iſland, one of the *Scotch* Hebrides or Weſtern Iſles. It is above fifty *Engliſh* Miles in length, in ſome Places twelve and in others eight in breadth. It abounds with Mountains, Woods, Paſturage, Corn and Cattel, eſpecially Horſes, there being in it a great Breed of Mares. It hath five great Rivers, and many leſſer ones, all full of Salmon. The Sea penetrating on every Side, makes ſixteen Bays, which abound with Herring. It hath alſo a Lake of freſh Water, and five Caſtles. In the ancient *Scotch* Dialect it was called *Skianacha*, i. e. Winged, becauſe of the many Promontories running out into the Sea, reſembling Wings; and at preſent *Sky*, which ſignifies a Wing. *Buchan.*

SLAKOW, Lat. *Slacovia*, a City of *Moravia*, five Miles South of *Olmitz*, and two Weſt of *Brun*. The *Germans* call it *Auſterlitz*.

SLEAFORD, a large Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, of *Flaxwell* Hundred. It is well inhabited, and has the Ruines of an ancient Caſtle ſtill to be ſeen. It gives Name to a ſmall Stream, near the Head of which it ſtands. Ninety Miles from *London*.

The SLEEVE, called by the *French la Manche*; the Streights between *Calice* and *Dover*.

SLEGOE, a Sea-Port Town and County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*.

SLEIDANUS (*Joannes*) was born at *Sleida*, in the Neighbourhood of *Cologne*: He ſpent the greateſt part of his Youth in *France*, with the Cardinal of *Bellai*, whoſe Domeſtick he was. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, and diſcharged ſeveral Embaſſies to his Honour; but that which gained him the greateſt Reputation, is, his Hiſtory, which he hath writ with a great deal of Politeneſs. He died in 1556. He Tranſlated into Latin *Claudius Seiſſel* of the Commonwealth of the *French*, and of the Duties of Kings, and *Philip de Commines*. He hath alſo Abridg'd and Tranſlated into Latin, the Hiſtory of *Froiſſard*, and *Plato*'s Book *de Republica* and *de Legibus*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Pontanus, Bodinus.*

SLESWICK, *Sleſvicenſis Ducatus*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, having the Title of a Dukedom; and is alſo called *South Jutland*. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Holſtein*, on the Weſt by the *German* Ocean, and on the North by *Jutland*. The Capital City is *Sleſwick*, *Sleſvicum*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*; the other are, *Ripen*, *Haderſleben*, and *Flensburg*. One part of this Country is under the King of *Denmark*, and another under the Duke of *Holſtein*. The Year 1686 or 87, being moſt ſpent in a Treaty for the Reſtitution of this Dukedom, in the Year 1688, the *French* King began a War upon *Germany* by the Taking *Philipsburg*; and that forced all *Europe* to unite againſt him. The King of *Denmark* was ſo far prevailed upon by the general Good, and the

Preſſures of his Affairs, that the 30th of *June*, 1689, he reſtored the Duke of *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick* to all his Lands and Goods, with the Sovereignty, Regalities, Right of raiſing Moneys, making Alliances, building Fortifications, and Garriſoning the ſame, &c. as he enjoyed it according to the *Weſtphalian* and *Northern* Treaties in 1675, together with what appertains to him by the Treaty of *Fountainbleau*, which is thereby confirmed; upon the zealous Mediation of the Emperor and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, with ſeveral other Princes.

SLONIM, *Slonima*, a ſmall City of *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, upon the River *Sezura*, eight *Poliſh* Miles to the South from *Novogrod*.

SLUCZK, *Slucum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It is great and populous, and ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, and in a Country that is all covered with thick Woods. It is famous for the Defeat of three Armies of *Tartars* by *Conſtantine*, Duke of *Oſtrog*, in the Reign of *Sigiſmund* I. King of *Poland*.

SLUYS, Lat. *Sluſa* or *Cluſa*, a Town and Sea-port of *Flanders*, under the *Hollanders*. It formerly belong'd to the Counts of *Nemours* deſcended from the Counts of *Flanders*, and then fell into the Poſſeſſion of the *French*. *Philip* the Bald of *France* kept a ſtrong Garriſon here to curb thoſe of *Bruges*, and *Charles* VI. built a Fleet here againſt *England*. The Emperor *Maximilian* I. took it afterward, in whoſe Family it remain'd ſome time. During the Wars of the *Netherlands*, the Prince of *Parma* took it for the King of *Spain*; and the *Dutch* retook it *An.* 1604, under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice*, which they look'd upon as a ſufficient Compenſation for the Loſs of *Oſtend*, and thereupon coin'd a Medal with this Motto, *Jehova plus dederat quam amiſimus, God gave us more than we loſt*. The Defence of the Beſieged was very memorable, for they held it out for three Months till ſuch time that they were out of all Hopes of Relief, and had eat up all the Leather, Mice, Rats, &c. which they could find. The *Dutch* fortified the Haven and Town, which they re-peopled with the Inhabitants of *Oſtend*, who came thither after the Surrender of that Place: But on a Treaty of Peace it was afterwards diſmantled, but now very ſtrong. It is ten Miles North-Eaſt of *Bruges*, fourteen South-Weſt of *Middleburgh*, and 22 North-Weſt of *Ghent*, Long. 22. 34. Lat. 22. 34.

SMAHORS, (*Procopius*) a famous Captain of the *Bohemians* or *Huſſites*, after *Zisca*. There is a Letter of his and of *Conrad Samimelick*, another Captain of the *Huſſites*, dated in 1430, wherein he exclaims againſt the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, and offers his Aſſiſtance to all the States of *Europe* to drive away the incorrigible Prieſts. See Suplement. *Faſcicul. rerum Expetendarum*, printed at *London* 1690.

SMALAND, *Smalandia*, a County of *Oſtro Gothland* under the *Swedes*. Its chief Cities are *Calmar*, *Jonekoping* and *Wexſio*. It hath *Weſtro-Gothia* on the Weſt, *Blecking* to the South, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt, and *Oſtro-Gothia* on the North.

SMALCALDE, *Smalcalda*, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Hennenberg*, under the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, four Miles from *Eiſenach*, and ſix from *Erfurt* to the North Weſt. This Place is particularly conſiderable on the account of ſeveral Conventions of Proteſtant Princes that have been held here, to treat together about their common Intereſt. The Proteſtant Princes met here the 22d of *December*, 1530, from the Apprehenſion they had that the Emperor deſign'd their utter Ruin, upon Occaſion of the Aſſembly which the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* had conven'd at *Collen*, there to chuſe a King of the *Romans*: The Elector of *Saxony*, inſtead of going to that City, ſent his Son thither, and was himſelf preſent at the Convention of *Smalcalde*, to conclude a League againſt the Emperor and the Roman Catholicks. Accordingly the Proteſtant Princes engaged themſelves in a ſtrict Union to aſſiſt one another againſt all thoſe that ſhould endeavour to trouble the Exerciſe of their Religion; and ſent to all the Proteſtant Cities of *Germany* to enter into the League. And in a ſecond Meeting at *Smalcalde* in 1531, the *Quota* that every Member of the League was to contribute in Men and Mony for carrying on the War againſt the Emperor, was agreed on. And at the ſame time they ſent a large *Manifeſto* to the Kings of *France* and *England*, to juſtifie their Doctrine and Proceedings, and to demand their Aſſiſtance. The King of *England* gave them for Anſwer, That he would do all that could be expected of him, to procure a ſpeedy calling of the Free-Council they deſired. But *Francis* I. of *France* proceeded farther, and ſent an Embaſſador to them, to agree upon Conditions upon which he was willing to lend them his Aſſiſtance, for the Preſervation of the Rights of the Empire, which they declared to have been violated by the Election of the King of the *Romans*. The Confederate Princes aſſembled again at *Smalcalde* in 1535. where were preſent fifteen Princes, beſides the Deputies of thirty Cities, which had embraced the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, and renewed for ten Years the League the Proteſtants had made for their own Defence, at which were preſent the Ambaſſadors of *England* and *France*, who propoſed to enter into the ſame League under certain Conditions. In 1537 the Proteſtant Princes and Deputies of the *Lutheran* Cities met here again, and called to their Convention *Luther*, *Melancthon*, and other Proteſtant Doctors: Here they examined the Bull of Indicton agreed on in the Council of *Mantua*; and being ſtrengthen'd by the Conjunction of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and other Princes of the Empire, they declared that they would never conſent to the holding of a Council out of *Germany*: Whereupon *Charles* V. betook himſelf to Force of Arms, and in one Years time much weakened the Army of the Confederates, and in 1547 took the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe* Priſoners. But in 1552 the Confedertes forced *Charles* V. to conclude the Peace of *Paſſau*, by which the Proteſtant Religion was eſtabliſhed in *Germany*. *Hoffman* gives it thus; The League at *Smalcalde* was occaſion'd by the Emperor *Charles* V. his detaining the Embaſſadors ſent to him from the Proteſtant Princes, and giving them a very harſh Anſwer. At the firſt Aſſembly were preſent the Elector of *Saxony*, with his Son *John Frederick*, the two Princes of *Lunenburg Erneſt* and *Francis*, *William*, Landgrave of *Heſſe*, the Deputies of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Cities of *Straſburgh*, *Ulm*, *Nuremberg*, *Hailbron*, *Conſtance*, *Reutling*, *Memming*, *Kempten*, *Lindaw*, An. 1529. In *Decemb.* 1530 the Form of the League was drawn up, renewed for ten Years in 1535, at which time the Princes of *Pomerania*, *Wirtemberg*, *Robert* of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Twobriggs*, the Cities of *Ausburg*, *Franckford*, *Hanover* and *Hamburgh* were receiv'd into it. In 1546 the Emperor being ſucceſsful in War, proſcrib'd the Elector of *Saxony* and Landgrave of *Heſſe*, who thereupon took Arms, and fought ſeveral Batles gallantly; but at *Mulberg* An. 1547 the Elector of *Saxony* was defeated and taken, as was the Landgrave of *Heſſe* afterwards by a fraudulent Trick of the Emperor; at which time the Proteſtants ſeem'd to be utterly ruin'd. But Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony*, Son-in-law to the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, having put the Emperor to Flight, the Council of *Trent* was diſſolv'd, the Captive Princes ſet at Liberty in 1553, and Peace, together with the Proteſtant Religion, was eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of *Paſſau* in 1554. *Sleidan. Comment. Thuan.*

SMARAGDUS, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Michael* in *Lorrain*, belonging to the Dioceſe of *Verdun*, lived in the Ninth Century. Some Authors, as *Trithemius*, *Sixtus Senenſis* and *Poſſevinus*, confound him with another that lived in the ſame Century, and was Monk of the Abby of St. *Saviour* of *Aniane* in the Dioceſe of *Montpelier*. This latter died in 843. He writ the Life of St. *Bennet*, firſt Abbot of *Aniane*: the former made *Commentaries upon the Rule of St. Bennet*, and *a Treatiſe of Vertues and Vices*, called the *Diadem of Monks*, and ſome other Tracts upon the Scripture. He writ a Book alſo of *the Duty of a Prince*, under the Title of *The Royal Way*, and dedicated it to *Lewis the Meek*, whom his Father *Charlemagne* had made King of *Aquitain*, being yet very young. He compoſed alſo a Courſe of Sermons fo the whole Year. *Charlemagne* made uſe of his Pen to write to Pope *Leo* concerning the Proceſſion of the Spirit; and he writ alſo the Acts of the Conferences that were held at *Rome* in 816 on that Subject.

SMERDIS, or *Tanyoxares*, was the Brother of *Cambyſes*, of whom when *Cambyſes* on a time had dream'd that he ſaw him ſitting on his Throne, he commanded him to be ſlain, and ſoon after died himſelf. Alſo a *Perſian Magus* of the ſame Name, who, becauſe he was very like *Smerdis*, the Brother of *Cambyſes*, gave himſelf out to be the ſame, and uſurped the Throne ſeven Months upon the Death of *Cambyſes*; but the Cheat being diſcovered, he was ſlain by ſome *Perſian* Lords. *Herodot.* Lib. 2. *Euſeb in Chron. Juſtin.*

SMITH (Sir *Thomas*) born at *Saffron-Walden* in *Eſſex*, and educated at *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*: He afterwards travelled at King *Henry* the Eighth's Charge, and upon his Return to *Cambridge* was made Orator of the Univerſity, *Greek* Profeſſor, and afterwards Profeſſor of the Civil Law, in which Faculty he commenced Doctor. In the Reign of *Edward* VI. he was, by the Recommendation of the Duke of *Sommerſet*, made Secretary of State, Knighted, and promoted to the Deanry of *Carliſle*: About the ſame time alſo he was made Provoſt of *Eaton* College. In Queen *Mary*'s Reign he was deprived of theſe Dignities, having only an Aſſignment of 100 *l.* *per An.* from the Crown; but in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* he was reſtored to his Preferment, and afterward performed ſeveral Embaſſies to great Satisfaction: As to his Character, to ſay nothing more, he was an eminent Orator, and very conſiderable for his Skill in the *Greek* Language and the Civil Law: He wrote *The Commonwealth of* England, *and the Manner and Government thereof*, in three Books, printed in *Engliſh* at *London* in 1583, and at other times. This Book was afterwards tranſlated into *Latin* by Dr. *Budden*; *Derecta & Emendata Grecæ Linguæ pronunciatione, ad Gardinorum Epiſc. Winton. Epiſtola. Derecta & Emendata Linguæ Anglicæ Scriptione. De Re Nummaria. The Authority of the Form and Manner of holding Parliaments*, publiſh'd in 1685; but it is queſtioned whether Sir *Tho.* was the Author of this Book or not: He has alſo ſeveral Letters extant in the *Complete Ambaſſador*, &c. collected by Sir *Dudley Diggs*. He gave all his *Latin* and *Greek* Books to *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and died in the 63d Year of his Age, in the Year 1577. *Athen. Oxon.*

SMITH, Lord *Carrington*. This Family derive themſelves from Sir *Michael Carrington*, Knight and Standard-Bearer to King *Richard* I. in the *Holy Land*; from whom deſcended *John Car-*

Carrington, who about the Beginning of *Henry* IV's Reign was for his Loyalty to King *Richard* II. forc'd to quit the Realm for ſome time, and ſerve in *Italy* under *John Galeazzo*, Duke of *Milan*, againſt the Emperor *Rupert*, and after his Return, for his better Concealment, chang'd his Name to *Smith*: He was well received by *William Curſon*, a younger Son of Sir *John Curſon*, who was his Couſin German, and Abbot of St. *Oſithes* in *Eſſex*, for by this Abbot the ſaid *John Carrington* was advanced in Marriage to *Milicent*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Laynam* by *Alice*, Daughter and Heir to *John Hend*, Mayor of *London*: From this *John* deſcended *John Smith*, Eſq; who, being the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, was in 31 *Hen.* VIII. conſtituted the ſecond Baron of that Court, and by the Marriage of *Ann*, Daughter and Heir to *John Harwell* of *Wotton*, in *Com. War.* Eſq; much encreaſed his Eſtate, from whom, by Lineal Succeſſion, Sir *Charles Smith* was deſcended, who for his Fidelity and conſiderable Aſſiſtances given to King *Charles* I. was, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 31ſt of *October*, in the 19th Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Carrington* of *Wotton*; and in *November* following, was made Viſcount *Carrington* of *Barfore* within the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*. This *Charles* Lord *Carrington* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Caril* of *South-barting*, in *Com. Suſſ.* Knight, and by her had Iſſue four Sons, *Francis*, *Carril*, *John* and *Charles*, and five Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *George Wintour* of *Huddington* in *Com. Wigorn*, Knight; *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir. *Francis Hungate* of *Hudlaſton* in *Com. Ebor.* Barr. the other three *Lucy*, *Ann* and another *Mary*, died unmarry'd. This Lord was barbarouſly murthered by one of his Servants at *Pontoiſe* in *France*, to whom ſucceeded *Francis* his Son and Heir, who enjoys the Honour at preſent; *John Smith*, Eſq; Uncle to this Lord *Francis*, was a Captain in King *Charles* the Firſt's Service at *Edghill*, where he recovered the Royal Standard from the Rebels, and was made Knight Banneret under it. His Lordſhip's Arms are, Pearl, a croſs Ruby between four Peacocks cloſe, Saphire. *Ex Stemate. Pat.* 31. *Hen.* VIII. *Dugdale Baron. Hiſt. of Warwickſhire. Short View of the Troubles of England*, &c.

SMOLENSKO, *Smolenſcium*, a City of *Lithuania* upon the River *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper*, being the Capital of a great Province of the ſame Name, with the Title of a Dukedom, near the Borders of *Muſcovy*. It is a great and ſtrong City, being ſurrounded with a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, and ſtrengthen'd by 52 great Towers, and a very ſtrong Caſtle. It was formerly much greater than it is at preſent, though it contains ſtill about 8000 Houſes. The City and Dukedom of *Smolensko* at firſt belong'd to a *Ruſſian* Duke, but was conquer'd by *Vitondus*, Duke of *Lithuania* in 1403, *Caſimire*, King of *Poland*, ſubjected it to that Crown in 1452; the *Moſcovites* took it in 1514, and kept it till 1611. when *Sigiſmund* III. took it from them after a Siege of near two Years. The *Moſcovites* after this attempted it again in 1616 and 1633, and this laſt time, after a Years Siege, were defeated by *Ladiſlaus* IV. But it was taken by them the thirteenth of *October*, 1654, and by a Treaty in 1656 was yielded to them. It lies 150 *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna* to the Eaſt, and the ſame Diſtance from *Kiovia* to the North, and 80 Miles Weſt of *Muſcow*.

SMYRNA, a City of *Ionia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, with a large and ſecure Haven upon the *Archipelago*, belonging to the *Turks*, who call it *Iſmyr*. It is a Place of great Antiquity: Some affirm that it was built by the *Amazones*, others by *Theſeus*; that which ſeems moſt probable is, that it was a Colony of the *Epheſians*. The Country about it is ſo fruitful, that it needs not ſeem ſtrange, that it hath been ſo often the Occaſion of War between the *Greeks* and *Perſians*. It is one of the ſeven Cities that pretend to have been the Birth-place of *Homer*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. At preſent it is built in the Form of an Amphitheatre, upon the Deſcent of a Hill that looks towards the North-Weſt, and is very great, notwithſtanding ſome part of it hath been ruined, as appears from the Remains of ancient Buildings. *Dolabella* ſlew *Trebonius*, one of *Julius Cæſar*'s Murderers here. The *Venetians* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1344, and kept it until 1428, that it was retaken by *Amurath* II. It is now extremely populous, being inhabited by about 60000 *Turks*, 15000 *Greeks*, 8000 *Armenians*, and 6000 or 7000 *Jews*. As for the Chriſtians of *Europe*, who are the Cauſe of the great Trade there, their Number is not very conſiderable; they have all of them the free Exerciſe of their Religion. The *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians* and *Jews*, have their Habitations upon the Hill, along the Sea-Shore is inhabited by the *Franks*, or Chriſtians of *Europe*, *viz.* the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, *French* and *Italians*, and each Nation hath his Conſul. The *Franks* Street is a ſingle long Street upon the Sea-Shore, for the Conveniency of unlading Goods and Proſpect. The adjacent Part of the Country is very fruitful eſpecially in Oyl and Wine, and has Salt-pits to the North; ſo that there is great Plenty of Proviſions at *Smyrna*, and very cheap; but the Heat in Summer is very great, and would be intolerable, but for a Brieze coming from the Sea, which riſeth about ten in the Morning, and continues till Evening. The City is governed by a *Cadi*, who commonly is civil enough to the Chriſtians.

Smyrna is the greateſt Place of Trade in the *Levant*, eſpecially for *Perſian* Silks, Cottons, Camlets, *Turkey* Carpets, *Turkey* Leather, &c. They drive alſo a Trade with Tabacco, Scammony, which latter is the Juyce of a Plant that grows about *Smyrna*. The Cuſtoms upon Commodities are of three, four, five or eight *per Cent.* for they are not equally impoſed on all Nations, the *Engliſh*, as to Cuſtoms, being moſt favoured, and the *Armenians* charged higheſt. At *Smyrna*, as well as in other Places of *Turkey*, if a Man be diſcovered ſtealing the Cuſtoms, his Goods is not confiſcated, but he is only condemn'd to pay double Cuſtom. *Tavernier's Travels of Perſia*.

The tenth of *July*, 1688. there happen'd a terrible Earthquake in this City, by means of which the greateſt part of it was deſtroy'd, which was the Cauſe of a great Loſs to the Merchants; for beſides that a great many Houſes were overthrown, the Stores of Gunpowder belonging to the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders* and *French*, took Fire, and cauſed a greater Deſtruction than the Earthquake; the Loſs of Merchandiſes only, being valued at five Millions of Crowns; the Loſs of our *Engliſh* Merchants a-part having been computed by ſome to amount to no leſs than 80000 *l.* Sterling.

SNATH, a Market in *Yorkſhire* Weſt Riding, in *Oſgodcroſs* Hundred, adjoyning to *Mars Land*, 136 Miles from *London*.

SNETHAM, or *Snetſham*, a ſmall Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in *Smethden* Hundred, not far from the Sea; 82 Miles from *London*.

SOANA, *Suana*, a ſmall City of *Tuſcany* in the Territory of *Sienna*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*. It ſtands upon a very high Hill, near the River *la Flore*, in the Borders of the States of the Church, 48 Miles from *Siena* to the North-Eaſt. Pope *Gregory* VII. was born in this City.

SOBESLAUS I. was the ſixth that govern'd the Kingdom of *Bohemia* during the Intervals between the Death of one King and the Election of another. He no ſooner was inform'd of the Death of his Brother *Uladiſlaus* I. who had baniſh'd him, but he came and took upon him the Government of the Kingdom. He obtain'd a remarkable Victory over the Emperor *Lotharius* II. and *Otho*, Marqueſs of *Moravia*, who was killed in the Battle. The Emperor afterwards joyned Friendſhip with *Sobeſlaus*, who aſſiſted him againſt *Conrad* and *Frederick*, whom he defeated. *Miroſlaus* and *Streſemire* envying the King's Happineſs, conſpired againſt him, but being diſcover'd, were puniſh'd according to their Deſert. The King, in Acknowledgment of this Mercy, viſited all the Churches of *Prague* bare-foot and bare-headed, to give Thanks for his Deliverance. He reigned with abundance of Glory. He rebuilt *Glatz*, which the *Polanders* had ruined, and *Gorlitz*, which had been burnt; as likewiſe the Towns of *Mies* and *Butiſma*, which began to be ruinous. He died of a Pain in the Head, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interregum Bohemia.*

SOBESLAUS II. was the eighth Perſon that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnums*. He was no ſooner got into the Throne but he ſtab'd the Governour of *Prinda*, in Revenge of the ill Uſage he had receiv'd of him when a Priſoner; but ſoon after ſeem'd to repent for what he had done. Not long after he gave freſh Inſtances of his Cruelty and Perfidiouſneſs. *Andrew* conteſting with his Brother *Emerick*, King of *Hungary*, for that Kingdom, *Emerick* betook himſelf to *Sobeſlaus*, ſuppoſing that by his means he might come ſafely to the Emperor, and get him to terminate the Difference between him and his Brother; *Sobeſlaus* receiv'd him, but baſely ſent him back to his Brother: The Emperor incenſed at this his Treachery, ſent for him to anſwer this Action; which he delaying, the Emperor deprived him of the Kingdom, and put in his Place *Frederick*, the Son of *Uladiſlaus* II. But *Sobeſlaus*, unwilling tamely to ſurrender the Kingdom, gave Battle to his Enemy near *Prague*, where, being wounded by *Frederick*'s own Hand, and carried out of the Battle, he died of his Wound ſoon after. *Julius Solimanus de Elegiis*, &c.

SOBRARBE, a Country of *Spain* in *Arragon*, near *Ainſa*; it had formerly the Title of a Kingdom: This Country is on the Side of *Catalonia* and borders upon the *Pyrenæan* Hills.

SOCHIS, King of *Egypt*, who erected fourteen *Obelisks* of Marble in Honour of the Sun at *Heliopolis*, the Capital of his Kingdom, every one of the ſaid *Obelisks* being 48 Cubits high. *Plin.* Lib. 36. Cap. 8.

SOCINUS (*Fauſtus*) Head of the *Socinians*, was born of one of the moſt noble Families of *Siena*. His Life may be ſeen at the Beginning of his Works, printed in *Holland* in the *Fratres Paloni*; by which it appears that he had never ſtudied Philoſophy or Scholaſtical Divinity, that he had only ſpent ſome time in the Study of Logick, and that very late too, having ſpent the greateſt Part of his Life, and that alſo which was the moſt proper for Study, at the Duke of *Florence* his Court. He began to ſtudy Divinity at 35 Years of Age, being already wholly prepoſſeſt with the Notions of his Uncle *Lælius*, whoſe Writings he had by him, and by which he formed his Syſtem. This *Lælius Socinus* was a much more able Man than he, as having ſtudied the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and beſides converſed with the moſt learned Proteſtants of his Time, yet writ very little, for fear of diſcovering himſelf; neither is it certain that moſt of the Books attributed to him are his indeed, as *Sandius* obſerves in his *Bibliotheca* or *Library of the Anti-Trinitarian Writers.* As for *Fauſtus Socinus*, who was the Poſſeſſor of his Uncle's Papers, (who died at *Zurich* in 1562, and the 37th Year of his Age) after he had for ſeveral Years meditated upon them, whilſt he was at the Court of *Florence*, and having no other Knowledge of Divinity, but what he had pick'd thence, he thought fit to ſet up himſelf as the Head of a new Sect. Neither were there wanting ſome of his own Company that diſlik'd his Proceedings, calling him a turbulent, paſſionate and abuſive Perſon, they reproach'd him for writing with too much Precipitancy and Raſhneſs, and that he had too good Thoughts of himſelf, as appears from the Letter which *Squarcia Lupus* writ to him in 1581, and is printed amongſt *Socinus*'s Works: He himſelf owns in his Anſwer to *Squarcia Lupus*, that he never ſtudied under any Maſter, and that he never had any other Help in his Studies, beſides the Writings of his Uncle: Yea, ſome of his Aſſociates oppoſed themſelves to his new *Paradoxes*, which they look'd upon as ſtrange and horrible Opinions, and contrary to the Word of God. See what *Niemojevius* reproaches him for, in a Letter writ to him in 1587. *I did not*, ſaith he, *without Sorrow (that I may not ſay worſe) as I was reading your Book, meet with a certain Paradox, that was contrary to Holy Scripture, and altogether horrible, whilſt you deny Chriſt by his Death upon the Croſs to have offered up any Sacrifice.* Before the Publiſhing of that Collection intituled *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*, it was a very difficult thing to get all the Works of *Socinus*, which are printed at the Front of that Library in two Tomes; the firſt whereof contains his Explications of ſome Places of Scripture, and his Doctrinal Pieces; the Titles whereof are as follow: *Explicatio concionis Chriſti quæ habetur* Cap. 5, 6 & 7. *apud Matth. Explicatio primæ partis* 1 Cap. *Evang. Joan. Explicatio de loco Pauli in Epiſt. ad Rom.* Cap 7. *in qua id præcipuè quæritur utrum Apoſtolus, illic ſub ſua ipſius perſona de ſeipſo jam per Chriſti Perſonam Regenerato, nec ne loquatur. Explicatio variorum Scripturæ locorum. Commentarius in Epiſt. Joan.* The Titles of his Doctrinal Pieces are, *De Autoritate Script. ſacræ. Prælectiones ſacræ. De Eccleſia varii tractatus. Epiſtolæ ad Amicos. Elenchi Sophiſtici. Inſtitutio Relig. Chriſtianæ.* Alſo a Book wherein he endeavours to perſuade the Proteſtants of *Poland* and *Lithuania* to joyn themſelves with the *Socinians.* The ſecond Tome contains his Polemical Treatiſes, whoſe Titles are, *Contra Palæologum de Magiſtratu. De Chriſto ſervatore contra Covetum. De ſtatu primi Hominis ante Lapſum. De Natura Chriſti contra Aſſertiones Theologicas Collegii Poſnanienſis. Miſcellanea ſacra contra Eraſmum Joannis. Contra Wiekum. Breves Tractatus Contra Eutropium. Contra Chriſtianum Franken. Contra Franciſcum Davidis.* In all which Works there appears a great deal more of Subtilty and Accuteneſs, than ſolid Judgment. *M. Simon. Fauſtus Socinus* held, That the *Arians* had given too much to *Jeſus Chriſt*, aſſerting that he was meer Man, had no Exiſtence before *Mary*, denied openly the Pre-exiſtence of the Word, denied that the Holy Ghoſt was a diſtinct Perſon, and maintain'd, that the Father alone was truly and properly God, excluſive of the Son and Holy Ghoſt, alledging, that the Name of God given to Jeſus Chriſt in the Scriptures ſignifies no more than that God the Father has given him a Sovereign Power over all Creatures, and that in Conſequence of this Privilege, Men and Angels ought to adore him: And to maintain his Deluſions, and to avoid the Force of that Text, *That no Man hath aſcended up to Heaven but he that came down from Heaven*, Joh. 3. 13. he feign'd, that Chriſt took a Journey to Heaven after his Baptiſm, and came down again; he denies the Redemption of Chriſt, ſaying, That what he did for Men, was only to give them a Pattern of Heroick Vertue, and to ſeal his Doctrine by his Death. Original Sin, Grace and Predeſtination, paſſed with him for *Chimera*'s. The Sacraments he eſteem'd inefficacious Ceremonies; he denied the Immenſity of God, aſcribing him a particular Corner of Heaven, and alledging, that he knew only neceſſary Effects. It is alſo charged on the *Socinians*, That they believe the Death and Reſurrection of the Soul to be judged with the Body, with this Difference, That the Righteous ſhall be raiſed to Eternal Happineſs, and the Wicked condemn'd to Fire, which ſhall be Eternal, but conſumes the Soul and Body of the Wicked in a certain time proportion'd to their Merits; but moſt of theſe they do not pretend abſolutely neceſſary to be believ'd. *Socinus* died in 1604, aged 65, at a Town three Leagues from *Cracovia* in *Poland. Spond. Florimond. de Rimond. Hornbeck Sum. Controv. de Socinian.*

Hoffman ſays, That he renewed the *Arian* Hereſie, with many Additions; and refers for a farther Account of this Sect to *Cloppenburg*'s *Compend. Socinianiſm. reput. Hornbeck contra Socin. Mareſii Hydram Socinian. Spanheim*'s *Syntagm Diſput. Lætus in Compend. Hiſt. univerſ.* calls *Servetus* the Patriarch of *Socinianiſm. Valentinus Smalcius* diſturb'd the Church of *Poland* with this Hereſie till baniſh'd by Act of the Diet in 1636, being at that time the grand Champion of that Error. *Calvin* taxes *Servetus*, their Patriarch, with denying that God was ever reveal'd to *Abraham* and the other Patriarchs, but that they worſhipped an Angel in his ſtead; with denying the *Trinity*, and calling all ſuch as believed it *Athieſts*; with reviving the Error of the *Manichees*, in holding, That Man's Soul was a Portion of the Divine Subſtance; with maintaining, That by the Coming of Chriſt all the Promiſes were entirely fulfilled and aboliſhed; That the *Jews* had no hope of Eternal Life by the Mediator; that he denied the Deity of the Son and the Truth of his two diſtinct Natures, holding, That he was compoſed of the Eſſence of God, Spirit, Fleſh, and three uncreated Elements, and that his Filiation begun from the Time of his Conception; and laſt of all, he charges him to be the grand Patron of *Anabaptiſm* in that Age. *Calv. Inſtit.*

In the Writings of *Socinus* himſelf, *Lubbertus*, *Crellius*, *Volkellius Oſtorodius* and the *Racovian* Catechiſm, theſe Principles are to be found: That Man, before his Fall, was naturally Mortal, and had no Original Righteouſneſs; That no Man by the Light of Nature can have any Knowledge of God; That there is no Original Sin in us, as it imports Concupiſcence or Deformity of Nature; That we have a free Will to do good, and may here fulfil the Law; That God hath no Fore-knowledge of Contingencies but alternatively; That the Cauſes of Predeſtination are not in God, but in us; That he predeſtinates no particular Perſon to Salvation; That God could juſtly pardon our Sins without Satisfaction; That Chriſt died for himſelf, that is, not for his Sins (for he was without Sin) but for the Mortality and Infirmities of our Nature which he aſſumed; That Chriſt became not our High Prieſt, nor immortal, nor impaſſible, before he aſcended into Heaven; That Death Eternal is nothing but a perpetual Continuance in Death, or Annihilation; That everlaſting Fire is ſo called from its Effect, which is the eternal Extinction or Annihilation of the Wicked who ſhall be found alive at the laſt Day; That Chriſt's Incarnation is againſt Reaſon, and cannot be proved by Scripture; That Chriſt and the Holy Ghoſt are not God; That there is no Trinity of Perſons, and that the Old Teſtament is needleſs for a Chriſtian.

SOCINIANS. Since thoſe of this Sect were baniſhed out of *Poland*, by a publick Act of the General Diet in 1660, they are retired into *Pruſſia*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, where they are ſtill, but in no great Numbers. In *Holland*, thoſe who are called *Collegianten* (Collegiants) ſeem to have embraced the *Socinian* Opinions: In their Aſſemblies, all that are preſent have leave to ſpeak their Thoughts: They commonly begin their Meetings with the reading ſome Place of Scripture, which furniſhes them with matter of Diſcourſe. Their outward Converſation is ſtrict and without Reproach. *Hartnaccius*, a *German* Hiſtorian, has couch'd the Doctrine of the *Socinians* in 229 Propoſitions. *Hartnac. in Continuatione Jo. Micrælii Syntag. Hiſtor. Eccleſ. M. Stub*'s *Religion of the Hollanders.*

SOCONUSCO, a ſmall Province of *South-America* in *New Spain*, along the *Mare Pacificum*; bounded to the Eaſt by *Guatimalu*, to the North by *Vera Pax*, and to the Weſt by the *Mar del Zur.* It's about 35 Leagues ſquare, fruitful in many things, but has no Wheat, nor any other Town but *Guetlen*, and this but thinly inhabited, yet rich.

SOCRATES, a Philoſopher, the Son of *Sophroniſcus*, a Stone-Cutter, and *Panagerete*, a Midwife, was an *Athenian* of the Tribe of the *Alopecidæ.* He ſtudied under *Anaxagoras* and *Archelaus*; and though greatly addicted to Study, yet was not wanting upon divers Occaſions to give ſignal Marks of his Valour, in fighting for the Safety of his Country; but afterwards wholly betook himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy, eſpecially the Moral Part of it. It is reported of him, that he was ſo eloquent, and had ſuch an Art to convince his Hearers, that he could perſuade whatſoever he would; wherefore alſo the *Thirty Tyrants*, who then govern'd *Athens*, forbad him to inſtruct Youth. He was moderate, ſober, chaſte, compoſed in his Actions and Behaviour, very patient, and in a Word poſſeſt all Vertues; which he had ſo habituated himſelf to, as to make them natural. He valued Reſt and Tranquility as the choiceſt of all Poſſeſſions; and aſſerted, Knowledge only to be a true Good, and Ignorance an Evil. According to his Philoſophy, Riches and Honour have nothing in them of true Worth; but that on the contrary, they are the Source of various Evils and Miſchiefs. His common Saying was, that *he only knew this, that he knew nothing*; with Reference to which Perſuaſion of his, the Oracle pronounced him the wiſeſt of all Men. He ſaid of a Prince who had been at vaſt Charges to build for himſelf a ſtately Palace, but had taken no Pains at all to make himſelf Vertuous, that *the People run from all Parts to ſee his Houſe, but that none were preſſing to ſee him.* He recommended three Things eſpecially to his Diſciples, *Wiſdom*, *Modeſty* and *Silence.* Seeing the Maſſacre cauſed by the *Thirty Tyrants*, he ſaid to a Philoſopher, *What a Comfort is it for us that we are not like theſe great Ones, the Subject of Tragedies.* He was uſed to ſay, *That there was no better Inheritance than that of a good Friend.* A Man who pretended to Skill in Phyſiognomy, having judg'd of him, according to his Art, that he was brutiſh, luſtful, and a Drunkard; he own'd himſelf to be naturally inclined to all theſe Vices, but that Reaſon had corrected thoſe corrupt Inclinations. It was a common Saying of his, that *Men were ſo much concerned to have a Portraiture reſemble the Original, and yet took no care to be like God, whoſe Image they were*; and that *they dreſt themſelves by a Looking-glaſs, but did not take the ſame Care to adorn their Minds by Vertue.* He ſaid alſo, *That it is with* *a bad Wife as with a bad Horſe, to which after that a Man is once accuſtomed, all others ſeem good.* The Thoughts he had of God were moſt awful and rational; he derided the Plurality of the Heathen Gods, and upon that Account was indicted of Impiety by *Anytus* and *Melitus*, and condemn'd to drink the Juyce of Hemlock. When they brought him the News that he was condemned to Death by the *Athenians*, *and ſo are they*, ſaid he, *by Nature*; but, replied his Wife, *Alas, they have condemned you unjuſtly*; *What*, ſaid he, *would you then have had me juſtly condemn'd?* The Day that he was to drink the fatal Draught, one of his Friends ſent him a fine new Gown, *Why*, ſaid he, *will not that which hath ſerved me alive, ſerve me to die in?* He died at the Age of ſeventy, in the 95th Olympiad, *Laches* being Prætor of *Athens*. The Vertues and End of this wiſe Philoſopher have procured him the Commendations of St. *Juſtin Martyr*, and many other holy Fathers of the Church, who do not deſpair of his Salvation. *Eraſmus* very pleaſantly ſays in one of his Dialogues, That as oft as he read the gallant and religious End of *Socrates*, he could ſcarce keep himſelf from ſaying, *O holy* Socrates, *pray for us. Plato, Xenophon, Diogenes Laert.* Lib. 2. *Vit. Phil. Diodorus*, Lib. 14. *Ariſtides, Plutarch. Euſeb. Eraſm. Conviv. Relig. Naudæus Apology for great Men.*

SOCRATES, ſurnamed *Scholaſticus*, becauſe he was a Lawyer and pleaded at the Bar, lived in the V Century. He learned Grammar under *Ammonius* and *Helladius* of *Alexandria*. He afterwards compoſed a Hiſtory in ſeven Books, which begins where *Euſebius* ends his, and continues to the Reign of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger, which contains 140 Years. *Photius* blames him for being too careleſs in his Stile, and yet more in his Expoſition of the Doctrines of the Church. Some accuſe him alſo of being tainted with the Errors of the *Novatians*, and it is but too apparant that he was inclined that way; for he exceſſively commends the Biſhops of that Party, and ſharply taxeth the *Orthodox* for oppoſing their *Dogma*'s. As to his being a *Novatian*, the learned *Valeſius* clears him of this Charge, and makes it a wrong Conſequence to conclude him a *Novatian*, from his making a favourable Mention of ſome of that Party, which appears from the Author's ranging the *Novatians* amongſt Hereticks in ſeveral Places, *viz*. Lib. 6. Cap. 19, 20, 23. *Socrates* flouriſhed in the Year 440, in which he began to write, carrying on his Hiſtory to the Year 439. In this Work, as *Valeſius* obſerves, the Author has taken a great deal of Pains and ſhown great Judgment: The latter appears from the Significancy of Obſervations he frequently makes upon Matters; and as for his Diligence, the Niceneſs of his Chronology, the Authenticneſs of his Records, conſiſting of the beſt Church-Hiſtorians, Letters of Biſhops, and Acts of Councils are ſufficient Inſtances. As to *Photius*'s ſaying that he was not exact in reporting Tenents and Opinions; this Cenſure means only, that he was ſomewhat partial to the *Novatians*, to which we have ſpoken already: The beſt Edition of his Works, is that printed at *Paris* in 1668, with the learned Notes of *Valeſius*. *Cave Hiſtor. Liter*. Pars 1. *Liberat*. Cap. 1. *Brev. Caſſiodor*. Cap. 17. *de Divin. Lect. Evagr*. Lib. 5. Cap. 24. *Photius* Cod. 28. & 30. *Sigebert*. Cap. 10. *Cat. vir. illuſt. Trithem.* & *Bellarm. de ſcript. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in apparatu. Voſſius* Lib. 2. *de Hiſt. Græc.* &c.

SOCRATES (*Rhodius*) He liv'd, as 'tis ſuppoſed, under the Empire of *Auguſtus*, and writ three Books concerning the Civil Wars, the laſt whereof is quoted by *Athenæus* Lib. 4. *Voſſius* takes him to be the ſame whom *Athenæus* alledgeth as being the Author of two other Treatiſes. *Voſſius de Hiſtor. Græcis*, Lib. 2.

SOCZOW, *Sucidava*, upon the River *Strech*, the Capital City of *Moldavia*.

SODOM, a City of *Judea*, which, according to *Strabo*, was the Capital of thirteen Cities that were drowned or ſunk in a Lake cauſed by an Earthquake, which alſo had enkindled ſome ſubterranean Brimſtone and Jewſlime; which Lake ever ſince retained the Name of *Aſphaltites*, or the *Dead Sea*, becauſe no Fiſh can live in it. But the Holy Scriptures give us a different Account of its Deſtruction; for it mentions only five Cities, which for their abominable Uncleanneſs and other Vices, were deſtroy'd by Fire from Heaven, and afterwards ſwallowed up of that Lake. It ſtood fifty Miles Eaſt of *Jeruſalem*, in the Tribe of *Dan*, and is noted for Apples of a very fair Aſpect, but when touch'd are found to be uſeleſs, and to emit nauſeous, ſulphureous Steams. *Tert*. See *Gomorrha* and *Aſphaltites*.

SODORE, *Sodora*. Once a City, now a Village in the Iſland of *Icolmkil* in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, in which Place there are interr'd 48 Kings of *Scotland*, four of *Ireland* and eight Kings of *Norway*. The Abby here was built by St *Columbus*, the Apoſtle of the Northern Nations. And from this Place the Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man* is ſtiled *Sidorenſis*.

SOEST, Lat. *Suſatum*, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* and County of *Mark*, ſeven *German* Miles Weſt of *Paderborn*, ſeven South of *Munſter*, and four Eaſt of *Ham*. It was given by *Frederick* I. to the Archbiſhops of *Cologn*, who oppreſſing it too much, it ſubjected it ſelf to the Count of *Mark*. It was anciently an Imperial City, but is now under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, enjoying ſeveral of its ancient Privileges. It was taken by the *French* in 1673, and afterwards deſerted by them.

SOFALA, *Zofala*, a ſmall Kingdom in the *Lower Ethiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Cafraria*, towards the *Ethiopick* Ocean, in an Iſland, at the Mouth of the River *Zambez*, in the Borders of *Zanguebaria*, which takes its Name from *Sofala*, a ſtrong City under the *Portugueſe*, 150 Miles from *Zanguebar*, and 340 from *Mozambique*. Fifty Miles Weſt of this City there are rich Mines of Gold, whence the *Portugueſe* call the King of this Country, the Emperor of Gold. The Inhabitants are *Nigroes* or *Blacks*, and have many Savages amongſt them that eat Man's Fleſh, and let their Beaſts Blood, to drink it. They believe one God only, whom they call *Mozimo* or *Guiguimo*, and have no Idols; whereas all the other *Nigroes* of *Africa* are great Idolaters: They are great Haters of Sorcery, and puniſh it ſeverely, as likewiſe ſuch as are guilty of Stealing and Adultery. There is no Show of any Religious Worſhip amongſt them, only they obſerve ſome Days, and keep Feaſts in Memory of the Dead. When the Body is conſumed they take the Bones of their Fathers, their Sons or their Wife, to keep them, and every ſeventh Day ſpread a Cloth upon which they lay the Bones, and ſet Meat before them; and after having ſaid ſome Prayers, themſelves eat it. They ſerve the King on their Knees, and inſtead of a Taſter, ſome of his Officers eat the Remains of his Meat in his Preſence: Whenever he drinks, all that are preſent ſhout for Joy, uttering ſome Words in Honour of him, and as far as the ſame is heard they do the ſame; ſo that he never drinks, but it rings through the whole City; and the ſame is obſerved when he Sneezes or Coughs, all that come into his Preſence muſt ſit down, except the *Arabians*, the *Portugueſe*, and ſome of his Favourites; which Cuſtom probably came from hence, becauſe thoſe that ſit are not in a ready Poſture to attempt any thing againſt the King's Perſon, and 'tis for this reaſon the *Perſians* put their Hands in their Sleeves when they walk before the *Sophi*. None but ſome of their Grandees are allowed to have Doors or Gates to their Houſes; for the King would perſuade his Subjects, that his Protection is a ſufficient Safeguard to them. There are no Horſes in this Country, and therefore the Inhabitants fight only on Foot, with Bows and Arrows, Javelins, Poniards and ſmall Hatchets. Beſides his Guards, the King hath 200 Maſtiffs, which accompany him whenever he goes a Hunting, or to Battle. In Seed-time and Harveſt the Queen, accompanied with all her Ladies, comes into the Fields, and looks upon it as an honourable Thing to give Order for the getting in of the Corn. *Marmol*'s *Africa*.

Some take this Country to be the *Ophir*, whither *Solomon* every three Years ſent his Ships from *Ezion Geber* (which is the modern *Zuez*, a Haven on the *Red-Sea*) to fetch Gold. Many Structures that ſeem to have been built by Strangers, and ſome Inſcriptions in unknown Characters, ſeem to ſtrengthen this Conjecture. But beſides all this, the Inhabitants of *Sofala* boaſt themſelves to have Books, which prove that in *Solomon*'s Time, the *Iſraelites* every three Years frequented their Coaſts, to buy Gold. Which Opinion may yet be farther confirm'd by the Authority of the *Septuagint*, who tranſlate the Word *Ophir* Zωφειρὰ; and ſeeing it is well known that nothing is more obvious and uſual than the change of *r* into *l*, we cannot think ſtrange that *Sophira* ſhould be changed to *Sofala*. *Dapper*'s *Deſcription of Africa. Moquet*. Lib. 4. *Thomas Lopez Travels into the Indies.*

SOFFA, in the *Turkiſh* Language is a Bench of Wood, raiſed from the Ground about a Foot high, and placed round about a Hall or Chamber for People to ſit down upon, or to lie along, and in that Poſture to take a View of what paſſeth in the Street, for theſe Benches are ſurrounded with Windows; they are covered with fine *Turky* Carpets, and upon them Cuſhions of Satin flower'd with Gold, or ſome other rich Stuff. *Ricaut*.

SOFTAS. Amongſt the *Turks* are a kind of Beneficiaries or Canons, which have a good yearly Allowance for ſaying ſo many times a Day, a kind of Office for the Dead at the Tombs of the Sultans. *Grelot Journey to Conſtantinople.*

SOGDIANA, a great Country of *Aſia*, ſituate between both the *Scythia*'s, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, and the *Caſpian* Sea. Authors ſuppoſe it to be the ſame which at preſent is called *Zagatay* or *Usbeck*, and that the Kingdom of *Maweralnhar* is a Part of it. Thus much is certain, that it is a Part of the *Aſiatick Tartary*, and that the Capital of it is *Sarmachand*, the Place where *Tamerlane* was born. *Hoffm. Baud.*

SOGDIANUS, King of *Perſia*, he was the ſecond Son of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, and Brother of *Xerxes* II. whom he ſucceeded, but reign'd not above ſeven or eight Months. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

SOHEMUS II. Son of *Sohemus* I. and Brother of *Ptolomy*, King of *Iturea*, had his Education at the Court of *Herod*, King of the *Jews*, whoſe chief Favourite he was. *Herod* going to *Rome* to make his Peace with *Auguſtus*, committed to him the Charge of keeping his Wife *Mariamne* in the Caſtle of *Alexandria*, whereof he had made him Governour, and commanded him to kill her in caſe he were put to Death at *Rome*, that ſhe might not fall into any other Hands. *Sohemus*, who had a ſecret Paſſion for the Queen, diſcover'd to her the Orders the

King had given him: *Mariamne* return'd him Thanks for his Advice; but being deſirous to prevent the Miſchief ſhe fear'd, and which happened ſoon after, ſhe deſired *Herod*, at his Return, to beſtow ſome remote Government upon *Sobemus*. *Herod*, who was already poſſeſt with ſome Suſpicion, reſolved to make a farther Diſcovery of this Matter, and kept *Sobemus* by him. Not long after, *Mariamne* reproach'd her Huſband for the Cruelty he had reſolved to execute upon her, by which means being inform'd of *Sobemus* his Faithleſſneſs, he cauſed him to be put to Death, and the Queen not long after, notwithſtanding that he paſſionately loved her. *Joſeph. Antiq.* Lib. 15.

SOISSONS, *Auguſta Sueſſionum*, an ancient City and Colony of the *Romans* in the *Iſle of France*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*, and the Capital of a County called *Soiſſonnois*. It is a great, fair and ſtrong City, ſeated upon the River *Aiſne*, by which great Boats come up to it, and make it a conſiderable Place of Trade. This Town was the laſt that held out for the *Romans* in the Fall of their Empire in *Gaul*, and was taken by *Clovis*, the fifth King of the *French*. During the firſt Race of the Kings of *France*, *Soiſſons* was the Capital of a Kingdom. Beſides the ſix Abbeys that are in this City, there are ſeventeen more in the Dioceſe. St. *Sixtus* was the firſt Biſhop of this Dioceſe. The Biſhop of *Soiſſons* is the firſt Biſhop in Dignity under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*, and has Right to crown the *French* King in Abſence of his *Metropolitan*. *Plin.* Lib. 4. Cap. 17. *Strab.* Lib. 4. *Cæſar.* Lib. 2. *Pompon. Mela* Lib. 3. Cap. 2. *Sanmarth. Gall. Chriſtian.* *Du Cheſne Recherch. des Antiq. des Villes.*

COUNCILS *of* Soiſſons.

In 743 or 744 twenty three Prelates met at *Soiſſons* for ſeveral important Affairs, expreſt in the ten Canons ſtill remaining of that Council. The ſecond Council was held in 853, in the Preſence of *Charles the Bald*, where they had before them the Buſineſs of the Clerks that had been conſecrated by *Ebba* of *Reims*, who were depoſed by *Hincmarus* that was his Succeſſor, which Decree produc'd many troubleſome Conſequences, and occaſion'd another Council to be call'd in 866. In 941 ſome Biſhops celebrated a Council in the Abby of St. *Criſpins of Soiſſons*, to decide the Queſtion between *Hugo* and *Artauldus*, both Pretenders to the Biſhoprick of *Reims*, whereof the former was confirm'd, and conſecrated in that Council. The Metropolitans of *Reims* and *Sens* aſſembled a Council in this Town in 1155, to provide an Expedient againſt certain Temporal Lords, who ravag'd the Eſtates of the Church, and of ſome of the Laity. *Rigord* affirms, that in the Year 1201 or 1202 there was a Council conven'd at *Soiſſon*, about the Caſe of *Philip the Auguſt*, who after he had put away his Queen *Ingerburge*, reſolv'd to take her again.

SOLARES, called alſo *Chamſi*. A People of *Meſopotamia* and the adjoyning Countries; ſo called becauſe they are ſuppoſed to worſhip the Sun. There are counted about nine or ten thouſand of that Sect: They have no Churches, but meet in Under-ground Places, and far from any City, where they ſo ſecretly perform their Religious Worſhip, that it could never yet be diſcovered, no not by thoſe of them who have been converted to the Chriſtian Faith, for fear of being murther'd by theſe *Chamſi*, according to the Reſolution they have taken in their Meettings, of murthering thoſe that ſhould dare to divulge the Secrets of their Religion. The *Baſſa*'s of the Grand Signior ſeeing that theſe *Solares* did not perform any Act of Religious Worſhip, did ſome Years ſince order them to declare themſelves, to know whether their Sect were ſuch as might be tolerated in the *Turkiſh* Empire; by which means they found themſelves oblig'd to joyn with the *Surians* or *Jacobites*, yet without ſubmitting themſelves to the Practices of Chriſtianity, and continuing ſtill to keep their clandeſtine Aſſemblies, *Michel Fevre Theater of Turkey.*

SOLDUNII, was the Name of 600 Men in *Aquitain*, who had ſworn Friendſhip on this Condition, that they ſhould enjoy all the Commodities of Life together with thoſe to whoſe Friendſhip they had devoted themſelves, and partake alſo of the ſame Miſchances, even to Death it ſelf; nor was there found in the Memory of Man any of thoſe who would refuſe to die if his Friend had been kill'd. *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries.* Some think the Name of *Soldier* was derived from this Society. *Spelman.*

SOLEURRE, *Salodurum*, a City and Canton of *Switzerland*, by the *Germans* called *Soluthurn*. It ſtands upon the River *Arola*, ſeven Miles from *Baſil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North, aud five from *Berne* to the ſame. The City of *Soleurre* is very ancient, and mention'd by *Antoninus*. The old Inſcriptions to be ſeen to this Day denote its Antiquity, with ſo much evidence that *Rome* and *Treves* call her Siſter. It was fifty Years under the *Romans*, and the Seat of a Governour. It ſuffer'd much by the *Alemans*, *Huns* and *Franks*, but was repair'd by the latter, who were poſſeſt of it until *Hugh Capet*'s Time. It fell under the Emperors in 921, but enjoy'd peculiar Privileges. It was in League with *Bern* in 1291, and was Excommunicated by the Pope for taking part with *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In 1441, after twenty Years War with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, wherein *Leopold* was kill'd, they made Peace on the ſame Terms that the other Confederates did. In 1481 it was taken into the Number of the leagu'd Cantons, and has been famous for Diets held by Kings and Emperors. It's the uſual Reſidence of the *French* Embaſſadors to the *Swiſs*. It is very well fortify'd, and the adjacent Country is very fruitful, but bears no Vines. Here is excellent Yeugh for Bows, and here is a Church, which was dedicated by *Bertrada*, Mother of *Charles the Great*, to *Urſus*, who with *Victor*, another of the *Thebean* Legion, is ſaid to have ſuffer'd Martyrdom. This City embraced the Reformation in 1531; but a Tumult having riſen among the Citizens in 1533, Maſs was reſtored. *Hoffm.* This Canton is the eleventh in Number, and Roman Catholick.

SOLI, or *Soloe*, now *Paleſoli*, an Epiſcopal See in *Cilicia* or *Caramania*, under the Metropolis of *Seleucia*. Some ſay, it was built by *Solon*, and that from him it took its Name. *Pompey*, after that he had reſtor'd it to its former Luſtre, call'd it after his own Name, *Pompeiopolis*. Near this City is a Fountain, whoſe Waters take Fire like Oyl, if we may believe *Pliny*, who aſſerts it *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 2. and the ſame is confirm'd by *Dionyſius Africanus*.

SOLIMAN, the firſt of that Name, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Orchan*: He made a League with the Emperor of *Greece*, and defeated the Forces of *Ungleſes* and *Crates*, Princes of the *Bulgarians*; and with the ſame Succeſs made himſelf Maſter of *Adrianople*, *Gallipoli*, and divers other Places: And as he was preparing to advance his Conqueſts farther, he died by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was Hunting, in 1352 or 1358, (for Authors do not agree neither in the Manner nor Time of his Death) after having reigned two or three Years *Chalcondil. Hiſtor. Turc. Joan. Cuſpin. de Turc. Orig. Theodor. Spondagin. de Turc. Orig. Chriſtoph. Richer. & Paul Jovius de Reb. Turc. Petav. in Rat. Tempor. Ubbo Emmius*, Lib. 5. *Rerum Chronol.* &c.

SOLIMAN II. ſucceeded his Father *Selim* I. in 1520. Never had the *Ottoman* Empire a more illuſtrious Prince than this, who was always employ'd about ſome great Undertaking or other, which his Courage and Prudence commonly rendred ſucceſsful. He was endued with moſt admirable Qualities, being as fit to manage the Concerns of Peace, as thoſe of War. Amongſt other things, 'tis very obſervable, that having reigned no leſs than 46 Years, he ſcarcely paſt one of them without rendring it memorable by ſome glorious Action or other. Beſides all this, he was very religious in keeping of his Word, a juſt Magiſtrate, little inclin'd to Vice, and indefatigable in the Exerciſe of Arms. *Gazelles*, Governour of *Syria*, rebelling after the Death of *Selim*, and having made himſelf Maſter of a Part of *Egypt*, was defeated by *Soliman*'s Generals, who himſelf reſolv'd to turn his Arms againſt the Chriſtians. Accordingly in 1521 he took *Belgrade*, and the next Year *Rhodes*: This Victory was followed with the Revolt of the *Egyptians* and ſome other Nations, which were defeated by *Ibrahim Baſſa*; and *Solyman* in the mean time being advanced with his Army into *Hungary*, won the Battle of *Mohacs* in 1526, where *Lewis* II. King of *Hungary*, loſt his Life in a Bog or Moraſs. He made ſeveral other Expeditions into this Kingdom, where he took *Buda*, *Peſt*, *Gran*, and ſome other Places, and died there himſelf at the Siege of *Zigeth* or *Sigeth* the fourth of *September*, 1566, being 72 Years of Age. In 1529 he beſieged *Vienna*, but without Succeſs; and in 1535, he took and plunder'd *Tauris*, and his Generals ſubdued ſeveral Cities and Provinces in *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*. *Paul. Jov. in Solim. Thomas Artus Contin. of Chalcondil.*

SOLIMAN (*Haſcein*) the Ninth *Caliph* or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, reigned after his Brother *Gualid*, who died in 718. Having prepared a great Navy to execute the Deſign his Brother had formed of beſieging the City of *Conſtantinople*; he ordered *Marvan* the Son of *Mahomet*, to enter *Thracia* with a puiſſant Army, and inveſt *Conſtantinople* by Land, whilſt he attack'd it by Sea. *Marvan* having accordingly beſieged the City, *Soliman* came before it with 1500 Veſſels, but a moſt violent Storm ariſing, he was forced to retire with his Navy to the Coaſts of *Thrace*; and becauſe their great Veſſels could not ſo ſuddenly ſecure themſelves in any ſafe Harbour, the Emperor ſent ſome Ships provided with Fire-works, who burnt or ſunk the greateſt part of them, and the reſt were Shipwreck'd near the Walls of *Conſtantinople*, which Loſs broke *Soliman*'s Heart, who died ſoon after in 721. *Marmol. of Africa*, Lib. 2.

SOLINUS (*C. Julius*) a Latin Grammarian, the Author of a Book, called *Polyhiſtor*, being a Collection of the memorable Things that are to be ſeen in divers Countries. We have ſeveral Editions of this Work, which is divided into Seventy Chapters; but the laſt of *Salmaſius* is the beſt. He lived after *Pliny*, and does little more than tranſcribe him; and for that reaſon is commonly called *Pliny*'s Ape. *Scaliger* undervalues him as a Writer of little worth. *In Euſeb. Animad.* p. 228. *Salmaſ. in Prolegom. Geſner in Bibl. Voſſ. in Hiſt. Latin.*

SOLIS (*Roderick de*) a *Spaniſh* Monk of the Order of St. *Auſtin*; he was a Perſon of great Learning, and choſen by Pope *Pius* V. for Viſitor of the Religious Houſes, in the Kingdoms of *Valencia*, *Arragon* and *Catalonia*. He wrote a Book, entituled, *Ars bene Moriendi*. *Bibliotheca Hiſpanica.*

SOLITAURILIA, Feaſts inſtituted by *Servius Tullus*, King of *Rome*, to the Honour of *Mars*, to whom, at the Feſtival, was offered a Bull, a Ram, and a Boar, in *Mars* his Field, after that theſe Victims had been thrice led round the whole Army, ranged in Battel Array, in order to their *Luſtration* or Purification by this Sacrifice. Others call this Feaſt *Suovetaurilia*, which Word is compounded of the Names of Three Beaſts that were ſacrificed, *Sus*, *Ovis* and *Taurus*, a Boar, a Weather, and a Bull; though others ſay, the Sacrifice conſiſted of a Bull, a Ram, and an He-goat. *Cato* makes mention of theſe *Suovetaurilia* as a Sacrifice, which the Maſters of Families were uſed to offer after having led the Victims round their Grounds to divert the Miſchief of Storms, Hail, and Tempeſts, and all other Misfortunes from their Land and Houſes, and for obtaining a plentiful Harveſt. *Dionyſ. Halicarn.* Lib. 4. *Tit. Liv.* Lib. 1. *Cato de Re Ruſt.* Cap. 141.

SOLMS, Lat. *Solmia*, a County in *Germany*, in *Weteravia*, with a little Town of that Name ſituate on a Hill. It has *Heſſe* to the Eaſt, *Treves* to the Weſt, and the Town of *Solms* ſtands three Miles Weſt of *Marpurg*. It is ſubject to a Count of its own, whoſe Reſidence is at the Caſtle of *Bransfeld*. Count *Solms* came over with the Prince of *Orange* into *England* 1688, and ſerv'd him, when King of *England*, with very much Honour in *Ireland*, &c.

SOLOGNE, *Solonia*, *Secalonia*, or *Sabulonia*, a ſmall Territory of *France*, between that of *Orleans*, *Blois* and *Bourges*; the Capital of it is *Remorantin*: The other Towns are *Gorgeau*, *Sully*, *Aubigny*, &c. The Country is watered with divers Rivers, and is very fruitful in Rye, and the Ground generally ſandy.

SOLOMONS ISLANDS, a Knot of great Iſles ſo called, which lie in the Pacifick Sea, towards *New Zeland*, firſt diſcovered by *Alvarez Mendoza* in 1567, but are not much frequented by the *Europeans*. The Names of ſome of them are, St. *George*, St. *Mark*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Anne*, St. *Catherine*, the three *Maries*, St. *James*, St. *Chriſtopher*, St. *Jeremy*, &c.

SOLON, one of the ſeven Wiſe-Men of *Greece*, was the Son of *Execeſtides*, and was born at *Athens* in the 35th Olympiad. He was from his Birth endued with a great Courage, and a wonderful Underſtanding, which Advantages procured him the Government of his Country. *Draco* his Predeceſſor having enacted very ſevere Laws, he abrogated them, and publiſhed others that were mild and equitable. He reſtrain'd the Luxury of his Country-men, aboliſhed many of their ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, gave them leave to declare whom they pleaſed to be their Heirs, provided they had no Children of their own. He made no Law againſt the Murtherers of Parents, as ſuppoſing it a thing ſo unnatural, as to be in a manner impoſſible. The Iſland *Salamina*, where was the Original of his Family, lying conveniently for the *Athenians*, who upon pain of Death had forbid the mentioning the Recovery of it from the *Megarenſians*, that were Maſters of it, becauſe of the great Loſſes they had ſuſtain'd in attempting that Enterprize: *Solon* found no better way to put them ſafely upon that Work, than by repeating ſome Verſes unto them of his own making in a drolling way; which had ſuch Effect with the *Athenians*, that they ſet upon the Iſland, and took it with greater Succeſs than they could have imagined. Some time after, *Piſiſtratus* the Tyrant invading the Government of *Athens*, *Solon* oppoſed him as far as he was able: But ſeeing he had made himſelf Maſter of the City, he retir'd; and took a Voyage to *Egypt* and *Lydia*, where he met with *Crœſus*, who on a time having made a Show of himſelf to *Solon* in all his State and Magnificence, aſked of him, whether ever he had ſeen any thing more fine and gay? Yes, ſaid *Solon*, Peacocks, Pheaſants and Cocks, for their Beauty and Bravery is natural, whereas yours is only borrow'd: And again demanding of him, whether he did not think him happy? anſwer'd, That none could be accounted ſo before their laſt Breath. He ſaid, the Laws were like Spiders Webs, which only catch ſilly Flies, but let Hornets and other boiſterous Inſects eſcape. He died at the Age of fourſcore. He writ a Book of Laws, of Speeches, of Elogies and Iambicks; and 'tis ſaid, he was either the Inſtitutor or the Enlarger of the *Areopagus* of *Athens*. *Herod.* Lib. 1. *Diod. Laert. vit. Philoſ. Plutarch. in Solon. Euſeb. in Chron.*

SOLOWKI, an Iſland in the *White Sea*, between the Province of *Corella* and the River *Dwina*; ſeated eight Miles into the Sea. It is under the Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, and has in it a famous Monaſtery of the *Rioſs* Order, which prohibits the Entry of any Woman upon very ſevere Penalties. It lies from *Moſcow* 300 *Poliſh* Miles. In this Iſland great Quantities of Salt are made, and in the Summer Solſtice the Sun never ſets above two Hours. *Guagninus*. Lat. 65. 00.

SOLSONA, an Epiſcopal City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, Suffragant of *Teragona*, about three Leagues North of *Cordona*, thinly Peopled, but pretty ſtrong, and now under the *French*.

SOLTWEDEL, Lat. *Heliopolis* or *Salvedelia*, a City of *Brandenburg*, on the River *Jeiz*, eight *German* Miles Eaſt of *Vulcan*, and eight from *Havelburg*. It took its Name from a Statue of the Sun worſhipped here, but deſtroy'd by *Charles the Great* when he founded this City.

SOLWEY FRITH, Lat. *Ituna*, an Arm of the *Iriſh* Sea, which is the Weſtern Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, takes its Name from the River *Solwey* that falls into it.

SOMME, *Somona*, *Phrudis*, a River of *France*, in *Picardy*, which ariſeth in a Place called *Font Somme* in *Vermandois*, two Leagues from St. *Quintin* to the Weſt, and paſſing by *Han*. *Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Amiens* and *Abbeville*, runs into the *Britiſh* Sea at St. *Valery*, twelve *French* Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over-againſt *Rye* in *Suſſex*, having divided *Picardy* into two Parts.

SOMMERSET (*Henry*) Duke of *Beaufort*. See *Beaufort*.

SOMMERSETSHIRE, Lat. *Somerſetia*, is a large Maritime County in the Weſt of *England*, ſo called from *Somerton*, once the chief Town of the whole County, but now decay'd into a ſmall and inconſiderable Market-Town. On the North-ſide it is bounded with the *Severn* Sea, and North-Eaſtward with the River *Avon*, which parts it from *Gloceſterſhire*, on the South with *Dorſet* and *Devonſhire*, Eaſtward with *Wiltſhire*, and Weſtward with *Devonſhire*; ſo that from Eaſt to Weſt it ſtretches 55 Miles, and from North to South 42, the whole divided into 42 Hundreds, wherein are 385 Pariſhes, and 36 Market-Towns; whoſe ancient Inhabitants, with thoſe of *Hampſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, went among the *Romans* under the Name of *Belgæ*, the Country making part of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* in the Time of the Heptarchy, being now the full Extent of the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*. In Summer time there is no pleaſanter Country than this is, being garniſhed with rich Paſtures and delightful Meadows, beſides its plentiful Corn Fields: But in the Winter Seaſon it is very deep and dirty. Out of *Mendip* Hills, Northward, is dig'd great Plenty of Lead, which is not indeed ſo ſoft, pliant and fuſile as that in *Derbyſhire*, but being of a harder Nature is excellent for Shot and Bullet. In the ſame Hills is alſo found Plenty of the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, much uſed in Phyſick, but moſt of all by Metallicks, to improve Copper into Braſs, by making that harder with this Stone, and therefore the more ſerviceable. See *Wockey-Hole*. Another Thing this Country excels in, is the Medicinal Waters of *Bath*, for which ſee the Word *Bath*, and St. *Vincent*'s *Well* near *Briſtol*, for which ſee *Briſtol*. The Herb called *Woad*, the Stock, whereon Dyers graft their other Colours, and wherewith the ancient *Britains* painted themſelves, giving a deep black Tincture grows here, eſpecially about *Glaſtenbury*, which is thought to have derived its Name from *Glaſtum* the *Latin* for *Woad*. *Chedder* by *Mendip* Hills is a Pariſh of great Note for the beſt and bigeſt Cheeſe that is made in *England*; which Cheeſes being made by the joint Dairies of the whole Pariſh putting their Milk together, and each receiving his Share according to their Proportions, may be called Corporation Cheeſe. This County is alſo noted for breeding excellent Maſtiffs, *Briſtol* for its Diamonds, which St. *Vincent*'s Rock near this City does produce, and whoſe Value would be greater if they were few, and far-fetch'd. For Manufactures *Taunton* is famous for its Serges, and *Briſtol* for its gray Soap. At the ſame time, as the *Severn* brake on the Weſt-ſide into *Monmouthſhire*, and much indamag'd that Country, *An.* 1607, it alſo overflow'd this almoſt twenty Miles in length, and four in breadth, and then it was obſerv'd, that Creatures of contrary Natures, as Dogs, Hares, Foxes, Conies, Cats and Mice, having got to the Tops of ſome Hills, remained peaceably together without ſign of Fear or Violence one towards another, a Leſſon to Men in publick Dangers to lay aſide private Differences, and prefer their Safety before their Revenge. The Market-Towns of this Country you will find in their due Places, amongſt which *Briſtol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Taunton*, *Bridgewater*, *Minchead*, *Ilcheſtern* and *Milburn* Port on the Confines of *Dorſetſhire*, have the Privilege of ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament. The firſt Earl of this County was *William* of *Mohun*, created in 1138; the ſecond, *William Long-Eſpee*, baſe Son to *Henry* II. in 1197; the third, *Reginald de Mohun*, in 1297; the fourth, *John* of *Beauford*, in 1396, in whoſe Family it continued till 1471, in ſix Deſcents; the tenth was *Edmond* III. Son of *Henry* VI. in 1496; the eleventh, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a baſe Son of *Henry* VIII. the twelfth, *Edward Seymor*, Lord Protector of *Edward* VI. created Duke in 1546, beheaded in 1552; the thirteenth was *William Carre*, in 1614; the fourteenth, *William Seymor*, Marqueſs of *Hertford*; reſtor'd to his Great Grandfather's Titles of Duke of *Somerſet*, by *Charles* II. in 1660; ſince which time there have been five Deſcents in this Family.

SOMMERTON, a Market-Town in *Sommerſetſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, formerly of great Note, and gave Denomination to the County. It is ſtill large and well built: It lies 105 Miles from *London*.

SOMMONOKHODOM. So the *Siameſe* call the God they worſhip at preſent. Their *Talapoins* or Prieſts ſuppoſe, that this *Sommonokhodom* was born a God, after many Tranſmigrations of his Soul; and that from the time of this

his Divine Birth he had a perfect Knowledge of all the Myſteries and Secrets both of Heaven and Earth, and retain'd a perfect Remembrance of whatſoever he had done in the ſeveral Lives he had led; and that after he had taught the People the great Concerns of their Happineſs, committed them to Writing, that Poſterity might make uſe of them. In this Book he relates of himſelf, that being deſirous to manifeſt his Divinity to Men by ſome extraordinary Miracles, he found himſelf carried up into the Air, in a Throne all ſhining with Gold and precious Stones, and that the Angels came down from Heaven to tender him their Adorations; but that his Brother *Thevathat*, and his Followers, envying this his Glory, conſpired his Deſtruction; but the Female-Angel, Guardian of the Earth, (for the *Siameſe* ſuppoſe Angels of both Sexes) exhorted theſe Rebels to acknowledge his Divinity, which they refuſing, ſhe ſqueez'd out of her moiſt Locks an immenſe Ocean, in which they were all drown'd. 'Tis farther written in theſe Books, that from the time that *Sommonokhodom* endeavour'd to become a God by the Holineſs of his Life, he had entred the Stage of this World in different Bodies 550 times, and ſome of thoſe in the Bodies of Beaſts; and that when he was in the Body of an Ape he delivered a City from a Monſter that deſtroy'd the Inhabitants of it. That as ſoon as he was become God, he run over the whole World with an incredible Agility, being carried in a Moment at what Diſtance he pleaſed, teaching Men the true Religion by which they might come to be Saints. After he had lived 82 Years, and foretold his Death to his Diſciples, he was ſeiz'd with a violent Fit of theCholick, whereof he died; and his Soul mounted, as they ſay, to the eighth Heaven, where it enjoys an eternal Reſt and Happineſs, and ſhall never again be born into this World. This is that which the *Talapoins* call the Annihilation of the God that govern'd the World, foraſmuch as being aſcended up into Heaven, he appears no more on the Earth. As for his Body, it was burnt, and his Bones are ſtill kept, ſome of them in the Kingdom of *Pegu*, and others in that of *Siam*. They attribute to them a miraculous Vertue, and ſay, that they ſhine with a Divine Glory. Before his Death he ordered his Picture to be drawn, to keep his Perſon in Memory, and to pay him the Honour due to him. They ſay he left the Mark of one of his Feet impreſt in three different Places, *viz.* in the Kingdom of *Siam*, that of *Pegu*, and in the Iſle of *Ceylon*; to which Places the People flock in Pilgrimage, and honour the ſaid Footſteps, with an extraordinary Devotion. This is the God whom thoſe of *Siam* worſhip, according to the teaching of their *Talapoins*. Fa. *Tachard Jeſuit Journey to Siam*. See *Thevathat*.

SOMNUS, or *Sleep*, was eſteem'd a God by the ancient Heathens, born of *Erebus* and *Night*, and the Brother of *Death*. *Orpheus* calls him the happy King of Gods and Men, and the great Foreteller of Things to come, becauſe God often reveals Things to come to Men whilſt they are aſleep. *Ovid* hath taken the Pains to deſcribe his Habitation very particularly and poetically; for Inſtance, he gives *Sleep* an Apartment in a deep Cave in the Country of the *Cimmerians*, where the Sun never ſhines. This Place is deſcrib'd remote from all Noiſe, except the ſoft Murmurs of a Brook: In the Anti-Rooms there was a great many Poppies and other ſoporiferous Plants ſtrew'd; juſt upon the Verge of theſe this pretended Deity lies upon an Ebony Bed, ornamented and trim'd with Plumes of Feathers and black Curtains, having a World of Dreams tumbling one upon another by him: His Iſſue is numerous, but the three moſt conſiderable of them are *Morpheus*, *Phobeter* and *Phantaſia*; the firſt repreſented the Figures of Men; the ſecond, that of Beaſts, and the third, Things Inanimate; which may be ſeen *Metamorph.* Lib. 11. *Orph. in Hymn.* The Ancients painted *Sleep* with a Horn and Elephant's Tooth in his Hand; and *Virgil* tells us, there are two Gates by which Dreams enter, one of Horn, the other of Ivory. The Altars dedicated to this imaginary Deity, were uſed to be placed near to thoſe of the *Muſes*.

The Ancients made *Sleep* a Deity, to expreſs the great Benefits of it, by its calming the Troubles of the Mind, and curing Diſeaſes of the Body; they made him the Son of the *Night*, which is the proper Seaſon for it, and made *Death* his Siſter, becauſe of the great Reſemblance between them. As to what *Virgil* tells us, that true Dreams enter by the Gate of Horn, and the falſe ones by that of Ivory, it is thus explain'd by ſome, that the Gate of Horn ſignifies the Eyes, and that of Ivory the Mouth, foraſmuch as that is always true which we ſee, but not always that which we hear reported by others. Though others with more Reaſon ſay, that the Ancients attributed true Dreams to Horns, becauſe they are lifted upwards towards Heaven, to ſhew that true Dreams are ſent from Heaven; and falſe ones to Ivory, becauſe Elephants Teeth do not tend upwards, but are bent down towards the Ground, by which they thought fit to repreſent thoſe Dreams which proceed from the Earth, that is, from the Fumes and Temperature of the Body, which are falſe and deluſory. Their placing his Altar near to that of the Muſes, ſeems to import, that Quiet of Mind and Bodily Reſt are very neceſſary to Perſons of Learning and Study.

SONDA, or *Sunda*, a Haven in the Iſle of *Java Major*, whence the Streight of the *Indian* Sea, between the Iſlands of *Sumatra* and *Java*, has its Name. The *Hollanders* call it, *De Straet van Sunda*, in Latin *Sundæ Fretum*. The *Portugueſe* from this Streight denominate all the Iſles of the *Indies*, which lie beyond the Peninſula of *Malacca*; which becauſe of their great Number are commonly divided into the Iſles of the *Sonda* towards the Eaſt, and thoſe towards the Weſt. The chief of thoſe towards the Eaſt are *Gilolo* and the Iſles of *Banda*, famous for the vaſt Quantities of Nutmegs they produce; *Flores*, ſo called from the Flowers it abounds with, exhaling a Smell like to that of Muſk; *Celebes* or *Macaſſar*, which is very fruitful in Rice, and hath a City of the ſame Name, whoſe Inhabitants are ſuch ſtrict Obſervers of the *Alcoran*, that they refuſe to drink the Wine of the Palm-Tree, which is no way inferior to any of our Wines made of Grapes; the *Molucca* Iſlands, which produce Cloves and Nutmegs in abundance. Amongſt the Iſles of the *Sonda* towards the Weſt, the chief are *Borneo*, *Sumatra* and *Java*, in which laſt is the City of *Batavia*, built by the *Hollanders*, and ſo called from their Anceſtors the *Batavi*. All theſe Iſles have a very unwholſome Air, and pernicious to Strangers: The length of the Days and Nights is in a manner equal, as lying near the *Equinoctial*. The Inhabitants are *Negroes*, and go naked, hiding only their Privities. They are very Warlike, eſpecially thoſe of *Sumatra*, who devour thoſe they take in Battle. There are many Kings belonging to theſe Iſlands; but the King of *Borneo* is only Titular, all Power and Authority being in the Hands of the Queen; and the Sons of the Queen are only own'd as Heirs of the Crown, and not as they are the Sons of the King, becauſe they cannot be certain that the King was their Father, but may be ſo that the Queen was their Mother. *Tavernier of the Indies*.

SONDERBURG, a ſtrong Town of *Holſtein*, where *Chriſtern* II. was impriſon'd by his Uncle in the laſt Age. It is ſubject to a Prince of its own. *Spener*.

SONDES (Sir *George*) of *Lees Court* in the County of *Kent*, in Conſideration of his faithful Services to King *Charles* I. and II. was by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* upon the eighth Day of *April* in the eighth Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Throwley*, as alſo of Viſcount *Sondes* of *Lees Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, to enjoy for term of his natural Life, the Remainder to *Lewes*, Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which *Lewes* wedded the Lady *Mary*, eldeſt of his two Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *William Villers*, late of *Brokesby* in the County of *Leiceſter* Baronet. *Dugdale*.

SONDRIA, Lat. *Sondrium*, a Caſtle of *Lombardy* beyond the *Po*, the ſtrongeſt of all the *Valtoline*, and has the Precedence of all the other Governments. Its Governour takes upon him the Defence of the whole Country, and acts as General in time of War. He hath alſo a Vicar conjoint with him, who determines all Caſes civil and criminal; but there lies an Appeal from his Deciſions to the *Griſons*. *Hoffm.*

SONGO, a City of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, in the Kingdom of *Madingua*.

SONNEBERG (*Joannes*) a *German* Earl, of the illuſtrious Family of the Lords of *Walburg*, Standard-bearers of the Empire, is famous in Hiſtory for a Duel he fought in 1460, againſt *Antonio Maria*, an *Italian*, which happened when *Sigiſmund*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, laid Seige to the City of *Rouvere* in *Tirol*, and the *Venetians* ſent an Army to relieve it under the Command of *Rupertus Maria*, whoſe Son *Antonio* challeng'd any of the *Germans* to fight with him; which being accepted by the *German* Count, he beat the Challenger: The Condition of the Combat was, that the Victor was to have 100 Florens, beſides the Arms and Horſe of the conquered Party.

SONNEBURG, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Iſle of *Oeſal*, in the *Baltick* Sea.

SONNEMBERG, a City of *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, near *Poland*.

SOPATER of *Apamea*, a Sophiſt and Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, lived in the IV Century. He was the Diſciple of *Jamblichus*, and the chiefeſt of the *Platonick* Philoſopers of his Time. He was put to Death by *Conſtantine the Great*. He was the Author of a Treatiſe concerning Providence, and made ſome Abridgments of Hiſtory and other Pieces, as we find by *Suidas* and *Photius*, Mem. 141. *Eunapius* alſo makes mention of him in *vita Ædeſii*, and *Soz.* Lib. 1. *Hiſt. Eccleſ.* Cap. 5. *Suidas* mentions alſo two Poets of this Name.

SOPHI, or *Sophy*, a King of *Perſia*, who from a Shepherd, by his Courage and good Fortune, was raiſed to the Throne. He began to make himſelf known in the World about the Year 1370, and profeſſing himſelf to be one of the Race of *Haly*, who was one of the Interpreters of the Law of *Mahomet*, he raiſed the Authority of his Sect beyond that of *Omar*, and began to wear a Turban of Red Cloth, to diſtinguiſh himſelf from his Followers, who wore one of White Linnen. Some think, that he was called *Sophy* from his Woollen Turban, and ſay, that *Sofi* is derived from the *Arabian* Word *Suf*, which ſignifies Wool; but others ſay, that *Sofi* in the *Arabick* ſignifies Pure and Sincere, eſpecially with reſpect to Religion; Whence the Name of *Sophy* hath been given to all the Kings of *Perſia* ever ſince. *Scaliger. de Emend. tempor.* Lib. 5. *Anſel. Soler de Pileo.*

SOPHI, the Name at preſent of the Kings of *Perſia:* But here we are to obſerve, that this Name is not ſuperadded, as the Name of *Pharoah* was to the Kings of *Egypt*, or that of *Cæſar* to the *Roman* Emperors; but is the Name of the Family, or rather of the Religion of *Hali*; for the Deſcendants of *Hali*, and *Fatima*, the Daughter of *Mahomet*, took the Name of *Sophi:* They founded a Sect called *Imenie*, to explain the *Alcoran*, which has been follow'd by the *Perſian Mahometans*, and ſeveral other Nations of the Eaſt *Indies*; and that they might have ſome ſecret Mark to diſcover thoſe of their own Perſuaſion, they never wear any Silken Tuft upon their Turbans, nor any thing wrought in Gold and Silver, their Turban being only Woollen, and of a Colour call'd *Sophy* in *Arabick:* Theſe *Sophi*'s having expell'd the *Vſumcaſſans*, (of a *Turkiſh* Family and Sect) and poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Perſia*, there was one of them call'd *Iſhmael*, Son of *Keck-aidar* or *Secaidar* of the Family of *Hali*, who by his extraordinary Zeal for his own Perſuaſion, gain'd ſo much upon the Affections of the People, and improv'd his Intereſt to that Degree, that from the Diſadvantage of a poor Exile, he made ſuch conſiderable Conqueſts both in *Perſia* and *Turkey*, that he became one of the greateſt Princes of *Aſia*, and for this Reaſon took the Title of *Sophi*, as being the principal Head of that Sect, which Name has been continued ever ſince upon the ſucceeding Kings of *Perſia*. *Belle-Foreſt*, Lib. 2. *Hiſt. Univerſ. Thevet.* Lib. 9. Cap. 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. *Coſmogr. Univerſ. Paulus Jovius*, Lib. 37. *Hiſt.*

SOPHIA, or *Sofia*, the capital City of *Bulgaria*, belonging to the *Turks*, who call it *Triadizza*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. It was of old called *Sardica*, and belonged then to the *Lower Mœſia.* It is ſeated upon the River *Boiana*, at an equal Diſtance from the Borders of *Thrace* Eaſt, *Servia* Weſt, and *Macedonia* South, being now a great and populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Governour. This City ſtands 300 Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the Weſt, 100 from *Theſſalonica* to the North, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Conſtantinople.* This City has no Fortifications. It is noted for one of the greateſt General Councils in 307 that ever was held; wherein, by the Artifice of *Conſtantius*, the Council of *Nice* was condemned. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Emperor *Juſtinian* in Honour of his Wife *Sophia.* Long. 51. 00. Lat. 42. 43.

SOPHIA, Wife of the Emperor *Juſtinus* II. who carried a great Stroke in the Government by reaſon of her Huſband's Weakneſs; after whoſe Death ſhe help'd to raiſe *Tiberius* to the Throne, in hopes of marrying him; but aſſoon as ſhe underſtood that he had given his Wife the Title of *Auguſta*, ſhe was ſo enraged to ſee her ſelf put by her Hopes, that ſhe conſpir'd againſt him in Favour of *Juſtinian*, the Nephew of *Juſtin.* *Evagr.* Lib. 5. *Procop. Nicephor.*

SOPHISTA. This Name was at the firſt given to Philoſophers, and afterwards to Rhetoricians and Declaimers, who made Profeſſion of Eloquence and Philoſophy; afterwards this Title was beſtowed upon all thoſe that excell'd in any Art or Science whatſoever: This we find, that Lawyers, Phyſicians, Poets, Orators and Divines themſelves, have by way of Honour been called Sophiſts; as alſo ſuch who were famous for their Wiſdom, upon which account *Solon* had this Title beſtowed upon him. From all which it appears, that it was an honourable Name at firſt amongſt the *Greeks* as well as *Latins*; inſomuch as the Chriſtians themſelves have not been wanting to attribute it to ſome of their Eccleſiaſtical Writers, as a Mark of the Eſteem they had for their Learning; upon this account *Claudianus Mamertus* ſeems to call St. *Auſtin* a Sophiſt; and *Tertullian* calls *Miltiades*, a famous Church-Writer under the Emperor *Commodus*, *The Sophiſt of the Church*, becauſe he had writ very learnedly in Defence of it. This Title continued to be honourable in the Weſt amongſt the *Latins* till the 12th Century, when it was ſtill uſed as a Title of Honour and Eſteem due to learned Men, as appears by the Hiſtory of *Ordovicus Vitalis*, who was contemporary with St. *Bernard.* But in *Greece* this Name was become contemptible before the Time of *Plato* and *Philip* of *Macedonia*; for after that *Protagoras*, *Hippias*, *Prodicus* and *Gorgias* began to drive a ſordid Trade with their Scholars, and had ſet Wiſdom and Eloquence at a Price, this Name began to be odious and contemptible: Accordingly *Cicero* tells us, that thoſe were called *Sophiſts*, that profeſſed Philoſophy with a vain Oſtentation of Words, and for ſordid Lucre; and *Seneca* gives them the Name of *Circumforaneous* or Mountebank *Sophiſts*, who did run from one City to another to make Sale of their Knowledge and Eloquence. 'Tis againſt theſe ſort of *Sophiſts* that *Iſocrates* hath made an Oration, who profeſſed themſelves to be Logicians and Orators, but ſpent their Time in frivolous Diſputes and verbal Niceties. And in this Senſe a Sophiſt is nothing elſe but a Declamator that makes an empty Noiſe with Words, or a Logician that ſpends his Time in vain Subtilties. There is nothing has ſo much contributed to the multiplying of this ſort of Cattle, as the introducing of contentious Diſputings into the Schools of Philoſophy and Divinity, which are ſo much in Vogue in moſt of the Univerſities of Chriſtendom. *Suidas in voce Sophiſt.*

SOPHOCLES, a *Greek* Tragical Poet, whom ſome, becauſe of the Sweetneſs of his Verſes, have called the *Bee*, and others the *Mermaid* or *Syren* of *Attica.* He was born in the 71ſt Olympiad, fourteen or fifteen Years before *Xerxes* his Invaſion of *Greece*, and was a Perſon of extraordinary Wit and Valour, which he ſignaliz'd upon ſeveral Occaſions, having been General of the *Athenian* Army with *Pericles.* He compoſed 120 Tragedies, with ſome Elegies and Hymns to *Apollo*, of which great Number we have only ſeven Tragedies left at preſent. He added much to the Perfection of Tragedy, and was incomparably more exact and judicious than all that went before him. He lived to the Age of 85; which great Age gave one of his Sons occaſion to ſummon him to appear before the Judges, that they might appoint him a Guardian, as being one that was come to Dotage, and no longer able to take care of his Domeſtick Affairs: But appearing before the *Areopagites*, without being in the leaſt concern'd, he began to read a Part of his *Oedipus*, which he was then a compoſing, and aſked them whether they perceived in that Work any Signs of ſuch a Weakneſs of Mind as he was accuſed of: Whereupon his ungrateful Son was ſent back with Shame and Reproach. He died in the 92d Olympiad, and 'tis ſaid for Joy of having gain'd the Prize by one of his Tragedies made in his old Age, which Honour he had received no leſs than 23 times before. *Cicero de Divin. Suidas in Lex. Lil. Gyrald. Dial. de Poet.* There was alſo another *Sophocles* called the Younger, who was likewiſe a *Greek* Poet, and the Grandchild or Nephew of the former, and the Author of ſeveral Tragedies.

SOPHONISBA, of *Cremona*, was the Daughter of *Amilcar* of *Anguſcrivola.* She liv'd about the Beginning of the XVI Century, and was famous for her extraordinary Skill in Painting. King *Philip* II. of *Spain* having ſeen ſome of her Pieces, ſent for her to *Madrid*, and made her one of the Queen's Maids of Honour. *Vaſari.*

SOPHRONIA, a Name given to a *Roman* Lady, commended by *Euſebius* for her *Vertue* and *Fortitude:* Why they call her *Sophronia*, is not clear, for *Euſebius* calls her by no Name, neither in the 14th Chapter of the eighth Book of his Hiſtory, nor in the 34th Chapter of the firſt Book of his Life of *Conſtantine:* He only ſays, that this Lady was marry'd to the Governour of *Rome*, and that having underſtood that *Maxentius*'s Archers, whom he made uſe of to bring the Women he deſigned to abuſe, having underſtood that this Guard were coming to her Houſe, ſhe deſired a little Time of them to dreſs her ſelf, which being granted, and having the Liberty of being alone in her Chamber, ſhe ſtabb'd her ſelf to the Heart, and by this Action gave the World to underſtand, that nothing but Chriſtianity makes People invincible, and Proof againſt the Fear of Death: This is *Euſebius*'s Relation of the Matter; but then he does not ſay (as ſome have ſince miſtaken) that ſhe aſk'd either God or her Husband Pardon for what ſhe was going to do, or that the Church approv'd the Fact, and own'd her for a Martyr. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

SOPHRONIUS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, born at *Damaſcus* in *Syria*, was a great Enemy of the *Monothelites*, and upon this Score writ to Pope *Honorius*, and *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*, who were the Abettors of thoſe Hereticks, that own'd but one Will in Jeſus Chriſt. He died the eleventh of *March*, 636. His Death was extremely regretted by the whole Catholick Church, becauſe, as *Baronius* affirms, he was the only conſiderable Perſon that appear'd againſt the *Monothelite* Hereſie, having endeavour'd to ſuppreſs it both by his Preaching and Writings. *Baron. Bellarmin.*

SOPHRONIUS, a famous Author, who lived in the Time of St. *Jerom.* Whilſt he was yet very young he writ a Panegyrick of *Bethlehem*, and a Treatiſe of the Deſtruction of the Statue of *Serapis.* He tranſlated alſo the Life of *Hilarion*, a Book of Virginity to *Euſtochium*, and ſeveral Works of St. *Jerom* out of *Latin* into *Greek.*

SOPHRONISTÆ, certain Magiſtrates among the *Athenians*, ſomewhat reſembling the Cenſors of *Rome*, but were more in Number, and had not ſo much Power; their chief Buſineſs was, to inſpect the Carriage and Manners of the Youth of that City. *Sigonius.*

SORA, a City and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhop's See that is under no Archbiſhop. It is ſituate upon the River *Liris*, now *Garigliano*, and was of old a City of *Latium.* It has a ſplendid Caſtle belonging to the Family of *Boncompagno*, who are Dukes of *Sora.* It ſtands 55 Miles from *Rome* to the Eaſt, ſix from *Arpina*, and ten from the Lake *di Celano* (*Fucinus*) to the South.

SORA, a ſmall City of *Denmark*, in the Iſle of *Zeland*, with an Univerſity founded by *Frederick* II. and reſtored by *Chriſtian* IV. *Golnitz. Geogr.*

SORACTE, a Mountain of *Tuſcany*, at preſent called Mount St. *Sylveſtre.* It was formerly conſecrated to *Apollo*, whoſe Prieſts were of the Family of the *Hirpii*, who, when they celebrated the Ceremonies of their Sacrifices, walk'd with their bare Feet over the hot Coals, without being burnt, that had conſumed their Sacrifices. *Plin.* Lib. 7. Cap. 2.

SORANZO, or *Superantius* (*Lazaro*) a noble *Venetian*, who wrote a very judicious Book concerning the State of *Turkey*: He lived to the Beginning of the XVII Century. *Quenst. de Patr. illuſt. vir.*

SORAVA, the Metropolis of the *Lower Luſatia*, under the Elector of *Saxony*, ſtands two *German* Miles Weſt of *Sagan*, five South of *Craſſen*, and was often taken and retaken in the *Swediſh* Wars. *Hoffman.*

SORBON, the firſt and moſt conſiderable College of the Univerſity of *Paris*, founded in the Reign of St. *Lewis*, by *Robert Sorbon*, which Name is ſometimes given to the whole Univerſity of *Paris*, which was founded by *Charlemagne*, at the Perſuaſion of the learned *Alcuinus*, who was one of the firſt Profeſſors there: Since which time it hath been very famous, particularly for maintaining the Rights of the Crown and the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church againſt the Enchroachments of the Court of *Rome*. The Univerſity of *Paris* conſiſts of four Faculties, *viz.* that of Divinity, the Canon Law, Phyſick and the Liberal Arts, comprehending Humanity, Languages and Philoſophy. It contains 63 Colleges, the chief whereof is the *Sorbon*, as before ſaid; and hath been rebuilt with an extraordinary Magnificence, at the Charge of the Cardinal *Richelieu*, and contains Lodgings for 36 Doctors, who are called *the Society of Sorbon*: Thoſe who are received amongſt them before they have received their Doctors Degree, are only ſaid to be of the *Hoſpitality of* Sorbon. *Claud. Hemeræus de Acad. Pariſ. Spondan. in Annal. Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

SORLINGUES. See *Scilly Iſlands.*

SORRENTO, *Sorriento*, *Surrentum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and an Archbiſhop's See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principato*, 24 Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is ſeated in a fruitful Plain; and though very ancient, is ſtill in a good and flouriſhing Condition. *Long.* 38. 20. *Lat.* 40. 33.

SOSICLES of *Syracuſe*, a Tragical Poet, who was famous in the Time of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, and *Alexander the Great*. He compoſed 73 Pieces, and was ſeven times Victorious. *Suidas in Soſicle.*

SOSIGENES, an *Egyptian* Mathematician, who was in Repute in the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, who made uſe of him in reforming of the *Kalendar*. It was he that formed the *Julian Period*, which begins 45 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Plin.* Lib. 18. Cap. 25. *Suetonius. Dion.* &c.

SOSIPOLIS, the Name of a God whom the *Elecenſes* worſhipped, from the time that they obtain'd a ſignal Victory againſt the *Arabians*, after a miraculous manner; for they tell us, That as both Parties were ready to engage, a Woman appear'd in the midſt of the Camp of the *Eleans*, promiſing them a ſure and powerful Aſſiſtance: She had a little Child in her Arms, which ſhe laid down on the Ground as ſoon as the *Arcadians* began to draw near to Battle, who preſſing in upon the *Eleans*, ſaw a prodigious Serpent fighting for their Enemies, in the ſame Place where the Woman had laid down her Child: The *Arcadians*, affrighted at this horrid Sight, betook themſelves to Flight, and were purſued by the *Eleans* and cut to Pieces. From this time forwards the *Eleans* received this Woman and her Child into the Number of their Gods, calling the Woman *Ilithia*, and her Son *Soſipolis*, that is, *Keeper of the City*, and built a Temple to them, wherein were two Altars for the Mother and Son. The Statues of *Soſipolis* repreſented a young Child, dreſt in a Robe ſpangled with Stars, and holding in his Hand a *Cornu-Copia* or Horn of Plenty. One She-Prieſt only, habited in White, was permitted to enter into the moſt private Room, called *Penetrale*, of the Temple of *Soſipolis*, where his Statue ſtood, when ſhe went to conſult and receive his Oracles. *Puſan. in Eliac.* This Name is alſo frequently given to *Jupiter* in thoſe Places of which he was more particularly accounted to be the Preſerver or Tutelar Deity.

SOSTEROPOLIS, or *Soteropolis*, a City of *Bithynia* not far from *Nicomedia*, where *Conſtantine the Great* was poiſon'd by his Brothers. *Hoffm.*

SOSTHENES, King of *Macedonia*, he reigned after *Antipatris*. He had given ſuch high Marks of his Valour in fighting againſt the *Gauls*, that in Conſideration thereof he was raiſed to the Throne, which he poſſeſſed for two Years, and was kill'd in the Irruption the *Gauls* made into *Macedonia* under *Brennus*, their General, about the 476th Year of *Rome*. *Pauſan. Juſtin*, &c.

SOSTHENES, the chief Ruler of the Synagogue mention'd *Acts* 18. 17. He was one of the 72 Diſciples of our Lord, and ſuffer'd much for the Goſpel in the Preſence of *Gallio* the Proconſul. The Apoſtle St. *Paul* makes mention of him in 1 *Cor.* 1. 1.

SOSTRATUS of *Gnidus*, a City of *Caria* in *Aſia minor*, a famous Architect and Engineer, in great Eſteem with *Ptolomy Philadelphus*; wherefore *Strabo* calls him the Friend or Favourite of Kings, Φίλος τῶν βασιλέων. Amongſt the Structures built by this Architect, the Terraſs Walks ſupported by Arches in the City of *Gnidus*, were look'd upon as an extraordinary Piece of Workmanſhip; but the moſt magnificent of all was the Watch-Tower or Light-Houſe in the Iſland *Phares*, near to *Alexandria*. *Ptolomy* committed to him the whole Care and Contrivance of that magnificent Structure which was look'd upon as one of the Wonders of the World. *Strabo* tells us, this Inſcription was ſeen engraven upon it in his Time.

> Σώστρατος Κνίδιος Δεξιφάνους, Θεοῖς Σωτῆρσιν
> ὑπὲρ τῶν πλωιζομένων.

That is to ſay,

> Soſtrates *of* Cnidus *the Son of* Dexiphanes, *to the Tutelar*
> *Gods, for the Uſe of Sea-faring Men.*
>
> Strab. *Lib.* 17. Plin. *Lib.* 26.

SOTADES, an ancient *Greek* Poet, born in *Maronea*, a City of *Thrace*, who writ ſome filthy and laſcivious Poems, as likewiſe ſcurrilous and abuſive; of which ſort having had the Inſolence to write ſome againſt *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, they coſt him his Life, for he commanded him to be ſhut up in a Cheſt of Lead, and to be caſt into the Sea. *Athenæus*, Lib. 14. *Suidas*, *Strabo.*

SOTER (Pope) was born in the City of *Fundi*, in the Territory of *Rome*. He ſucceeded *Anicetus* the fourteenth of *May*, 173, and died a Martyr in the Perſecution of *Marcus Antoninus*, the Philoſopher, the 22d of *April*, 177. *Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pont. Baron. in Annales.*

SOTION, a Philoſopher that lived in the Time of *Tiberius*, and was *Seneca's Præceptor*, as he declares himſelf, *Epiſt.* 49. & 58. There was another of the ſame Name who was in Eſteem in the Time of the *Ptolomies*, and is the Author of a Book entituled *The Succeſſion of Philoſophers*, cited by *Diog. Laertius*, and of many other Tracts. *Voſſ.* Lib. 2. *de Hiſt. Græc.* *Photius* ſpeaks of one *Sotion*, who had writ of Fountains, Rivers and Lakes. *Cod.* 189.

SOTO (*Dominicus*) a *Spaniard* of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was Native of *Segovia* in the Year 1494, where he publiſh'd his two Books *de Natura & Gratia*, which he dedicated to the Biſhops. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent* in the Behalf of *Charles* V. and ſome time after his Return, the Emperor offer'd him the Biſhoprick of *Segovia*, which *Soto* refuſed, however, accepted ſeveral Employments from the Emperor, particularly, he undertook the Umpirage of that famous Controverſie about the Expediency and Juſtice of checking the Cruelties and Diſorders of the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt Indies*, their Liberties and Barbarities being declaim'd againſt by the Emperor's Confeſſor, and defended by *Sepulveda*, another *Spaniſh* Divine and Hiſtoriographer to the ſame Prince: After having diſcharged this Arbitratorſhip to Satisfaction, he retired to *Salamanca*, where he died the ſixth of *December* in 1560, and the 66th of his Age. We have his *Commentaries upon the Epiſtle to the Romans*, and *upon the Maſter of the* Sentences; *De Juſtitia & Jure. De Tegendis ſecretis. De Pauperum Cauſa. De cavendo Juramentorum abuſu. Apologia contra Ambroſium Catharinum. In Porphyrium & Organum Ariſtotelis.* Sextus Senenſ. *Lib.* 4. Bibl. Sacr. Poſſevin. in Appar. ſacr.

SOTO (*Fernandes*) the General of *Florida* in *America*, was the Son of a private Gentleman of *Xeres* of *Badajos* in the *Portugal Eſtremadura*. He went over into *America*, and accompanied *Francis Pizarro* in the Conqueſt of *Peru*; and when King *Atabalipa* was taken in 1532, he had ſo good a Share in the Diſtribution of the King's Treaſures, that in a little time he was worth 180000 Crowns of Gold. *Soto* being return'd to *Spain*, provided himſelf with a magnificent Equipage, and appear'd with the State and Retinue of a Lord. The Emperor *Charles* V. beſtowed upon him the Government of the Iſle of *Cuba*, with the Title of General of *Florida*, and the Title of Marqueſs of all the Places he ſhould conquer. For the Undertaking of this new Conqueſt he equip'd ſeven Ships, and furniſh'd them with all manner of Proviſions and Ammunition; and having choſen his Captains, he embark'd about 600 pick'd Men. It was in the Month of *April*, 1538. that he parted from St. *Lucar*, and thence ſailed to the *Canaries*, and from thence to the *Antilles*. Being arrived at the Iſle of *Cuba*, he ſent his Wife with his Ships to *Havana*, which lies at the other End of the Iſland, 180 Miles from the City of St. *Jago*, and with his Men croſs'd the Iſland by Land. The eighteenth of *May*, 1539. he parted from *Havana* with the Fleet, and diſcover'd the Coaſt of *Florida* the 25th of *May*, being *Whitſunday*: Having landed all his Army, he march'd up into the Country, and aſk'd the Inhabitants whether they knew of any Province or Country which did abound with Gold and Silver; who aſſured him, that beyond the Province of *Cale*, towards the Weſt, there liv'd a very rich People; whereupon he marched that Way, and came to *Cale*, and from thence paſſed to the Province of *Palaché*, where they told him there was abundance of Gold, in the inner Part of that Province. Thus he run from one Province to another, meeting ſometimes with *Caciques* that entertain'd him very kindly, and at other times was forced to fight. But at laſt Death ſtop'd his farther Progreſs the 21ſt of *May*, 1542. He had the ſame Deſtiny with many other great Perſons, whom Fortune raiſeth only to give them the greater Fall; for he died at a Time and in a Country where his Soldiers being quite ſpent with continual Marches, were not in a Condition to give him any Comfort, not knowing how to eſcape their own Ruin. *Moſcoſo d' Alvarado*, who was choſen General in his Place, adviſed to keep his Death from the Knowledge of the *Indians*, becauſe *Soto* had endeavour'd always to perſuade them that the Chriſtians were Immortal: Accordingly they buried him in the Night, near the Gate of the Town of *Guachoya*: But becauſe ſome of the *Indians* ſeemed to take particular Notice of the Ground that appear'd to have been lately broke up, *Moſcoſo* cauſed him to be dug up again, and having filled the Cloaths with Sand in which his Body was wrap'd, they caſt it into the River. *Hiſtory of Florida*, tranſlated at *Paris* in 1685.

SOTO (*Petrus*) Profeſſor of Divinity at *Dilingen*, a City of *Suabia* in *Germany*, and Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was born at *Corduba*, a City in *Spain*, and one of the moſt learned Men that ever proceeded thence. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, where he died in the Year 1563, the twentieth of *April*. He hath left ſeveral Works, *viz. De Sacerdotum Inſtitutione*, *Chriſtiana Inſtitutio*, &c. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

SOUBIAC, formerly *Sublac*, a ſmall City in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the Territory of *Rome*, upon the River *Teverona*. It hath a famous Monaſtery of the Order of St. *Bennet*, where is to be ſeen the Wilderneſs or ſolitary Place which is ſo famous for having been the Retirement or Retreat of that Saint. *Raph. Fabretti in Diſſertat.*

SOUBISE, a Town in *Xantoigne*, which has given its Name to ſeveral Perſons of Quality; as firſt to

SOUBISE (*John de Parthinai*, Lord of) was one of the moſt conſiderable of the *Hugonot* Party in the XVI Century: He was brought over to this Perſuaſion at the Court of the Duke of *Ferrara*: The Dutcheſs of that Prince, Daughter to *Lewis* XII. having ſeveral Divines of that Part of the Reformation with her, to whoſe Communion ſhe was brought over; *Soubiſe*, upon his Return to *France*, propagated his new Perſuaſion with a great deal of Zeal, and had almoſt made *Catharine de Medicis* his Proſelite; and when the Differences between the Princes of the Blood and the King's Party came to a Criſis and broke out into a Civil War in 1562; *Soubiſe* joyn'd the Prince of *Conde*, who made him Governour of *Lions*, which Place he defended againſt the Duke of *Nemours* with a great deal of Conduct and Courage: He was ſtrongly ſuſpected for being concerned in the Aſſaſſination of the Duke of *Guiſe*, being charg'd pretty home by the Depoſitions of *Poltrot*; however, 'tis the Opinion of the moſt impartial Writers of the Church of *Rome*, that he had no Hand in that barbarous Murther. He had formerly been Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, and had commanded an Army for *Hen.* II. in *Tuſcany*, where he diſcharged the Part of a great General: He died in 1566, being about 54 Years of Age. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. Mezeray Abr. Chron.* T. 5. P. M. 72. &c.

SOUBISE (*Benjamin de Roan Duc. de*) Grandſon of the former, and Son of *Renatus de Roan*, ſecond of that Name, and of *Catharine de Parthenai*, aſſiſted the Enterprizes of the Duke of *Roan* his Brother with a great deal of Vigour, both in endeavouring to relieve *Rockel*, and in ſupporting the *Hugonot* Intereſt in the Kingdom of *France*. He made his firſt Campaigns in *Holland* under Prince *Maurice*, and was one of thoſe *French* Gentlemen who threw themſelves into *Bergenop-Zoom*, when beſieged by the *Spaniards* in 1606; and in 1621 he held out the Town of St. *Jean d'Angeli* in *Xantoigne*, againſt his Prince *Lewis* XIII. who commanded there in Perſon, and upon the Surrendery of the Place had his Pardon for his paſt Miſbehaviour, upon the Condition of his having promiſed Obedience for the Future; however, before the Year was out he ſeems to have forgot his Word, and ſeized upon *Royan*. In 1622 he made himſelf Maſter of *Olonne*, and was ſo powerful in the Lower *Poictou*, that his Party ſcower'd the Fields, and made Excurſions within five Leagues of *Nantes*: Theſe Advantages laſted but a little While, for the King's Troops attack'd him ſo vigorouſly at the Iſle of *Rhee*, that after his Defeat his Quarters were beat up every where and his Forces ſcattered: Upon this Misfortune he retired to *Rochell*, where the Town gave him broad Signs of Diſſatisfaction and Contempt: This Neglect made him ſet Sail for *England* to treat for Succour; the Deſign of which Voyage being underſtood by the Court of *France*, he was proclaim'd Traytor on the fifteenth of *July*, 1522. notwithſtanding he was refuſed by the King of *England*, he made a Shift to get Credit enough to equip ſome few Veſſels, but theſe did him no Service, being caſt away at *Plimouth* in a Storm. In the Beginning of the Year 1625, he ſeiz'd upon the Iſle of *Rhee*, and made an Attempt upon *Blavett* or Port *Lewis* in *Brittany*, where he had but a ſort of Half Succeſs, for his Projects were generally too much over-graſp'd to prove altogether fortunate; however, he made himſelf Maſter of the Haven and of ſix Men of War which lay there, and his Men upon their Landing made themſelves Maſters of the Town, but finding a ſtrong Oppoſition at the Fort, he was forced to re-embark his Troops and quit the Enterprize, not without the Loſs of ſome of his Ships: Afterwards he had the Mortification to ſee himſelf diſown'd by the *Hugonots*, notwithſtanding, 'twas generally believ'd he had kept cloſe to the Meaſures concerted between him and the Duke of *Roan* in 1624. He had done his Country a great deal of Diſſervice by taking their Merchant-Men and diſturbing their Coaſts from *Garonne* to the *Loire*; but at laſt the Duke of *Montmorency*, Admiral of *France*, being reinforced by ſome *Dutch* Men of War, beat *Soubiſe*'s Fleet, who upon this Defeat being driven from the Iſles of *Rhee* and *Oleron*, was obliged to retire into *England*; at which Court he was very inſtrumental in procuring the Succours ſent to *Rochell*, and when, notwithſtanding theſe Supplies, the Town was taken he had no Fancy to return into *France* and enjoy the Benefit of the general Amneſty, but choſe rather to ſtay in *England*, where he died without Iſſue, having all along made it his Buſineſs to do the King of *France* as much Diſſervice as lay in his Power. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.* &c.

SOUCHES (*the* Count of) General of the Empire, was a Grocer's Son of *Rochel*. His Father gave him to a *German* Gentleman, who took him along with him to his own Country, where he treated him ſo diſdainfully, that *Souches* was extremely netled at it; and finding himſelf unable to engage the *German* to draw his Sword againſt him, becauſe of the Inequality of their Birth, he liſted himſelf in the Emperor's Service, and ſome time after challeng'd the Gentleman that had abuſed him, and diſarm'd him. This Action procur'd him a great Eſteem; and afterwards ſignaliz'd his Valour on ſeveral Occaſions, he was advanced from one Command to another, till in 1664 he was made General of the Forces in the *Upper Hungary*, where he took *Nitria* and the Caſtle of *Levenez*, after having defeated the *Turkiſh* Army that had beſieg'd it, killing 6000 upon the Place, and taking eleven Pieces of Cannon, 100 Colours, and all their Baggage, and had ſeveral other Advantages over the *Turks*. He died in *Moravia* in 1682, being 80 Years of Age. His Son being a Commander of the Forces of the Empire, was killed at *Rhinefeld* in 1678. *Prada Relation of the Wars of Flanders and Germany.*

SOUDAN, or *Soldan*, a Name or Title formerly given to the Lieutenant-Generals of the *Caliphs* in their Provinces and their Armies: Theſe *Soldans* afterwards made themſelves *Soverains*; and *Saladine*, General of the Forces of *Noradine*, King of *Damaſcus*, took this Title, and was the firſt *Souldan* of *Egypt* in 1165, after having kill'd the *Caliph* Caym. *Marmol in Africa*, Lib. 2.

SOULE, a ſmall Country of *France*, with the Title of a *Vicounty* in the *Baſques*, of which *Mauleon de Soule* is the Capital.

SOULECHAT (*Denys*) a Fryar Minorite, lived in the XIV Century; and having advanced ſome Errors concerning the renouncing of Temporal Goods, as alſo of Charity, and the Perfection of Love, and were condemn'd by the Univerſity of *Paris*; from which he appealed to Pope *Urban* V. who ratified their Judgment, and ordered him to recant them in the Preſence of the Biſhop of *Beavais*, which was executed accordingly in 1369.

SOUMEL, a City of the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, near the River *Ganges*. Not far from which is a Mine of Diamonds. *Daviti Deſc. of Aſia.*

SOUND (*The*) *Sunda Fretum*, a famous Strait between the *Baltick* Sea and the *German* Ocean: It reacheth fifty Miles from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt, and is about fifteen at its greateſt breadth; but between *Eſenburg* and *Cronenburg* is not above three Miles over, by which means all Ships that paſs to and fro are neceſſitated to pay Toll to the King of *Denmark*.

SOURIQUOIS, a ſavage People inhabiting the Province of *Arcadia* in *New France* in *America*: They are of a middle Stature, well ſhap'd: There are only ſome of the chiefeſt Men amongſt them that wear Beards, the others pluck out the Hair of it by the Roots. During the Summer they live on Fiſh, and in Winter they eat Veniſon. They are ſubject to their petty Princes, whom they call *Sagamos*. As to their Religion, they have only a kind of ſuperſtitious Worſhip, which is taught them by Magicians, whom they call *Autmoins*, who, after having conſulted the Devil, foretel future Things to them, and practice Phyſick and Chirurgery: Their way of curing is to moiſten the Place affected with the Steam of their Breath, and ſometimes by opening a Vein and ſucking the Blood out of it, and afterwards covering it with a little Skin, taken from the Teſticles of a Caſtor. Theſe *Souriquois* are very like thoſe Savages mentioned under the Word *Canada*. *De Laët. Hiſtoir. Nouveau Mondi.*

SOUS, or *Soul*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Weſtern Part of *Biledulgerid*, belonging to the King of *Morocco*.

SOUTHAM, a Market-Town in *Warwickſhire*, in *Knightlow* Hundred, 64 Miles from *London*.

SOUTHAMPTON, Lat. *Clauſentium*, *Antonia magnus Portus*, *Triſantonum Portus*, the County Town of *Hampſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Anton* or *Hampton*, which comes from *Wincheſter*, and here falls into the great Bay in a large Stream. This Town, according to *Speed*, has been very populous, rich and beautiful, ſtrongly walled about with a Wall of Free-ſtone 1200 Paces in compaſs, with ſeven Gates for Entrance, and 29 Towers for Defence, two ſtately Keys for the Conveniency of Ships, and five Churches for divine Service, beſides an Hoſpital called *God's Houſe*, wherein the unfortunate *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, beheaded for Treaſon, lies interred. On the Weſt ſide of the Town, upon a ſteep Hill, ſtands a ſtrong Caſtle of a circular Form, but now falling to Ruin. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. this Town was burnt by the *French* under the Conduct of the King of *Sicily*'s Sons, who had the ill Luck to fall under the Club of a Countryman. After this, in *Richard* II. his Reign, the Town was rebuilt where it is at preſent, and is now a ſtrong, rich, populous and well traded Town, fenced with a double Ditch, ſtrong Walls and many Turrets for the Defence of the Haven, which is capable of Ships of good Burthen up to the Key, and is oppoſite to *Jerſey*, *Guernſey* and *Normandy*, and is very commodious for lading and unlading of Ships. King *Henry* VI. granted it a Mayor, and made it a County in 1067. *Beauvois* of *Southampton*, that celebrated Warriour, was its firſt ſecular Earl in 1538, the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* being before Earls of *Southampton*, and ſo ſtiled in the Statutes of the Garter made by *Henry* VIII. *William Fitz-William*, Lord Admiral in 1547. *Thomas Wriotheſley*, Lord Chancellor, was created the third Earl by *Edward* VI. to whom ſucceeded three of his Poſterity; the laſt died in 1667. In 1675 *Charles* II. created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Son to the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chicheſter* and Duke of *Southampton*. It was here that King *Canute*, to convince his Flatterers that he was no God, as they pretended he was, called for a Seat, and ſitting by the Water-ſide commanded the Sea to keep back; but ſeeing that inſtead of that it got Ground of him, he own'd God to be the only ſupreme Governour, and in a religious manner gave up his Crown to the Rood at *Wincheſter*.

SOUTHWARK, a Market and Borough-Town of *Brixton* Hundred in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Surrey*, ſituate on the South-ſide of the *Thames*, oppoſite to *London*, to which it is join'd by its famous Bridge. It is ſo large and populous, that it falls little ſhort of the beſt Cities in *England*. The principal Street from St. *George*'s Church to the Bridge is beautiful with fair Buildings. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade with the whole County. Here are two Pariſh Churches, the one call'd St. *Mary Over Rey*, formerly a Priory, and the other St. *George*'s Church. Here is alſo St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, for ſick, poor and diſtreſſed People; two Priſons for Debt, one call'd the *King's-Bench*, the other the *Marſhalſea*. The *Mint* is a pretended Sanctuary for inſolvent People, where many run for Shelter to avoid Impriſonment, governing themſelves as if they were a lawful Corporaton. For the Diverſion of the People is a Place called the *Bear-Garden*. In ſhort, though *Southwark* be counted part of *London*, and part of it under the Lord Mayor's Juriſdiction, yet the Inhabitants thereof do ſtill enjoy ſeveral ancient Privileges peculiar to themſelves, as holding of Courts within themſelves, and chuſing their own Members of Parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a Market-Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in *Thurgarton* Hundred, ſituate upon a Rivulet that falls into the *Trent*, and adorn'd with a Collegiate Church. It is 94 Miles from *London*.

SOUTHWOULD, *Sowold* or *Swold*, a ſmall Corporation and Sea-Port in the County of *Suffolk*, famous for the Rendezvouzes of the *Engliſh* Fleets when in War with the *Hollanders*, and eſpecially for the two Naval Victories obtain'd over them *June* 3, 1665, and *May* 28, 1672, both under the then Duke of *York*. The Town is ſtrong and pleaſant, ſituate upon a Cliff with the Sea to the Eaſt, the River *Blithe*, over which is a Draw-Bridge, to the Weſt, and a Bay of its own Name to the South, made by the ſhooting forth of *Eaſton-Neſs*, the moſt Eaſtern Point of *England*. The Cliff hath ſeveral Pieces of Ordnance planted upon it.

SOZOMENUS (*Hermias*) called *Scholaſticus*, lived in the V Century. He was born at *Salamina* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and for a long while pleaded at the Bar of *Conſtantinople*. He compiled an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* in nine Books, from the third Conſulſhip of *Criſpus* and young *Conſtantine*, both Sons of the Emperor *Conſtantine*; that is to ſay, from 324 to the ſeventeenth Conſulſhip of *Theodoſius* the Younger, or to the Year 439. He dedicated this Work to the Emperor, of which we have loſt the Relation of what things happened in an Interval of twenty Years, that is, from the Year 420 to the End. 'Tis ſuppoſed that he died towards 450. *Sozomen*, tho' not altogether ſo judicious a Writer as *Socrates*, has notwithſtanding the Reputation of no inconſiderable Hiſtorian: His Works, amongſt other things, being valuable for enlarging upon the Diſcipline of the Church, and here the Reader may meet with a particular Deſcription of publick Penance, which was then the general Practice of the Weſtern Church. *Caſſiodor. de Divin. Lect.* Cap. 17. *Photius*, Cod. 30. *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Voſſius*, &c.

SPA, a ſmall Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, famed for its medicinal mineral Waters, which draw a great Concourſe thither from all Parts.

SPACO, the Wife of *Mithridates* that was one of the Herdſmen of *Aſtyages*, King of the *Medes*, who was the Nurſe of *Cyrus*; and becauſe in the Language of the *Medes*, *Spaco* ſignifies a Bitch, this gave Occaſion to the Story, that *Cyrus* was ſuckled by a Bitch. But *Juſtin* gives us a quite different Relation of this Matter, *viz.* That *Cyrus* having been expoſed, was found with a Bitch that ſuckled him, and defended him from the Birds and Beaſts; and that when they took the Child away this Bitch followed him, and ſtay'd with him; for which reaſon the Word *Spaco*, which ſignifies a Bitch (as it does ſtill in the *Perſian* Language) was uſed for a Nurſe.

SPAGNOLI (*Baptiſta*) called *Mantuan*, becauſe he was born at *Mantua*, as he reports himſelf, in 1448. He turn'd *Carmelite* Monk, and was very conſiderable in his Order, of which, after other Promotions, he was made General. He died in 1516, aged 68. *Mantuan* was a Perſon of indefatigable Induſtry, and had an admirable Genius for Poetry, which *Lilius Giraldus* fancies he ſpoil'd by writing too faſt. His Muſe ſeems to have ſet out with a great deal of Speed, but flag'd and tired upon Courſe. His Works were printed in four Volumes at *Antwerp*. *Poſſevin. Bel.*

SPAHIS, a ſort of Horſemen in the *Turkiſh* Army, who receive their Pay out of the Grand Signior's Treaſury, and poſſeſs no Land, as do the *Zaims* and *Timariots*. *Spahi* ſignifies a Horſeman. There are about 12 or 15000 of them in *Europe*, and are of two ſorts; the firſt are called *Silahtari* or *Silahdars*, that is to ſay, Armed Men, and have a yellow Cornet; the others are called *Spahi Oglanis*, *i. e.* Servants of the *Spahis*, and have a red Scarfe: The latter march before their Maſters, and are more reſpected than they, becauſe in a Battle, where their Maſters turn'd their Backs, they kept their Ground againſt the Enemy. Their Arms are a Launce in their Hands, a Cimeter by their Side, with Bow and Arrows; ſome of them wear Coats of Mail, and their Head-pieces are of the Colour of their Scarfs. They are not diſtinguiſhed into Companies or Regiments, neither do they obſerve any Order, except that of following their Standard. They are obliged to guard the Grand Signior's and Prime Viſir's Tents on Horſeback, as are the *Janizaries* on Foot. *Ricaut. of the Ottoman Empire.*

SPAIN, Lat. *Hiſpania*, from their King *Hiſpanus*, is one of the moſt conſiderable Kingdoms of *Europe*, called heretofore *Heſperia* and *Iberia*, from the River *Iberus*. It is ſeparated from *France* towards the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Hills; on all other Sides it is ſurrounded by the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Atlantick* Ocean; ſo that it lies in the Form of a great *Peninſula*, join'd to *France* by a Neck of 80 *Spaniſh* Leagues over. *Spain* extends from 35 to 44 Degrees of Latitude, and from the 9th to the 24th Degree of Longitude: Its greateſt Length from Eaſt to Weſt is 190 *German* Miles, or 800 *Italian*: Its Circuit is 2480 *Italian* Miles, and is 460 Miles greater than *France* was 50 Years ago. The Air of this Country is generally very good, and the Soil fertile, were it but as well cultivated. Ancient Hiſtorians affirm, That it abounded with whatſoever Ambition or Neceſſity required, being full of Men and Horſes, repleniſhed with Mines of Gold and Silver, Braſs, Iron, Lead, Quickſilver and Salt; produced Corn, Wine, and Oil in abundance, and was ſo extreamly fruitful, that if any Place for want of Water was leſs uſeful, yet even there Flax and Hemp thrived very well. *Nonius* relates out of *Livy*, That *Spain* in a few Years ſent into *Italy* 600000 Pound weight of Silver unwrought, *Argenti Oſcenſis xl. millia*, of coarſe Silver 40000, and of Gold about 10000 Pound weight, and beſides all this a vaſt Quantity of Mined Money. The Mines opened by *Hannibal*, yielded every Year 400 Pound weight. The old *Spaniards* were noted to be very Factious, but withal Prudent, Stout, Faithful, Hoſpitable, and great Lovers of Learning, as appeareth in their Country-men the *Seneca*'s, *Lucan*, *Mela*, *Columella*, and *Hyginus*. But the Reaſon of its not being in its former flouriſhing Condition, is, the Fewneſs of its Inhabitants, occaſioned by the Infœcundity of their Women, in compariſon of thoſe of other Countries, the Baniſhment of the *Moors* and *Jews*, the Inquiſition, and the many Colonies and Armies they have abroad; but above all, the Diſcovery of the *Weſt-Indies* have been the greateſt Means of diſpeopling the Country, by reaſon of the great Numbers whom the Deſire of Riches have prompted to leave their Native Country: ſo that its obſerved, that there were never 1000 natural *Spaniards* in any of their Armies. Indeed, the Riches that are from thence imported into *Spain*, are almoſt incredible; for a Computation having been made in 1618, it was found, that ſince the Time of their firſt Diſcovery they had furniſhed 1536 Millions of Gold, though the firſt Expence of that Enterprize did not amount to above 12000 Ducats. This is a moſt prodigious Sum; but the Need *Spain* hath of Foreign Merchandizes exhauſteth the greateſt part of all theſe Treaſures; which made *Henry* IV. of *France* ſay, That *the Abundance of Piſtoles in* Spain *was a Sign of their Riches, but that the Neceſſity of Tranſporting them elſewhere, was a Mark of their Poverty.*

The Ancients divided *Spain* into three great Parts, called by them *Tarraconenſis*, *Bœtica*, and *Luſitanica*. *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis* was the greateſt of the three, and the moſt Eaſtern, which on the Eaſt was bounded by the *Pyrenæan* Hills, on the North by the Bay of *Biſcay*, on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean and *Luſitania*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea and *Bœtica*. *Hiſpania Bœtica* was the moſt Southern Part, and was bounded on the Eaſt and South by the former and by the Ocean, and on the Weſt and North by the ſame Ocean and *Luſitania*. The *Romans* divided it into *Citerior* and *Ulterior*.

The firſt Inhabitants of *Spain* were the *Celtæ*, a People of *Gallia Comata*, between the *Garonne* and the *Seine*, whence came the Name of *Celtiberi*; after them, the *Phœnicians* poſſeſſed themſelves of the moſt Southern Parts of the Country, and may well be ſuppoſed to have been the firſt Civilizers of this Kingdom, and the Founders of the moſt ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* affirm. After theſe followed the *Grecians*, who from *Marſeilles* ſent many Colonies into *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next, who after they had been by the *Romans* diſpoſſeſt of *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Corſica*, at the End of the firſt *Punick* War, about the Year of *Rome* 512, by the Iſle of *Gades* (which was theirs before) entred *Spain* about four Years after, and in leſs than twenty Years under *Amilcar*, *Aſdrubal*, and *Hannibal* the Son of *Amilcar*, they deſtroyed *Saguntum*, built *New Carthage*, and conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean* Hills and the *Mediterranean*, and might eaſily have ſubdued the reſt, but that *Hannibal* choſe rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and to ruin *Rome* by an Invaſion of *Italy*. The Jealouſie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his Deſign in *Italy*, and the *Romans* prevailed in *Spain* under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the Year of *Rome* 545. And the Inhabitants of this Country having been broken by the *Carthaginians*, did the more willingly and eaſily ſubmit to the *Romans*, under whom they continued till about the Year 400, about which time the *Goths*, the *Vandals*, the *Suevi*, *Alani*, and *Silingi*, upon occaſion of *Conſtantine*'s withdrawing his Forces out of that Kingdom to the Eaſt, invaded *Spain*, and parted it amongſt them; but the *Goths* not long after continued ſole Maſters of it; and *Wallia*, King of the *Weſtirogoths*, in the Year 416, after *Athanaricus*, *Alaricus*, *Athaulphus*, and *Sigericus*, was the firſt that fixed his Seat in *Spain*, and he and his Succeſſors extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. The *Goths* under a Succeſſion of 31 Princes, continued here till the Reign of *Roderick*, when the *Moors* were invited into *Spain* by Count *Julian*, whoſe Daughter the King had abuſed; who having gained ſeveral Victories over his Forces, himſelf was at laſt ſlain in a Battel fought with them in the Year 713; after which the *Moors* obliged the *Goths* to retire to the Mountains of *Leon*, *Aſturia*, and *Galicia*, where *Pelagius* eſtabliſhed a Kingdom in the Year 717, in ſpight of the *Moors*; and *Charles Martel* having defeated the *Moors* in *France*, *A.C.* 732, and *Charlemagne* done the ſame in *Spain*, *A.* 778, encouraged the *Goths* to leave their Mountains, who in proceſs of time drove the Infidels out of their Country. True it is, that this was not done all on a ſuddain, as taking up the Space 7 or 800 Years, that is, till the Year 1492, during which time were formed thoſe fourteen Kingdoms into which it is now divided, whereof three are towards the North, *viz.* *Navarre*, *Biſcay*, and *Aſturia*; three towards the Weſt, *Galicia*, *Portugal*, and *Algarbia*; three towards the South, *Andaluſia*, *Grenada*, and *Murcia*; three towards the Eaſt, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, and *Valentia*; and two in the midſt, *Leon* and *Caſtile*. All which Kingdoms were afterwards reduced to three, *viz.* *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, and *Portugal*. *Arragon* was joined to *Caſtile* in 1474, by the Marriage of *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, with *Iſabella* the Heireſs of *Caſtile*, who chaſed the *Moors* from *Grenada*. *Joan*, one of their Daughters, was married to *Philip* of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, &c. and *Charles* born of this Marriage, inherited in theſe Kingdoms, and after the Death of *Ferdinand* his Grandfather, ſucceeded alſo to that of *Arragon* in 1516. The beſt Ports in *Spain* are the *Groin* in *Galicia*; on the Ocean *Carthagena*; in the Kingdom of *Murcia* on the Mediterranean, *Setubal*, St. *Sebaſtian*, St. *Andero*, *Les Paſſages*, St. *Mary* near *Cales*, and *Polos*, where *Columbus* embarked for *America*. Its principal Rivers are the *Ebro* (*Iberus*) which falls into the Mediterranean, *Guadalquiver* Lat. *Betis*, which runs by *Sevil*, and falls into the Ocean, *Guadiana* Lat. *Anas*, which runs under Ground for a League, the *Tagus*, and the *Durius* or *Douro*. The Sand of the River *Tagus* is mixt with Gold. This Kingdom is alſo noted for its Horſes; thoſe of *Aſturia*, which the *Romans* called *Aſtorcones*, were the ſtrongeſt, and thoſe of *Portugal* the ſwifteſt; whence the Ancients feigned, that they were conceiv'd by the Wind.

Spain contains eight Archbiſhopricks, and 45 Biſhopricks, and if we joyn thoſe of *Portugal*, eleven Archbiſhopricks and 56 Biſhopricks, about 20000 Pariſhes, with a vaſt Number of richly endow'd Abbeys and Monaſteries. The Archbiſhop of *Toledo* has a yearly Revenue of three or four hundred thouſand Ducats, the other Prelates fifty or ſixty thouſand a-piece, and ſome a hundred thouſand. The Chriſtian Faith was very early preached in this Nation by St. *James*, or, as ſome think, more probably by St. *Paul*. *Arianiſm* entred with the *Goths*, and continued till 588. They never heard of the *Roman* Rites till after the Year 1083, when a *French* Man being made Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service, and was at firſt oppoſed in it by the Clergy and People; and it had been well for *Spain* if it had never been received, ſeeing it has coſt that Nation ſo many of its People, no leſs than 3000 Familes having been deſtroy'd by the Inquiſition in one Dioceſe in three Years, not to mention the Loſs of the *United Netherlands*, and the Ruin of *Flanders*. So that the Inquiſition, which was introduced by *Pedro de Gonzales* in 1478, may well be look'd upon as one Cauſe of the Ruin of this once potent Kingdom, together with the Expulſion of the *Jews* and *Moors*, (*Ferdinand* and *Iſabella* in 1492 expelling ſeventeen hundred thouſand Families, and *Philip* II. in 1520 nine hundred thouſand *Moors*) and the Peopling of *America*, which happen'd much about the ſame time.

The King of *Spain* hath the moſt Land of any Prince of the whole World; upon which account ſome of their Predeceſſors have boaſted that the Sun never ſets in their Dominions, as having Poſſeſſions in all four Parts of the World. In *Europe*, beſides *Spain*, he hath the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and the *Franche Comté*, though the Conqueſts of *France* have deprived him of the two latter: In *Italy* he hath the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Final*, *Orbitello*, and many other Places, beſides the Iſles of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Sardinia*: In *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, he hath *Oran*, *Larache*, *Mahamora*, *Pennon de Velez*, *Marſalquivir*, *Melilla*. The *Canary Iſlands* are his, and the greateſt part of *America*: In *Aſia* he poſſeſſeth the *Philippine Iſlands*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places mentioned elſewhere in this Dictionary.

The Kings of *Spain* have the Title of *Catholick* ſince *Ferdinand* the Fifth, who receiv'd it from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, after the Taking of *Granada*. No Religion but the Roman Catholick is ſuffered here. The *Spaniſh* ancient *Æra* was that of *Auguſtus* until 1351, which runs 38 Years higher than the common Chriſtian *Æra*, or than that of *Dionyſius Exiguus*. The Succeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchs is reckon'd thus; from the Year 412 to 713, thirty four Kings of the *Viſigoths*; from the Year 409 to 585, ten Kings of the *Suevi*, who were Maſters of *Galicia* and ſome other Provinces. The Kingdoms of *Spain* were re-united under *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon*, who ſucceeded *John* II. in 1479, and married *Iſabella*, Queen of *Leon* and *Caſtile*. Since that time, *Philip* I. Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, was King in 1504, *Charles* I. in 1516, *Philip* II. in 1555, *Philip* III. in 1598, *Philip* IV. in 1625, *Charles* II. in 1665.

There are five Orders of Knighthood in *Spain*; that of the *Golden Fleece*, which is chiefly beſtowed upon Princes and Lords that are Strangers; that of St. *James* or *San Jago*, that of *Alcantara* or *Calatrava*, that of Saint *Salvadorde Montreal*, and that of *Monteza*, which is not much eſteemed.

There are ninety three *Grandees* Places in *Spain*, though there be not ſo many *Grandees*, becauſe it often happens that ſeveral of theſe are entailed upon one and the ſame Family. Some are *Grandees* during Life only; and others are ſo hereditarily, by reaſon of ſome Lands to which this Dignity is annexed. All the *Grandees* have the Privilege of being covered in the King's Preſence, and are diſtinguiſh'd into three Ranks; the firſt is, of thoſe who cover themſelves before they ſpeak to the King; the ſecoud, of thoſe who put on their Hats after they have begun to ſpeak to the King; and the third is, of thoſe who only put on their Hats after having ſpoke to him and being return'd to their Places; who though they have the Right of putting on their Hats then, yet never do it till the King gives them Sign ſo to do, which he never fails of.

The Kings of *Spain* have ſeveral Councils, *viz.* the Council of *State*, the Council of *War*, the Council of *Caſtile*, the Council of *Arragon*, of *Italy*, of the *Knightly Orders*, of the *Chamber*, of the *Revenue*, of the *Croiſade*, and of the *Inquiſition*, which hath nine Tribunals, that of *Toledo*, *Grenada*, *Sevil*, *Corduba*, *Murcia*, *Cuenza*, *Logrona*, *Lerena*, and *Valladolid*, and a Sovereign Court at *Madrid*, the Preſident whereof is called the *Inquiſitor-General*. They judge without appeal of four Crimes, *viz.* *Hereſie*, *Witchcraft*, *Sodomy*, and *Polygamy*; and the Sentence given againſt Perſons convict, is call'd an Act of the Inquiſition, or an Act of Faith.

The Court of *Spain* is different from the other Courts of *Europe*, which are generally more magnificent. The King gives Audience but one Day in the Week; the reſt of the Time he keeps himſelf ſhut up in his Palace, in the Courts of which any may walk, they being full of rich Merchants Shops, and reſemble Cloiſters of Religious Houſes. No married Man beſides the King lies in the Palace, and all the Women who live there are either Widows, or the Queen's Ladies of Honour, or thoſe belonging to the *Infanta*. The King and Queen dine apart, and are to be ſeen but at certain Days in the Week. The *Infant*, or firſt Son of *Spain*, is called Prince of *Aſturia*, becauſe *Pelagius* I. reigned there. The King aſſembles the States to ſwear Fealty to this Prince, and recognize him as lawful Heir. All Offices of the Court are given, and none ſold. There are three ſorts of Guards, *viz.* the *Burgundian*, becauſe the Kings of *Spain* derived moſt of their Grandeur, and the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, from *Burgundy*; the *German* Guard choſen by the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the *Spaniſh*, appointed by the ancient Kings of *Caſtile*: They all ride on Horſe-back, and carry Launces; beſides which there are a hundred Men at Arms, and fifty call'd the Guard of *Eſpinoſa*, who lodge nigheſt the King's Perſon; theſe are all Natives of a Borough called *Eſpinoſa*, an Inhabitant whereof diſcovered a Plot againſt the King. Beſides the

Orders of Knighthood, there are thoſe called Gentlemen of the Mouth, who are diſpenſed with from going to War, and have leave to come into the King's Suppers and Dinners; but the greateſt Honour is to be Gentlemen of the Chamber, of which there are three ſorts, ſome who actually ſerve, others who attend but ſerve not, and ſome who neither come in nor ſerve. All have the Privilege of a Key to open what Doors of the Palace they pleaſe, there being no Uſhers, and the Gates kept always ſhut. The Widows who attend the Queen are all of Quality, and clad in white, as its the Cuſtom in *Spain*. Not only the *Grandees*, but alſo others of Quality, are cover'd in the Queen's Preſence whilſt they ſpeak to the Ladies: The *Grandees* Ladies have alſo great Privileges; the Queen riſes up when they come in, and offers them Cuſhions: Ambaſſadors Ladies and Wives of *Grandees* eldeſt Sons, have the ſame Privilege; and upon the failing of Heirs Male, the eldeſt Daughter ſucceeds to the Honour of *Grandeſſa*. The Offices of Judicature and Places in the Army, are all given and not ſold. The Governours of Provinces and Towns continue generally three Years, but thoſe of the *Indies* ſeven. The King ſends Viceroys to *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Arragon*, *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, *Navarr*, *New Spain*, and *Peru*, and a Governour to the *Netherlands*, who has Power to ſend and receive Envoys to *Milan*, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, beſides many Captain-Generals to *Africa*, the *Indies*, and other Places, who have ſometimes the Titles of Viceroys, and preſide over all Affairs. The Civil Government in Cities is moſt the ſame with that of *France*. One may appeal from any Court to the Council, and from all lower Councils to the Supreme Council of *Madrid*, which are all held in different Apartments of the Palace, and diſpoſed ſo that the King can hear what is debated in each; beſides which, he has a Weekly Account of what paſſeth in them. The Council of *Caſtile*, which is the moſt conſiderable of all *Spain*, is called the Royal Council, and has Juriſdiction over all, except *Navarre*, *Arragon*, *Valence*, and *Catalonia*; the Preſident of this Council, and the ancienteſt and moſt experienc'd Counſellors, form the Chamber-Council, to be a Member of which, is the greateſt Honour that Gown-Men can attain to. The Council of State conſiſts of ancient Governours, Generals of the Army, and Ambaſſadors. Beſides theſe, are a Council of War, the Inquiſition, and ſeveral other. Moſt People believe, that the King of *Spain*'s greateſt Revenue conſiſts in the Gold and Silver brought him from the *Indies*, which is a miſtake; for this Wealth belongs to the Merchants and others that pay the Workmen at the Golden Mines of *Potoſi*, and the Silver Mines of *Mexico*; ſo that the King receives little more than a Million and a half of Gold, which is about four Millions of *French* Livres; a great part of the reſt is ſent for *England*, *France*, &c. for Cloth, Linnen, and other Goods which the *Spaniards* have from thence. As for Cuſtoms, the King has about 14 *per Cent.* for any Goods ſold in *Spain*, which with the Exciſe upon Wine and mark'd Paper raiſes great Sums.

The *Spaniards* are noted for their Gravity and Serioufneſs, ſlow in their Counſels and Deliberations, but reſolv'd and conſtant in the Execution of what they have once reſolv'd upon: They are very fit for and excel in Liberal Arts and Sciences, eſpecially in all thoſe that require great Attention, Perſeverance, and Penetration of Mind, as appears in their *Arias Montanus* and *Antonius Nebriſenſis*; but undervalue Mechanical Arts, which they judge unfit for and miſbecoming Gentlemen. They are very good Soldiers, very hardy, patient and courageous. Their Armies are very well diſciplin'd, and their Infantry is better than their Cavalry. Its obſerv'd, that the Parts of *Spain* towards the South and Eaſt, eſpecially along the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, have been very fruitful in learned Men, but that the Inhabitants of the other Parts are more dull and heavy, which is attributed to the Air. The *Spaniards* in general are accus'd as being defective in Philology, though ſome few have alſo excelled in that. The Hiſtories written in their own Language are of a very good Stile, but partial both as to Church and State. Their Poets are of no Eſteem, and their Antiquaries, who derive their Original from *Tubal* and *Japhet*, are counted Fabulous. Their Divines are their beſt Orators. Their Philoſophers are all Peripateticks. They have had good moral Divines and Commentators upon Scripture, but few noted for Controverſie. The *Spaniſh* Gentry do not live in the Country after the Cuſtom of *France* and *Germany*, there being no Villages in *Spain*; ſo that the Gentry are mix'd among the Burghers, without having any Juriſdiction in Mannors, or any other Prerogative, excepting the Gentry of *Arragon*, and therefore the Condition of a plain Gentleman in *Spain* is little conſider'd; there's none reckon'd Noble there, but the Knights of the Military Orders, or thoſe who have the Titles of Earls, Marqueſſes or Dukes. As to the Diſpoſal of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, the King does not give the Preferments in Abbies, becauſe they all of 'em conſiſt of *Regulars*, excepting two or three, but then that Prince has more Arch-biſhopricks and Biſhopricks, and much richer, in his Gift, than there are in *France*; for, beſide the *Indies*, where there are above Forty Biſhopricks and Arch-biſhopricks, ſome of which are worth 30000 Ducats *per Annum*; beſides the *Low-Countries* and the Dutchy of *Milan*; the King of *Spain* has the Diſpoſal of 22 great Arch-biſhopricks, and about a hundred rich Biſhopricks, in the Iſlands of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*. As for the Prebends or Canonries, when a Biſhop is Cardinal, they are all in his Gift, of which *Toledo* is an Inſtance: And when the Biſhopricks were formerly the King's *Demeſnes*, i. e. in that part of *Spain* gain'd from the *Moors*, as *Sevil*, *Grenada*, &c. or where the Crown is Founder of the Biſhopricks, there he makes all the Canons; but in all other Biſhopricks, the common Cuſtom of *Spain* is, that out of the Twelve Months of the Year, the Pope has Four to make theſe Dignitaries in; and the Biſhop and Chapter have the other Eight, in which they collate by Turns: Theſe Canonries are generally very well endow'd. Thoſe of *Toledo*, which are Forty, being each of 'em worth 3000 Ducats *per Annum*; when a Biſhop dies, during the Vacancy, the Chapter makes thoſe Canons which belong to the Biſhops Diſpoſal, and not the King's, as the Cuſtom is in *France*: The *Regale* likewiſe does not belong to the King, but the Pope; and therefore the *Nuntio*'s and *Legates* have much more Power in *Spain* than in *France*: And here we may obſerve, that the Nomination to Biſhopricks has been in the Crown but ſince the Year 1523, Pope *Adrian* the Sixth, who had been Præceptor to *Charles* the Fifth, then giving that Privilege to the Emperor. As to the Meeting of the Eſtates, call'd *Cortes*, in *Spain*, the Cuſtom is ſomewhat alter'd from what it was anciently; for in Old time there was a general Meeting of the Eſtates in Aſſemblies, call'd *Councils*, where not only the Biſhops and Abbots, but likewiſe the King and all the Secular great Men of the Kingdom were preſent: Here all Diſputes relating to the Miſmanagement of Officers of State, and other Perſons in the Adminiſtration, were decided: And here oftentimes their Kings were elected, as *Siſebut* for Example, was choſen King there after the Death of *Gondemar*, Anno 612. And in the Fourth Council of *Toledo* it was decreed, that no Perſon ſhould be own'd as King of *Spain*, unleſs choſen and confirm'd by the Prelates, who had then a very great Authority in *Spain*; but ſince the Year 1509, there's nothing of theſe mix'd Councils remaining, but that at preſent call'd the *Cortes*, ſummon'd by the King of *Spain*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Prince his Son, by which they acknowledge him Prince of *Auſtria*, and Heir apparent to the Crown: And here 'tis not improper to take Notice, that in theſe Aſſemblies, which are generally held in a Church (poſſibly in Conformity to the Ancient Councils) the King is ſeated on the *Epiſtle-ſide* of the *Choir*, and the Biſhops on that of the *Goſpel*, to ſhow the Authority they formerly had in theſe *Councils*; whereas upon other Occaſions, as when the King is preſent at publick Maſs, he is always placed on the *Goſpel-ſide*. At theſe *Corteſes* likewiſe the Prelates take the Oath before the Grandees, whereas at other ordinary Solemnities the Grandees have the Precedency. The laſt general Meeting of theſe Eſtates or *Cortes*, which had any ſolemn Appearance, was held at *Toledo* in 1538, and there 'twas enacted by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, that the Deputies only of 18 great Towns, or Cities ſhould be admitted; the Names of theſe Towns are, *Burgos*, *Leon*, *Grenada*, *Sevil*, *Corduba*, *Murcia*, *Jaen*, *Toledo*, *Segovia*, *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Toro*, *Zamora*, *Cuenta*, *Soria*, *Quadalaxar*, *Valadolid*, and *Madrid*; theſe two latter have only the Title of *Villa*'s, i. e. Boroughs, and therefore to ſpeak in the Language of the *Spaniards*; the *Cortes* conſiſt only of ſixteen Cities and two Boroughs; but lately *Galicia* is admitted to ſit there, all the Province having the Privilege of one City. *Nu. Anton. Biblioth. Hiſp. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. P. Rupiv. Inſtruction pour l'Hiſtoire. Balet Judgment des Scavans.* See *Joh. Piſtorii & Andr. Schotti Hiſpan. illuſtrat. Tom.* 4. *Luc. Marineus. Siculus de reb. Hiſp. Memor. Lud. de Mayerne Hiſt. Gent. Hiſpan. Joh. Vaſæus Chron. Hiſp. Joh. de Laet. de Com. de Hiſp. Roderic Ximenius de reb. Hiſpan.* and eſpecially *Joh. Mariana Hiſt. de reb. Hiſpan.* And as to the Antiquities of *Spain*, *Joh. Margarinus Paralip. Hiſp.*

NEW SPAIN, a large Country in *North America*, which is contained between the North and the South Seas, and between the *Iſthmus* or Neck of Land of *Panama* towards the Eaſt, and *Florida* to the Weſt. It extends from 16 Degrees of Latitude to 26, and is in breadth 600 *Italian* Miles, and in length 1200. This Country far ſurpaſſeth the other Parts of *America* in fruitful Fields and Paſtures. The Air is very temperate though ſituated wholly in the Torrid Zone, by reaſon of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, which are their hotteſt Months; and alſo becauſe of the Sea-breezes. It abounds with Mines of Silver, Braſs and Iron, but thoſe of Gold are more ſcarce, and has great Plenty of Coconuts, Cocheneel, all ſorts of Fruits, Cattel and Fowl: But the Grapes do not kindly ripen here, and conſequently afford no good Wine, becauſe the Months of *July* and *Auguſt* are commonly too rainy for that Purpoſe. Their Seed-time is in *April* or *May* in the hilly and upland Countries, and their Harveſt in *October*; but in the low and moiſt Grounds they ſow in *October*, and reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own from the Year 1322 to 1520, about two Years before which time, *Fernandez Cortez* a *Spaniard*, with 11 Ships, and 550 Men, took Poſſeſſion of this Country for *Charles* V. with which Forces he ſacked the Town of *Pontonchon*, and defeated with his Horſe and Cannon 40000 naked *Indians*, who came to revenge this Injury, and in the Year 1531 he took the City *Mexico* the 13th of *Auguſt*. All this Country is divided by the *Spaniards* into three Juriſdictions or Audiences, as they call them, *viz.* that of *Mexico*, *Guadalajara* or *New Galicia*, and *Guatimala*; the firſt contains the Provinces of *Mexico* and *Mechoacan* upon the South Sea, *Panuco* and *Jucatan* upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, *Los Angelos*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabaſco* upon the South and North Sea; that of *Guadalajara* compriſeth alſo Seven Provinces, *Guadalajara*, *Cinaloa*, *Zacatecas*, *New Biſcay*, *Culiacan*, *Chiametla* and *Xaliſco*. The Juriſdiction of *Guatimala* contains Eight Provinces, *Guatimala* and *Soconuſco* upon the South Sea, *Chiapa* on the South of *Tabaſco*, *Vera Paz* and *Honduras* on the Sea of *Mexico*, *Nicaragua*, *Coſta Rica* and *Veragua* upon either Seas. All which Provinces are extremely fertile. *Acoſta*, Lib. 7. *Oviedo*, Lib. 17. *Texeiras*, *Herrera*, *Linſchot*.

SPALATRO, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, & *Palatium Diocletiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*, very ſtrong, rich and populous, and an Archbiſhop's See. Its Name ſeems to have been a Corruption of *Palatium*, becauſe it was in former times the Palace of *Diocleſian*, who was born at *Salona*, about a League from *Spalatro*. This City is well fortified, and about a Muſket-ſhot from the Eaſt Gate there is a Fort built upon an high Ground, which commands the City. The *Venetians* have but a ſmall Gariſon here, as truſting in their Fort of *Cliſſa*, there being no Paſſage from *Turkey* to this City, but under the Cannon of that Place. The Cathedral of this City was of old a Temple that ſtood in the midſt of *Diocleſian*'s Palace. Since this Temple was changed into a Church, they have broken through the Wall to make a Quire to it, and made ſeveral Windows in it; for before it received Light only by the Gate or Door, according to the Cuſtom of the Heathens, who commonly made their Temples all dark, to render their Myſteries the more venerable, by the borrow'd Light of many Torches and Lamps. The Walls of *Diocleſian*'s Palace, which contain the two Thirds of the City, are in a manner whole and entire, and make an exact Square, with a Gate in the midſt of each Side. Under the Arch of the Gates the Stones are mortis'd into one another, by which means thoſe that built them thought to make their Arch or Vault more laſting. The Country is very fruitful, and all Proviſions very cheap; Partridges there are ſold for 5 *d.* a Piece, and a Hare at the ſame Price: As for Butchers Meat it goes at a Penny *per* Pound. *J. Spon. Italian Voyage.*

SPALDING, a Market-Town in the Diviſion of *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*, and Hundred of *Ellow*, upon the *Weland*, well built, and having a good Trade, though not far from the Waſhes. It has ſeveral Veſſels and Barges belonging to it, and is 98 Miles from *London*.

SPANDABASEA, a *Magus* or Philoſopher of *Perſia*, who govern'd the Kingdom during *Cambyſes* his Expedition into *Egypt*, and perſuaded him to murther his Brother *Smerdis*: He was ſo very like *Smerdis*, that *Cyrus* had ordered his Ears to be cut off, to diſtinguiſh him from his Son: Wherefore after that he had found out a Way to hide that Defect, he had the Boldneſs to perſonate the ſaid *Smerdis*; but his Impoſture was ſoon after detected. See *Smerdis*.

SPANDOW, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Havel*, where it receives the *Sperche*, two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the Weſt, and about ſix from *Brandenburg* to the Eaſt, well fortified, yet taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus* in 1631.

SPANHEMIUS (*Frederick*) Divinity Profeſſor at *Leiden*, was a Perſon of great Reputation: He was born at *Amberg* in the upper Palatinate, *January*, 1600, and carefully educated by his Father, who was not only a Scholar, but a conſiderable Courtier in the Elector *Palatine*'s Palace: After having ſtudied ſometime in the College of *Amberg*, he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Heidleburg*, where he made ſuch a Progreſs in Languages and Philoſophy, that great Things were expected from him. He went home to his Father in 1619, and ſoon after was ſent to *Geneva* to ſtudy Divinity: Afterwards his Father's Circumſtances growing ſomewhat ſtrait by the Diſturbances in the Palatinate, he lived three Years in the Governour of *Ambrun*'s Family as Tutor to his Children. He travell'd into *England* in 1625, where after four Months Stay, he went to *Paris*, and from thence return'd to *Geneva*, where he ſtood for the Place of Philoſophy Profeſſor, and carried it: Not long after he went into Orders, and in 1631 was made Divinity Profeſſor; and, acquitting himſelf like a Perſon of Parts and Learning in all his Promotions; his Reputation run ſo high, that ſeveral Univerſities courted him to accept of the *Chair*, particularly he was invited to this Honour by the Univerſity of *Leiden*, which Invitation he comply'd with. The Town of *Geneva* regretted the parting with him extremely: Upon his going from thence, he commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Bazil* to conform to the Cuſtoms of *Holland*; for neither at *Geneva*, nor in the Univerſities of the Reform'd in *France*, Divinity Profeſſors take the Degree of Doctor. He was in the Chair at *Geneva* when the *Jubilee* or *Annus Secularis* of the Reformation was kept, and made a very handſome Harangue upon the Occaſion. He came to *Leiden* in 1642, and performed rather above Expectation than otherwiſe; but he lived no longer than till *May*, 1649, having, in all Probability, ſhortened his Life by his exceſſive Studies: His Lectures and other Academical Exerciſes; his Preaching; the Books that he wrote, together with the Avocations of Viſits and Domeſtick Buſineſs, did not hinder him from keeping up a large and learned Correſpondence by Letters. He was much eſteem'd at the Queen of *Bohemia* and the Prince of *Orange*'s Courts; and Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden* did him the Honour to write to him, to acquaint him how much ſhe eſteem'd his Perſon and his Writings: He left ſeven Children behind him, the two eldeſt of which are very eminent; the firſt of them, *Ezekiel*, is extraordinarily ſkill'd in Medals, as appears by his Treatiſe *de Preſtantia & Uſu Numiſmatum*; indeed he is accompliſh'd in all ſort of Learning; and beſides, by the ſeveral Embaſſies he has performed, he has acquired the Reputation of a great States-man. The ſecond Son *Frederick* has been Divinity Profeſſor at *Leiden* a great while, and is one of the moſt conſiderable Perſons of the *Dutch* Communion. To return to *Frederick* the Father, concerning whom we may add, that he was ſomething rigid in his Opinions, and neither ſpared Enemies nor Friends when he thought them in the Wrong. He wrote *Soldat Swedois. Mercure Suiſſe. Dubia Evangelica*, in three Parts. *Chamierus Contractus. Exercitationes de Gratia Univerſali*, in three Volumes, in *Octavo*. *Epiſt. ad Cottierium de Conciliatione Gratiæ Univerſalis. Epiſt. ad Buchananum de Controverſiis Anglicanis*; & *Vindiciæ de Gratia Univerſali*. Several Orations which are very well written, particularly his Funeral Harangue upon the Death of *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. *Balzac.* Let. 19. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

SPANUCHIO, a Gentleman of *Siena*, who had an admirable way of writing very ſmall: He writ the Beginning of the *Goſpel of St. John*, without any Abbreviations, upon Velom, in a Space that was no bigger than the Nail of ones Little-Finger, and yet all the Characters were ſo well ſhap'd, as to equalize the Writing of the beſt Pen-men. Such likewiſe were the Writings and Strokes of an *Engliſh* Painter called *Oeillard*, who made the like Works with his Pencil, which is ſtill more wonderful, for one cannot write ſo ſmall with a Pencil as with a Pen. Many like Wonders have been ſeen in this Age, as Coaches of Glaſs with four Wheels, drawn by three Horſes, with the Coach-man laſhing his Whip in the Air, and all this covered with the Wing of a Fly. A Play at Nine-Pins, with the Bowl, in a Box with a Cover to it, all of Ivory, exceeding well wrought, which altogether did not weigh three Grains. *M. Colomies* averrs, that he hath ſeen a Goldſmith at *Moulins*, born at *Amſterdam* in *Holland*, who had faſtened a living Flee to a Golden Chain of fifty Links, which did not weigh above three Grains. Theſe Prodigies of Humane Induſtry have alſo appear'd amongſt the Ancients, witneſs *Homer*'s *Iliads* contain'd in a Nut-Shell; a Chariot of Ivory, which a Fly could cover with her Wings, with a Ship of the ſame Matter and Bigneſs made by the famous *Myrmecides*. It is but an Age ago ſince an *Italian* Fryar compriz'd the *Apoſtles Creed*, and the *Beginning of the Goſpel of St. John*, in the Space of a ſmall Farthing; and an *Italian* Prieſt made a Repreſentation in Box of all the Particulars of the *Paſſion of Chriſt*, which might be ſhut up in the Shell of a Nut; to which we may add, a Coach made of Wood of the Bigneſs of a Grain of Wheat, in which was a Man and Woman, a Coach-man, and Oxen to draw it, beſides many other like Works preſented to the Emperor *Charles* V. *Francis* I. of *France*, and *Philip* II. of *Spain*. *Sirlet de Antiq. Calabr. Colomies in Cimeliis.*

SPARTACUS, a *Thracian*, the Captain of the Rebelling Slaves that made War with the *Romans*. He was a Handicrafts Man, and having liſted himſelf a Soldier, deſerted, and became a Robber on the High-ways, where being taken and made a Slave, he was put to ſerve for a *Gladiator* in the publick Shows; where he made a Shift to perſuade ſeventy of his Companions to endeavour the recovering of their Liberty, which they did by breaking down the Gates of the Place where they were kept at *Capua*, about the Year of *Rome* 681. Having taken up Arms, they made themſelves Maſters of the Country, and defeated the Prætors *Vatinius* and *Clodius Glaber*; but afterwards were overthrown by *Arejus* and *Craſſus*, Prætors, and by *Pompey the Great*. *Plutarch in Pomp. & Craſſ. Titus Liv. Florus.*

SPARTIANUS (*Ælius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, who liv'd in the time of *Diocleſian* to whom he didicated the Life of *Adrian*, as alſo of *Ælius Verus*, *Didius Julianus*, *Severus* and *Peſcennius Niger*. We have alſo the Life of *Caracalla* of his Writing. He mentions alſo ſome others whoſe Lives he had a Deſign to tranſmit to Poſterity, which are not come to our Hands. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Latin.*

SPAZZARINI (*Dominicus Joannes*) born at *Padua*, hath made himſelf famous by the *Hiſtory of Venice*, which he hath writ in a Stile reſembling that of *Saluſtius*. He died in 1519, at the Age of 90.

SPEED (*John*) born at *Farrington* in *Cheſhire*, was bred to an Handicraft, and as generally ſuppoſed a Taylor; but Sir *Fulk Grevil*, a great Patron of Learning, perceiving his Soul too large for his Occupation, put him in a Condition to follow his Studies. This is he who deſign'd the Mapps and compoſed the

Hiſtory of *England*, aſſiſted by Sir *Robert Cotton*, Mr. *Cambden*, Mr. *Barham*, and others: He alſo compoſed the Scripture Genealogies, formerly bound up with the Bibles as conducing to the underſtanding of Scripture-Hiſtory, having a Patent for the ſame from King *James*, which was very beneficial to him and his until it came to be quite laid aſide. He died at *London* in 1629, and was buried in St. *Giles Cripplegate*, as was alſo the fam'd Mr. *Fox*, his Brother for Induſtry.

SPELMAN (Sir *Henry*) was born in the XVI Century at *Congham*, in *Norfolk*, near *Lynn*, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name, who, about *Henry* III. his Time, were ſeated in *Hamſhire*, but afterwards remov'd into *Suffolk*, and from thence into *Norfolk* about 200 Years ſince. He was firſt bred in *Trinity-College* in *Cambrige*, and afterwards at *Lincolns-Inn*, from whence, after three Years Continuance, he retir'd into *Norfolk*, where he was High Sheriff, and afterwards appointed one of the Commiſſioners to enquire into the Oppreſſion of exacting unreaſonable Fees in all the Courts and Offices of *England* as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil; and having manag'd this Buſineſs with great Integrity and Application, he was Knighted by King *James* I. who had a particular Eſteem for him: He was a great Antiquary, and had a thorough Underſtanding of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom. His firſt Volume of the *Brittiſh and Saxon Councils* was publiſh'd by himſelf, but the ſecond, being printed after his Death, did not appear with the ſame Advantage. His Book, *De non Temerandis Eccleſiis*, in which there are ſeveral Inſtances of God's Judgments upon Sacrilege, made ſuch an Impreſſion upon ſeveral Gentlemen, that they reſtored the Impropriations they were poſſeſs'd of to the Church: To conclude with him, he was a Perſon of great Wiſdom and Experience in publick Affairs, and very eminent for his Learning and Piety. His Works are, Two Volumes of Councils, beginning at the Converſion of *Britain* to Chriſtianity, and carried on to the Year 1530. His *Gloſſarium Archaialogicum*. *The Larger Work of Tythes*. *Aſpilogia*, publiſh'd by Sir *Edward Biſh*. *De Sepultura*, or, *A Diſcourſe concerning the Fees for Burials*. *The Hiſtory and Fate of Sacrilege diſcovered by Examples of Scripture, of Heathens and of Chriſtians, from the Beginning of the World to this Day*, finiſhed in 1632: In this Book he treats of the Diſſolution of Abbeys in *England*, mentioning the King's expreſs Promiſe to employ the Lands to the Advancement of Learning, Religion, and the Relief of the Poor, with the remarkable Calamities that purſued the King, his Poſterity, his principal Agents in that Affair, the new Owners of the Lands, and the Lords who promoted and paſſed the *Diſſolution Act*. *Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ* relating to the Laws and Antiquities of *England*. *Henry Spelman* likewiſe drew up a Scheme of the Abbreviations, and ſuch other obſolete Forms of Writing as occur in our old Manuſcripts: This Book continues ſtill unprinted in the *Bodleyan* Library and elſewhere. He died at *London*, and was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abbey in 1641. His eldeſt Son Sir *John Spelman* was a Gentleman of great Hopes and Improvement: He was Knighted by King *Charles* I. and after the breaking out of the Civil Wars ordered to attend His Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he wrote ſeveral Papers in Vindication of the Court. He died in 1643, having three Years before publiſh'd the *Saxon Pſalter* from an ancient Manuſcript of Sir *Henry*'s; he alſo wrote the Life of King *Alfred* in *Engliſh*, which was afterwards tranſlated into *Latin*, and publiſh'd in 1678. *Clement Spelman*, youngeſt Son to Sir *Henry*, was a Bariſter, and upon the Reſtauration made Puiſny Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1679, having publiſhed ſome Pieces relating to the Government, and a large Preface to his Father's Book, *De non Temerandis Eccleſiis*. Life of Sir *Henry Spelman* prefix'd to his *Reliquiæ*, &c.

SPENCER (*Edmund*) born in *London*, was brought up at *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambrige*, where he became very learned, but eſpecially noted for his *Engliſh* Poetry and Imitation of *Chaucer*. It's ſaid of him, that having preſented his Poems to Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe was ſo well pleaſed with them, that ſhe order'd the Lord *Cecil*, her Treaſurer, to give him a hundred Pounds; which he thinking too much, ſhe ſaid, Give him what is *Reaſon*; but my Lord being buſie, forgot *Spencer*'s Reward: Whereupon he preſented this Petition in a ſmall Piece of Paper to the Queen.

I was promis'd on a Time
To have Reaſon for my Rhime:
From that Time unto this Seaſon,
I receiv'd nor Rhime nor Reaſon.

Whereupon the Queen check'd the Treaſurer, and ordered the hundred Pounds immediately. He was afterwards Secretary to the Lord *Grey*, when Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, where, though his Place was gainful, he got no Eſtate. The moſt fam'd of his Works is the *Fairy Queen*, a Piece of ſuch an ingenious Compoſure, that it is ſtill in great Eſteem. At his Return from *Ireland* he was robb'd of the little he had, and falling into Want it broke his Heart, ſo that he died *An.* 1598, and was honourably interr'd at the Charges of *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, near *Chaucer*. His Epitaph are theſe two Lines,

Anglica te vivo vixit plauſitque Poeſis,
Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori.
Fuller.

SPENCERS (*Hugh*) Father and Son, great Favourites in the Reign of *Edward* II. The Father was created Earl of *Wincheſter*, and the Son was made Lord Chamberlain ſucceeding to the Intereſt and Office of *Pierce Gaveſtone*. The King's extraordinary Inclination to theſe *Spencers*, and their Miſmanagement of their Advantage at Court, made the Earls of *Hereford* and *Lancaſter*, with ſeveral other Barons, enter into an Aſſociation, by which they ſwore to live and die with each other; the Pretence of their taking Arms being to maintain the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, and procure the Baniſhment of the *Spencers*, whom they complain'd of as the great Oppreſſors of the State, miſleading the King to Male-Adminiſtration, and diſpoſing of all Offices at Court according to their own Fancy, in an Arbitrary Manner. Theſe remonſtrating Lords carried their Demands very high, and by Force of Arms obliged the King to baniſh the *Spencers*. But this Compliance being forced, the King ſoon after levy'd an Army, and ſuppreſſed the Rebellious Barons, ſome of which were executed: However, afterwards a Miſ-underſtanding happen'd between the King and the Queen, ſhe was proclaim'd an Enemy to the Kingdom, being at that time in *France*; upon which, ſhe having procured ſome Forces from the Earl of *Hainault*, embark'd for *England*, and being joyn'd with ſeveral of the Barons, procur'd too ſtrong for the King: Being thus ſuperior, ſhe marches from *Gloceſter* to *Briſtol*, of which *Spencer* the Father, Earl of *Wincheſter*, was Governour, and having taken the Caſtle by Storm, ſhe ordered this Earl to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd without any Form or Legal Tryal, which was executed accordingly; and ſoon after, upon the King's Impriſonment, *Spencer* the Son now Earl of *Gloceſter*, was apprehended, and being ſent to the, Queen at *Hereford*, was drawn upon a Sledge and hang'd in his Coat of Arms on a Gallows fifty Foot high. *Daniel Hiſt. of England. Speed*, &c.

SPENSER (Sir *John*) deſcended of the ancient and noble Family of *Hodenhall*, in the County of *Warwick*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert Catline*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's-Bench*, left Iſſue, *Robert*, who was advanced to the Dignity of Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Spenſer* of *Wormleighton*, the 21ſt of *July*, 1 *Jac.* and ſoon after ſent to the Duke of *Wirtenburg* with the Enſigns of the noble Order of the Garter. *Robert* was ſucceeded by *William* his ſecond Son, who had Iſſue three Sons and ſeven Daughters. *Henry*, his eldeſt Son, ſucceeding him, was for his Loyalty and good Service raiſed to the Degree of Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles* I. in the nineteenth Year of his Reign: And being ſlain upon the twentieth of *September* the ſame Year at *Newbury* Fight, left one Son called *Robert*, and two Daughters, *Dorothy* married to Sir *George Savile* of *Thornhill*, in the County of *York*, Baronet, afterwards created Viſcount *Hallifax*, and *Penelope*, who died unmarried. *Robert*, now Earl of *Sunderland*, hath married the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to *George*, Earl of *Briſtol*. *Dugdale*.

SPERMANNUS (*Thomas*) whom ſome call *Opermannus*, an *Engliſh* Dominican Fryar, who flouriſhed in the Year 1300 under the Reign of *Edward* I. He was Doctor of Divinity, and hath left divers Works, entituled, *Commentaria in totam Geneſin*. *In Epiſtolam D. Pauli ad Hebræos*. *In Epiſtolam Canonicam D. Jacobi*. *Quæſtiones Diſputatæ*. Pitseus de illuſtr. Angl. Scriptor.

SPERON, or *Sperone*, an *Italian* born at *Padua* in 1504, where he began to read Philoſophy when he was but 24 Years of Age: He was one of the moſt famous Men of his Age. 'Tis ſaid, that being at *Rome*, he was aſked by ſome Cardinals, what was the meaning of thoſe Letters engraven upon the Gate of the Pope's Palace MCCCLX, he anſwer'd *Multi Cæci Cardinales crearunt Leonem Decimum*, becauſe that Pope was too young when they elected him to the Papacy. *Sperone* died in 1588, being 89 Years of Age. His chief Works are, his *Dialogues*, his *Tragedy*, intituled *Canace*, his Diſcourſes of the Prudence of Princes, &c. in *Italian*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Thomaſin. Elog.*

SPERTHIES, a famous *Lacedemonian*, who, with his Friend *Bulis*, went to *Xerxes*'s Court, to make a voluntary Satisfaction to that Prince for the Injury he had received by ſome of the *Lacedemonians*, who had murther'd one of his Heralds, which he had diſpatch'd to *Sparta*; but *Xerxes* admiring the generous Undertaking of theſe two Perſons, was ſo far from putting them to Death, that he offered them honourable Terms to ſtay at his Court, but they choſe rather to live in their own Country. *Herod.* Lib. 7.

SPEUSIPPUS of *Athens*, *Plato*'s Succeſſor and the Son of his Siſter called *Potona*: He is tax'd for being too Cholerick, extremely addicted to Pleaſure and very Covetous, which made him take Money of his Scholars. He had a very ſickly and diſeaſed Body, ſo that he was fain to be carried to the Accademy to read there. *Diogenes* meeting him on a time as they carried him thither, told him, that he could not find in his Heart to ſalute him, becauſe he ſaw him ſo cowardly, as to chuſe to live in ſuch a painful and miſerable Condition;

whereupon not long after he kill'd himſelf. He writ ſeveral Commentaries and Dialogues. *Diogen. Laertius*, Lib 4. *Vit. Philoſoph.*

SPEY, a great River in the North of *Scotland*; which riſes in the Hills of *Badenach*, ſeparates the Countries of *Ainy* and *Boin* from *Murray-Land*, and after a Courſe of about ſixty *Scottiſh* Miles falls into the *German* Sea below the chief Reſidence of the Duke of *Gordan*, called *Bogie*. This River is noted for the Rapidity of its Stream, and a good Salmon-fiſhing.

SPHILSBY, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Bullingbrook* Hundred. It is 101 Miles from *London*.

SPHINX, the Name of a Monſter near *Thebes*; of which the Poet tells us, That *Juno* being incenſed againſt that City, ſent this Monſter to afflict it, which had the Face and Voice of a Maid, the Body of a Dog, the Paws of a Lion, and the Tail of a Dragon, and was uſed to propoſe Riddles to thoſe it met with, devouring them that could not unriddle them. And foraſmuch as this was a great Calamity to the Country, they went to conſult the Oracle about it, who anſwered, That they ſhould not be delivered from that Deſtruction till ſome Body did interpret the Monſter's Riddle, which was this, *What Creature it was that had four Feet in the Morning, two at Noon, and three towards the Evening*. The Solution of which Riddle was found out by *Oedipus*, who declared that Man was the Creature, which crawl'd on all four before it could go, being grown walk'd on two, and in his Old Age had need of the third Foot, a Stick or Staff to ſupport its Steps: At which the Monſter was ſo enraged, that it daſh'd out its Brains againſt a Rock. This is the Account the Poets give us of this Monſter, but without doubt this Story was not invented at Random, but to be the Veil and Conveyance of ſome Myſtery hid under it. One of theſe *Sphinxes* is ſtill to be ſeen near to the *Pyramids* of *Egypt*, about four Miles from *Cairo* towards the Weſt, near the River *Nilus*: This Figure is of a vaſt Bigneſs; and 'tis queſtion'd whether this monſtrous Repreſentation were cut out of a Rock which Nature had made there, or whether it was brought thither from elſewhere, which ſeems the moſt probable, becauſe the Country thereabouts is a ſandy Ground: For to clear this Doubt, ſome have endeavour'd to dig to the Bottom of it, but could never do it, becauſe it is ſo deep ſunk in the Sand, being covered with it up to the Shoulders. It is all of one Piece, and the Matter of it is very hard: The Proportions of the Face are very well obſerved. *Pliny* ſpeaks of it in theſe Terms, *Before the Pyramids is a Sphinx, which is yet more wonderful, and is as it were the Country Deity of the Inhabitants*. 'Tis ſuppoſed that King *Amaſis* is interr'd under it, and that it hath been brought hither from ſome other Place: It is cut out of one poliſh'd Stone. The Head of this Monſter is 12 Foot in compaſs, 43 in length, and in depth from the top of the Head to the Belly 62 Foot. Hiſtorians relate abundance of Fables of this Image, and amongſt the reſt, that it uttered Oracles; but this was only a Trick of their Heathen Prieſts, who had made a Paſſage under Ground through the Belly of this Coloſs, which terminated at the Head of it, by which they entered to give their equivocal Anſwers to thoſe that came to conſult this Monſter; and becauſe the Hollowneſs of this Figure did extremely augment the Voice, the credulous Heathens perſuaded themſelves that they heard the Voice of ſome Deity. *Pliny* tells us, there were a great Number of theſe *Sphinxes* placed in thoſe Parts that were commonly overflown by the River *Nile*, to diſcern the Encreaſe of the Waters by. The Figure of *Sphinx* was repreſented by the *Egyptians* two ſeveral Ways; either in the Form of a Monſter which had the Body of a Lion and the Face of a Virgin; or in that of a Lion couchant upon a Bed or Seat of Juſtice. The firſt of theſe was to ſignifie the Encreaſe of the River *Nile*, and the ſecond repreſented *Momphta*, an *Egyptian* Deity, which preſided over the Waters, and was the Director of the Overflowings of *Nile*: So that theſe Figures ſignified nothing elſe but the Overflowings of that River, which are of ſo great Uſe, or rather of abſolute Neceſſity to the Welfare of that Country. Thus becauſe this Inundation happened in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, when the Sun paſſeth through the Heavenly Signs of the *Lion* and *Virgin*, they intimated this by a Figure compoſed of a Virgin's Head and the Body of a Lion. Some conceive that this Practice of the *Egyptians* was the Riſe of the Cuſtom we have to make Lions Heads at the End of Water-ſpouts and Cocks. The Ancients alſo were uſed to ſet the Figure of a *Sphinx* at the Entrance of their Temples, to import that the Knowledge of Divine Things is very ſecret, myſtical and ænigmatical. *Dapper. Deſcription of Africa.*

SPIFAME (*James Paul*) a *French* Gentleman of an ancient Family, Biſhop of *Nevers*, who, upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars in *France*, retired to *Geneva*, and turn'd a Proteſtant in the Year 1559, and not long after *Calvin* ſent him to *Orleans* to the Prince of *Conde*, who knowing his Ability, ſent him to the Diet at *Francfort*, there to juſtifie the Proteſtants, who had taken up Arms in their own Defence, and to demand Aſſiſtance from the Emperor *Ferdinand* and the Princes of the Empire, though without Succeſs. But being return'd to *Geneva*, he was accuſed of having had a Deſign to betray the Proteſtants, and to be reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, in Conſideration of a Biſhoprick promiſed to him: Upon this account they were reſolved to diſpatch him, and ſoon after preferred an Indictment againſt him for making a falſe Contract and counterfeiting Seals, and was condemned to have his Head cut off, which was executed accordingly. *Spon. Hiſt. de Gen.* Lib. 3. *La Popeliniere*, Lib. 8.

SPINA (*Alexander*) a *Dominician* of the Convent of St. *Catharine* of *Piſa*. In his Time a certain Perſon invented the way of making Spectacles, about the Year 1205, but would not make it publick. *Spina*, who was a Perſon of wonderful Induſtry and Ingenuity, preſently found out the way to make them; much like the learned *Galilæus Galelæi*, who having heard that a *Fleming* had invented the Art of making *Teleſcopes*, never ceaſed till he had found out the way of i., which he did in 1608, without ever having ſeen thoſe of the *Dutch* Man. In the Library of the foreſaid Convent, there is kept the Manuſcript of an ancient Chronicle, where the Death of *Alexander Spina* is ſet down to have happened in 1313, with this Elegy; *Quæcunque vidit aut audivit facta, ſcivit & facere. Oculavia ab aliquo primo facta & communicare nolente, ipſe fecit & communicavit.* In a Sermon of Father *Jordan* of *Rivalto*, of the ſame Order, it's ſaid, that it was not yet twenty Years ſince the Art of making Spectacles was found: Now this Father *Jordan* was Contemporary with *Spina*; and indeed before that Time we know of no mention made in any Authors of Spectacles. If the *Greeks* and *Latins* had had any Knowledge of the uſe of Spectacles, without doubt they would have made ſome mention of them, eſpecially in their Comick Writings; and *Pliny* in his *Chapter of Inventors*, could not have fail'd to have mentioned this Invention. True it is, the Words *Faber ocularius* is found upon ſome ſepulchral Marbles, but that cannot prove any thing to this Purpoſe: However, if the Ancients had the uſe of Spectacles, that Knowledge was afterwards loſt, and renewed again in the XIII Century, as appears from what hath been ſaid. One *Gordon*, a Phyſician and Profeſſor in that Faculty at *Montpelier*, pretended to refine upon *Spina*'s Thought; for in a Book of his entituled *Lilium Medicinæ*, he mentions a *Noſtrum* of his own, called a *Collirium* or Eye-Salve, which he affirms would fortifie the Sight to that degree, that by the Uſe of it an old Man might read without Spectacles. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d' Antiquite.*

SPINELLO, an *Italian* Painter, born at *Arezzo* in *Tuſcany*, was famous towards the latter end of the XIV Century. 'Tis related of him, that being above ſeventy Years of Age, he drew a Picture in the City of *Arezzo*, repreſenting how the evil Angels, endeavouring to riſe up in Rebellion againſt God, were caſt headlong into the Abyſs of Hell: Amongſt all the reſt of the Devils he had painted *Lucifer* in the Form of a monſtrous Beaſt, and took great care to make it extremely frightful and horrible; ſome time after, as he was aſleep, he thought he ſaw the Devil in the hideous Figure he had painted him, who demanded of him, where ever he had ſeen him ſo deformed, and why he had repreſented him in ſo hideous a manner; at the Fright of which he immediately awaked, with a ſtrange Trembling over all his Body, the Horror which had ſeiz'd him being ſo great, that he had like to have died of it: And from that time he always retain'd a wild frighted Look, and a weak Head, and liv'd not long after. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

SPINENSIS, a Heathen Deity, to whom they aſcrib'd the Care of the rooting up of Thorns and Briars. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei.*

SPINOLA, a Marquiſate of *Genoa*, giving Name to an *Italian* Family which hath produced divers gallant Men, particularly in the Beginning of this Century. *Don Frederick*, one of them, being Admiral to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, was encountered with ſix of his Gallies on the Channel near *Dover* by three *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships commanded by Sir *Robert Manſel* and *John Adrianſon*, Capt. Two of the Gallies were ſunk upon the Coaſt of *Flanders*, and the other four run aſhore, *Spinola* himſelf narrowly eſcaping to *Dunkirk* with about 200000 Ducats; and before this Encounter he loſt two on the Coaſt of *Portugal*. About 180 Gally-ſlaves and others were fiſh'd up by the *Hollanders*, and ſet at Liberty after this Defeat, which hapned *Sept.* 23. 1602. This ſame *Spinola*, *May* 27. 1603. ſail'd from *Sluce* with eight Gallies and four Frigats well appointed with Slaves and Mariners, beſides 2500 Muſketiers, to attack Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*'s Ships and Gallies near *Oſtend*, commanded by the Vice-Admiral *Joſ. de Moor*; and having both Wind and Tide, and being much ſuperior in Strength, they attack'd the *Dutch* with much Fury, who defended themſelves with no leſs Gallantry; ſo that after a great Slaughter, Admiral *Spinola* being kill'd in the Fight, the *Spaniard* retired, and though four of their Gallies had attack'd one of the *Dutch*, called the *Black Gally*, yet they could not carry her off. The *Spaniards* loſt none of their Gallies, but their General with 800 Men was killed, beſides a great Number wounded; and the *Dutch* loſt about ſixty, having as many wounded. *Grimſton*'s *Hiſt. Netherlands.*

SPINOLA (*Ambroſio* Marqueſs) Brother to this *Ferdinand*, was General to the Archduke's Army in the *Netherlands* in 1603. In the Siege of *Oſtend* he diſplaced 600 Commiſſion Officers for reckoning too high in their Accounts to the King.

June 5. 1604, he gave a general Aſſault to *Oſtend*, which continued eight Hours, and was thrice renewed; but he was repulſed with eight hundred Men killed, and five hundred wounded. On the 28th of *July*, 1604. *Spinola* was detach'd from *Oſtend* by the Archduke to relieve *Sluce*, which he attempted with great Courage and Conduct, and endeavoured to force Prince *Maurice*'s Camp; the Beſieged were not wanting neither to countenance him by their Sallies, but all to no purpoſe. *Spinola* attack'd the Trenches, and fought deſperately, but was oblig'd to retire with conſiderable Loſs: So that perceiving all his Endeavours to be fruitleſs, he retired in haſte on the 16th of *Auguſt* without Beat of Drum. The Prince purſued him, and kill'd 300 of his Men. However, *Spinola* did not flee, but watch'd for an Opportunity ſtill to put Relief into the Town, and attack a ſquare Fort before which he loſt 400 Men: But his Army decreaſing daily, he was obliged to retire, and *Sluce* yielding to the Prince. After this, *Spinola* returned to the Siege of *Oſtend*, and by Mines, &c. made his Approaches to *Sandhill*, which, after great Reſiſtance, he took by the *German* Regiments, to whom he gave 40000 Guldens to drink out of his own Bounty. The Loſs of the Place and the Slaughter of their Men, brought the Beſieged to treat with *Spinola*, who granted them the moſt honourable Terms that could be deſired: And ſo, after three Years and eleven Weeks Siege, they ſurrendred *Sept.* 22. 1604, the Town being reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh, and the *Spaniards* having loſt 72124 People before it. The taking of this Town raiſed *Spinola*'s Reputation; ſo that he was ſent to *Spain* to give an Account of his Actions, and receive a Reward: Whereupon he was created Duke of St. *Severino*, Lieutenant General of the *Netherlands*, had the Earldom of *Volgira* in *Milan*, 12000 Crowns *per An.* for his Table, and was made a Grandee of *Spain*. After this he return'd into *Flanders*, where he prevented Prince *Maurice*'s Invading the *Spaniſh* Territories; and in 1605 took *Oldenzeel* and *Lingen* from the Prince. In *October* that ſame Year, the Prince, chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, defeated a Body of *Spinola*'s Men near *Mulhem*, and killed 500 of them, with *Theodore Trivulcio*, General of the Light-Horſe. *Aug.* 3. 1606, *Spinola* beſieged *Groll*, and in fourteen Days took it by Compoſition. On the 28th he beſieged *Rhineberg*, and Colonel *Edmonds*, a valiant *Scottiſh* Commander who defended the Town, being ſlain, took the ſame by Compoſition, *October* 2. 1606, but loſt abundance of Men before it. He in a little time after obliged Prince *Maurice* to raiſe the Siege of *Groll*. In *Febr.* 1608 *Spinola* was ſent to the *Hague* to treat with the States, where his Magnificence was extraordinary, inſomuch that it was thought no good Policy of the States to ſuffer an Enemy to treat all Comers with ſuch Splendor. In 1622 *Spinola* beſieged *Berghen*, and after many Repulſes, he was forced to burn his Camp and retire, leaving a great deal of Baggage and Arms behind him; which did ſo much impair his Authority with the unthinking Vulgar, that they reproached him every where, and the Prieſts did preach ſeditiouſly againſt him: So that the King of *Spain* was oblig'd to forbid the ſame under ſevere Penalties, ſaying, that he would himſelf participate in the point of Honour or Diſhonour with the Marqueſs *de Spinola*. In 1623 he ſent an Army who took *Schencken-Schans* from the States. In 1624 he laid Seige to *Breda* with 39600 Men, after much Debate and Conſultation, his Entrenchments being 30600 Paces in compaſs; and moſt of the great Captains of *Europe* came to ſee the Siege and Defence, as *Uladiſlaus*, Prince of *Poland*, &c. and abundance of *French* Nobles, eight of whom endeavouring to eſcape through the Camp of the *Spaniards* to that of Prince *Maurice*, were taken and courteouſly treated by *Spinola*, who gave them the Choice of returning to *Breda* or going home to *France*, and they choſe the firſt. Many Skirmiſhes happened betwixt the Garriſon and the Beſieged, and Prince *Maurice* left nothing unattempted for their Relief; but *Spinola* by his extraordinary Conduct prevented him in every thing. The Town was alſo viſited with Plague and Famine. Prince *Maurice*'s Letters being intercepted, *Spinola* underſtood the vaſt Preparations for raiſing the Siege, and in the Rigour of Winter raiſed a ſtrong Trench of 52000 Paces in circuit to defend his Camp. The *French* King dealt alſo deceitfully as to the ſuffering of the Troops which were levy'd in *England* to land in his Dominions, which, together with the want of Proviſion, did mightily diſcourage the Beſieged; however, they were perſuaded by their Miniſters and Officers to hold out to the laſt Extremity. *Spinola* in the mean time ſuborn'd a cunning Boor to go to the Walls of *Breda* loaden with Proviſions, and pretend that he had found a Paſſage through the Enemies Camp by which he would obtain Credit to carry Letters to Prince *Maurice*, which he adviſed him to be ſhy of receiving at firſt, and promiſed him a conſiderable Reward if he effected it. The cunning Fellow having done according to Directions, was very welcome at *Breda*; and receiving Letters from *Juſtin* of *Naſſaw*, the Governour, to his Brother Prince *Maurice*, he brought them to *Spinola*, who thereby underſtood the Condition of the Town; and having ſeal'd up the Letter, ſent him with the ſame to the Prince, who not doubting any thing becauſe of his receiving a Letter in his Brother's Hand, writ back to him with very much Freedom, by which means *Spinola* learn'd alſo the Condition of Affairs abroad; and having underſtood the want of Proviſions in the Town, he wrote to the Governour, promiſing honourable Terms if he would ſurrender; to which he return'd a reſolute and magnanimous Denial. A little after the States found means to burn one of *Spinola*'s Magazines, which did him no little Damage. In *March*, 1625, King *James* I. of *Great Britain* died, and a little after Prince *Maurice*, which gave *Spinola* great Advantage. Prince *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, his Brother, ſucceeded, and arriving ſome Days after in the Camp, the Beſieged play'd more furiouſly than formerly upon *Spinola*'s Quarter, inſomuch that his Bed-Chamber was torn to Pieces, but he was abſent himſelf; and four Days after, as he rode about the City, a Cannon-Bullet broke off his Bridle cloſe under the Horſe's Mouth. After this he puſh'd on the Siege with great Vigour and incredible Diligence, neither allowing himſelf neceſſary Food nor Sleep, yet was always of a chearful and affable Temper, and when awak'd on any Alarm, ſhew'd a wonderful Preſence of Mind; all ſorts of Weather were alike to him, and he would often lodge in a common Sentinel's Hut. He intercepted Prince *Henry*'s Letters and a Swallow ſent out by the Beſieged to the Prince's Camp with a Schedule in Characters. On the fifth of *May* Prince *Henry* reſolved to try his Fortune, and attack the Enemies in their Trenches; whereof *Spinola* had Notice, and prepared for it. The Van conſiſted of the *Engliſh*, led on by General *Vere*, who perform'd Wonders; but having too much the Diſadvantage of the Ground, they were forced to retire after a gallant Fight, with the Loſs of 200 Men. After this *Spinola* fortified himſelf ſtronger in his Camp, and made uſe of that ſame cunning Peaſant to underſtand how Affairs were in the Town and the Prince's Camp; by which he found that the Town could not hold out above eleven Days. So that Prince *Henry* ſeeing it impoſſible to force *Spinola*'s Camp, retired with his Forces; whereupon *Spinola* ſignified the ſame to the Governour, and withal, that he might be convinced that he knew his Secrets, ſent him the Letters which the Peaſant had brought betwixt him and the Prince; whereupon they came to a Treaty, and the Garriſon, having received honourable Conditions, marched out on the fifth of *June*, 1625, *Spinola* carrying it with much Civility and Courteſie towards them. The reducing of this Place did much encreaſe *Spinola*'s Fame, the then Pope comparing him to *Scipio* or *Cæſar*, and calling *Italy* happy in bringing forth ſuch a matchleſs Champion into the World. He was afterwards employ'd to to invade the Palatinate, to divert the Arms of the Proteſtants from the Emperor, wherein he had very good Succeſs; but farther my Author hath not. *Grimſton's Hiſtory of the Netherlands.*

SPINOLA, a Lordſhip in *Italy*, with the Title of a *Marquiſate* in the Neighbourhood of *Montſerrat*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the State of *Genoua*.

SPINOSA. Some Works of this Author, who lived not long ſince in *Holland*, have made a great Noiſe in the World, eſpecially his *Tractatus Theologico-politicus*, printed at *Hamburg* in 1670. M. *Stoup*, who knew him in *Holland*, ſpeaks thus of him: *Spinoſa is a* Jew *born, and hath neither abjured Judaiſm, nor embraced Chriſtianity, being indeed a bad* Jew, *and no better* Chriſtian. In his *Tractatus Theologico politicus* his principal Aim ſeems to be levelled at the Overthrowing of all Religions, but more eſpecially of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian, and inſtead thereof to introduce Atheiſm, Libertiniſm, and the free Toleration of all Religions. He ſaith, They were all invented for the publick Good, to make Men live honeſtly, and obey the Magiſtrates, and to apply themſelves to Vertue, not for the Hope of any Reward after Death, but for the Excellence of Vertue in it ſelf, and for the Advantages which the Followers of it receive in this Life. He doth not in that Book openly declare his Thoughts concerning the Deity, though he ſufficiently hints them; but in his Diſcourſe with others he openly declares, That God is not a Being endowed with Underſtanding, infinitely perfect and happy, as we take him to be, but that by the Word *God*, nothing is to be underſtood, but that Vertue of Nature which is diffuſed through all Creatures. M. *Stoup* adds, *That* Spinoſa *liv'd for ſome time at the* Hague, *where he was viſited by a great Number of curious and inquiſitive Perſons; that his Followers dare not diſcover themſelves, becauſe his Book overthrows the Foundation of all Religion, and for that it hath been forbid to be ſold, by a publick Edict of the S.General. Huetius* in his Book, entituled, *Demonſtratio Evangelica*, hath refuted what *Spinoſa* hath writ in his Books concerning the Scriptures and the Pen men of them. Thus much is certain, that he advanceth many ſtrange Paradoxes, as in that he makes the Spirit of Prophecy, of the Prophets of the Old Teſtament, to conſiſt in this, that they had a more ſtrong Imagination than other Men: According to this Principle he ſaith, that ignorant Country People and Women who have been endowed with a ſtrong Imagination, have been Prophets; and concludes that the Diverſity of Prophecies proceeds from the Diverſity of Mens Imaginations and Temperaments; and ſets down many other ridiculous Paradoxes that have no Foundation at all. In a Word, *Spinoſa* argues according to his Philoſophical Prejudices concerning Matters of Religion, which he had never ſtudied. His wretched Syſtem of Notions follow'd the old Maxime, *Nemo repentè turpiſſimus*; for he did not fall into Atheiſm all at once: He was very remote from that miſerable Perſuaſion in 1663, when he publiſh'd a *Mathematical Demonſtration* of *Cartes*'s Principles; for in this Treatiſe he is no leſs Orthodox about the Nature of God than *Cartes* himſelf: However, 'tis believ'd, his miſunderſtanding *Cartes*'s Philoſophy and drawing wrong Conſequences from it, led him to a more fatal Miſtake. A little before he publiſh'd his Atheiſtical *Tractatus Theologico-politicus*, he printed a Treatiſe under a counterfeit Title of *Lucii Antiſtii Conſtantis de jure Eccleſiaſticorum Liber Singularis*, in which he affirms, that all the Pretences of Eccleſiaſticks to Authority and Commiſſion are no better than Impoſture and Treaſon againſt the State; from this Beginning he quickly advanc'd to direct Atheiſm. His *Tractatus Theologico-politicus* has been anſwered by ſeveral beſides *Huetius*, *viz.* by *Manſveldius*, *Batelerius*, *Cuperus*, &c. But, not to inſiſt upon the Performances of theſe Authors, though all of them prove the Abſurdity and Inconſequence of *Spinoſa*'s Principles, *Bredenburgius* has moſt clearly diſcover'd the dangerous Sentiments of this Author, and fully refuted them: His Book is entituled, *Johannis Bredenburgii Enervatio Tractatûs Theologico-politici, una cum Demonſtratione Geometrico Ordine diſpoſita*, Naturam non eſſe Deum, *cujus effati contrario prædictus Tractatus Unice enititur*. *Spinoſa*'s *Hypotheſis*, in his *Opera poſthuma*, is the moſt abſurd and plaineſt Contradiction to cleareſt Notions of Human Underſtanding imaginable: For the Purpoſe, he ſuppoſes but one Subſtance in Univerſal Nature; That this Subſtance is furniſhed with an Infinity of Attributes, and amongſt others, with thoſe of *Extention* and *Cogitation*: In Conſequence of this Suppoſition, he affirms, That all the Matter of the Univerſe are but Modalities of this Subſtance, *Quatenùs* extended, and that Human Souls are likewiſe Modifications of this Subſtance, conſidered under the Notion of *Cogitation*; That God is a neceſſary Being and infinitely Perfect, and the Cauſe of all things that exiſt, but does not differ from the Things made by him: The Folly or rather Stupidity of this Syſtem appears at firſt Sight. If the Reader deſires to ſee it farther expoſed and confuted, he may conſult Monſ. *Bayle* under the Article *Spinoſa*. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. M. Stoup Religion of the Hollanders. M. Simon.*

SPINTHARUS, a famous Architect of the City of *Corinth*; he built the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Pauſan.*

SPIRE, a City of *Germany*, in the *Upper Circle* of the *Rhine*. This great, rich, populous Place, is a Free and Imperial City, but under the Protection of the *Elector Palatine*, and the Biſhop of it is under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. It ſtands in the middle between *Straſburg* to the South and *Mentz* to the North, fifty *German* Miles from each, and fifteen from *Heidelberg* to the North-Weſt. It was of old called *Nemetum*, and in the Year 1082 took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in 1011 by *Conrade* the Emperor, in which are the Sepulchres of the Emperors *Henry* IV. and V. *Philip*, *Rudolph* I. *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* and *Albert* I. In a Diet held here in 1526, the Peace or Accommodation of Religion was firſt eſtabliſhed, which when it was endeavour'd to be repeal'd in a ſecond Diet held here in 1529, ſeveral *German* Princes proteſted againſt the Appeal, and were upon that Account called *Proteſtants*. The Imperial Chamber was firſt inſtituted at *Francfort* in 1495 by *Maximilian* I. and in the Year 1530 removed to this City by *Charles* V. conſiſts of two Preſidents, whereof the one is a Romaniſt, the other a Proteſtant, and of fifteen Councellors, whereof eight are Romaniſts and ſeven Proteſtants, and the Biſhop as the principal Judge. Dr. *Burnet* writes, that the Government of the City was all *Lutheran*, but the Cathedral was in the Hands of the Biſhop a Roman Catholick, and that there were ſeveral Convents of both Sexes, and a Jeſuits College, with the Tombs of many of the Emperors, remarkable for their Meanneſs. The *Calviniſts* have a Church here, but their Number was not conſiderable. Tho' the Town ſubſiſteth chiefly by the Imperial Chamber, yet there was an endleſs Diſpute between them and the Chamber concerning their Privileges. For the Government of the Town pretended that the Judges of the Chamber, as they were private Men and out of the Court of Judicature, were ſubject to them; and in the Year 1685 they put one of them in Priſon: And on the other hand, the Judges ſaid their Perſons were ſacred. In the laſt War in 1672 between the *French* and the Empire, this City enjoy'd a Neutrality on the account of this Chamber, but in the Year 1688 was taken and gariſon'd by the *French*, who have demoliſh'd it ſince. Hereupon the Imperial Chamber was by the Diet, with the Conſent of the Emperor, removed to *Weſlar*, a City of *Haſſia*. See *Weſlar*.

SPIRITU SANTO, a ſmall City which is the Capital of a Præfecture or Government in *Braſil*, under the *Portugueſe*. It ſtands ſixty *Spaniſh* Leagues from the River *Januario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South.

SPIRITU SANTO, a City of *New Spain* in *North America*. Alſo a River which the *Portugueſe* call *Rio de lo Spiritu Santo* in *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, which diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Æthiopick* Ocean near to Cape *St. Nicolas*. *Cabo de S. Nicolo.*

SPIRLINGA, a ſmall Town in *Sicily*, the only Place unconcern'd in the Maſſacre of the *French* called the *Sicilian Veſpres*.

SPITIGNEUS I. was the thirteenth Duke of *Bohemia*: His Father *Borivorius* reſign'd the Government of his Dominions to him, and the Beginning of his Reign was very commendable and happy; but the Diſſoluteneſs to which he abandon'd himſelf not long after, made his Father repent that ever he had ſet him upon the Throne, as having, beſides all other Wickedneſs, abjured the Chriſtian Religion, under Pretence of enlarging his Dominions. He deſpiſed the Threats of his Father *Borivorius* and his Mother *Ludmilla*, but he died eight Days after by a Providential Vengeance in the City of *Prague*, expreſſing great Sorrow for his Faults. He was the firſt of the *Bohemian* Princes that was buried after the Chriſtian manner in the Church of *Taynetz*, which *Ludmilla* his Mother had dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Duc. Reg. & Interreg. Bohemiæ.*

SPITIGNEUS II. was the 22d and the laſt Duke of *Bohemia*: He ſucceeded to his Father *Bretiſlas* I. he was very cruel and vicious in the Beginning of his Reign. At his firſt entring upon the Government, he baniſhed all the *Germans* out of his Dominions, without ſo much as excepting his Mother or the Nuns. He annull'd the Ordinances his Father had made, and took *Moravia* from his Brothers. This tyrannical Way of Government, which was likely to prove the Ruin of this Prince, became an Occaſion of a great Change in him for the better; for *Severus*, Biſhop of *Prague*, having oppoſed him in his Deſigns, and St. *Vitus* having exhorted him to change his Life and Management of Affairs, he was thereupon touch'd with Remorſe, recall'd his former Ordinances, reſtored *Moravia* to his Brothers, and ſet the 300 Gentlemen he had impriſon'd at Liberty. After this he conſtituted a Sett of Judges, and charged them to determine the Caſes of Widows and Orphans that came before them in three Days time. Having on a time met with a poor Woman at the Gates of *Prague*, who deſired him to hear her Cauſe, he immediately alighted from his Horſe, and gave her Audience for two Hours together. During the Remainder of his Life he had always ſome that read to him, whilſt he was at Table, the Ordinances of all his Predeceſſors, that had been Governours of *Bohemia*, that he might from them be the better informed how to govern his People, and to make good Laws. He died after he had reigned ſix Years. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interreg. Bohemiæ.*

SPITSBERGEN, the Name of a large Country, and a Part, as is ſuppoſed, of the *Artick Continent* between *Nova Zembla* to the Eaſt and *Greenland* to the Weſt, which are nevertheleſs about 300 Miles from it. It was diſcover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1596, who gave it this Name from a great Number of ſmall Mountains very ſharp-pointed at the top, which appear along this Coaſt. The *Engliſh* call it *New-Land*. It extends to 80 deg. of North Latitude. Whether it be an Iſland, or joyn'd to any Continent, is unknown, but it is known to be the moſt Northern Part in our Hemiſphere, and extremely cold. That which is moſt remarkable in this Climate is, that the dead Bodies of Men or Beaſts are not ſubject to Corruption. In Winter the Sun continues under the Horizon four Months together, two Months before the Winter Solſtice, and two Months after. The Spring and Autumn are incommoded with ſuch thick Miſts and Fogs, that the Moon can ſcarcely be diſcern'd through them. In the Summer the Sun is four whole Months above the Horizon, and during that time if it appears very bright and glittering, it is a Sign of Froſt, eſpecially when the Wind is North, and of ſtormy Weather when the Wind is South. During this Seaſon the Country abounds with a ſort of Sea-Fowl like to Ducks, beſides a vaſt Number of Bears and Foxes of a whitiſh Colour, and ſome of them black; their Fleſh is good for Food. There are alſo great Numbers of *Rangifers*, which live only upon Moſs; they are like our red Deer. There are alſo white Bears, almoſt as big as our Oxen, and live only upon the Fiſh they catch in the Sea. Near the Coaſt of this Country there are abundance of Whales, ſome whereof are 200 Foot long, this being the Place chiefly where the *Hollanders* fiſh for Whales, in order to which they ſet out from *Holland* in *May*, and return in *Auguſt* or *September*. *Geogr. Blaew.* Alſo the Name of an Univerſity in *Brandenburg*, founded in 1554.

SPOLETO, or *Spolete*, *Spoletium*, is a City in the State of the Church in *Italy*, and the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name. It ſtands in the Province of *Umbria* or *Ombria*, on the Deſcent of a Hill, which makes the Street ſomewhat uneven, though very large and fair. It is watered by the River *Teſſino*, and lies thirteen Miles from *Fuligno* to the North-Eaſt, 45 from *Rome* to the North, and 62 from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Biſhop's See immediately under the Pope, and a City of great Antiquity, as having defended it ſelf very well againſt *Hannibal* in the ſecond *Punick* War. It is adorned with many fair Churches; the Cathedral of our Lady is in a manner wholly built of Marble. Here are likewiſe to be ſeen the magnificent Remains of a Theatre, of a Temple, and of a Palace of the Kings of the *Goths*, and a ſtrong Caſtle for the Security of the Place; ſo that it is ſtill in good Eſteem, and well inhabited, though it has ſuffered conſiderably formerly, eſpecially in 1155, when for denying the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* Entrance, and affronting his Embaſſadors, it was moſt of it raz'd to the Ground by his Order. It has a Stone-Bridge, ſupported by 24 Pillars, that joyns two neighbouring Mountains. This Dutchy of this Name conſiſts of rough and barren Hills and delightful Valleys. Its Places of Note beſides *Spoleto*, are, *Eugubio*, *Nocera*, *Aſiſe* and *Todi*. In 740 the Pope was ſtraitly beſieged here by *Luitprand*, King of *Italy*, becauſe he would not deliver into his Hands *Traſamondus*, the rebellious Duke. In 1234 Pope *Gregory* IX. held a Council here for the Recovery of the Holy Land. *Sigonius de Regn. Ital.* &c. *Ughel. Italia Sacr.*

SPON (*Carolus*) a famous Phyſician. He was born at *Lions* in 1609, and at twelve Years of Age was ſent to *Ulm* in *Germany*, the Birth-place of his Grandfather, to ſtudy at that Univerſity. In 1625 he came to *Paris*, where he ſtudied Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Aſtronomy and Phyſick, and made a great Advance in them. In 1632 he commenced Doctor of Phyſick at *Montpelier*, and afterwards became a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians at *Lions*, where he gain'd a very extraordinary Repute. In 1645 he was made the *French* King's Phyſician. He was a great Lover of *Latin* Poetry, and had a great Genius that way. We have his *Prognoſticks of Hippocrates* put into Heroick Verſe, with the Title of *Sibylla Medica*, *The Lions Diſpenſatory*, and other learned Works. He died in *Febr.* 1684. His Son *Jacobus Spon*, famous by his Travels, and his Knowledge of Antiquities, was alſo Fellow of the College of Phyſicians at *Lions*, and a Member of the Academy at *Padua*, and of that of the *Beaux Eſprits*, founded at *Niſmes* by Letters Patent of the *French* King in 1682. He died in *Suiſſerland* in 1686, having publiſh'd *A Voyage to the* Levant. *A Treatiſe of Inſcriptions*, with Notes upon them. *The Hiſtory of* Geneva, &c. *Nouvelles d'la Republique des Lettres.*

SPONDANUS (*Henricus*) Biſhop of *Pamiez* in *France*, a Perſon famous in this Age by his Piety, Learning and Dignity, was born at *Maubeon de Soule*, a Town of *Gaſcony* between *Navarre* and *Bearn*, the ſixth of *Jan.* 1568, and *Henry* of *Bourbon*, afterwards *Henry* IV. of *France*, was his Godfather. In 1600 he accompanied the Cardinal *de Sourdis* to *Rome*, where he was ordain'd Prieſt five or ſix Years after. He applied himſelf with great Diligence to the Study of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and made an *Abridgment of Baronius his Annals*, and continued them to the Year 1600, and afterwards to 1640. And to the end there might be nothing wanting to the Perfection of this Work, he endeavour'd to perform the ſame in Reference to the Eccleſiaſtical Annals of the Old Teſtament till Jeſus Chriſt, which is properly an Abridgment of thoſe of *Torniellus*. He wrote a Book likewiſe *De Cæmiterius Sacris*. He died at *Tholouſe* the eighteenth of *May*, 1643, being the 75th of his Age.

SPANHEIM, a County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the Rivers *Moſelle* and *Naw*, partly under the Elector Palatine, and partly under the Marqueſs of *Baden*.

SPORADES, Iſles of the *Archipelago* towards *Aſia*, ſo called becauſe they lie ſcattered up and down towards *Candia*, and are not compaſs'd in round together as the *Cyclades*. Theſe Iſlands, which were formerly very populous and flouriſhing, have been ruin'd by the *Romans*, *Saracens*, and laſt of all by the *Turks*, to whom they are, in a manner, all of them ſubject at preſent; yet they are ſtill inhabited by ſome *Greeks*. *Magin. in his Geogr.*

SPRANGER (*Bartholomew*) a Painter born at *Antwerp*: He was the Son of a Merchant of that City, and lived in the XVI Century. After he had attain'd great Skill in his Art, he paſſed the *Alpes*, where Cardinal *Farneſe*, being taken with a Piece of his Drawing, made him his Painter, and afterwards recommended him to Pope *Pius* V. who took him to be his Domeſtick Painter, and gave him a Lodging in his Palace of *Belvedere*. Some time after the Death of his Maſter, he was called to *Vienna* by *Maximilian* II. and after his Death was entertained by *Rodolphus* his Succeſſor, who was ſo jealous of his Works, that he would not ſuffer him to work for any private Perſons; and to prevent him from doing it, took him along with him in all his Journeys. Afterwards, having ſettled his Court at *Prague*, he lodg'd him in his own Palace, and at a Feaſt he made, beſtowed upon him a three-double Golden Chain, with a Medal, and ſome time after made him a Gentleman. *Goltzius* the famous Graver has copied ſome of his Pieces. *Spranger* at laſt finding himſelf very aged, deſired Leave to retire from Court, and to ſpend the reſt of his Days in Peace in his own Family; and not long after took a Journey to his own Country, and after ſome Stay returned to *Prague*, where he died of a great Age. *Wermander.*

SPRETUS (*Deſiderius* or *Didacus*) of *Ravenna*, an Author of the XVI Century: He wrote a Treatiſe of the Greatneſs, Ruin and Rebuilding of this Town, and was Contemporary with *Leander Alberti*, who mentions him in his *Deſc. d'Ital.* Pag. 310. *Ed. Ven.*

SPRODAW, a Town or Dutchy of *Glagow* in *Sileſia*, ſituate on the River *Sprot*, formerly ſubject to a Duke of its own; but their Line was extinguiſh'd in 1395. It ſtands four Miles Weſt of *Glogaw*. *Spener.*

SPURINA, a very beautiful Youth, who finding that many Women were enamour'd of him for his Beauty, which made him ſuſpected and hateful to their Huſbands, he voluntarily disfigured his Face, chuſing rather that his Deformity ſhould be a Mark of his Chaſtity, than that his Beauty ſhould be an Incentive to any to luſt. *Valer. Max.* Lib. 4. Cap. 5.

SPURINA, an Aſtrologer or Soothſayer, who had warned *Julius Cæſar* to beware of the *Ides* of *March*, on which very Day in the Morning *Cæſar* meeting him, as he was going to *Senate*, he in a jeering way told him, *Well*, Spurina, *you ſee the Ides are come, and I am well for all that*: *True*, anſwer'd he, *they are come indeed, but are not yet paſt*; and ſo he found it, for preſently after coming into the *Senate*, he was kill'd there. *Val. Max.* Lib. 8. Cap. 11.

SPYRIDION, Biſhop of *Tremithuntis* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, a very holy Man, and famous for many Miracles done by him. Some Thieves being come on a time to take away his Sheep, they were ſuddenly bound by an inviſible Power, that they could not ſtir, and ſo continued all Night: The good Biſhop ſeeing them in this Condition in the Morning, exhorted them to amend their Lives; and looſing them of their inviſible Bands, let them go in Peace, beſtowing freely a Sheep upon them. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Nicea*, where he put a Philoſopher to Silence, who had gravell'd the moſt learned of that Aſſembly by the Subtilty of his Arguments againſt our Religion, and afterwards converted him to the Faith, only by repeating to him a ſimple Expoſition of the Chriſtian Faith. He was a married Man; and having on a time ſet before a Gueſt of his, Fleſh on a Faſt-Day, he authoriz'd his ſo doing with that Saying of the Apoſtle, *To the Pure all things are pure.* *Socrat.* Lib. 1. Cap. 8. *Sozomenus*, Lib. 1. Cap. 16.

SQUILLACI, *Scylletium*, *Scyllaceum*, a ſmall City of great Antiquity, and a Biſhop's See in the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It was formerly one of the moſt important Towns of the *Brutii* in *Great Greece*, and a Colony of the *Athenians*. To this City there belongs a *Bay* on the *Ionian* Sea, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48.

STABLO, *Stabletum*, *Stabulenſis Abbas*, a ſmall Town enriched with a celebrated Abbey upon the River *Ambleve*, under the Juriſdiction of its Abbot, who is a Prince of the *German* Empire; his Territory lies between the Biſhop of *Leige* and the Dukedom of *Limburg* and *Luxenburg*, three *German* Miles from *Limburg* to the South.

STADEN, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the *Lower Saxony* belonging to the Dukedom of *Bremen*, which was anciently an Imperial City and a Hanſe-Town: It is a very ſtrong Town, and ſtands upon the River *Schuvinge*, which a little lower runs into the *Elbe*. It lies ſeven *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Weſt, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North. It was taken in 1676 by the Duke of *Brunſwick*; but in 1680 was reſtored to the *Swedes*, under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munſter*.

STADIUM, an ancient Meaſure of Ground, which contains 125 Geometrical Paces, and every Geometrical Pace five Foot, whereas the common contains but three Foot. Eight *Stadiums* make an *Italian* Mile. *Stadium* alſo ſignifies a Place wherein Races were run, becauſe they uſed to diſtinguſh the Space of the Race by *Stadiums*.

A Reduction of the Ancient Stadia *to* Roman *Miles, each of which Miles contains a Thouſand Geometrical Paces.*

To give the Reader a ſhort Specimen.

Stadia.	Miles.
8	1
16	2
24	3
32	4
40	5
48	6
56	7
64	8
72	9
80	10
88	11
96	12
104	13
112	14
120	15
128	16
136	17
144	18
152	19
160	20
168	21
176	22
184	23
192	24
200	25

STADIUS (*Johannes*) a famous Mathematician born at *Loenhout*, a ſmall Village in *Brabant*, on New-years-day 1527. He compoſed *Ephemerides* for the Prince of *Liege*, from the Year 1554 to 1606, in Imitation of thoſe of *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*. He hath writ beſides many Aſtrological and Aſtronomical Treatiſes, as alſo *Commentaries upon Florus*. He died at *Paris* 1579, at the Age of 52 Years.

STAFANGER, *Stafangria*, a City and Sea-Port of *Norwey*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Drontheim*, and has a large and ſafe Harbour upon the *German* Ocean. It ſtands in the Government of *Bergen*, 90 Miles from *Bergen* to the South, and 60 from the *Baltick* Sea. Long. 27.45. Lat. 61.15.

STAFFARDA, a Town near *Saluces* in *Piemont*, remarkable only for the Victory which the *French* there obtain'd over the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, *Aug.* 1690. This was the firſt Battle his Royal Highneſs was preſent at, wherein he behaved himſelf with great Courage; but his Forces being raw and undiſciplin'd, were over-match'd.

STAFFORD, the Name of an ancient *Norman* Family, called originally *Toney*, related to the Conqueror. The firſt who took the Surname of *Stafford* was *Robert*, who was Governour of *Stafford* Caſtle in *William* the Conqueror's Time. The Male Iſſue failing after three Generations, the Heireſs married one *Bagot* of an ancient Family, whoſe Son aſſumed his Mother's Name, which was then uſual when the Mother's Quality was greateſt. This Son's Name being *Hervy de Stafford*, *Dugdale* calls him Lord, though he does not mention the Time of their Advancement to that Honour. The Succeſſors of this Family were great Men, and ſerviceable to their Princes in the Wars againſt *Scotland* and *France*. *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* was Seneſchal of *Aquitain*, repulſed *John*, Son to the *French* King, before *Aguillon*, and fell on his Rear, and had Share in the Honour of the Victory of *Creſſy*. He was alſo employ'd in ſeveral Embaſſies, and created Knight of the Garter by *Edward* III. and ſignaliz'd his Valour in reducing the *Iriſh* Rebels. On *Sept.* 14. 23 *Hen.* VI. *Humphry*, Earl of *Stafford*, was in Regard of his near Alliance in Blood, and faithful Services to the King, created Duke of *Buckingham*; which occaſion'd great Animoſity betwixt him and the Duke of *Warwick*, to whom the King had given Precedence; which was accomodated by a ſpecial Act of Parliament appointed them to take Precedency by Turns: But after the Duke of *Warwick*'s Death he had a Grant of Precedency above all Dukes in *England* or *France*, thoſe of the Blood Royal excepted; and for his firm Adherence to the King againſt the Duke of *York*, obtain'd great Gifts. *Henry*, Grandſon to this Duke, ſucceeded, and was the principal Man that aſſiſted *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, to uſurp the Crown, and cut off his Nephews, the true Heirs, for which he had the greateſt Offices in the Kingdom, and whatever he deſired conferred upon him by the ſaid *Richard*, but rebelled againſt him afterward, whether out of Remorſe of Conſcience or not, is not certain: But his Men deſerting, and the Floods preventing others from joining him, he fled to the Houſe of his Servant Mr. *Humphry Baniſter*, whom he had tenderly brought up and entirely truſted, who betray'd him for Lucre of a thouſand Pounds promiſed by Proclamation; which King *Richard* refuſed to pay, as hating the Treachery: However, the Duke was beheaded in the Market-place at *Salisbury*. His ſecond Son, *Edward*, ſucceeded him in his Lands and Honours, and prepared to accompany the King into *France* with greater Splendor than any other of the Nobility. But having turned off one *Knevett*, his Steward, for exacting upon his Tenants, he, with the Lord *Abergavenny*, ſwore High-Treaſon againſt him; which he denied to the laſt, and would not ſue to the King for his Life; ſo that he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, May 17. 1521. 13 *Hen.* VIII. His Son *Henry* was reſtored again to the Honours, and part of the Eſtate; but the Male Iſſue failing in 1637, the Heireſs being married to Sir *William Howard*, a younger Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, he was advanced to the Title of Viſcount *Stafford* by King *Charles* I. and afterward beheaded for the *Popiſh* Plot in King *Charles* the Second's Reign, *Oates*, &c. being the Evidence againſt him. *Dugdale Baron.*

STAFFORD of *Hooke*, a Branch of this great Family above mentioned, deſcended from Sir *John Stafford* of *Bromſhall* in the County of *Stafford*. The firſt of them that arrived to the Degree of Nobleman, was *Humphry*, created Lord *Stafford* of *Suthwick* 4 *Edw.* IV. and in the ninth of that Reign Earl of *Devon*, which Honour he enjoy'd not many Months; for, having deſerted the Earl of *Pembroke*, as marching againſt the Northern Rebels under Sir *John Conyers*, on account of being put out of his Quarters by the ſaid Earl, who being thus weakened, was next Day defeated and taken by the Rebels; the King was ſo incenſed againſt him, that he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded, which was accordingly done at *Bridgewater* Aug. 9. *Edw.* IV. leaving no Iſſue. There were two other Lords of this Family of *Stafford*, *viz.* the Lord *Bouchier* and Earl of *Wiltſhire*; but theſe Families were ſoon extinguiſh'd. *Dugdale.*

STAFFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Staffordia*, or *Staffordienſis Comitatus*, an Inland County of *England*, lies between *Cheſhire* on the North, *Worceſterſhire* on the South, *Derbyſhire* Eaſtward and *Shropſhire* Weſtward. Its Length from North to South is about 40 Miles, its Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 26. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 130 Pariſhes and 19 Market-Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, with thoſe of *Cheſhire*, *Salop*, *Worceſter* and *Warwickſhire*, went by the Name of *Cornavii* in the Time of the *Romans*. The Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the Time of the Heptarchy, as it does now of the Dioceſe of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. Much of this Country conſiſts in Moors and Woods but they are ſuch as yield both Profit and Pleaſure, breeding Multitudes of Sheep, Deer and Conies, and many, by the Huſbandman's Induſtry, yielding very good Corn. Here are alſo abundance of Heath Hens. Amongſt the Foreſts, *Orankwood*, about the middle of the County, is the moſt conſiderable. The North Parts are hilly, and yet near the River *Dove* the Paſtures are ſo rich, that the Cattel fatted thereupon will certainly fall in their Fleſh if remov'd to any other Paſture. About a Mile from *Burton* there is a vaſt rough hilly Ground, which for its Reſemblance to the Wilderneſs of *Sinai* in *Arabia*, got the Name of *Sinai Park*. The South Parts are ſtored with Coal and Iron Mines: One of the Coal Mines betwixt *Willingſworth* and *Wedsbury* took Fire *An.* 1622. In ſhort, for manuring the Ground, here is Plenty both of Lime and Marl; for Building, abundance of Timber with fine and durable Stone. The beſt Alabaſter in *England* is found about *Caſtlehay* in this County, whereof many Monuments in *Weſtminſter Abbey* are made. But the Gentry here are not ſo curious as in other Places in their private Buildings. However, here are two ſtately Caſtles worthy being ſeen; *viz.* *Tadbury* and *Dudley* Caſtle. Beſides the River *Trent*, which riſes in this County and croſſes it almoſt in the Middle, are the *Dove*, that parts it from *Derbyſhire*, the *Line*, *Saw*, *Tame* and *Blythe*, which fall into the *Trent*. This River is of ſpecial Note for its Pikes, Pearches, Eels and Grailings; the *Dove* for its Trouts, and the *Blythe* for its Eels; over which Rivers are reckoned 24 Bridges. The Country beſides is in ſome Places furniſhed with Salt Springs yielding White Salt, not much inferior to the beſt in *Cheſhire*. *Stafford*, the County Town, with *Lichfield*, *Stamford*, *Newcaſtle under Line* and *Tamworth*, are the only Places that are privileg'd to ſend Parliament Men beſides the Knights of the Shire. In the time of Popery here were Monaſteries at *Litchfield*, *Stafford*, *Dela Croſs*, *Cruxden*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth* and *Wolverhampton*, which had the ſame Fate with the reſt all over *England* in *Henry* the Eighth's Time.

STAGIRA, a Sea-Port Town of *Macedonia*, ſituate at the Foot of Mount *Athos*, famous for having been the Birth Place of *Ariſtotle*; for whoſe Sake *Alexander the Great* rebuilt it. It is now called *Libia Nova*. It is fifteen Miles Eaſt of *Athos*, and ſomewhat more North from the Bay of *Singo*.

STAGNO, *Stagnum*, a ſmall City of *Dalmatia*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Raguza*, from which it ſtands thirty Miles to the North upon the *Adriatick* Sea, which affords it the Convenience of an Harbour, and belongs to the Commonwealth of *Raguza*.

STAINMORE HILL, an exceeding ſtony Hill in *Weſtmerland*, remarkable for its Croſs, ſaid to have been erected as a Boundary between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, upon a Peace concluded betwixt *William* the Conqueror and *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*. The Arms of *England* were diſplay'd on the South-ſide of it, and thoſe of *Scotland* on the North. It is now called *Recroſs*.

STALIMENE, *Lemnos*, a conſiderable Iſland in the *Archipelago*. It is 160 Miles in compaſs, and hath a City of the ſame Name. In this Iſland is found the *Terra Sigillata*, (which is Medicinal in a great many Caſes, eſpecially under any extraordinary Loſs of Blood) whence the Grand Signior draws yearly a conſiderable Revenue. Every Year on the Day of our Saviour's Transfiguration, which falls in *Auguſt*, the *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks of the Iſland come to gather this Earth near to *Sotira*, or our Saviour's Chappel, and put it into Sacks, to have the Grand Signior's Seal put upon it; whence it is call'd *Terra Sigillata*. The whole Iſland is very well cultivated, and produceth excellent Wines; and is particularly famous for being the Birth-Place of the courageous Virgin *Marulla*, who ſeeing her Father kill'd at the Siege of the City of *Cochino* in the XIV Century, took up a Sword and Shield, and animating the Citizens againſt the *Turks*, who were come to the very Gates of the City, ſhe forced *Solyman* Baſſa to raiſe the Siege; in Recompence for which Service *Loredano*, the *Venetian* General, allowed her double Pay, and offer'd her to take her Choice of whom ſhe pleaſed of all the *Venetian* Captains to be her Husband, promiſing alſo that the Common-wealth ſhould pay her Portion. *Mahomet* II. took this Iſland from the *Venetians*. *Hilarion de Coſte of Illuſtrious Women*. *Bochart*.

STALIMURA, Lat. *Animurium*, a City of *Cilicia* on the *Mediterranean*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragant of *Seleucia*; lies betwixt *Antioch* to the Weſt, and *Palapoli* to the Eaſt, 44 Miles North of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

STAMPALIA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Aſia*. This Iſland was formerly called *Aſtypalæa*. *Strabo* puts it in the Number of the *Sporades*. It lies in that Part of the *Archipelago* which is called *Mer di Scarpanto*, and of old the *Carpathian* Sea. Of ancient Times this Iſland had a City called *Aſtypalæa*, where there was a Temple conſecrated to *Apollo*, and honour'd by all *Greece*, which City remains ſtill, and is called *Stampalia*. The principal Church in it is dedicated to St. *George*, and follows the Rite of the *Greek* Church, and as to Spirituals depends on the Biſhop of *Seriphanto*, who ſome part of the Year reſides here. Here is a Caſtle on a Mountain, which defends the City, and hath the Arms of *Rome*, *France* and *Tuſcany*, diſplay'd on its Frontiſpiece. The Country is barren, and wants freſh Water, which is the Cauſe that there is no other Town in the Iſle ſave this only. *Boſchini Archipel.*

STANDARD. That which the *Turks* call the Heavenly Standard, and in their Language *Bairac*, is a Green Banner, which they believe was the Banner of their falſe Prophet, and was delivered to him by the Angel *Gabriel*, as an indubitable Token of Victory againſt the Chriſtians. This Standard is laid up in the Treaſury of the *Great Turk*, and is kept with an extraordinary Care and Reſpect; and whenever the ſame is ſet up or diſplay'd, all that make Profeſſion of the *Mahometan* Religion are oblig'd to take Arms and follow it, The *Motto* of this Banner, is, *Naſrum min Allah*, Victory is from God. *Tavern. Hiſt. of the Seraglio. Ricaut. of the Ott. Empire.*

STANDON (*Johannes*) Principal of the College of *Mountaigu* in the Univerſity of *Paris*, was born at *Malines* or *Machelen* in *Flanders*, where he began his Studies, but could not continue them, by reaſon of the Poverty of his Parents, and therefore was forced to be a Servant, and to divide his Time between his Service and his Books; however, he made ſo good Uſe of his Time, that ſoon after he was choſen *Regent* of the College of St. *Barbara*; and ſome Years after, upon the Death of the Principal of *Mountaigu* College, he was advanced to his Place; neither was it long before he was choſen *Rector* of the Univerſity. He bore a great Affection to the Poor that were deſirous to become Scholars, and founded ſeveral Colleges or Communities in Favour of them, as at *Cambray*, *Lovain*, *Valenciennes*, *Malines* and at *Paris*. He alotted an Apartment of his College for the Entertainment of a Company of poor Scholars, whom he provided with all Neceſſaries beſides Bread, which the *Chartreux* Fryars, at his Deſire, furniſhed them with; and the Admiral *Granville* having, at his Requeſt, built the College of *Mountaigu* that now is, with the Chappel, he encreaſed the Number of his poor Scholars to 72, in Remembrance of the 72 Diſciples of our Saviour, and maintained twelve Maſters to inſtruct them. *Standon* was ſo zealous in reproving the Vices of his Time, that it procured him conſiderable Enemies, and having favour'd the Eſcape of one of his Scholars who reproved *Lewis* XII's Divorcing his Queen to marry the Widow of his Predeceſſor *Charles* VIII. about 1495, the King condemned him to Death, which, by the Interceſſion of the Admiral and ſome others, was changed into two Years Baniſhment. He died about the Beginning of the XVI Century, and ordered his Body to be interred in the College Chappel, with this Epitaph on his Tomb, *Pauperis mementote Standonis*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

STANES, a large well inhabited and traded Market-Town of *Brangbing* Hundred in *Middleſex*, has a Bridge over the River to *Surrey*. It is fifteen Miles from *London*.

STANFORD, *Stamford*, Lat. *Durobrivæ*, a conſiderable and ancient Town of *Keſteven* Hundred in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Welland* on the Borders of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, a Part of it ſtanding in the former, but moſt of it in *Lincolnſhire*. It is great and populous, having ſeven Pariſhes, with ſeveral Bridges over the River to joyn the Parts of the Town that lie on both Sides, and noted for the *Roman* High-Dike or Way leading Northward from the Town. The Houſes are built of Free-Stone, the Streets fair and large, ſurrounded with a ſtrong Wall. It hath the Honour of being a Corporation and ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament. In the Neighbourhood ſtands a ſtately Seat and Park of the Earl of *Exeter* called *Burleigh Houſe*. In the Reign of *Edward* III. part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a Quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men, ſettled for ſome time here, and built a College, whoſe Ruins are ſtill to be ſeen, refuſing to return to *Oxford* until forced thither by Proclamation, which gave Occaſion to a Statute of the Univerſity enjoyning every one by Oath at the taking of Batchelors Degree, not to profeſs Philoſophy at *Stamford*. In 1628 *Henry*, Lord *Grey* of *Grooby*, was created Earl of *Stamford*, and was ſucceeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in 1673.

STANHOP, *Stanhorp* or *Staindrop*, a Market-Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* and *Darlington* Wapentake, 196 Miles from *London*.

STANHOPE (Sir *Philip*) Son and Heir of Sir *John Stanhope*, deſcended of an ancient noble Family in *Nottinghamſhire*, was by Letters Patents bearing Date 7 *Nov.* 14 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and upon the fourth of *Auguſt*, 4 *Car.* 1. created Earl of *Cheſterfield*. He had Iſſue eleven Sons, whereof ſeven died young, and *Philip* and *Ferdinando* loſt their Lives in the King's Service, the firſt at *Shelford* Houſe, the other at *Bridgford*. *Henry*, then Heir apparent, married *Catherine*, the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, and departing this Life the 29th of *Nov.* 1634, 10 *Car.* 1. his Father then living, left Iſſue *Philip*, who ſucceeded the Grandfather, and hath married three Wives, *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter to *Algernoon*, late Earl of *Northumberland*, ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had a Son who died in his Infancy, as alſo *Elizabeth* a Daughter, now living; and thirdly, *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles*, Earl of *Carnarvan*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Philip* and *Charles*. There was another Lord of this Name and Family bearing the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Harington* in the County of *Northampton*; but the Branch is now extinct.

STANLEY (Sir *John*) deſcended from the ancient Family of *Howton* within the Precincts of *Cheſhire*, enriched himſelf mightily by the fair Inheritance of *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas de Latham*, Knight, of whoſe Family a former Sir *Thomas* is ſaid to have begotten a Son called *Oskytel* on a Woman who lived not far from thence; and that having no Child by his own Lady, he deſign'd to adopt this *Oslytel* for his Heir, but ſo that he might not be thought the Father; obſerving therefore that an Eagle had built her Neſt in a large ſpread Oak within his Park at *Latham*, he cauſed the Child in ſwadling Cloaths to be privily convey'd thither, and, as a Wonder, preſently call'd out his Lady to ſee it, telling her, that having no Iſſue, God Almighty had thus ſent him a Male Child, diſguiſing the Truth ſo artificially from her, that ſhe forthwith took him with great Fondneſs into the Houſe, educating him with no leſs Affection than if ſhe had been his natural Mother. Whereupon he became Heir to that fair Inheritance, and that in token thereof, not only his Deſcendents whilſt the Male Line endur'd, but the *Stanley*'s proceeding from the aboveſaid *Iſabel*, the Heir Female, have ever ſince born the Child in the Eagle's Neſt, with the Eagle thereon for their Creſt. *Thomas*, Grandſon of Sir *John*, was ſummoned to Parliament amongſt the Barons of this Realm 21 *Edw.* IV. and in the 22d of this

Reign accompanied *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, into *Scotland*, and afterwards ſtood firm againſt him for the young King *Edward* V. which had like to have coſt him his Life, as this Loyalty did the Lord *Haſtings*, who might have avoided it had he been ruled by the Lord *Stanley*, who upon this Dream the preceding Night, that a Boar with his Tuſks had ſo raz'd 'em both, that the Blood ran about their Shoulders, rode out of the Town, and adviſed the other to accompany him; by which Flight, though he ſaved his Head, yet he was committed to Priſon ſo ſoon as that Duke got the Crown, but afterwards enlarged, and made Lord Steward of the Houſhold, Conſtable of *England* for Life, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. But having married his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, the Widow of *Edmund*, Earl of *Richmond*, by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Henry* of *Richmond*, afterwards King, by the Name of *Henry* VII. he began to be ſuſpected as a Well-Wiſher to that Party; and was therefore denied Leave to retire into the Country, until he had given up *George*, his Son and Heir, as an Hoſtage, leſt he ſhould ſtay in thoſe Parts purpoſely to joyn with the Earl of *Richmond* at his Landing; which was his real Intent, as appear'd by his ſiding with him in the Day of Battle, notwithſtanding the King's Meſſage to him, that if he did not repair to his Preſence, he would put his Son the Lord *Strange* to Death. King *Richard* being ſlain, he ſet the Crown found amongſt the Spoils, upon the Earl of *Richmond*'s Head, and proclaim'd him King by the Name of *Henry* VII. after which, upon the 27th of *October*, he was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Derby*, and ſoon after made Lord High Steward of *England*. *Thomas*, Son to *George*, his eldeſt Son, who died in his Life-time, ſucceeded him, and *Edward* his Son him, who was in the greateſt Places of Truſt and Honour in the Reigns of *Hen.* VIII. *Edw.* VI. Queen *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. His Son and Succeſſor *Henry* was one of the Peers who ſate upon the Tryal of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and in the 32d of *Eliz.* was conſtituted Lord High Steward of *England* upon the Tryal of *Philip*, Earl of *Arundel*. His Son *Ferdinand* ſucceeded him, but died young, leaving three Daughters; whereupon *William*, his Brother and Heir Male, ſucceeding him in his Honours, a Diſpute aroſe betwixt him and the Heirs Females, touching the Title to the *Iſle of Man*; ſo that he was forced to purchaſe their ſeveral Claims; which Agreement, together with the King's freſh Grant bearing Date the ſeventh of *July*, 7 *Jac.* was ratified by a ſpecial Act of Parliament. To this *William* ſucceeded *James*, his Son and Heir, a Perſon highly accompliſhed with Learning, Prudence, Loyalty and true Valour, whereof he gave ſignal Proofs in the laſt Civil Wars on ſeveral Occaſions, eſpecially in *Wigan-Lane*, where with 600 Horſe he maintained a Fight for two Hours againſt 3000 Horſe and Foot, commanded by Colonel *Lilburn*, in which Encounter he receiv'd ſeven Shot on his Breaſt-plate, thirteen Cuts on his Bever, and five or ſix Wounds on his Arms and Shoulders, having two Horſes kill'd under him; nevertheleſs, he made his Way to King *Charles* II. at *Worceſter*, whence, upon the Loſs of the Day there, *Sept.* 3. 1651, he fled with him into *Staffordſhire*, where having left him ſecure, and ſhifting for himſelf, he had the Miſfortune to be taken in *Cheſhire* by one Colonel *Edge*, who had him try'd by a Court Martial, which voted him guilty of the Breach of an Act of the twelfth of *Aug.* 1651, intituled, *An Act for prohibiting Correſpondency with* Charles Stuart *or his Party:* Accordingly he was ſentenced to Death at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*; after which, his Lady, who had formerly defended her ſtrong Houſe of *Latham* with much Courage and Conduct during four Months vigorous Siege, continued in the *Iſle of Man* until the Inhabitants, corrupted by one that had formerly been her own Servant, ſeized her and her Children, and kept them Priſoners until the King was reſtor'd. She was Daughter of the Duke of *Tremoville* by the Lady *Charlotte*, his Wife, Daughter to the renowned Count *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, and *Charlotte* of *Bourbon*, his Wife. The noble Earl of *Derby* had three Sons, *Charles*, who ſucceeded him, *Edward* and *William*, who died unmarried, as alſo three Daughters, the Lady *Mary* married to *William*, Earl of *Strafford*, the Lady *Catherine* to *Henry*, Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, and the Lady *Emilia* to *John*, Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*: *Charles* left four Sons and two Daughters, *viz.* *Charlotte* married to *Thomas*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas*, Earl *Rivers*, and *Mary*, who died unmarried. *William*, his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, hath married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Thomas*, Earl of *Oſſory*, eldeſt Son to the late *James*, Duke of *Ormond*. There were ſeveral other Great Men of ſpecial Note of this Family, as, Sir *Edward Stanley*, Knight, a younger Son to *Thomas*, the firſt Earl of *Derby*, who, for his great Service at *Flodden Field*, was in the ſixth of *Henry* VIII. created Earl of *Mouteagle*, which Honour is now extinct; and Sir *William Stanley*, younger Brother to the firſt Earl aforeſaid, who reſcued King *Edward* IV. from his Confinement under the Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards was the chief Inſtrument of the Victory of *Boſworth Field*, for which his good Service King *Henry* VII. made him chief Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, one of his Privy Council, and afterwards one of the Chamberlains of his Exchequer, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; notwithſtanding all which, being accuſed for a Favourer of *Perkin*, the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*'s counterfeit Nephew, he was put to Death on *Tower-hill*. *Dugdale.*

STANTON, *Market Stanton*, a ſmall Market-Town of *Lincolnſhire*, in *Gartry* Hundred, 108 Miles from *London*.

STAR, Order of the *Star*. An Order of Knighthood of *France*, inſtituted by King *Robert*, the Son of *Hugh Capet*, A. C. 1022, in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, whom he took for his Protectreſs, and as it were his Pole-Star, to direct and guide him in the Government of his Kingdom. This Order conſiſted of thirty Knights, the Sovereign being compriſed in that Number. The Collar conſiſted of three Golden Chains interwoven with Roſes of Gold, enamel'd alternatively, White and Red, at the End of which hung a Croſs of five Rays: But this Order is grown into Diſuſe ſince *Lewis* XI. inſtituted that of St. *Michael*. *Favin. Theatre d' honneur de Chevalerie.*

STAREMBERG (*Conradus Belthaſar*) Count of *Staremberg*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, Privy Counſellor and Chamberlain to the Emperor *Leopold*, and Preſident of the Council of the *Lower Auſtria*, acquir'd Immortal Honour by his valiant Defence of the City of *Vienna* beſieged by the *Turks* in 1683, holding out againſt the violent Attacks of the *Turks* till the King of *Poland* and the Princes of *Germany* could come up to raiſe the Siege. He died at *Vienna*, being very aged, in *May*, 1687. *Abregé de l'Hiſtoire de l'Europe.*

STARGARD, a City of *Germany*, the Capital of the *Further Pomerania*, which hath often been the Occaſion of War betwixt the Dukes of *Cumberland* and the Electors of *Brandenburg*, under whom it is at preſent. It is five *German* Miles Eaſt of *Stetin*, and a Hanſe Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

STATE OF THE CHURCH, or the Pope's Dominions in *Italy*, which contain *la Campagnia di Roma*, *St. Peter's Patrimony*, *Ombrio* or the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, *Marca d'Ancona*, the Dukedom of *Urbin*, *Romagnia* or *Romandiola*, the Territory of *Bononia*, the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, &c. In the Patrimony of St. *Peter* are contained the Cities of *Caprarola*, *Ronciglione*, &c. which belong to the Duke of *Parma*, the Dukedom of *Bracciano*, which hath a Duke of its own, and the Dukedom of *Caſtro*, which is in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Parma*. Between *Romagnio* and the Dutchy of *Urbin* is the petty Republick of St. *Marino*.

STATEN EYLANDT, a ſmall Iſland which lies to the Eaſt of the Streight of *Weygats*, near to that Coaſt of *Muſcovy* which the *Hollanders* have named *New Holland*. It was diſcover'd by them the third of *Auguſt*, 1594, and called *Staten Eylandt*, that is, *the States Iſle*. It is about two Leagues in compaſs. On the Side toward the Continent it hath ſome Havens where Ships may lie ſecure; but generally all the Coaſt is thick ſet with frightful Rocks of an Aſh gray Colour, and the Ground is generally very ſtony and barren. Some Cryſtal is found here in the Slits of the Rocks, which have much of the Luſtre of Diamonds, but little of their Hardneſs, as being eaſily broken. *Blaeu deſcript. Waygats.*

STATIO (*Achilles*) a learned *Portugueſe*, much eſteem'd in the laſt Century. He was born at *Viaigueira* in the Province of *Alentejo* in 1524. Cardinal *Sforza* committed to him the Care of his Library, at which time he began to publiſh thoſe many Works wherewith he hath gratified the Publick, upon *Cicero*, *Horace*, *Catullus* and *Suetonius*; alſo his Orations and Epiſtles, St. *Ferrandus*, Deacon of *Carthage*, *Gregorius* of *Elvira*, the Rules of St. *Pachomius*, ſeveral Treatiſes of St. *Chryſoſtom* and St. *Gregory* of *Nyſſa*, of St. *Athanaſius*, &c. which he tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, beſides many other excellent Pieces. He died at *Rome* Octob. 16. 1581, being 57 Years of Age, and was buried in the Church of the Fathers of the Oratory, whom he had made Heirs of his Library. *Andreas Scotus Bibl. Hiſp. Juſt. Lipſ.* Lib. 1. *Var. lect.* Cap. 11. *Hieronymus Ghilini in Theatr. Liter. homin. Nicolas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.* Tom. 1.

STATIONS, *Stationes*, are Places in the Sandy Deſart, Countries of *Arabia*, *Africa*, &c. in which the Caravans that travel there reſt; they being fix'd in Places where Water is to be found in Springs or Wells. The *Romans* had alſo their Military Stations on all their Roads, in which Proviſion was made for the Reception and Support of their Forces when they marched through any Part of their Empire, which are all remark'd by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*.

STATIRA, the Daughter of *Darius Codomanus*, was taken Priſoner by *Alexander the Great* after the Battle of *Iſſus*, a City of *Cilicia*; and he, who had before refuſed her, when *Darius* offer'd her to be the Pledge of a Peace between them, married her when ſhe was his Slave. The Marriage-Feaſt was celebrated after that *Alexander* was come back from the *Indies*, in the manner of a Triumph: There were no leſs than 9000 Perſons at this Feaſt, which were all of them preſented by the Conqueror with a Golden Cup to ſacrifice to the Gods. *Alexander* had no Children by *Statira*, for, being with Child, ſhe was treacherouſly murthered by *Roxana*. *Plutarchus.*

STATIUS (*Publius Papinius*) of *Naples*, was the Son of *Statius*, born at *Sellæ*, a City of *Epirus*, who was a Perſon ſkilled in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and eſteem'd for his Eloquence and Poetry which he profeſs'd at *Rome*, and had many Scholars amongſt the *Roman* Knights and Senators, and amongſt them *Domitian* himſelf, who after that he was advanced to the Empire, rewarded his Merit with the Lawrel of the Muſes and a Crown of Gold: His Wife's Name was *Agellina*, by whom he had *Pub. Papinius Statius* the Poet, who alſo had a great Share of *Domitian*'s Favour and Friendſhip, to whom he dedicated his two Poems of *Thebais* and *Achilleis*, the firſt in twelve Books, the other in two, as being left imperfect by him, and five Books of *Silvæ*. Towards the latter end of his Life he retired to *Naples* with his Wife *Claudia*, and died there not long after the Death of *Domitian*. He was the Author alſo of ſome Dramatick Poems, which are loſt as well as his *Agave*, mention'd by *Juvenal*, Satyr. 7.

STATUES, are the Figures of Heathen Gods, Heroes and famous Men, made to beſtow Worſhip upon them, or to honour their Memory. The *Greeks* were the firſt that made uſe of them, from whom the Cuſtom was tranſported to *Italy*. During the Government of the Kings there were ſcarce any other Statues in *Rome* beſides thoſe of *Romulus* and his Succeſſors. But ſoon after were erected thoſe of *Brutus*, *Horatius Cocles* and of *Clœlia*, which were follow'd by a great Number of others, and theſe Marks of Honour became ſo common by the Liberty every one took to ſet up their own Statues, that it was ordered that all thoſe that had been ſet up in the publick Places without the Decree of the Senate or People, ſhould be taken away; and thus the Right of decreeing Statues remain'd in the Power of the Senate and People till the Time of the Emperors. Women alſo affected this Honour, and had it conferr'd upon them both in the City and Provinces. Under the firſt Emperors there was a prodigious Number of them to be ſeen at *Rome*; for it is obſerv'd in Hiſtory, that the Statues of *Sejanus*, *Tiberius* his Favourite, were ſo many, that they could not be numbred: The Temples, the Palaces, the Portico's, the Amphitheatres, the Baths and Squares were fill'd with Statues, which Merit or Flattery had cauſed to be ſet up, and gave Occaſion to that old Saying of a certain Perſon, that, *In the City of* Rome *there was almoſt as many People in Marble and Braſs as there was in Fleſh and Bones*. *Caligula* and *Claudius* made it unlawful for private Perſons to uſurp this Honour, enacting, that it ſhould not be afforded to any, but ſuch who had done ſome conſiderable Service to the Commonwealth in the Wars or Magiſtracy. As to the Matter of them, the moſt ancient Statues were of Marble or Braſs; though afterwards they made them of Silver, Gold and Ivory. Thoſe of Silver began to be in uſe in the Time of *Auguſtus*; but he finding the Charges of them to be too exceſſive, cauſed his own to be melted down, and inſtead of them had others made of Braſs and Marble; but his Succeſſors had not the ſame Conſideration, eſpecially *Domitian*, who would have all the Statues that were conſecrated to him in the Capitol, to be either of Gold or Silver, and of ſuch a Weight. The Emperors *Caligula*, *Claudius* and *Commodus*, had Golden Statues erected to them; and *Arcadius*, towards the End of the IV Century, ordered a Statue of Silver to be made to the Emperor *Theodoſius*, which weighed 7400 Pound Weight. The Figures of Wax which Perſons of Quality were permitted to make a Shew of in their Halls, were no Statues, but Images of their Anceſtors to the Breaſt or Waſte, the Numbers of which ſhew'd the Ancientneſs of their Extraction.

The Statues of old were of four ſorts, *viz. Coloſſales*, *Curules*, *Equeſtres* and *Pedeſtres*: The *Coloſſales* were Statues of an extraordinary Bigneſs, and were only made in Honour of the Gods themſelves. *Nero* was the firſt of the *Roman* Emperors that cauſed ſuch as theſe to be made in Honour of him: *Zenodorus* the Statuary made him one that was 100 Foot high; but *Nero* dying much about the ſame time it was finiſh'd, it was conſecrated to *Apollo*; and *Commodus* afterwards ordered *Nero*'s Head to be taken away, and his to be put on the Shoulders of that Coloſs: *Adrian* alſo, and *Alexander Severus* erected of theſe Coloſſal Statues. The *Curules* were Statues of Perſons ſtanding in a Chariot drawn by two or four Horſes; and theſe were by the Decree of the Senate granted to ſuch only as had triumphed, or who by their Conqueſts had enlarged the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire. *Auguſtus* honoured moſt of his Generals with this kind of Statues. This Prince likewiſe and ſome of his Succeſſors are thus repreſented upon Medals, where the Chariots are ſometimes drawn by Elephants: This Fancy was borrow'd of the *Greeks*, who pay'd this Reſpect to thoſe who got the better at the *Olympick* Games. The *Equeſtres* were ſuch as repreſented Men on Horſeback, yea, and Women too; thus *Clœlia*, a noble *Roman* Virgin, had an *Equeſtris Statua* erected in Honour to her; to which *Seneca* referrs, when reproaching the Effeminacy and Luxury of his Age, he ſaid, that *Men might be aſham'd to be carried in Litters to that City, where young Maids had deſerved Statues on Horſeback*. But theſe Statues were not ſo frequent with the *Romans*, as amongſt the *Greeks*, for we read, that *Alexander the Great* order'd 120 Statues on Horſeback to be made all at once, in Honour of ſo many Knights kill'd in a Battle. Some of theſe Statues on Horſeback were alſo *Coloſſales*, that is, of an extraordinary Bigneſs; ſuch was the Statue of *Domitian* on Horſeback, which for the Bigneſs of it, hath been compared by Poets to the *Trojan* Horſe; And a like *Equeſtris Statua* of *Marcus Aurelius* is ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome*. As for the *Pedeſtres*, or Statues on Foot, there were more of theſe than of all the others together, this Poſture being of all other the moſt natural, and beſt expreſſing the Air, Port and Stature of the Perſon. The Emperors Statues were uſually erected with great Magnificence; they were accompanied with Panegyricks, Shews of the *Circus* and Ampitheatre, Comedies, Feaſts and Publick Liberalities; and all theſe were annually repeated. Moreover, they rendred to theſe Imperial Statues little leſs than Divine Honours; they offered Incenſe and Victims to them, as to their Gods, and they were ſacred Places of Refuge to thoſe that fled to them.

There are ſome that make another Diſtinction of Statues into *Auguſt*, *Heroick* and *Coloſſal*; the *Auguſt* repreſented Emperors, Kings and Princes; the *Heroick* were the Statues of Heroes or Demi-Gods, and were as big again as the ordinary Stature of a Man; the *Coloſſal* were ſuch as repreſented the Gods, and were treble the Stature of a Man, and upwards: Such as the Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* at *Elis* in *Greece*, made by *Phidias*; the *Minerva* of *Athens*, whoſe Height was 36 Cubits, made of Ivory and Gold; the *Jupiter Capitolinus*, which *Carvilius* cauſed to be made of the Corſlets and Head-Pieces of the *Samnites* he had defeated; the *Coloſs* of *Apollo* of the Height of 40 Cubits, in the City of *Tarentum*, made by the famous *Lycippus*; and the *Coloſs* of the ſame Heathen Deity which *Chares Lyndius* erected over the Haven of *Rhodes*. *Pliny* makes mention of a Coloſſal Statue in a City of *Auvergne* in the *Gauls*, that was 400 Foot high, and upon which *Zenodorus* had beſtowed ten Years Labour.

The *Greeks* repreſented their Statues in a manner quite naked, to ſhow the Excellency of their Art in repreſenting the Body in its natural Poſtures and Proportions; but the *Romans* choſe to have them dreſt in the Habits of Peace or War; as are the Statues of *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*, which are ſtill to be ſeen in the Capitol of *Rome*.

There are alſo a ſort of Statues uſed in Architecture for Columns or Pillars to adorn Buildings, called *Perſick Statues*, becauſe they repreſented Captive *Perſians* in their ordinary Habit. The *Lacedæmonians* were the firſt Inventers of this kind of Architecture, when after their Victory over the *Perſians* at the Battle of *Platea*, and having led their Captives in Triumph, they built a Gallery, to which they gave the Name of the *Perſian* Gallery, the Roof whereof was ſupported by this ſort of Statues, to tranſmit the Memory of their Victory to all Poſterity, and to leave a laſting Reproach upon the *Perſians* for their Pride and Uſurpation. *Vitruv.* Lib. 1. Cap. 1, *Frigelius de Statuis Illuſtrium Romanorum. Bergier Hiſtoire des Grandes Chemins de l'Empire Romain.*

STAVERN, Lat. *Stavera*, a ſmall Hanſe-Town of *Weſt Friſland*, ſubject to the *Dutch*. It hath a Haven upon *Zuder Zee*, four *German* Miles North of *Enchuſen*, and ſix South-Weſt of *Wollinhove*. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Friſland*.

STAWELL (*William*) Baron *Stawell* of *Summerton*; the eldeſt Branch of the ancient Family of the *Stawells*, which has flouriſhed in the County of *Sommerſet*, at *Stawell*, *Cotholſton* and *Ham* for more than 600 Years, as plainly appears by old Deeds and Evidences ſtill in the Family, though ſeveral Records of this Nature were deſtroy'd in the *Long-Parliament Rebellion*. Several of this ancient Family have had the Honour of Knighthood, ſerv'd often for their County in Parliament, and born ſome of the moſt honourable Offices in it. This Family has ſeveral times inter-married with the Nobility, but had no Title till King *Charles* II. by his Letters Patents bearing Date the fifteenth of *January*, in the 34th Year of his Reign, raiſed it to the State and Degree of Peerage in Conſideration of the remarkable Loyalty of Sir *John Stawell*, Knight of the Bath, who, during the Rebellion begun in 1642, ſteddily adhered to his Duty, and at his own Charge raiſed and maintain'd three Regiments, one of Horſe, another of Foot, and a third of Dragoons for his Majeſty's Service; and at laſt, when the Rebels grew Victorious, ſuffer'd Impriſonment, Sequeſtration and the Loſs of almoſt all a very large Fortune, being likewiſe try'd for his Life in their pretended Courts of Juſtice: But, notwithſtanding theſe Diſcouragements, his Loyalty held out againſt the Uſurpation, and was always too ſtrong for ill Uſage. This Sir *John* dying juſt upon the Reſtauration, His Majeſty thought fit to reward him in his Poſterity, advancing his Son *Ralph Stawell*, Eſq; to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*: This Lord being likewiſe recommendable upon the Score of his own Merit, inheriting the Principles of his Father, as well as his Eſtate, and doing ſignal Service to his Prince and Country upon nice and critical Occaſions. After his Deceaſe he was ſucceeded by *John* Lord *Stawell*, his eldeſt Son, by *Anne*, Daughter to *John Ryves*, Eſq; who married the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *James*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, but dying without Iſſue Male, the Honour and Eſtate deſcended to *William*, the preſent Lord *Stawell*, another Son of *Ralph* Lord *Stawell*, by *Abigail*, Daughter and Heir of *William Pitt* of *Hartley-Weſpal*, in the County of *Southampton*, Eſq. Sir *Mathew* and Sir *Thomas Stawell*, Knights, who lived in the Reigns of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. gave the ſame Supporters which now belong to the Family, as appears by ſeveral of their Seals ſtill remaining. Their Arms are, Ruby, a Croſs of Fuſils, Pearl. *Dale's Catalogue of the Nobility of England*, &c.

STAURACIUS, Son of the Emperor *Nicephorus* I. who took him into the Partnerſhip of the Government in 803: This Prince was at the Battle againſt the *Bulgarians*, which his Father loſt in 811, and was dangerouſly wounded; and having underſtood that his Brother-in-law *Ranagabes* had got himſelf proclaim'd Emperor, he ritired to a Monaſtry, where he lived the reſt of his Time; his Empreſs likewiſe diſpoſing her ſelf the ſame way. *Cedrenus & Zonoras in Annal. Theophanes*, &c.

STEENWYCK, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-Yſſel* or *Tranſiſulania* in the *United Provinces* upon the River *Aa*, on the Borders of *Friſland*, ſeventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and ſeven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the Eaſt. It was taken from the *Dutch* by a Stratagem; A certain *Spaniard* having hired a young Girl to let her Hat drop into the Ditch, that when taking it up ſhe might ſound the Depth; and finding it ſhallow, encouraged the reſt to ſcale the Walls: Taken by the *French* in 1672, but deſerted ſoon after.

STEGANOGRAPHY. The Art of writing Secrets, ſo as that none but the Party to whom they are addreſs'd ſhall be able to read or underſtand them; the Word being compounded of στεγανὸς cover'd or hid, and γραφὴ Writing. Though this Art were known amongſt the Ancients, yet it ſeems that *Trithemius* was the firſt that ſet down the Rules of it, which he hath performed not only in his ſix Books of *Polygraphy*, but more eſpecially in his famous Treatiſe of *Steganography*, which hath made ſo much Noiſe in the World. Now though his Deſign was to reveal this uſeful Secret, yet was he not willing to make it indifferently intelligible to all ſorts of Perſons; his end being only to inſtruct the Learned and Miniſters of State; and therefore to deterr the Common People from reading of his Books, he pretended to a Familiarity with evil Spirits, and made uſe of ſome ſtrange Baſtard-Hebrew Names, ſuch as *Pamerſiel*, *Camuel*, &c. which though he only made uſe of to illuſtrate the Method of this Art, yet was the good Abbot upon this Account ſuſpected to be a Magician. But notwithſtanding that *Trithemius* his Slanderers have endeavour'd to make his *Steganography* to paſs for a Piece full of Superſtition and unlawful Magick, yet there have not been wanting many learned Men, who have undertaken to defend *Trithemius*, and to improve the Art he had publiſh'd; the moſt illuſtrious of theſe Apologiſts was the Duke of *Lunenburg*, who cauſed a Book on this Subject to be printed, called *Cryptography*, i. e. *a hidden Way of Writing*, in 1624. The famous *Caramuel* alſo publiſh'd his *Steganography* at *Bruxels*, and afterwards at *Collen* in 1635, which is nothing elſe but an Explication of *Trithemius* his *Steganography*, and of the *Clavicula* of *Salomon* the *German*. Father *Gaſpar Schottus*, a Jeſuit, publiſh'd in 1665 his *Schola Stenographica*, wherein he defends the good Abbot. And laſt of all, about a dozen Years ago, one *Wolfangus Erneſtus Heidelius* hath writ a Commentary upon *Trithemius* his *Steganography*, where he ſets down many new ways of diſguiſing ones Meaning in a Letter by the means of Variety of Characters, with very ingenious Principles for the Improving of this Art. *J. Caramuel. in Curſu liberali. Baillet. Jugemens des Scavans.*

STELLA *(Diego)* of the Province of St. *Jago* in *Portugal*, was a *Franciſcan* and a famous Preacher; Cardinal *Granvelle* made him his Confeſſor, and afterwards he was preferr'd to a Biſhoprick. His Commentaries upon St. *Luke*'s Goſpel are very much eſteem'd: He wrote likewiſe ſeveral Treatiſes in *Spaniſh*, viz. *Of the Vanity and Contempt of the World. Of the Love of God*, &c. He wrote alſo a Book in *Latin*, *De Methodo Concionandi*, printed at *Venice*. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

STELLA, a Mountain in *Galatia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, near the City of *Ancyra*, called by the Turks *Almadag*: This Place is very remarkable for the Defeat of two Great Princes; *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey* the Great 63 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and *Bajazet* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, here beaten and taken with his Son *Muſa* by *Tamerlain* the Great in 1397: Which Victory, had it been followed by a vigorous Attack of all the Chriſtian Princes, it might probably have put an end to the *Ottoman* Family.

STELLA (*Eraſmus*) the Author of a Treatiſe of *Precious Stones*, and of a Book entituled *The Antiquities of Pruſſia*, &c, *Smiler. Bibl. Voſſ. de Hiſtor. Latin.*

STENAY, *Stenæum*, *Stenacum*, a ſtrong City of *Lorrain* upon the *Meuſe*: It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar*, ſeven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and ſix from *Sedan* to the South. This Place was taken by the *French* in 1634, annexed to *Champagne*.

STENDEL (*Benedictus*) a *German*, born at *Hall* in *Saxony*; he profeſs'd Divinity with great Applauſe about the Year 1470. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Learning, and writ *Commentaries upon Geneſis*, *Leviticus* and *Deuteronomy*, and beſides left many other Philoſophical and Theological Works behind him. *Trithem. de ſcript. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in Appar. Geſner. Bibl.*

STENO II. alias *Steno-Stur* II. Adminſtrator of *Sweden*, the Son of *Swanton-Stur*, ſucceeded his Father in 1512. After that he had reigned about two Years, according to the Laws of the Land, he began to forget that he govern'd a Nation who were very jealous of their Liberty, and reſolv'd to make himſelf an abſolute Monarch; which was no ſooner known, but the Kingdom was divided into two Parties, the former of which reſolv'd to ſecure their Liberties by depoſing of the King; the other was of thoſe who were the Friends of his Father *Swanton*; theſe were utterly againſt carrying of things to that Extremity, and declar'd, that in Conſideration of his Father's Verues, they ought with Patience to expect his Amendment. This Party prov'd the ſtronger, but yet the other followed their firſt Purpoſe, and invited the *Danes* to their Aſſiſtance. *Chriſtian* II. King of *Denmark*, levy'd a great Army, and laid Siege to *Stockholm*, at a Time which was not very proper for ſuch an Enterprize, for they were fain to dig their Lines in the Ice, and the Snow ſtood four Foot deep over the Soldiers Huts, and beſides, their Proviſions were very ſcarce. In the mean time, *Steno* alſo raiſed a conſiderable Force, and march'd them directly to *Stockholm*, and raiſed the Siege, made himſelf Maſter of all the *Danes* Baggage, and took above 300 Priſoners, moſt of them Officers and Perſons of Note that halted to ſuſtain the Shock of the Enemy whilſt the Soldiers were embarking: But the King of *Denmark* having got the greateſt part of his Army on Board, met with another great Misfortune; for being detained by contrary Winds for three Months in the Road of *Stockholm*, his Fleet was reduced to the utmoſt Extremity, having neither Water nor Victuals, which occaſion'd a great Mortality among the Soldiers. The King finding himſelf under theſe Diſadvantages, ſent a Meſſenger to the Adminiſtrator to propoſe a Truce, upon Pretence of treating about the Ranſom of the Soldiers: The Adminiſtrator, though he knew the Straits the *Danes* were in, and 'twas in his Power to complete his Victory by ſtarving his Enemy, yet, either out of Generoſity, or in hopes to procure a ſolid Peace, conſented to the Truce, and ſent ſeveral Boats loaden with Proviſions for the King and his Navy. *Chriſtian* perceiving that the Adminiſtrator was deſirous of a Peace, imagin'd that this Buſineſs might furniſh him with an Opportunity to make himſelf Maſter of his Perſon: Some time after therefore he propoſed an Interview on Board the Fleet, whither he invited the Adminiſtrator in order to treat a Peace; and for the Security of his Perſon, he ſent ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in his Army to the Court at *Stockholm*: The Prince, who was naturally of a free and candid Temper, was eaſily perſuaded to give him that Satisfaction; but the Senate oppoſed his Reſolution, either becauſe they ſuſpected ſome treacherous Deſign, or were reſolved to maintain the Honour of the State in the Perſon of the Adminiſtrator; thus the Enterview was broken off, and the Adminiſtrator eſcap'd a Snare laid for him: And *Chriſtian* ſoon after, by another Piece of foul Play, got *Guſtavus* and five or ſix other *Swediſh* Lords in his Hands, and ſet Sail for *Denmark*; and not long after having furniſh'd himſelf with a good Army, gave the Command of it to *Otho*, who return'd to *Sweden*, and made a Deſcent upon *Weſt-Gothland*, *Steno* march'd with his Forces againſt him, and fought ſo briſkly that the Victory inclin'd to his Side, when he receiv'd a Shot with a Cannon-Bullet, which Loſs of their General made the *Swedes* loſe Courage and leave the Field to the King of *Denmark*; and *Chriſtian* made himſelf Maſter of *Sweden*. *Varillas Hiſtoire des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion. Abbot Vertat's Revol. Swed.*

STENTOR, a *Grecian*, who had ſo ſtrong a Voice, that he could make a louder Noiſe than fifty Men, according to the Account *Homer* gives of him: Whence the Proverb, *Stentor*'s Voice. *Hom.* Lib 5. *Iliad.*

STEPHANARDUS, or *Stephanus de Vice-Mercato*, a Dominican and Profeſſor of Divinity, was a Perſon of Note about 1290, and wrote a Chronicle in Verſe, call'd *Manipulus Florum*. *Paulus Jovius in Vita Othon. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

STEPHANEIDES (*William*) of a great Family in *Normandy*, and a Benedictine of *Canterbury*, was a conſtant Companion of *Tho. Beckett*, the Archbiſhop. He liv'd in the Reign of King *Richard* I. to the Year 1190; and, beſides other things, wrote *De Vita & Paſſione Thomæ*, &c. *Pits. de illuſt. Angl. Script.*

St. **STEPHEN**, the firſt of the ſeven Deacons choſen by the Church to provide for the Neceſſities of the Poor amongſt them; of whom read *Acts* 6. 7.

St. **STEPHEN** of *Muret*, Founder of a Religious Order, called the Order of *Grandmont*, was a *French* Man, born in the Province of *Auvergne*. He died in 1124, and was Canoniz'd by Pope *Clement* III. *A. C.* 1189. He would never accept of any higher Order than that of Deacon, and always had on his Head a Paper, wherein was writ the Promiſe he had made to God to be wholly his; and continually wore upon his Finger a Ring as a Token of his Eſpouſal to Jeſus Chriſt. *Baron.* A. C. 1126, *Sanmarthanus Gallia Chriſtiana*, Tom. 3. Pag. 492, 493, *& ſeq.*

STEPHEN, King of *England*, ſucceeded to his Uncle King *Henry* I. in 1135. He was ſecond Son of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois* and *Chartres*, by *Alice* or *Adela* his Wife, *William* the Conqueror's Daughter and *Henry* I. his Siſter. He had been bred at his Uncle's Court, upon whoſe Death he took Poſſeſſion of the Crown, contrary to his Oath, and to the Prejudice of *Maud*, the Empreſs, Daughter of the ſaid *Henry*. But he came in by the Power of the Clergy, and particularly by the Influence of *Henry*, his younger Brother, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and of *Corbel*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and 'tis obſervable, that the Prelates and Nobles ſwore Allegiance to King *Stephen* conditionally, that is, to obey him as their King ſo long as he ſhould keep his Covenants with them, by maintaining their Rights and Privileges: Therefore the firſt thing he did at his Acceſſion to the Crown, which he own'd to be by Election, was to confirm the ſaid Privileges. *Fuller* obſerves, that Covetouſneſs and Pride prompted them to this Diſloyalty, hoping to obtain of an Uſurper what they diſpair'd to get from a lawful King. But he did not long enjoy a quiet Poſſeſſion, being ſoon diſturb'd, firſt by the *Welſh*, who gave him a great Overthrow, and after by the *Scots*, who took from him *Carliſle* and *Newcaſtle*. A Peace was clapp'd up, which continued but a little while; the *Welſh* making new Inroads into the Land, and carrying away great Spoils, and *David*, King of *Scots*, breaking out again with greater Fury than before. At home, ſeveral of the Barons diſſatisfied with the King revolted, and ſecured a great many ſtrong Caſtles. At laſt, when all thoſe Diſturbances were over, *Maud* the Empreſs proſecutes her Title to the Crown, which ſpun her ſelf and the King a long Thread of Troubles. A ſtrong Party being formed in her Behalf by Earl *Robert*, her baſe Brother, a new War breaks out, with various Succeſs on both Sides. *Maud* being got to *Lincoln*, King *Stephen* lays Siege to it and takes it; but the Empreſs had made her Eſcape. Soon after that, a Battle was fought near *Lincoln*, where the King gave great Proofs of his perſonal Valour, but was taken Priſoner, and carried to the Empreſs to *Gloceſter*; from whence he was convey'd to *Briſtol*. Upon this Succeſs the Empreſs began to take the Government upon her; then Earl *Robert* happened to fall into an Ambuſh, and was taken Priſoner by a Party ſent by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. To releaſe him, it was agreed, that King *Stephen* ſhould be ſet at Liberty, who, upon the Earl's going into *Normandy* for freſh Supplies, purſues *Maud*, and beſieges her at *Oxford*, from whence ſhe made her Eſcape, and with much Difficulty got to *Wallingford* Caſtle: After which, both Parties encountred with various Succeſs, until the Empreſs, weary of the War, return'd to her Huſband into *Normandy*, her Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, being gone before her. The King, after her Departure, cauſed all the Barons to ſwear Allegiance to Prince *Euſtace* his Son, Duke of *Normandy*; but he dying ſoon after in a Frentick Fit, the King was eaſily prevail'd with, for Peace's ſake, to adopt *Henry* for his Son and Succeſſor, to whom the Nobles did Homage accordingly, as to the undoubted next Heir, the Prince, on his Side, paying King *Stephen* the Honour due to a Father; who having reigned nineteen Years, almoſt in perpetual Troubles, departed this Life at *Dover*, in the Year 1154, and was buried at *Feverſham*. His Queen was *Maud*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Euſtace*, Earl of *Boulogne*. *Daniel. Collect. Hiſt. of England. Fuller's Church-Hiſt.*

POPES.

STEPHEN, the firſt of that Name, was a *Roman*, and ſucceeded *Lucius* the 9th of *April*, 255. At the Beginning of his Papacy he had ſome Conteſt with ſeveral Biſhops of *Aſia*, who condemned the Baptiſm conferred by Hereticks, and re-baptized thoſe who did forſake their Errors to enter into the Boſom of the Church. *Firmilianus*, Biſhop of *Caſarea* in *Cappadocia*, was a great Maintainer of this Sentiment, and as it were the Head of the Re-baptizers: St. *Cyprian* alſo in *Africa* called a Synod, in which this Opinion was confirmed; which was the Cauſe of a great Difference between him and *Stephen*: During this Controverſie St. *Cyprian* in his Epiſtles to this Pope, treats him upon the Level, and reprimands him with a great deal of Freedom and Satyr, which is an evident Proof that the modern Supremacy of *Rome* was unheard of in thoſe Times: As for *Stephen*, upon his foreſeeing a horrible Perſecution ready to fall upon the Church, endeavoured to prepare the Faithful for it, provided for the Government of the Church, and retired himſelf into one of the *Catacombés* or ſubterraneous Burying Places of the Primitive Chriſtians, where the Emperor *Valerian* cauſed him to be ſeiz'd and put to Death the ſecond of *Aug.* A. C. 257.

STEPHEN II. ſucceeded Pope *Zachary* the 27th of *March*, A. C. 752. His Papacy was but of three or four Days Continuance, and therefore moſt Authors have either quite left out his Name in the Catalogue of the Popes, or elſe confounded him with *Stephen* III. who was his Succeſſor. *Baron.* A. C. 752.

STEPHEN III. a *Roman*, the Son of *Conſtantine*, ſucceeded *Stephen* II. *A. C.* 752. At the Beginning of his Papacy, *Aſtulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, after having made himſelf Maſter of the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, and many other Places in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, marched with his Army to the ſubduing of that City, and ſent a Summons to the *Romans* to pay him a Tribut of a Golden Crown by the Head: The Pope beſeeching him to leave the Church Poſſeſſions in Peace, and betook himſelf to the Interceſſion of *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, Emperor of the Eaſt; but *Aſtulphus* deriding all thoſe Shifts to divert him, the Pope was forced to flee into *France* to King *Pepin*, who receiv'd and entertain'd him with great Honour; and not long after *Pepin* march'd into *Italy*, beſieged *Pavia*, and forced *Aſtulphus* to promiſe the reſtoring not only all the Church Lands he had uſurped, but alſo the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, which the King added to the Poſſeſſions of the Church. *Pepin* had no ſooner repaſſed the Mountains, but *Aſtulphus*, regardleſs of his Promiſes laid Seige to *Rome*, and ravaged all the Country with Fire and Sword; *Stephen* thereupon had Recourſe to his Protector, to whom he writ ſeveral preſſing and ſubmiſſive Letters to haſte to his Aſſiſtance, which the King did, and re-entring *Italy*, forced *Aſtulphus* punctually to perform his Promiſe. Thus the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, now called *Romagnia*, with *Pentapolis*, now *Ancona*, the *Picentine* Cities and ſome others, were put into the Poſſeſſion of the Pope of *Rome*, who died the ſixth of *April*, A. C. 752, after a Papacy of five Years and twenty eight Days. *Baron.* A. C. 752. N. 10, 11.

STEPHEN IV. was choſen Pope after the Degradation of *Conſtantine* the falſe Pope, whom *Toto*, Duke of *Nepi*, his Brother, had got placed in the Chair during the Sickneſs of *Paul* I. which was the third or fifth of *Auguſt*, 768. In the Year 769 he aſſembled a Council at *Rome*, to order Matters about the Election of Popes, and to aſſert the Honour of Images againſt Eaſtern Image-Breakers. He died the firſt of *Feb.* 772, after having continued in the Chair three Years, five Months and twenty eight Days *Baron.* A. C. 768.

STEPHEN V. a *Roman*, was choſen after *Leo* III. He died in 816, after he had ſate Pope ſeven Months and three Days, from *June* 22d, 816, till the 25th of *Jan.* 817. *Baron.* A. C. 816.

STEPHEN VI. before called *Baſilius*, a *Roman*, was choſen after *Adrian* III. the 27th of *May*, 885. He writ to *Baſilius*, the *Macedonian* Emperor of the Eaſt, to take the part of his Predeceſſors againſt *Photius*, and diſpenſed with *Stephen*, Patriarch Elect of *Conſtantinople*, for having received his Holy Orders from the ſaid *Photius*. He died in *May*, 890 or 891, after a Pontificate of ſix Years and ſome Months. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius, Platina*, &c.

STEPHEN VII. placed himſelf in the Pontifical Chair about the eighth of *Jan.* 897, after that *Boniface* VI. was run away, who had intruded himſelf after the Death of *Formoſus*, and the *Roman* Clergy, to avoid the Danger of a Schiſm, approved the Election. This *Stephen* cauſed the Body of *Formoſus* to be dug out of his Grave, his three Fingers wherewith he uſed to give his Bleſſing to be cut off, and his Body to be caſt into the *Tiber*; but in the Year 900 himſelf was caſt into Priſon and ſtrangled. *Baron.* A. C. 897. *Ni.* 900. *N.* 6.

STEPHEN VIII. was the Succeſſor of *Leo* VI. and continued in the Chair two Years, one Month and fifteen Days. He died 931.

STEPHEN IX. a *German*, was choſen the ſeventh of *June*, 939, after *Leo* VII. by the Favour of *Otho* the Emperor, his Kinſman: Some that pretended to the Papacy were ſo enraged at it, that they fell upon the Pope, and ſo mawl'd his Face, that he was not in a Condition for ſome time to appear in Publick; but that did not hinder him from acting vigorouſly for the Church: He likewiſe aſſiſted *Lewis de Outremer*, King of *France*, againſt his Rebellious Subjects. He died 943. *Baronius, Ciaconius*, &c.

STEPHEN X. before called *Frederick*, was the Son of *Gozzelon*, ſurnamed the Great, and Brother of *Godfrey*, ſurnamed *Le Barbu* or Great Beard, Duke of *Lorrain*. He ſucceeded Pope *Victor* II. He held the Papal See from *Auguſt*, 1057, till *March* or *April*, 1058, and then died at *Florence*. He was learned, and the Author of ſeveral Works, and amongſt the reſt, of a Treatiſe *de Veritate Corporis Domini*, &c.

Patriarchs of Antioch.

STEPHEN, the firſt of that Name Patriarch of *Antioch*, lived in the IV Century. St. *Euſtathius* had expelled him from the Clergy, for being an *Arian*: His Party choſe him to the See of *Antioch* after *Placillius*, about the Qear 344 or 345: He was a great Oppoſer of St. *Athanaſius*. In 347 he and his Collegues appeared at the Council of *Sardica*, but finding it compoſed of Catholick Prelates, he and his Company retired, who were excommunicated by that Council; whereupon they betook themſelves to *Philippi*, where they held a Council of their own, and made new Articles of Faith. *Euphrates*, Biſhop of *Cologne*, and *Vincentius* of *Capua*, being ſent by the Prelates of the Council of *Sardica* to the Emperor *Conſtantius*, who was at *Antioch*, *Stephen* knowing they were ſent for no Good to him, reſolv'd to deſtroy them by means of a Strumpet, whom he got convey'd by Night into the Chamber of *Euphrates*; but the Thing being diſcovered, *Stephen* was depoſed from his See in 348, and the Eunuch *Leontius* put into his Place. *St. Athanaſius Epiſt ad Solit. Baron. An. Chriſt.* 343, 344.

STEPHEN II. lived in the V Century, and was killed at the Altar by the *Eutychians*, A. C. 479, having govern'd that Church three Years.

STEPHEN III. ſucceeded him, and died 482.

STEPHEN IV. a *Syrian* Monk, was choſen 742, after that the Church of *Antioch* had continued forty Years without a Paſtor. He died 744. *Baron.* A. C. 479, 482, 483.

Patriarchs of Conſtantinople.

STEPHEN I. was the Son of the Emperor *Baſilius*, and Brother of *Leo* VI. He was put into the Place of *Photius* in the Year 886: And becauſe he had received Orders from that Patriarch, counted Schiſmatical by the Latin Church, Pope *Stephen* IV. upon his Account diſpenced with the Canon, which declar'd thoſe who had receiv'd ſuch Ordinations, incapable of any Eccleſiaſtical Imployment. He died in 888.

STEPHEN II. ſucceeded *Nicolaus Myſticus* in the Year 930, and died 933.

Patriarchs of Jeruſalem.

STEPHEN, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, was before an Abbot in *France*, and being ſome way related to *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, was preferred to that See in the Year 1128, and died two Years after. *Baron.* A. C. 1128. 1130.

CARDINALS.

STEPHEN (Cardinal) ſurnamed of *Paris*, Canon, and afterwards Biſhop of that City, he was born at *Vitri* upon the *Seine*, of mean Parents. He was employed by the *Dauphin* of *France*, afterwards *Charles* V, at the Treaty of *Bretigny*, for the Deliverance of King *John*, taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, who made him one of his Maſters of Requeſts; and King *Charles* V. to recompence his Services done to the Royal Family and the Government, procured him a Cardinal's Hat from Pope *Urban* V. in 1367. He died at *Avignon* 1373; his Body was conveyed to *Paris*, and interred in the Choir of our Lady's Church. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. des Cardin. & des Papes. Frizon. Gall. Purp. Sanmarthan. Gallia Chriſtiana.*

Kings and Princes of Hungary.

St. STEPHEN I. King of *Hungary*, was born in the Year 979, and ſucceeded his Father *Geiſa*, the firſt Chriſtian King, in the Year 997. He was ſo zealous in eſtabliſhing the Chriſtian Religion in *Hungary*, that he is look'd upon as the Apoſtle of that Kingdom. He died at *Buda* the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1038. after a Reign of 41 Years, and was buried in the Church he had cauſed to be built in *Alba Regalis*, or *Stoel Weiſſemburg*, in Honour of the *Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. Bonfin. Hiſtor. Hungar. Colman Vit. S. Steph. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

STEPHEN II. ſurnamed *Thunder*, was raiſed to the Royal Dignity in 1114, and reigned 18 Years after *Colman* II. He had Wars with the *Venetians*, *Polanders*, *Muſcovites* and *Bohemians*. His Wife was the Daughter of *Robert*, Duke of *Puglia*, and his ſecond, *Judith*, the Daughter of *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Poland*. He quitted his Crown in 1131, and became a Monk. *Bonfin. Hiſt. of Hungar.*

STEPHEN III. ſucceeded to his Father *Geiſa* III. in 1161. *Ladiſlaus* II. and *Stephen* IV. his Uncles, uſurped the Crown that belonged to him of Right; but the former held it only ſix Months, and the latter five. He waged War, with good Succeſs, againſt the *Venetians*, and the Emperor *Emanuel*, about the Poſſeſſion of *Illyrium*. He reigned eleven Years, nine Months, and five Days, died without Iſſue, and was buried at *Gran*.

STEPHEN IV. called V. came to the Crown after the Death of his Father *Bela* IV. *A. C.* 1260. He loſt the Battel he fought againſt *Ottocares*, King of *Bohemia*. After this he made *Myſia* Tributary to him, and defeated the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Bulgaria*, and would in all likelihood have increaſed his Conqueſts, had not Death overtaken him the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1272. in the Beginning of the 13th Year of his Reign.

Kings of Poland, *and other Princes of the ſame* Name.

STEPHEN, King of *Poland*, of the Family of *Batthori* in *Hungary*, was the Son of *Anthony Batthori*: His Worth raiſed him to the Principality of *Tranſylvania* in 1571, and afterwards, when *Henry* of *France*, King of *Poland*, returned to *France* to take Poſſeſſion of that Crown, he was choſen King of *Poland* at *Warſaw* the 15th of *December*, 1575. This Election was carried for him by the Faction of *Zborouski*, upon this Advantage he poſſeſt himſelf of *Cracovia*, where he was crown'd by *Staniſlaus Kam Kowiski*, becauſe *James Wkanski*, Arch-biſhop of *Gneſne*, was in the Intereſt of *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, who had been choſen by another Party: But notwithſtanding this Competition, before the End of the Year 1576, he was univerſally owned as King of *Poland*, the Inhabitants of *Dantzick* having been ſeverely chaſtized for their obſtinate Refuſal to own him for their King. After this he declared War againſt the *Moſcovites* for the Recovering of *Smolensko*, *Severia*, *Livonia* and *Eſthonia*. He took *Poloczko* in *Aug.* 1579. he plunder'd *Sokol* after having taken it by Storm; he ſubdued *Jaroſlaw*, *Suſſa* and *Turoula*. After theſe Exploits at the *Dyet* of *Warſaw*, he refuſed to make Peace with the *Moſcovites*, becauſe they would not part with *Severia* and *Livonia*, which he invaded in 1580; ſubdued all the ſtrongeſt Places in that Country; and *Riga* the Capital of it was ſurrendred to him at the Beginning of the Year 1581. He ſent to Pope *Gregory* XIII. for ſome Aſſiſtance towards the ſubduing the reſt of *Livonia*, and in the mean time took from the *Moſcovites* the Cities of *Oſtrow* and *Pleskow*, where a Peace was concluded upon Condition of their yielding all *Livonia* to *Poland*; and that the King in Conſideration thereof ſhould reſtore to the *Moſcovites Wielkowki*, and the other Places he had taken in *Moſcovy*. And at the Deſire of the *Moſcovites* a Truce was concluded for ſix Years, that they might have time to regain the Places which the *Swedes* had taken from them in *Livonia*, which they engaged to put into the Hands of the King of *Poland*, with the reſt of that Country. *Stephen* was ſucceſsful both in Peace and War. He died before the End of the Truce made with the *Moſcovites*, the 13th of *December*, in the Year 1586, without any Iſſue by *Anna Jagellon* his Wife, whom the States had obliged him to marry. *Sigiſmund* his Nephew ſucceeded him in the Principality of *Tranſylvania*, when it was in his Power to have named him his Succeſſor in *Poland*. He was a magnanimous and wiſe Prince; and was uſed to ſay, That *God had reſerved to himſelf Three Things as his peculiar Divine Prerogative*, viz. *The Power of Creating, the Knowledge of Futurities, and Dominion over the Conſcience. John Kamoski*, his Chancellor, writ his Epitaph, containing the moſt ſignal Actions and Atchievements of his Reign. *Neugebawer Hiſt. Polan. Thuan. Hiſt.* Lib. 53. *Connot. Hiſt. Poland.*

STEPHEN WAIWOD of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*, lived towards the End of the XV Century and the Beginning of the following, and is famous in Hiſtory for his Victories obtain'd againſt *Mahomet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Matthias*, King of *Hungary*, *Albert*, King of *Poland*, and the *Tartars*. He died 1504, *Michow*, Lib. 4. Cap. 84. &c.

STEPHEN WAIWOD of *Moldavia*, poſſeſs'd himſelf of that Government by Favour of the *Turks*, after having cauſed the lawful Sovereign of that Country to be ſlain: He reigned like a Tyrant, and his illegal Management of Affairs gave Occaſion to a Revolt of the *Bojars* or Great Men of the Country, who aſſaſſinated him in his Tent, having defeated 2000 *Turks* and *Tartars* he always kept about him for his Guard. Conſult the ninth Book of the Hiſtory of *Thuanus* A. C. 1552.

STEPHEN, ſurnamed *Henry*, Earl of *Campagne*, *Brie*, *Blois* and *Chartres*, he twice undertook the *Croiſade* for the Holy War, and was ſlain in his ſecond Voyage near to *Rama* in *Paleſtina* in the Month of *July*, 1102. He was in ſo great a Reputation for his Wiſdom and Conduct amongſt the Barons of the *Holy Land*, that they were uſed to call him *The Father of the Council. Guibert*, Abbot of *Nogent*, near to *Coucy* in *Picardy*, tells us, that he was Lord of as many Caſtles as there were Days in the Year. He was married to *Alice*, the youngeſt Daughter to *William the Conqueror*, by whom he had *William*, Earl of *Chartres*, from whom the Lords of *Sully* and *Voulon* are deſcended.

STEPHEN, a *Dominican*, lived in the XIII Century to the Year 1260. He wrote the Annals of *Milan* and *Cremona*, the latter being the Place where he was born.

STEPHEN, a *Carthuſian* of *Siena*, lived in the XIV Century. He was once Secretary to St. *Catharine* of *Sieny*, and publiſh'd the greateſt part of her Dialogues with the Life of that Saint: This *Stephen* was a Perſon of Character and elected General of his Order, but there being a Competition in the Caſe, he reſign'd his Claim to prevent a Schiſm. *Petreius in Notis ad Dorland. in Biblioth. Carth.* Pag. 264. &c.

STEPHENS (*Charles*) born at *Paris*, was a famous Phyſician in the XVI Century, and Brother of the learned *Robert Stephens*. He died in 1564. He left behind him a Daughter called *Nicola*, who was famous for her Skill in the Languages, and was married to *John Liebaut*, a Phyſician. *Charles Stephens* was Author of the following learned Works: *De diſſectione partium Corporis humani*, Lib. 3. *De Nutrimentis*, Lib. 3. *Prædium Ruſticum*, which he tranſlated into *French*. *De re hortenſi Vinetum. Diſcourſes of the Hiſtories of* Lorrain *and* Flanders. *An Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Dukes of* Milan. *La Croix du Main*, and *du Verdier-Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden de Script. Med.* &c.

STEPHENS (*Henry*) a *Pariſian*, the Son of *Robert Stephens*, the famous Printer, lived in the XVI Century, and was one of the moſt learned Men of his Time for *Greek* and *Latin*. When he was yet very young he publiſh'd *Anacreon*'s Poems with curious Notes, and afterward tranſlated them into *Latin* Verſe; and wrote a great many other Works both in Proſe and Verſe. The exact Knowledge he had of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, gave him Occaſion of gratifying the Publick with abundance of excellent Editions of ancient Authors, eſpecially of *Greek* ones, and in particular of his *Theſaurus Linguæ*

Græcæ. He writ alſo a Treatiſe of *The Excellency of the* French *Tongue*, which he dedicated to the *French* King. He was a Proteſtant, and in a Book of his which he calls *A Preparatory to the Apology of* Herodotus, hath ſome ſharp Reflections upon the Religious of the *Romiſh* Communion. His Religion made him to retire to *Geneva*, and he died at *Lions* in 1598, being ſeventy Years of Age. He left behind him divers Children, and amongſt the reſt *Paul Stephens*, who was his Heir, and a Daughter who was married to *Iſaac Caſaubon. Sanmarthan.* Lib. 4. *Elog. La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier-Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Almeloveen de Vita Stephanornm.*

STEPHEN's (*Robert*) a *Pariſian* and famous Printer, lived in the XVI Century: He got himſelf a great Reputation, not only by the Fairneſs and Correctneſs of his Impreſſions, but alſo by his Works. He had extraordinary Skill in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and publiſh'd the moſt compleat Dictionary that ever had been ſeen till then of the *Latin* Tongue, with the Title of *Theſaurus Linguæ Latinæ*, in three Volumes, in *Folio.* He was a Proteſtant, which was the Reaſon of his retiring to *Geneva*, where he died in 1559, at the Age of 56. *Charles Stephens*, a famous Phyſician of *Paris*, was his Brother, and was Father to *Henry* and *Robert Stephens*, which latter was the Father of *Francis* and *Robert*, who writ ſeveral Poems in *Greek* and *Latin. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.* Pag. 443, 444. *Geſner. in Bibl.* &c. *Almeloveen de vita Stephanorum.*

STEPHEN (*Stephanus Byzantinus*) an eminent Grammarian living in the Vth or VIth Century. He wrote a Dictionary, in which he ſet down the Nouns *Adjectives* of every Town and Country, deriv'd from the Nouns *Subſtantives* of their reſpective Places, to theſe he joyn'd a great many Mythological and Hiſtorical Obſervations, by which he explain'd the Original of Towns and Colonies, and gave an Account of the Alterations and Revolutions in them; in which Work the Author ſhew'd a great deal of Reading and Exactneſs: The true Title of the Book was ἐθνικὰ, and not that commonly given it, περὶ πόλεων: There is nothing remaining of it now but a very indifferent Abridgment made by the Grammarian *Hermolaus*, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Juſtinian.* Father *Auguſtin*, an *Auguſtin* Fryar, tranſlated it into *Latin*, and added learned Annotations to it; of which there are two *Holland* Editions in *Folio*, that of *Pinedo* and that of *Berkelius*, the laſt being the better, and printed 1688. *Lucas Holſtenius* wrote Notes upon it, printed 1684. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

STEPHEN, a Knightly Order of *Florence*, was founded in 1560 by *Coſmus* I. Duke of *Florence* in Honour of Pope *Stephen* X. or IX. to thoſe who omit *Stephen* II. It was confirmed by *Pius* IV. and V. who beſtowed the ſame Privileges upon this Order as upon that of *Maltha.* The chief Houſe of the Order is at *Piſa*, where none are admitted but ſuch as have given Proof of their Gentility, and are obliged to ſerve by Sea and Land, according to the Pleaſure of the Great Duke, who is Grand Maſter of the Order. Upon ſolemn Days they wear a Robe of White Camlet, embroidered with Red, and a Croſs upon it. There is ſome Difference between the Habit of the Prieſts and Servants of this Order. *Spondan.* A.C. 1554. *N.* 5. *Favin. Theatr. d'Hon. & de Cheval.*

STERLING, a Town and County in *Scotland*, called otherwiſe *Striveling*, from its Situation upon the Deſcent of a ſteep rugged Rock. This is the *Vindovera* of *Ptolomy.* At the upper End of the Town ſtands the Caſtle, which is reckon'd Impregnable, and the ſecond of the Kingdom. King *James* V. beautified this Place with ſtately Buildings. It is chiefly noted for being defended by the *Engliſh* againſt *Edward Bruce*, Brother to *Robert*, King of *Scots*, the Garriſon having capitulated to ſurrender if they were not relieved at a limited Time: Whereupon *Edw.* II. of *England* marching with 100000 Men to its Relief, was overthrown by *Robert Bruce* at *Bannokburn.* It's from this Place that our Money is called Sterling, as being firſt coined here, and current amongſt the *Saxons*, *Scots* and *Picts.* This Town is reckoned the Key of *Scotland*, as defending that Paſs by the Bridge over the River *Forth* betwixt the North and South. This Country boaſts for giving Birth to the Emperor *Maximus*, and of *Severus*'s Wall, now called *Graham*'s *Dike*, raiſed croſs this Province to reſtrain the *Scots* and *Picts* from invading the *Britains:* Abundance of *Roman* Antiquities and Inſcriptions have been dug from the Ruins of this Wall, which extended 36 Miles in Length from Eaſt to Weſt. The Country abounds with Wood, Corn and Paſturage, and with Rivers well ſtock'd with Salmon, of which *Forth* is the Principal, that renders it pleaſant as well as fruitful. It is bounded with *Monteith* and *Fife* on the North, the River *Clyd* on the South, *Lothain* on the Eaſt, and *Lenox* on the Weſt.

STERQUILINUS, was a Falſe Deity the Heathens called upon when they were dunging their Ground, as ſuppoſing him to have the Care and Superintendence of that Affair.

STESICHORUS, a Lyrick Poet, Native of *Himera*, a City of *Sicily*, he lived in the 42d Olympiad. Of the many Works that he writ, we have only ſome few Fragments, ſcarce ſufficient to give us a Character of his Writing, but that *Horace*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* and *Quintilian* commend his Stile for being lofty, full and majeſtick. This pleaſant Story is told of him, that having made ſome Verſes againſt *Helen*, it was highly reſented by *Caſtor* and *Pollux* her Brothers, (who puniſhed this Boldneſs of the Poet by ſtriking him blind: This Misfortune taught him more Wit, and having recanted his former Error in a Song compoſed in Praiſe of that Lady, he recovered his Sight again. *Euſeb. in Chron. Suidas in Lex. Lil. Gyrald. Hiſt. Poet. Le Fevre vie des Poets Grecs.*

STESICLEA, an *Athenian* Lady of a ſurpaſſing Beauty, who being beloved of *Themiſtocles* and *Ariſtides*, was the Cauſe of the Diſcord that aroſe between thoſe two excellent Captains. *Plutarch Vita Themiſtoc.*

STESICRATES, a Statuary, who undertook to make the Mount *Athos* the Subject of his Art. This Mountain, now called *Monte Santo*, is a Peninſula joyn'd to *Macedonia*, which jets out into the *Archipelago*, between the Bay of *Monte Santo*, formerly called *Sinus Strymonicus* and *Singiticus.* He undertook, I ſay, to cut out on this Mountain, which is of a prodigious height, a ſtupendous Coloſs of *Alexander the Great*, ſo as to leave in each Hand ſufficient Space to build a City on, and to make the Sea paſs between his Legs by the Communication of the two Gulphs which were ſeparated by this Peninſula: But he died when he had but drawn the rude Draught of his Work. He was hence called *Steſicrates Temerarius. Lucian. De Methodo Scribendi Hiſtoriam.*

STETIN, the Capital of *Pomerania*, and a Hanſe-Town, ſtanding upon the River *Oder*, which divides it into two Parts. It is a very ſtrong, fair and large City, and a great Place of Trade, being about eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburg*, and 44 from *Dantzick* to the South-Weſt. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Palace of the ancient Dukes of *Pomerania*, who had their ordinary Reſidence in this City for many Ages till the Year 1630, when *Guſtavus Adolphus* coming before it got Admiſſion, *Bogiſlaus*, the laſt of that Line, dying ſoon after: The *Swedes* being in Poſſeſſion, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munſter*, and continued in Poſſeſſion of it till the Year 1677, when the Duke of *Brandenburg* took it after a tedious Seige; but in 1679 it was reſtored to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of St. *Germain* who are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of this very ſtrong Place.

STEUCHIUS (*Auguſtinus*) ſurnamed *Eugubinus*, was born at *Gubio*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Italy*, and flouriſhed about the Year 1540, being look'd upon as one of the moſt famous for Piety and Learning of his Time. He was Keeper of the *Vatican* Library. He was very ſkilful in the *Oriental* Languages, which he made uſe of for digeſting of the Manuſcripts of the Papal Library in thoſe Languages into a better Order. Not long after he had the Biſhoprick of *Chiſamo* in *Candia* beſtowed upon him. We have ſeveral of his Works, *viz.* his *Annotations upon the Pentateuch*, his *Commentaries upon* 47 *Pſalms*, *upon* Job, *&c. De Perenni Philoſophia*, Lib. 10. *Adverſus Lutheranos*, Lib. 3. *Coſmopœia ſeu de Mundi Opificio*, &c. *Sonnius* in 1577 printed at *Paris* all the Works of *Steuchius*, in three Volumes. *Sixt. Senenſ. Bibl. ſacr. Poſſevin. in Appar. ſacr.* See *M. Simon*'s Judgment of his Writings in *Hiſt. Critic. of the Old Teſt.* Lib. 3. Cap. 12.

STEWART, the Surname of the Royal Family of *Scotland.* The Original of which was thus; *An.* 1050. *Bancho*, the *Thane* of *Lochaber*, a Great Man and of the Blood Royal, being ſuſpected by *Mackbeth* the Uſurper, becauſe he underſtood by Sorceries that his Poſterity ſhould enjoy the Crown of *Scotland*, he way-laid him, and cauſed him to be murthered; but his Son *Fleanchus* eſcaping into *North Wales*, married the Daughter of *Griffith ap Lewellin*, the Prince of the Country, by whom he had a Son called *Walter*, who being a valiant Man went for *Scotland*, and becoming a Favourite to *Malcolm* III. then King, who had kill'd *Mackbeth*, he was employ'd againſt the Rebels in *Galloway*, where he ſlew their General, and put them to Flight; for which good Service his Majeſty created him Lord *Stewart* of all *Scotland*, from which Office his Family took Surname afterwards, and beſides the Royal Family ſpread into divers other Noble Branches. *Robert*, Son of *Marjory*, Daughter to King *Robert Bruce*, was the firſt of them who came to the Crown. *Camb. Brit. Buchan.*

STEWART (*Walter*) Earl of *Athol* in *Scotland*, was Son to King *Robert* II. and Uncle to King *James* I. whom he baſely murthered in the Convent of *Dominicans* at St. *Johnſton*, having corrupted ſome of his Domeſticks who gave Admiſſion to the Aſſaſſinates. He was prompted to this execrable Villany by blind Ambition, ſome Witches with whom he conſulted having informed him, that he ſhould be crowned King in a great Concourſe of People, which happened accordingly; for the Nobility purſued him and his Accomplices with ſo much Vigour, that they were all taken, though they eſcaped by the Darkneſs of the Night: The chief of them were put to Death by exquiſite Torments, and he himſelf was executed in this manner; The firſt Day he was put in a Cart, whereon was erected an Engine reſembling a Stork, which hoiſted him up by Ropes let through Pullies, and let him down again to the very Ground, which looſened his Joints, and put him to incredible Pain: Then he was ſet on a Pillory with a red-hot Iron Crown on his Head, having this Motto, *The King of all Traytors.* The ſecond Day he was bound upon a Hurdle, and dragg'd at a Horſe's Tail through the Great Street of *Edinburgh.* The third

Day he was laid upon a Plank, had his Bowels cut out alive, and thrown into the Fire, as was likewiſe his Heart immediately after. His Head was cut off, and ſet on a Pole in the higheſt Place of the City, and his four Quarters hang'd up in the moſt noted Cities of the Kingdom. After him his Grandſon was executed, but not with ſuch Torture, becauſe but young and ſeduced by the Grandfather; ſo that he was only hang'd and quarter'd: But *Robert Graham* who actually committed the Murther, was carried in a Cart through the City, with his Right-hand nail'd to a Gallows which was faſtened to it, the Executioner running burning Irons in the mean time into his Thighs, Shoulders, and other places remote from his Vitals; and then he was quartered as the former. This Puniſhment, ſays the Hiſtorian, exceeded the Bounds of Humanity; but conſidering the Barbarity of the Murther, deſcrib'd in its Place, it may ſeem tolerable. *Æneas Silvius* being then Ambaſſador from the Pope in *Scotland*, ſaid upon this Occaſion, That he could not tell whether he ſhould give them greater Commendation that revenged the King's Death, or brand them with ſharper Cenſure of Condemnation that ſtained themſelves with ſo heinous a Parricide. *Buchan. Camb. Brittan.*

STHENELUS, Son of *Capanius* and *Evadne*, an Officer of Note at the Seige of *Troy*, and one of thoſe that went into the *Wooden Horſe*, in order to ſurprize the City. *Homer. Virgil.* Æneid. 2.

STHENELUS, King of *Argos* or *Mycenæ*, Son of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*; He ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World 2799, and left it to *Euriſtheus* his Son in 2837. *Euſeb. Chron. Pauſanias, Appollodorus*, &c.

STILICO, a *Vandal* by Extraction, and General under *Theodoſius the Great*, was a Favourite of that Prince, having married *Serena*, his Brother's Daughter. Some time after, the ſame *Theodoſius* having declared his Sons, *Arcadius* Emperor of the Eaſt, and *Honorius* of the Weſt, he made *Rufinus* Tutor to the firſt, and *Stilico* to the ſecond. This Dignity raiſed him to a very high Degree of Power, and made him Commander in chief of all the *Roman* Armies; and being a Perſon of wonderful Courage and great Experience, all Things proſpered in his Hands, till Ambition ruined him. About the Year 402 he defeated the *Goths* in *Liguria*; and *Alaricus*, who for thirty Years together had ravaged *Thrace*, *Greece* and the Provinces of *Illyria*, without meeting with any Reſiſtance, was forced to ſave himſelf by Flight: But *Stilico*, to ſerve his own Intereſts, deprived the Empire of the Fruit of this Victory; for when it was in his Power to have hinder'd *Alaricus* from making his Eſcape, he, inſtead thereof, made a ſecret Alliance with him, and ſuffered him to get away, concluding, that when the Empire ſhould have no more Enemies, there would be no more Need of him, and that War was neceſſary to keep him up in his preſent Station of Significancy and Power. Some time after he overthrew *Radagiſus*, and was twice the Emperor's Father-in-Law, who had married his Daughter *Maria*, and after her Death her Siſter *Thermania*; ſo that every thing ſeem'd to conſpire to raiſe him to the higheſt Point of Power and Honour: Which not being able to glut his inſatiable Ambition, he form'd a Deſign of raiſing his Son *Eucherius* to the Empire; and to this end, of a long time had entertain'd a ſecret Alliance and Correſpondence with the *Barbarians*, and made uſe of *Alaricus* to this Purpoſe, ſometimes beating him, and at other times letting him have the Victory. But at laſt the divine Juſtice ſuffer'd his Treaſon to be diſcover'd; whereupon *Stilico* was put to Death by Order of *Honorius* in 408, and his Son *Eucherius* and Wife *Serena* were ſtrangled about the ſame time, ſhe being accuſed by *Placidia*, the Emperor's Siſter, of having perſuaded the *Barbarians* to come and beſiege the City of *Rome*, and had been Partaker of all her Huſband's Deſigns. The Senate paſs'd a Decree that his Name ſhould be raz'd out of all the publick Places where it had been engrav'd, and that all his Statues ſhould be caſt down. *Proſp. & Marcellin. in Chron. Oroſ.* Lib. 7. *Claudian. de Stilic.*

STILPO of *Megara*, a Philoſopher and Diſciple of *Euclid.* He was a Perſon of ſo great Eloquence, and of ſuch a winning Carriage, that other Philoſophers quitted their Maſters to hear him. *Ptolomeus Soter* and *Demetrius* having taken the City *Megara*, had a high Eſteem for him, offering him an Abode and Money. He is look'd upon as the Head of the *Stoicks. Diog. Laert. Lib.*2. *Vit. Phil. Senec. Epiſt.* 9. *& Cap.*5. *de Conſt.*

STIRIA, a Province of *Germany*, by the Inhabitants called *Steyermarck*, which was a part of the Old *Noricum* or the *Upper Pannonia*, towards the Rivers *Muer* and the *Drave.* It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, on the North by *Auſtria*, on the Weſt by the Dioceſe of *Saltzburg* and *Carinthia*, and on the South by *Carniola.* It is commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Stiria*, and *Gratz* is the Capital of it; the other Cities are, *Cilley*, *Kermend*, *Marcpurg*, *Petaw*, *Pruck am Muer*, *Rakelſpurg. Caniſha*, a very ſtrong Place, belongs alſo to this Province, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*, and reckoned to the *Lower Hungary.* The *Quadi* were the old Inhabitants of this Country, who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valleria*, in Honour of a Daughter of *Diocleſian* ſo called. This Country is in length 110 Miles, and 60 in breadth. It formerly had Princes of its own, but now belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and abounds with Iron Mines, Wine, Corn, Cattel and Salt. *Cluver. Deſcript. Germ. Script. Rer. Germ. Hoffmanus.*

STOBÆUS (*John*) a Greek Author living in the 4th or 5th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts mention'd by *Photius* in his *Bibliotheca*, the moſt conſiderable of which are, *Eclogarum, Apothegmatum, & Vitæ Præceptionum*, Lib. IV. *Collectanea Sententiarum*, &c. We have nothing but his Collections remaining. *Photius Cod.* 167. *Geſner in Bibl. & in Proleg. Collect. Sentent. Stobæi.*

STOCKHOLM, *Holmia*, a great City, and the Capital, of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, with a Haven at the Mouth of the Lake *Meler*, ſtanding in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania.* It is the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and a Place ſurrounded with Rocks, Mountains and Lakes, which make its Situation look ſomething odd: Its Haven is as ſafe and ſecure as any in *Europe*, and very convenient, for the greateſt Ships can come ſo near the City, that they ſeem to touch the very Houſes, and lie ſafe and quiet in the Harbour without Anchors or Cables. *Stockholm* conſiſts of ſix little Iſles and two Suburbs; the Iſles are *Stockholm*, *Ridderholm*, *Konungſholm*, *Helglandeſholm*, *Schipſholm*, and *Ladduggarſland*, with the North and South Suburbs. The Iſle of *Stockholm* is that which properly is called the City, as being the beſt peopled and moſt frequented part of it. Since the Year 1641, the Streets have been much enlarged and beautified, which before were narrow and full of Windings. The principal Street, called *Regeringſ-gatan*, is faced with very fine Houſes, five Stories high. Here is to be ſeen the Palace of the Nobles called *Kiddarchuſet*, being the Place appointed for the ſitting of the General *Dyets*, the Hall where they meet being adorned with the Arms and Titles of the Earls, Barons, and Gentlemen of the whole Kingdom. In the ſame Iſle is the great Market-place, and the King's Caſtle, with a Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, which is cover'd with Copper, as the other Churches likewiſe are, and moſt part of the Houſes. The Iſle of *Ridderſholm* or *Knights-Iſle*, is joined to *Stockholm* by a Bridge of Wood; in it ſtands the *Cloſterkirk*, which formerly belonged to the *Cordeliers*, where the two laſt Kings of *Sweden* are interred. There are many fine Gardens in this Iſland, and pleaſant Walks, and it is joined to the North Suburbs by a Wooden Bridge. *Helglandeſholm* or *Holy-land Iſle*, is the Place where moſt Artificers and Handicrafts-men live: It is joined by a Wooden Bridge to the Iſle of *Stockholm*, and by another to the North Suburbs. *Schipſholm* or the *Iſle of Ships*, where is to be ſeen the Court of Admiralty, and ſeveral Magazines for the Building and Equipping of Ships: It is joined to the North Suburbs by a Bridge of Wood. *Ladduggarſland*, or the Land of Country Houſes and Farms, ſo called becauſe here is the King's Dairy, his Aviaries and Warrens, where his Deer and other Beaſts are kept; there are alſo many Gardens, and Houſes of Pleaſure and Recreation; where the Common People divert themſelves when they walk abroad. The North Suburbs is join'd to it by a Bridge of Wood, and is very conſiderable, as being the Place of Abode of many Handicrafts-men, and of the King's Gardens. In the South Suburbs a great Trade is driven with the Commodities that come from *Moſcovia*, and a magnificent Exchange has been lately built here, for the Convenience of Merchants. The Lake of *Meler* makes the Haven of this City, and the ordinary Place for Anchorage is between the City and *Schipſholm*; and is an excellent Haven for its Capaciouſneſs, the Firmneſs of its Bottom, and its Security from Winds and Tempeſts, ſo that the greateſt Veſſels ride ſafe here, without any Danger from the higheſt Winds or the Attacks of Enemies, by reaſon of the Forts that defend the Entry of it. The Caſtle, which is the Place of the King's uſual Reſidence, ſtands upon a Piece of Ground which commands the Haven, and over-looks the City; the great Gate whereof faceth a great Place or Square, which is ſeparated from the Caſtle by a Ditch. The whole Building is divided into three Parts by ſo many great Courts: In the firſt are the *Corps de Guards* and great Pavilions, wherein is kept a Court of Judicature, call'd the *College of Execution*, in which the Governour of the City ſits Preſident. The ſecond Court contains the King's Apartments, which conſiſts of ſeveral Pavilions, and of ſome Galleries. The Building of the Caſtle, tho' ancient, yet hath much of Symmetry, and is very commodious and richly furniſh'd. On the one Side of this Court is the King's Chappel, which is a large and neat Building; the Roof of it is adorned with Gilding, and Figures in Relief, very well wrought: Some of the ancient Kings are buried here. In this Court are contained alſo the *Chamber of War*, the *Chancery*, and the *Chamber of Accounts*: Above the *Chancery* is the Chamber where the Senators of the Kingdoms ſit, and near to it is the *Great Hall* of the Kingdom, where the *States General* ſit when they meet at *Stockholm.* Round about it are to be ſeen the Arms of all the Provinces of the Kingdom. A little beyond this is a famous Library, remarkable for a great Number of choice Manuſcripts, and a great Number of Figures to the Waſte, repreſenting Heathen Gods, Emperors and Kings, the greateſt part of which are more conſiderable for the Curioſity of the Work, than for the Riches of the Matter, which is of ſeveral Mettals, and ſome of them of fine Stones. The third Court contains the Queen's Apartments, which are commodious and very richly furniſh'd. Another Thing very remarkable in this Caſtle is the *Round Tower*, called *Trekronor*, from the three Crowns of Copper gilt, which are ſet on the top of it, repreſenting the Arms of *Sweden*, and alluding to the three Crowns of *Divedon*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, which were formerly ſubject to one King. There is great Store of Artillery lodg'd in the lower Stories of this Tower. The *Swedes* have not affected the fixing of the Burials of their Kings to one Place, as well becauſe that Crown had paſs'd to divers Families, who have choſen to be interr'd in the Tombs of their Anceſtors, as becauſe of the Diverſity of Religions, and the Changes of the Royal Reſidence, which hath been transferred to ſeveral Cities. The Heathen Kings were uſed to be interred under the three Mountains of *Upſal*, which are about half a League from that City, which formerly was the Capital of that Kingdom, whoſe Names are *Gambla*, *Upſala* and *Hegar*. The moſt of the Roman Catholick Kings are buried in the Cities of *Strengnes* and *Wadſtena*; the *Lutheran* Kings have their Sepulchres in the Cathedral of *Upſal*, except only the two laſt, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, ſurnamed *the Great*, and *Charles Guſtavus*, ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, who have their Tombs at *Stockholm*, in the Iſle of *Ridderſholm*. Some Lords of *Sweden* are alſo buried there. *Jonvain. Voyage de Denmark. Saxo. Grammat*, &c.

STOCKPORT, or *Stopford*, a Market-Town of *Cheſhire* in *Mecklefield* Hundred, upon the River *Merſey*.

STOCKSBRIDGE, a Market-Town and Borough in the County of *Southampton*, and *Kingombom* Hundred, upon the River *Teſt*, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons.

STOECADES, Iſles of the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*, now called *Iſles d'Hieres*, from their Neighbourhood to that City, the three principal of which are *Hypæa*, *Prote* and *Meſe* or *Pomponiana*; the reſt are *Portecros* and *Porquerolles*, and thoſe which the Ancients called *Phœnice*, *Sturium*, &c. which are now *Teſte de Can*, *Ribaudas*, *Ribaudon* and *Langouſtier*. Theſe Iſlands were peopled by Monks in the Time of *Caſſianus*, and are ſo fertil, that the Knights of *Malta*, after the Loſs of *Rhodes*, thought to make their Reſidence here.

STOICKS, Philoſophers of a Sect ſo called, whereof *Zeno* was the Author. They were ſo called from a Portico or *Piazza*, called by the *Greeks Stoa*, which was a Place at *Athens* where they met to confer about their Opinions. They held, that all things happened by a fatal Neceſſity, which they defined to be ſuch a fixed Order and Concatenation of Cauſes as could not be alter'd by God himſelf, which they called *Fatum*: They made all Vices equal, ſaying, it was as bad to kill an Ox as a Man, and a Peaſant as a Prince; and ſet their Wiſe-Men almoſt on even Ground with *Jupiter* himſelf. Of this Sect were *Chryſippus*, *Apollodorus*, *Poſſidonius*, *Cleanthes*, and others. *Laertius*, Lib. 7. *de vit. Phil. Lipſ. de Philoſ. Stoic.* where their Opinions may be ſeen at large. See *Zeno Cittiæus. Cic. in Paradox.*

STOKEGOMER, a Market-Town of *Williton* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Somerſetſhire*.

STOKESLEY, a Market-Town of *Langbargh* Wapentake in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

STOLHOFFEN, Lat. *Stolhoffa*, a ſmall Town upon the *Rhine* in the Marquiſate of *Baden*, well fortified, two *German* Miles Eaſt of *Hagenow*, and three South-Eaſt of *Strasburgh*. *Hoffm.*

STOLPE, a Town in the *Farther Pomerania*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, three Leagues from the Mouth of the River *Stolpe*, and ſeven Weſt of *Leoburg*. *Hoffman.*

STONAR, a Sea-Town of the Iſle of *Thanet*, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Kent*, noted for being the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the *Britains*, who having vanquiſh'd the *Saxons* in many Battles, and driven them out of the Iſland, ordered his Corps to be interred here, thinking thereby to fright the *Saxons* from landing any more upon this Coaſt; wherein he imitated *Scipio* the *African*, who having had good Succeſs againſt thoſe of *Carthage*, ordered that his Tomb ſhould be turn'd towards *Africk* to fright the *Carthaginians* from the Coaſts of *Italy*: But the *Britains* found at laſt, by ſad Experience, the Difference between a King in the Field and a King in the Grave.

STONE, a Market-Town of *Pyrehill* Hundred on the *Trent* in *Staffordſhire*. It lies in *Cheſter* Rode.

STONEHINGE, a ſtupendious Fabrick, and the greateſt Rarity *England* affords to be ſeen, ſtands in *Salisbury-Plain*, about two Miles Weſt of *Amesbury* in *Wiltſhire*, It conſiſts of many huge rough and grayiſh Stones, ſome of them 28 Foot long and 10 broad, ſet upright in the Ground by two and two, with a third laid overthwart, and faſten'd in the ſame with Tenons and Mortiſes. According to *Speed*, this Monument was erected by *Aurelius*, ſurnamed *Ambroſius*, King of *Britain*, to the Memory of his Nobles treacherouſly ſlaughter'd there by the *Saxons* on a Day of Parley: But a Book called *Stonehinge Reſtored*, proves it to be a *Roman* Work or Temple dedicated to *Cœlus* or *Cœlum*, Son to *Æther* and *Dies*, the eldeſt Gods of the Heathen. That it is a *Roman* Deſign, is apparent by the Order and Scheme of the Monument, conſiſting of four equilateral Triangles inſcrib'd in a Circle with a double Portico, a Scheme much uſed by the *Romans* in their magnificent Structures, beſides that, the Architraves therein are all ſet without Mortar, according to the *Roman* Architecture, wherein it was ordinary to have *ſaxa nullo fulta glutine*. To prove it a Temple dedicated to *Cœlum*, the Situation, Aſpect and Form thereof may go a great way; its Situation in a Plain in an open Air, without any Woods or Village about it; its Aſpect being *ſub dio*, and built without a Roof; its Form being circular, and conſequently a proper Figure for the Temple of *Cœlum*, But how theſe Stones were convey'd hither, is another Queſtion: *Cambden* is of Opinion, that they were made upon the Spot by Art, the Ancients having had the Art of making Stone: Thus the Ciſterns of *Rome* were made of Sand conſolidated together with a kind of Lime into the Hardneſs of a Stone. He adds, that many dead Mens Bones are digged up hereabouts.

STONYHURST, in the Pariſh of *Mitton* in *Ribbleſdale*, within the Hundred of *Blackburn*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, a ſtately, well-built old Stone Edifice, pleaſantly ſituate near the River *Ribble*, on the Edge of *Yorkſhire*, the Seat of Sir *Nicholas Sherburn*, Baronet, whoſe Family have been Owners thereof ever ſince before the Reign of King *John*. See more in *Sherburn*.

STONY-STREET, a pav'd Way which reaches from *Hith* in *Kent* to *Canterbury*, ſuppoſed to be a Work of the *Romans*. *Cambd. Brit.* Pag. 351.

STONY STRETFORD, a Market-Town of *Newport* Hundred in the North Parts of *Buckinghamſhire*, ſeated on the Eaſt Banks of the River *Ouſe*, which parts it from *Northamptonſhire*; and is a good large Town, conſiſting of two Pariſhes, and is ſuppoſed by ſome Geographers to be the *Lactodurum* of the ancient *Romans*. It lies upon the ancient Cauſey-Way, which is called *Watling-ſtreet*, which in the Time of the *Romans* croſs'd all the Country from *Dover* as far as *Cheſter*. Here King *Edward* the Elder ſtop'd the *Danes* while he fortified *Towceſter* againſt them. Here likewiſe did King *Edw.* I. erect a ſtately Croſs in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, whoſe Corps reſted here coming up from *Lincolnſhire* to *Weſtminſter Abbey*. Finally, this Town lies in the Way from the South to the North-Weſt Parts of *England*, and is accomodated with good Inns. There is another Town of this Name in *Warwickſhire*, well inhabited, and hath two Pariſh-Churches, it ſtands upon the River *Avon*, over which it hath a good Stone-Bridge.

STOORJUNKARE, the ſecond God of the Heathen *Laplanders*, who is, as it were, the Lieutenant of their God *Thor*, which Word is borrowed from the *Norwegians*, who call the Governours of Provinces *Junkares*: They alſo call him *Stourapaſſe*, that is to ſay, *Holy and Great*. They believe that all tame and wild Beaſts are under his Command. Each Family hath its *Stoorjunkare*, which they worſhip on the top of ſome Rock, or near to ſome Cave on the Banks of ſome Lake. The Figure of this God is a Stone that has ſome Likeneſs of a Head, and is found amongſt the Rocks, or on the Banks of Lakes. The *Laplanders* are great Admirers of this Stone, as ſuppoſing it made by the expreſs Order of their *Stoorjunkare*, to the end he might be adored under that Figure. They place this Idol on the Ground, on a little Butt or Hillock, and often ſet about it many little *Seites* or petty Gods, according as they find more or leſs of theſe Stones; the greateſt of which they call *Stoorjunkare*, the ſecond repreſents his Wife, the third his Son or his Daughter, and all the reſt his Servants or Maids. They commonly ſacrifice to him a Male *Rangifer* (a Beaſt reſembling one of our Stags) and after that they have ſacrificed this Victim, they in a Semi-circle rank its Horns and Bones behind the Figure of their Idol. *Scheffor. Hiſt. Lapon.*

STOPFORD, a Market-Town of *Northwick* Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Cheſhire*. It ſtands on the South-ſide of the River *Merſey*.

STORK (*Nicholas*) was one of the chief of the *Enthuſiaſtical* Anabaptiſts that join'd with *Thomas Muncer* in *Germany*. Theſe Men ſet up a new Sect and quitted *Luther*, pretending that his Doctrine gave too much Liberty: Theſe two Wretches deceiv'd a great Many by an Appearance of Mortification: Their Tenents were, That Revelations upon the Return of Prayer were the only Rules for Conduct and Practice; and, That no Laws either Eccleſiaſtical or Civil were obligatory upon Conſcience; their Reaſon was, That all Men were of the ſame noble Extraction, equally the Sons of God, and Redeem'd into the ſame Liberty by Jeſus Chriſt, and therefore ought to be upon the ſame Level in other things, no one having any juſt Pretence for Authority and Dominion over another. *Luther* drove theſe Fanaticks from *Wittenburg*, where they had gain'd a great many Proſelites in 1525: Upon this Expulſion they ſpread all over *Germany*, preaching up Anabaptiſm, and raiſing abundance of Mob, who, where ever they came, declar'd for the *Liberty of the Goſpel*. *Maimburg. Hiſtoir du Lutheraniſme.*

STORMAREN, Lat. *Stormaria*, a Province of *Holſtein*, ſubject in part to the Duke of that Name, and partly to the King of *Denmark*. It is bounded by *Wagaren* and *Lavenburg* on the Eaſt, by *Bremen* and *Lunenburg* on the Weſt and South. Its principal Places, *Gluckſtat*, *Crempen* and *Pinnenburg*, ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, and *Elmeſhorne*, *Steinharſt*, *Reinborſt* and *Barmſted* under the Duke of *Holſtein*. *Hamburgh* ſtands alſo in this Province. *Hoffm.*

STOUFACHER (*Warner*) a *Suiſs*, one of the 3 Conſpirators who retriev'd the Liberty of their Country from the intolerable Oppreſſions of *Griſler*, Gov. of *Suiſſerland*, for the Emperor *Albert* I who having taken a fine Houſe from him in 1307, continued to add Threats to this Piece of Injuſtice; whereupon *Stoufacher* was incenſed to that degree, that he took a Reſolution to ſhake off this intollerble Yoke; and having communicated his Intent to *Walter Furſt* of *Vry* and to *Arnold Melchtal* of *Onderval*, *William Tell* joyned with them, who killed the Governour the ſame Year. The firſt Day of the following Year the three Cantons of *Suitz*, *Vry* and *Vnderwald*, razed all the Fortreſſes of the Country to the Ground, and thereby laid the Foundation of their Republick. *Simler. de Repub. Helvet.*

STOW *on the* WOULD, a Market Town of *Slaughter* Hundred in the fartheſt Eaſt Parts of *Glouceſterſhire*.

STOW, a large and fair Market-Town of *Stow* Hundred, ſituate on the *Orwell*, graced with a fair Church, and driving a great Trade of Tamies and other Stuffs.

STOW (*John*) born in *London*, Author of a Chronicle of *England*, and a large Survey of *London*, ſuch as no City in *Chriſtendom*, *Rome* excepted, can brag of; wherein he hath perpetuated its Monuments and Glory. In his Chronicle he was very punctual as to the Notation of Time; and though he takes Notice of many inconſiderable Things, yet Sir *Francis Bacon* and Mr. *Cambden* did not diſdain to make uſe of his Labours. He died *April* the fifth, 1605, and lies buried in St. *Andrew*'s *Vnderſhaft*, *London*. His Chronicle has ſince been continued by another Hand. *Fuller. Engl. Worth.*

STRABO, a Philoſopher, who lived in the Time of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. He was originally of *Cnoſſus* in *Crete*, but born at *Amaſi*, a City of *Cappadocia* or *Pontus*. He ſtudied under *Xenarchus*, a *Peripatetick*; and after that betook himſelf to the *Stoicks*, as himſelf tells us in his *Geography*, which we have in ſeventeen Books, and are a ſufficient Proof of his great Genius, Learning and Diligence, who had travelled into divers Countries to obſerve the Situation of Places, and the Cuſtoms of the People he was to treat of. He mentions ſome other Pieces of his, which never came to our Hands. It is ſuppoſed that he died about the twelfth Year of the Reign of *Tiberius*: Sure it is, that he died at a great Age, if we conſider what he ſaith in his ſecond Book, that *Cornelius Gallus*, the Governour of *Egypt*, had been his particular Friend. *Suidas in Lex. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* Lib. 2. Cap. 6.

STRABO, *Pompeius*. See *Pompeius*.

STRABO, a *Sicilian*, who had ſo ſtrong a Sight, that being at the Cape *Lylybæum* or *Coco* in *Sicily*, he could diſcern the Ships that ſet Sail from the Haven of *Carthage* in *Africa*, and counted every Sail of them, notwithſtanding that the ſaid Haven was about 130 *Italian* Miles off. *Valer. Max.* Lib. 1. Cap. 8. *Plin.* Lib. 7. Cap. 22.

STRADA (*Famianus*) a *Roman* and famous Jeſuit, eſteem'd one of the moſt excellent Orators of his Time, and Author of the *Hiſtory of the Low-Country Wars*, writ in a fine Style, only he ſpeaks too favourable on the *Spaniards* Side. He hath left ſome other Works; and was preparing a Treatiſe of *Deviſes*, and another of *Epitaphs*, when Death overtook him. He died in 1649.

STRAELSUND, *Sundia*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City of *Germany*, in the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the Shores of the *Baltick* Sea, and has an Harbour over-againſt the Iſle of *Rugen*. It ſtands five *German* Miles from *Gripſwalde* to the North, and ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the Iſle of *Rugen*; and is now one of the Hanſe Towns, but was formerly a Free Imperial City. This City is built in a Triangle, and hath three Gates, to which there is no coming any other Way but by long and well fortified Cauſe-ways, or rather Dikes, caſt up in the midſt of great Marſhes or Boggs, with which the City is ſurrounded, except where it lies open to the Sea, ſo that it cannot be attack'd but by the three aforeſaid Dikes. The Elector of *Brandenburg* took this Town in 1678, after he had ruined 1500 Houſes by his Bombs and other Fire-Works, and the next Year it was delivered to the *Swedes* again by the Treaty of St. *Germain*. The greateſt Part of the Town is ſurrounded by the Sea, and the reſt ſecured by a Moraſs, It was built by the *Danes* in 1211, and in 1629 beſieged by Count *Walſtein* for the Emperor; but reliev'd by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, whom they call'd to their Aſſiſtance.

STRANGE, or *L'Eſtrange* (Sir *Roger*) deſcended from an ancient and noble Family, one of which, *John L'Eſtrange*, had a Grant of the Mannors of *Neſſe* and *Cheſworthen* from King *Henry* II. The eldeſt Branch of this Family were Barons of *Knokin* and *Elleſmere*, Governours of ſeveral Caſtles, had an honourable Share in the Wars againſt the *Welſh*, *Scots* and *French*, and married into the noble Families of the *Clyffords*, *Beauchamps*, *Mowbrays*, *Giffards*, *Fitz-Allans*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Nottingham*, *Arundel*, &c. and in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Joan*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *John*, Lord *Strange*, was married to *George Stanley*, Son and Heir to *Thomas*, Earl of *Derby*, who in Right of his Wife had Summons to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Strange*, which Title has ever ſince belong'd to the eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Derby*. To come down to the *L'Eſtranges* of *Norfolk*, we are to obſerve, that *John*, Lord *Strange* of *Knokin*, by his Deed bearing Date in 3 *Edw.* II. infeoff'd his younger Brother *Hammon* in the Mannor of *Hunſtanton* in Com. *Norf.* from which *Hammon* the *Stranges* of *Hunſtanton* are lineally deſcended; Sir *Roger*, firſt mention'd, is the Son of Sir *Hammon L'Eſtrange* by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter to *Richard Stubbs* of *Sedgford* in *Norfolk*. Eſq. The Arms of this Family are, Gules, Two Lyons Paſſant, Argent. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*, Vol. 1ſt. *Dugdale*'s *Ancient Vſage of bearing Arms*, &c. *Sir Henry Spelman*'s *Remains*. *Weaver*'s *Funeral Monuments*. *Fuller*'s *Worthies*, &c.

STRASBURG, *Argentoratum*, the Capital City of *Alſatia* in *Germany*, and one of the faireſt and greateſt Cities thereof. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and was for many Ages a Free and Imperial City, ſeated in the midſt of a great Plain upon the River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breuſche*, about one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it hath a Timber-Bridge of great Length, and is a Place of great Strength and Wealth, eight *German* Miles from *Briſach* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Baſil*, fifteen from *Bipont*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. This City is ſo very ancient, that it is ſaid by ſome to be built *A. M.* 1955. The *Arſenal* and *Town-Houſe* do well deſerve the View of Strangers, and the Cathedral dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, deſerves their Admiration, not only for the Magnificence and Vaſtneſs of the Structure, and its Doors of Braſs, but more particularly for its Steeple, which is Pyramidal, and full of Windows; 'tis the moſt eſteem'd for its Workmanſhip and Height of any other Steeple in *Chriſtendom*, being 574 Foot high. But that which is moſt of all admired in this Steeple is the Clock-Work, which, beſides the Hours of the Day, repreſents the Motions of all the Planets. In the Year 1440, or thereabouts, the Art of Printing was firſt invented by one *John Guttenburg*, a Citizen of *Strasburg*, who yet removed about the ſame time to *Mentz*, and there moſtly uſed and improved this noble Art; ſo that a mighty Conteſt had been managed for many Ages between *Haerlem*, *Strasburg* and *Mentz*, which of them ſhall have the Honour of this Invention. The nobleſt Place on the *Rhine*, ſaith Dr. *Burnet*, is *Strasburg*, a Town of huge Extent, which has a double Wall and two Ditches all round it. The inner Wall is old, and of no Strength, nor is the outward Wall very good. It hath a *Fauſſebraye* that is faced with Brick twelve or fifteen Foot above the Ditch, but the Counterſcarp is in ill Condition; ſo that it could have made no long Reſiſtance: But the *French* have fortified it very ſtrongly. There is a Cittadel built on that Side that goes to the *Rhine*, that is much ſuch a Fort as that of *Huninghen*; and towards the Bridge there is a Horn-Work that runs a great way, with Out-Works belonging to it: There are alſo two ſmall Forts at the two chief Gates, which lead towards *Alſatia*; ſo that in caſe of a Revolt they can cut off all Communication with the Country, the Bridge being ſo well fortified. There are alſo Forts in ſome Iſlands of the *Rhine*, and ſome Redoubts; ſo that all round this Place there is one of the greateſt Fortifications in *Europe*. The Capitulations made with the *French* have not been hitherto well obſerv'd; but there is not above 200 *Romiſh* Converts. The Pride and Folly of this Town, together with their over-great Love of Liberty, betray'd it into the Hands of the *French*, by refuſing 500 Men the Emperor offer'd them for their Security. It is already ſunk in its Trade, and will ſink more when the Fortifications are finiſhed. *Dietrick*, who was look'd upon as the chief Man that betray'd the Town, was the firſt Man that was baniſhed conntrary to the Capitulation, becauſe he would not change his Religion. In 1529 this City embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and in the Year following entred a League with the Reform'd Cantons for her Defence; but in *Sept.* 1681. the *French* King, having before poſſeſs'd himſelf of all *Alſatia*, ſuddenly ſurprized this important Place, in a time of Peace when no Body ſuſpected it. Long. 29. 26. Lat. 48. 25. *Tacitus de Mor. Germ. Cluvier. Deſc. Germ. Bruſchius de Epiſc. Germ. Henſchenius*, &c.

STRASBURG, a ſmall City of *Poland* in the Ducal *Pruſſia*, which the Inhabitants call *Brodvitz*. It hath been ſeveral times taken in this Century.

STRATFORD, a Market-Town of *Barlickway* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Warwickſhire*, ſeated on the North-ſide of the River *Avon*, with a fair Stone-Bridge over it; and for Diſtinctions ſake called *Stratford upon Avon*, to difference it from ſeveral Towns of the ſame Name in other Counties.

STRATHEARN, a Country in the Highlands of *Scotland*, taking its Name from the River *Earn*, which runs through it: This Country has the Stewartry of *Menteath*, betwixt it and the *Forth*. It had formerly the Title of Earldom, and as ſuch belonged to ſome of the Royal Family, afterwards to the *Grahams*, who match'd with the Heireſs. It is now divided amongſt many Noblemen and Gentlemen, and belongs to the Shire of *Perth.* It lies pleaſantly on each ſide the River, and is honoured with the Reſidence of many Perſons of Quality.

STRATHNAVER, a Country in the North of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Navern* which cuts it in the middle: It is bounded by the Ocean on the North, *Sutherland* on the South, and *Carthneſs* on the Eaſt. This Country is mountainous, full of Lakes and Woods, nor is it ill provided of Havens. The whole is fitter for Paſturage than for Tillage; it abounds with Cattle of all ſorts, which they ſell to other Countries, and has numerous Herds of wild Deer. It was formerly more peſter'd with Wolves than any other Part of the Nation, but they are now totally deſtroy'd: Towards the Sea-Coaſt they have ſome Arable Land, and the whole is well provided with Sea-Fiſh, Salmon, *&c.* whence they make conſiderable Gain, as alſo from their Iron-Works. In this Country are ſtill to be ſeen many Monuments of the Victories over the *Danes.* The Inhabitants are robuſt, plain-hearted, very hardy, and great Lovers of their Chief, for whom, according to the Manner of all thoſe Highland Countries, they will willingly fight, and, beſides their uſual Rent, cheerfully contribute either to the Portion of his Daughters, redeeming Mortgages, or making new Purchaſes on Occaſion. They are ſo much addicted to Hunting and Fowling, that they value no Man except he employ himſelf that way: whence it happens that they are always provided with Veniſon. *Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.* It is moſt noted for giving Title of Lord to the eldeſt Son of the Earls of *Sutherland.*

STRATO, King of *Sidon*, whom King *Darius* ſet upon the Throne, ſetting aſide thoſe to whom by Birthright it did belong. *Alexander the Great* having taken this City depoſed him, becauſe he had not ſubmitted himſelf timely enough. *Hepheſtion* having had the Succeſſion to that Crown offer'd him, choſe rather to beſtow that Honour upon *Abdolominus*, which *Alexander* approv'd of: *Abdolominus* was a Prince of the Blood of the ancient Kings of *Sidon*, whom Fortune had reduced to the Neceſſity of turning Gard'ner. When the Marks of the Royal Dignity were brought him, he receiv'd them with a Surprize ſuitable to that great Change, but yet with Senſe and Greatneſs enough to ſhew he was not unworthy of that Station. He excited *Alexander*'s Wonder by the Thanks he return'd him for his Favour, and by the Prayer he made, *That the Important Gods would be pleaſed to afford him now as much Strength of Mind to bear a Regal Affluence, without Pride or Elevation, as before they had imparted to him Conſtancy in enduring his Poverty, without being caſt down.* Q. Curt. *Lib.* 3. Hiſt. Alex.

STRATO, *Lampſacenus*, a Philoſopher, ſurnamed *Phyſicus* or the *Naturaliſt*, was the Son of *Arceſilaus*, and the Diſciple of *Theophraſtus*, the *Peripatetick.* He was choſen to be the Maſter of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, who had a great Eſteem for him. *Apollodorus*, quoted by *Diogenes Laertius*, ſaith, that he ſucceeded in the School of *Theophraſtus* in the 123d Olympiad, and that he taught there eighteen Years together. He left a great Number of Writings behind him, *viz. Of Royalty, of Juſtice*, &c. There were in all eight Great Men of this Name; the firſt was the Scholar of *Iſocrates*; the ſecond is the Philoſopher juſt now mentioned; the third was a Phyſician, the Scholar of *Eraſiſtratus*; the fourth writ the Hiſtory of the War of *Philip* and *Perſeus* againſt the *Romans*; the fifth was the Geographer mentioned by *Suidas*, though ſome take him to be the ſame with *Strato* already mentioned; the ſixth was a Poet and Writer of Epigrams; the ſeventh an ancient Phyſician mentioned by *Ariſtotle*; the eighth a *Peripatetick* Philoſopher of *Alexandria. Diog. Laert. in Strat.* Lib. 5. *Vit. Phil. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Grec.* Lib. 1. Cap. 20.

STRATO, the Rhetorician, was *Brutus*'s Friend, who gave him his Death's Wound at his Entreaty, after the Battle at *Philippi.* He was afterwards reconciled to *Auguſtus* by means of *Meſſala. Plutarch. in Vit. Brut.*

STRATONICE, the Daughter of a *Muſician*, and one of the moſt beloved Concubines of King *Mithridates*, who after his Death delivered up the Place where all his Treaſures were to *Pompey*, of which he took only ſome part, wherewith to adorn the Temples, and to ſet forth his Triumph, leaving the reſt to her Diſpoſal.

STRATTIS (*Olynthius*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, who lived ſome time after *Alexander the Great*, or rather who accompanied him in his Warlike Expeditions. He writ a kind of *Journal of the Life of that Prince*, in five Books, another of his Death; as alſo a Treatiſe of Rivers, Lakes and Fountains. *Suidas in Strat.*

STRATTON, a Market-Town of *Cornwal*, where is abundance of Garlick. It lies 174 Miles Weſt from *London*; famous for a Victory which King *Charles* I. obtain'd over the Rebels *May* 16. 1643. The latter was moſt numerous, and advantageouſly barricado'd on the top of a Hill, which the King's Forces mounted four ſeveral Ways; this Action continued from Five in the Morning until Five in the Afternoon, the Succeſs doubtful until the Parliamentarians gave way, 300 of their Men being kill'd on the Spot, and 170 made Priſoners; they alſo loſt thirty Pieces of Ordnance, with all their Baggage and Ammunition. Sir *Ralph Hopton* was created Baron of *Stratton* for this Victory.

STRAUBENGEN, Lat. *Strabenga*, a Town of *Bavaria*, having a Bridge over the *Danube*, ſix *German* Miles below *Ratisbone*, and eleven from *Paſſaw. Hoffm.*

STREIN or STRINIUS (*Richardus*) a Baron of *Auſtria*, and a Proteſtant, who was very ſkilful in *Roman* Antiquities, which he hath very much illuſtrated by a Book he writ *De Gentibus & Familiis Romanorum.* He publiſhed alſo ſome Diſcourſes in Defence of the Liberty of the States of *Holland*, but ſuppreſs'd his Name, that he might not offend the Princes of *Auſtria*, whoſe Subect he was. He writ alſo ſome Treatiſes of Divinity, and a Book called *Commonitorium de Roberti Bellarmini ſcriptis, atque libris.* Voſſius de Philoſoph.

STRENGENES or STREGNES, *Stregneſia*, a City of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Sudermania*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal:* It ſtands eight *Swediſh* Miles on the Lake of *Meler*, from *Stockholm* to the Weſt, and three from *Torſil* to the Eaſt.

STRENIA, a Goddeſs of the *Romans* that préſided over New-Years-Gifts, which they called *Strenæ*, her Feſtival was celebrated on the ſame Day, in a little Temple dedicated to her on the *Via ſacra* or Holy Way. The Word *Strenus* ſignified Good, Favourable, Happy. *Dempſter in Paralipom. ad Roſin.* Lib. 1. Reg. 3.

STRIDONIUM, now call'd *Sdrin* or *Sdringa.* A City of *Dalmatia*, famous for having been the Birth-place of St. *Jerom.* Others make this a City of *Pannonia* upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and *Danube*, fifteen Miles beneath *Rakelſpurg* in *Stiria.*

STRIGELIUS (*Victorinus*) a *German* born at *Kaufburn*, an Imperial City of *Suevia:* He was Profeſſor of Divinity, firſt at *Jena*, next at *Leipzigk*, and laſt of all at *Heydelberg*; his chief Works are, *Epitome Doctrinæ de primo motu. Argumenta & Scholia in Vetus & Novum Teſtamentum. Tres partes locorum Communium. Enchiridion locorum Theologicorum. Scholæ Hiſtoricæ à condito Mundo ad natum Chriſtum*, &c, He died at *Heydelberg* 1569, being 45 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hiſtor. Melch. Adam.*

STRIGONIUM or GRAN, a City of the *Lower Hungary* on the *Danube* above *Buda.* This City is ſeated on a Plain, and commanded by a neighbour Mountain, on the top of which is a Caſtle. The Archbiſhop of *Strigonium* is Primate, Chancellor and Preſident of the Council of that Kingdom; his Revenue is a hundred thouſand Crowns *per An.* The Cathedral ſtands in the Caſtle. *Solyman* II. or the Magnificent, took this City in 1543. The Archduke *Matthias* beſieged it in 1574 with 50000 Men, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. Count *Mansfeld*, General of the Imperial Forces, beſieged this City again in 1595, and defeated 14000 *Turks*, but died ſoon after before this City: The Archduke *Matthias* continued the Siege, and forced this City to ſurrender upon Terms, after having been 52 Years under the Dominion of the *Turks.* After this, *Mahomet* III. beſieged it in 1606, and took it again, from whom the *Imperialiſts* got it in 1683, after having raiſed the Siege of *Vienna*, and after an obſtinate Combat maintained by the *Imperialiſts* and *Polanders*, near the Village *Barkan*, where the King of *Poland* and his Son were in great Danger of their Lives. Laſtly, in 1685 the *Turks* having again beſieged it, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, forced them to raiſe the Siege, and totally defeated their Army. *Hiſt. des Troubles de Hongrie.*

STRIVALI or STROFADI, *Strophades*, two ſmall Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, to the South of the Iſle of *Zante*, towards the Weſtern Part of the *Morea:* The Greater of them is but three or four Miles round, yet produceth a great Quantity of Grapes and other excellent Fruits. It is every where ſo full of Springs, that one can ſcarce thruſt a Stick into the Ground but Water will bubble up. It is ſaid, that in the Fountains of this Iſland are often found the Leaves of Plane-Trees, though none of them grow in the Iſland, or any nearer than the *Morea*, which is near thirty Miles off; which makes ſome believe, that theſe Springs come from thence by ſome hidden ſubterranean Channels. The Inhabitants of theſe Iſles are all of them *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks that never marry, to the Number of about ſixty or eighty. The Convent is built in the Manner of a Fortreſs, with a Terraſs at the top, planted with Cannons, and have a Portcullice at their Gate, to prevent the Entrance of the Pyrates; though indeed they have no great Reaſon to fear them, becauſe, not only the *Turks*, but the Pyrates of *Barbary*, have a Reſpect for theſe harmleſs Monks. The Poets tell us, That the *Harpyes* retired to theſe Iſles, being chaſed by *Zethes* and *Calais. J. Spon. Voyage de Italie. Coronelli Deſcription of Morea.* See *Strophades.*

STROMBOLI, *Strongyle*, one of the Iſles of *Lipari* in the *Tuſcan* Sea, towards the North of *Sicily*, ſo called from its round Figure, which is about ten Miles in Circuit: It caſts up ſulphureous Flames by Day and by Night, which, beſides the Stench, render the Ground ſo barren, that it cannot be tilled; yet there are ſome Corners of it which are very fertil in all manner of Fruit and Cotton. The Inhabitants, by the Smoak, do know three Days beforehand what Wind will blow; and becauſe *Æolus* was King here, the Poets took Occaſion from hence to feign that he was the God of the Winds. *Maginus.*

STROMITA, or *Mira*, a City of *Lycia*, now a Metropolis, its Archbiſhop having 36 Suffragans under him: It ſtands two Miles from the Shore. Long. 59 40. Lat. 38. 25.

STROMONA, *Strymon*, a River which ſeparates *Thrace* or *Romania* from *Macedonia:* It takes its Riſe from *Mont Orbel*, which is a Part of Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Archipelago*, near the Gulf of *Conteſſa.* The Cranes, who from their great Numbers haunting this River in Summer, are called *Strymoniæ Aves*, do leave it in the Winter, and betake themſelves to the *Nile.*

STRONGOLI, *Strongylum*, a ſmall City and Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Sancta Severina*, placed on an high Hill, three Miles from the *Ionian* Sea to the Weſt, and eight from its Metropolis to the South-Eaſt. Some think, it was of old called *Macellum.*

STROUD, a Market-Town of *Buleigh* in *Gloceſterſhire*, ſituate on the River *Stroud*, with a Bridge over it, and abundance of Fulling Mills on the Banks thereof. This is a handſome, well-built and thriving Town, where they dye Scarlet the beſt of any Place in *England*, the *Stroud* Water having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture. It is 78 Miles from *London.*

STROZZI (*Kirico* or *Quiric*) a Nobleman of *Florence:* He was a Traveller and Architect, but he excelled in the *Peripatetick* Philoſophy. He added a ninth and tenth Book both in *Greek* and *Latin* to the eight, which *Ariſtotle* hath writ *de Republica*, and hath done it ſo dextrouſly, that it would be thought the very Work of that famous Philoſopher, if he had not quoted ſo many Authorities of the Poets: He alſo tranſlated into *Latin* the eight Books of *Clemens Alexandrinus Stromata.* He profeſs'd the *Greek* Tongue and Philoſophy at *Florence*, and ſince that was alſo Profeſſor at *Bononia* and *Piſa*, where he died in 1565, being 63 Years of Age. He was Brother to that Heroical Lady *Laurentia Strozzi. Thuan. Hiſtor.*

STUCKIUS (*Johannes Guilielmus*) was born in the Canton of *Zurick* in *Swiſſerland*, and hath made himſelf famous by his Works, amongſt which is a very curious Treatiſe *of the Feaſts of the Ancients*, where he ſets down the Manner how the *Hebrews*, *Chaldeans*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, and many other Nations, celebrated their Feaſts and ordered their Entertainments, and the Ceremonies they obſerved at them: He hath alſo writ concerning *Sacrifices*, as well of thoſe of the *Heathens* as of the *Jews*; *a Treatiſe of Angels* and *Commentaries upon Arrian*, &c. *Melchior Adam vit. Germ. Theolog.*

STUCKLEY (*Thomas*) a younger Brother of the wealthy and noble Family of *Illfracombe* in *Devonſhire*, having prodigally miſſpent his Patrimony, he entered on ſeveral Projects, the Iſſue general of all decay'd Eſtates; and firſt pitch'd on the Peopling of *Florida*, then lately found out in the *Weſt-Indies*; ſo confident was his Ambition, that he bluſh'd not to tell Queen *Elizabeth*, that he had rather be Sovereign of a Mole-hill than the higheſt Subject to the greateſt Prince in *Chriſtendom*; adding moreover, that he was aſſured he ſhould be a Prince before his Death, I hope, ſaid the Queen, I ſhall hear from you when you are ſtated in your Principality; I will write to you, quoth *Stuckley*; in what Language, ſaid the Queen? in the Stile of Princes, To our dear Siſter. His Project at *Florida* being blaſted, he went into *Ireland*, and miſſing of his Aim there too, went into *Italy*, where *Pius Quintus* created him Baron of *Roſs*, Viſcount *Murrough*, Earl of *Wexford*, and Marqueſs of *Leinſter*, and then furniſh'd him with 800 Soldiers, paid by the King of *Spain*, for the *Iriſh* Expedition. In his Paſſage thereunto *Stuckley* lands in *Portugal*, juſt as King *Sebaſtian*, with two *Mooriſh* Kings, were undertaking a Voyage into *Africa*; and being perſuaded to accompany them, adviſed that the Soldiers ſhould be refreſh'd two or three Days before Battle, but was not heard. He was killed in the Fight *An.* 1578, after he and his Men had valiantly behaved themſelves.

STUGART, *Stugardia*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, and the Seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and noble Caſtle, and ſtands upon the River *Necker*, one *German* Mile from *Eſling* to the Weſt, and four from *Tubingen* to the North. It was built by the *Vandals*, and repaired by *John* I. Elector of *Brandenburg*, and afterwards by *Otho* III. for the Line of *Stugart.* See *Wirtemberg.*

STUHLWEISSENBURG. See *Alba Regalis.*

STULINGEN, a Territory of *Germany* in *Schwaben*, which gives the Title of *Landgrave* to its Poſſeſſors.

STUNICA (*James Lopez*) a *Spaniard:* He was a conſiderable Maſter in *Greek* and *Latin*; well vers'd in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and Doctor in Divinty in the Univerſity of *Alcala.* He wrote againſt *Eraſmus*, and publiſh'd a curious Book, though with an odd ſort of Title, call'd *Itinerarium dum Compluto-Romam Proficiſceretur.* He died at *Naples* in 1530. *Bibliotheca Hiſpanica.*

STUPITZ (*John*) Vicar General of the *Auguſtin* Monks in *Germany*, was much valued by *Frederick*, Duke of *Saxony*, who made uſe of his Aſſiſtance in the Univerſity of *Wittenburg*, founded by that Prince in 1502. When the Indulgences granted by Pope *Leo* X. in 1517. were publiſhed, *Stupitz* complain'd to the Duke of *Saxony* of the Miſmanagement of the Collectors and Preachers employ'd in this Affair, who ſeem'd pitch'd upon purely for the Intereſt of thoſe who were to ſhare in the Indulgence Money: This Remonſtrance he made either, as being heartily concern'd at the Abuſe of Religion, or elſe, becauſe he was diſpleaſed by ſeeing the Dominicans preferred to the Monks of his own Order, who had formerly been employ'd in this Affair in *Saxony.* Now, being reſolv'd to give the Dominicians all the Trouble he was able, he made uſe of the Aſſiſtance of *Martin Luther*, as being one of the moſt eminent Doctors in *Wittenburg: Luther* having preached againſt the Collectors and Preachers of Indulgences, wrote to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who was nominated by the Pope to publiſh theſe Indulgences in *Germany*, and ſent him 95 Propoſitions, which he ſet up the ſame Day, being the Eve of *All-Saints*, upon the Church-Doors of *Wittenburgh:* Many of theſe Propoſitions were againſt the Pope's Authority, the Treaſure of the Church, and Validity of Indulgences. *John Tetzel*, a Dominican and Inquiſitor, who had a Commiſſion to preach up theſe Indulgences, publiſh'd 106 Propoſitions at *Francfort* upon the Order againſt the *Theſes* of *Luther* and *Stupitz*; and being Inquiſitor, he ordered *Luther*'s Poſitions to be burnt, which cauſed his own to be treated in the ſame manner by his Adverſaries: This Diſpute was, as it were, the Signal of Battle, not only between the *Auguſtinians* and *Jacobins*, but likewiſe between the *Roman Catholicks* and *Lutherans. Maimbourg. Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſme.*

STURBRIDGE, a Market-Town in *Worceſterſhire*, and Hundred of *Halfſhire*, on the River *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge. The Town is well built, ſituate in a Valley, and hath a Free-School and a Library, It is ninety Miles from *London.*

STURMISTER, a Market-Town of *Redlane* Hundred in the North Parts of *Dorſetſhire*, called *Sturmiſter* from the River *Stower*, on the North-ſide whereof it is ſeated, and over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge; a noted Place for the Remains of an ancient Caſtle near it, called *Newton Caſtle*, ſometimes the Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings. This Town is 94 Miles from *London.*

St. STURMIO, was of a noble Family of *Bavaria: Charlemagne* in 768, in Conſideration of his holy Life, ſent him in Embaſſage to *Thaſſilo* II. and he was the firſt that preached the Goſpel to the *Saxons*; and after having taken great Pains to propagate the Chriſtian Faith, he died the ſixteenth of *Decemb.* 779. *Andr. Brunner Annal. virt. & fort. Bojor.*

STURMIUS (*Jacobus*) was born in 1490 at *Sleida*, near to *Collen:* After having begun his Studies at *Liege*, and continued them at *Paris*, he returned again to *Germany*, where he was honoured with ſome of the higheſt Employments of the City of *Strasburg*; and it was by his Advice the Magiſtrates erected an Univerſity there in 1538, whereof he was made the chief Director. He died at *Strasburgh* in 1553, in the 64th Year of his Age. It was he perſuaded *John Sleiden* to undertake that Hiſtory which hath made him ſo famous in the World; and not only furniſh'd him with Memorials, but alſo reviſed his Work. *Melchior Adam. Thuan. Hiſtor.*

STURMIUS (*Johannes*) was born at *Sleida* near to *Collen* in 1507. After having ſtudied at *Lovain*, where he alſo exerciſed Printing; he came to *Paris* in 1529, where he was honour'd with the Employment of Royal Profeſſor of the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues: But being oblig'd to leave *France* becauſe of his Religion, he ſettled himſelf in 1537 at *Strasburg*, where he became acquainted with *Jacobus Sturmius*, whom he perſuaded to endeavour the ſettling of an Univerſity in that City, which having happily brought about, this *John Sturmius* was made Profeſſor and Rector of it, and got the Foundation of it ratified by the Emperor *Maximilian* II. in 1566. He afterward diſcharged ſeveral Embaſſies, and aſſiſted at divers Conferences about Religious Matters: At laſt, having taught above fifty Years at *Strasburg*, he loſt his Sight, and died in 1589, being eighty Years of Age. He was accounted the *Cicero*, the *Plato* and *Ariſtotle* of *Germany*, and hath left abundance of excellent Works both in Proſe and Verſe; amongſt which, thoſe moſt eſteem'd are his *Partitiones Dialecticæ* and his *Notes upon the Rhetorick of Ariſtotle*; the other are, *De Educatione Principum. De Nobilitate Anglicana. Linguæ Latinæ reſolvendi ratio. Univerſa Doctrina Hermogenis, Phyſica*, &c. *Thuan. Melchior Adam.*

STURMIUS (*Johannes*) was born at *Machelen* in *Brabant*, was a Phyſician and Profeſſor of the Mathematicks at *Lovain.* He hath publiſh'd ſeveral Works, and amongſt the reſt, *Roſa Hierachuntina*, *Theoremata Phyſices*, *De circuli Quadratura*, &c. *Valer. Andr.*

STYX, a Fountain of *Arcadia*, a Province of the *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*, which proceeds from the Lake *Pheneus*, at the Foot of Mount *Nonacris*, famous for the extreme Coldneſs of its Waters, which were preſent Death to thoſe that drank them; they alſo corroded and waſted Iron and Copper, and broke all manner of Veſſels they were put into; neither could any thing contain them ſave the Hoof of a Mule. Some think, that *Antipater* poyſon'd *Alexander the Great* with this Water. Authors tell us alſo, that this Fountain bred Fiſh, that were mortal to all that eat of them. All which bad Qualities of this Spring gave occaſion to the Poets to make *Styx* one of the Rivers of Hell, which was in ſo great Veneration with their Gods, that when any of them ſwore by *Styx*, they were bound to perform what they had ſworn, or, in caſe of Failure, to be deprived of the Privileges of their Divinity for the ſpace of an hundred Years.

SUANI, or *Souani*, a People inhabiting part of Mount *Caucaſus*, towards the Eaſt of *Mingrelia*. They are of a becoming Stature, but their Countenances are hideous: They boaſt themſelves to be *Chriſtians*, though ſcarcely any thing of Religion or Piety is to be ſeen amongſt them; and yet are the moſt civiliz'd of all the Inhabitants of that Mountain. They reſort in Troops to *Georgia* in the Beginning of the Summer, to work at Harveſt, and carry their Sallary back with them, not in Money, which would be of no uſe to them, but in Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Carpets, Salt, Iron, and other things they ſtand in need of. They are valiant Soldiers, and very dextrous in the uſe of Fire-Arms. *Strabo* ſaith, they abounded with Gold, which they kept in Sheeps ſkins; but no ſuch thing is found amongſt them now. *P. Lamberti Relation de la Mingrelie in Monſieur Thevenot*, Vol. 1.

SUATHES, King of *Pannonia*, where now is a part of *Hungary*. The good Reception he gave to an Embaſſador of the *Huns*, that were in *Tranſilvania*, made him loſe his Kingdom about the Year 744. This Embaſſador, who was come to deſire ſome Ground for them to Till and Inhabit, being very honourably receiv'd, carried away with him a Clod of the beſt Earth of the Country, a Handful of Graſs, and a Bottle full of the Water of the *Danube*: Whereupon *Aradus*, General of the *Huns*, judging of the Fruitfulneſs of *Pannonia* by the Quality of the Ground, the Graſs and Water, ſent back the ſame Embaſſador to *Suathes*, to preſent him with a White Horſe, a Golden Saddle, and a Bit of the ſame Mettal; whereupon *Suathes* freely granted them as much Land as ſhould be neceſſary for their Settlement in the Country. But he was extremely ſurpriz'd when the Embaſſador came and demanded of him to be put in Poſſeſſion of the Lands which had been ſold to the *Huns*, informing him that they had bought *Pannonia*, having given the Horſe for the Ground, the Bridle for the Graſs of the Fields, and the Saddle for the Water. *Suathes* ſmiling, told the Embaſſador, that if this were their Meaning, they might knock the Horſe in the Head with a Club, throw the Bridle into the Fields, and the Saddle into the *Danube*; which ſo incenſed the *Huns*, that they came and invaded *Pannonia*, and defeated *Suathes* his Army, who himſelf was drowned in the *Danube*. *Bonfin*. Decad. 1. Lib. 9. *Ritius de Reg. Hungar.*

SUAREZ (*Franciſcus*) a *Spaniard* and famous Jeſuit, was born at *Grenada* in 1447. He entred into that Society at the Age of ſeventeen, and maintain'd himſelf in Repute by reaſon of his great Knowledge in Philoſophy and School-Divinity, whereof he was Profeſſor at *Alcala*, *Henares*, *Salamanca* and *Rome*, and at laſt betook himſelf to a retired Life, to be at Leiſure to digeſt his Works in order, which he hath left us in 24 Volumes. He died at *Lisbon* in 1517, being ſeventy Years of Age. *Alegambe de ſcript. Societ. Jeſ.*

SUAREZ RIBERA (*Emanuel*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, the Scholar of *Hector Rodoric*, who writ learned *Obſervations upon Pinellus*, and compoſed that great Work, entituled, *Theſaurus Receptarum ſententiarum Juris*. Biblioth. Hiſpan.

SUATOBOJUS, King of *Moravia*, Son of *Suatocopius*, began his Reign in 888. He was a profane Prince, which he ſhewed by entring with his Pack of Dogs, and Winding his Horn in the Cathedral near the Altar, whilſt *Methodius*, Archbiſhop of *Volgrade*, was at Maſs, only becauſe he had not ſtaid for him till he came from Hunting. He was ſoon after excommunicated by the Pope and deprived of his Kingdom by the Duke of *Bohemia*. It is obſerv'd by Hiſtorians, that the Pope had permitted the aforeſaid Biſhop to ſay Divine Service in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, amongſt the newly converted People, becauſe there had been a Voice heard, without knowing whence it came, which uttered theſe Words, *Omnis ſpiritus laudet Dominum*, that is, Let every Spirit (in every Tongue) praiſe the Lord. *De Rocoles les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

SUATOCOPIUS, King of *Moravia*, began his Reign in 860. His Dominion extended over the *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Polanders*, and thoſe of the *Black Ruſſia*, but was a *Feudatory* of the *German* Empire. He was ready and willing to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion by *Cyrillus* and *Methodius*, Brothers, and both of them holy Prelates, who made him quit his Heathen Idolatry. He reigned very happily many Years; but being backward to pay the Tribute to *Arnold* the Emperor, which his Predeceſſors had paid from the Time of *Charlemagne*, he became engaged in a War in 888, and being defeated and forc'd to flee, he rid away to a Mountain called *Sambri*, where having chang'd his Habit, he took that of a Peaſant, and in this Diſguiſe he went on till he came into a vaſt Solitude, where he met with three *Eremites*, of whom he begg'd to be received into their Society, without diſcovering who he was. Some time after, finding himſelf near Death, he made himſelf known to the *Eremites*, and made them promiſe him, that they would give his Son (who ſucceeded him by the Emperor's Favour) notice of his being there, that he might come and diſpoſe of his Body; which they having perform'd accordingly, his Son *Suatobojus* ſent Men to bring his Father's Body to *Volgrade*, which was then the Capital of *Moravia*, there to be interred. *De Rocoles les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

SUATOPLUCUS, was the fourth that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnums*. He was the Son of *Otho*, Marqueſs of *Olmutz*. He drove *Borivorius* II. his Father's Brother, from the Kingdom, and by a Sum of Money obtain'd a Grant of the Kingdom from the Emperor *Hen.* V. and to make up the great Sum he had promiſed on this Account, he robb'd the very Altars. He fought for the Emperor *Hen.* V. againſt *Hungary*, which he utterly ravaged and ſpoiled, after having taken *Nitria*; but hearing of ſome Commotions in *Bohemia*, he haſted thither; and conceiving it to be for his Intereſt to pluck up this growing Miſchief by the Roots, he put to Death almoſt all that were originally of *Warſaw*, without ſparing either Women or Children, becauſe of the old Hatred thoſe of that City had conceiv'd againſt the Princes of *Bohemia*. Thoſe who eſcap'd his Fury retir'd to *Poland*, in hopes of revenging themſelves ſome time or other, which not long after was preſented them; for *Suatoplucus* having declared War againſt the *Polanders*, upon Pretence of their having favoured *Borivorius*, marched to the Siege of *Glogaw*, upon the Frontiers of *Poland*, where he was kill'd by a Dart ſtruck into his Back by a Man ſet on by one of thoſe of *Warſaw*, whom he deſign'd to have kill'd. His Body was carried to *Bohemia*, and interred in a Monaſtery he had built. *Jul. Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interregum Bohemiæ.*

SUBAR, *Sabur*, the greateſt River in the Kingdom of *Fez*, written *Sebu* alſo; it ariſeth from Mount *Seliligo* in the Province of *Chauz*, and deſcends with that Violence, that I have ſeen (ſaith *Leo Africanus*) a Stone of a hundred Pound Weight carried down by it. It runneth to the North-Weſt by *Bembackal*, *Magilla* and *Zavia*, where it takes in the River *Union* from *Fez*: Then turning Weſt, it waſheth *Arox*, where it receives a great River from the North, and waſhing *Mahmora*, falls into the Ocean the North of *Sallè*. The Mouth near the Ocean is deep, and navigable for Ships of great Burthen; but it is very little uſed to that purpoſe by the *Moors*, who, with great Charge, bring their Corn to *Fez* by Land along the Banks of the River.

SUBURRA, a Ward or Quarter of the ancient City of *Rome*, which ſtill retains the ſame Name, in that part of modern *Rome* called *Rione de Monti*. It was of old the Haunt of Common Whores, called *Nonariæ* becauſe they did not begin to ſhew themſelves till about Three in the Afternoon, and *Suburrana* from the Place of their Abode.

SUCCESS, a Deity to whom the *Romans* had erected a Temple, whereof ſome Footſteps are ſtill to be ſeen between the *Minerva* and the Church of St. *Euſtachius*. They had Recourſe to this Deity, to implore an happy Event of any Buſineſs they took in hand. The famous *Praxiteles* made a curious Statue of this Divinity, which was placed in the Capitol. This Deity was repreſented by the Figure of a Man, holding a Cup in one Hand, and in the other an Ear of Corn and a Poppy-ſtalk; the Cup ſignified the Joy procured by this God, the Ear of Corn the Profit and Advantage he brought along with him, and the Poppy was an Emblem of that Repoſe and Quietneſs he adminiſtred, which cannot be enjoy'd whilſt the Soul is diſtracted by doubtful Expectation. *Plin.* Lib. 53. *Varro.*

SUCHUEN, a large Province of *China*, lying towards the South-Weſt Borders of that Kingdom, near *India* and the Kingdom of *Thibet*. It was almoſt entirely ruined by the *Tartars* in the late Wars. The Capital of it is *Chingtu*. It contains eight great Cities, 124 leſſer Cities, 464128 Families. *Martin Martini. Atl. Sin.*

SUCHZOW, *Suczova*, the Capital of *Moldavia*, upon the River *Strech*, on the Borders of *Tranſilvania*, fifty Miles from *Jaſſey* to the Weſt. This City belongs to the *Turks*, who have a ſtrong Garriſon in it.

SUDA, or *Amphimalia*, a noted Sea-Port with a ſtrong Caſtle in the Iſle of *Candia*, formerly ſubject to the *Venetians*. It is well fortified, ſituate on a Rock ſurrounded by the Sea. *Baudrand.*

SUDBURY, a Market-Town of *Babery* Hundred in the South of *Suffolk*, bordering upon *Eſſex*, ſeated upon the *Stoure*, with a fair Bridge over it, conſiſting of three Pariſhes, and driving a good Trade of Says; noted beſides for giving the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*. It is fifteen Miles Weſt of *Ipſwich*, and forty North of *London*. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

SUDERMANLAND, *Sudermania*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*. It is bounded on the North by *Weſtmannia* and *Upſal*, and on the South by the *Baltick* Sea. It has the Title of a Dukedom, born by the Royal Family of *Sweden*. The principal Places of it are *Nicoping*, *Stregnes* and *Froſa*. Baud.

SUDGOTHLAND, the South Part of *Gothland*, containing the three Provinces of *Schonen*, *Blecking* and *Halland*. It was ſold to the King of *Sweden* in 1333 for 70000 Marks of Silver,

Silver by *John*, Duke of *Holſtein*, to whom *Chriſtopher* II. King of *Denmark*, had pawn'd it: Afterwards *Valdemar*, King of *Denmark*, recovered the Poſſeſſion of it in 1341, but *Frederick* III. quitted it to the King of *Sweden* by the Treaty of Peace made in 1658.

SUENO, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Harald* I. was a valiant Prince, famous for his Victories and Conqueſts; but he ſtained this Glory by waging War againſt his Father; for having embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and joyning himſelf with ſome diſcontented Nobles, who deſired to continue Paganiſm, he twice defeated the Forces of his Father, who was killed with an Arrow as he was leaving the Field, where a third Battle was to have been fought, which ſome of the Nobles had hindered by their Interpoſing. By this means *Sueno* ſaw himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom in 980; but the Divine Vengeance purſuing the Parricide, he liv'd a miſerable Life during the 32 Years of his Reign. He died in 1012. *Crantzius. Metrop.* Lib. 3.

SUEONIA, or *Suevonia*, a large Port of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, otherwiſe call'd *Suetia Propria*, betwixt *Lapland* to the North, the *Baltick* to the Eaſt, *Gothland* to the South, and *Norway* to the Weſt. It contains ten Provinces, *viz. Upland*, *Sudermanland*, *Nerick*, *Weſtmanland*, *Dalcarbe*, *Helſing*, *Medelfad*, *Geſtrick*, *Gomland* and *Angermanland*. In this Country ſtands *Stockholm*.

SUETONIUS *(C. Tranquillus)* the Hiſtorian, was the Son of *Suetonius Lenis*, Tribune Commander or Brigadeer of the third Legion under *Otho*. He was in good Eſteem under *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and was Secretary of State to the latter of theſe. Some ſay that this Employment was taken from him for being thought too intimate with the Empreſs *Sabina*. This Diſgrace put him upon writing ſomething that might be of a publick Uſe; and accordingly compoſed the Lives of the twelve *Cæſars*, a Book of equal Profit and Pleaſure. *Pliny* the Younger was one of this Hiſtorian's moſt intimate Friends, who in one of his Letters prompts him to a ſpeedy publiſhing of this Work, by telling him, *Perfectum opus abſolutumque eſt, nec jam ſplendeſcit limâ, ſed atteritur.* Beſides this, we have alſo a Treatiſe of his *De Claris Grammaticis*, and another *of the Rhetoricians*, the greateſt part of which we want, as alſo of that Treatiſe of his which contained the *Lives of the Poets*; for that of *Terence* is in a manner wholly his, as *Donatus* owns; and thoſe of *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Lucan* and *Perſius*, probably are his likewiſe: But let this be how it will, 'tis very probable that St. *Jerom* made *Suetonius* his Model for his Treatiſe *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis*. We have loſt many other of his Pieces, mention'd by *Aulus Gellius*, *Servius*, *Tzetzez* and *Suidas*. *Plin.* L. 1. Ep. 18. Lib. 5. Ep. 11. *Auſon.* Ep. 19. *Suidas in Suet. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.* Lib. 1. Cap. 31. *La Mothe le Vayer Jugen. des Hiſt. Lat. Juſt. Lipſ. in Not. ad Tacitum.*

SUETONIUS *(Paulinus) Proprætor* or Governour for the *Romans* in *Britain*, he ſubdued the Iſle of *Angleſey*, carrying his Foot in flat-bottom'd Boats, and ſwiming his Horſes overagainſt the Enemies, who ſtood in great Numbers on the Shore ready arm'd, the Women running about them all in Black, with their Hair diſhevel'd and Firebrands in their Hands: The *Druids* in the mean time lifting up their Hands to Heaven, and pouring out terrible Curſes againſt the *Romans*, who were firſt amaz'd at ſuch a Sight, but being encouraged by their Captains, ſoon put the Enemy to Flight, and garriſon'd the Iſland. Whilſt *Suetonius* was buſie here, he received News that the Province had revolted, complaining of the Cruelties and Indignities committed by the *Romans*, who had whip'd their Queen *Voadicea* and deflower'd her Daughters; ſo that under the Conduct of this Queen they took Arms, ſurpriz'd the Colony at *Camoladunum*, now *Malden*, in *Eſſex*, beſieged the Garriſon which had fled to the Temple, and routed the ninth Legion under *Petilius Cerealis*, himſelf hardly eſcaping. they ſlew to the Number of 70000 *Roman* Citizens and Aſſociates there and in other Places. *Suetonius* having got together about 10000 Men, made Head againſt them, who advanced in greater Number than ever before; the Queen with her Daughter repreſenting the Indignities they had ſuffer'd, and encouraging them to fight valiantly for the Recovery of their Liberties. *Suetonius* on the other Hand animated his Men, who attacking the *Britains* in very good Order, ſoon put them to Flight, killing, as is ſaid, 80000 on the Place with the Loſs only of 400 on their ſide. *Voadicea*, after this Diſaſter, poiſon'd herſelf for Grief. Some time after *Suetonius* being accuſed of Tyranny and Miſmanagement, was ſucceeded by *Tribellius Maximus*. Cambd. Brit.

SUETONIUS, called *Optatianus* or *Actacianus*, lived under the Emperor *Tacitus*, and writ his Life, as *Vopiſcus* informs us.

SUEVIA, which the *Germans* called *Schwaben*, is a great Province or Circle of *Germany*, bounded by *Bavaria* on the Eaſt, *Switzerland* to the South, the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alſatia* on the Weſt, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Power, but is now divided into leſſer Territories, the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wirtemburg*, the Biſhopricks of *Ausburg* and *Conſtance*; the Marquiſates of *Baden*, *Schwartzwalt*, *Burgow* and *Ortnow*, the Principalities of *Furſtemberg* and *Zollern*; the Counties of *Ettingen* and *Hohenburg*, and the Territories belonging to the Abbot of *Kempton* and *Algow*. It hath alſo many Imperial and Free Cities, the capital City being *Ulm*; the others are, *Augsburg*, *Kempen*, *Conſtantz*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall in Schwaben*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen* and *Uberlingen*. Cluv. deſc. Germ. Briet. Geog.

It is to be obſerv'd, that the *Suevi* of *Spain* came from this Country of *Germany:* About the Beginning of the Vth Century they joyned themſelves with the *Alains* and *Vandals*, and about the Year 406 they invaded the *Gauls*, where having ravaged and ſpoiled divers Provinces, they marched into *Spain* in 409, and ſettled themſelves in the Provinces of *Galicia* in *Portugal*. *Hermenric* was their firſt King, who died about the Year 440: His Succeſſors were *Rechilas*, *Rechiairus*, *Maildras*, *Frumarius*, *Remiſmondus*, *Theodemirus*, *Miron* and *Eboricus*, who ſucceeded his Father in 583, and was dethroned by the Tyrant *Andeca*, who married the Widow of *Miron*, and confined *Eboric* to a Monaſtery: But *Leuvigildus*, King of the *Wiſigoths*, took the Tyrant, and join'd the Dominion of the *Suevi* to his own, about the Year 585, according to the Account of *Johannes de Gironne in Chron. S. Iſidor. in Chron. Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan.*

SUEZ, *Arſinoe*, *Cleopatris*, *Poſidium*, a Sea-Port Town of *Egypt*, in the Bottom of the *Red Sea:* It hath given its Name to that Neck of Land which is between the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean*, which is called the *Iſthmus* of *Suez*, and ſeparates *Egypt* from *Arabia*. It is a great Rendezvous of the *Ethiopians*, who bring here all ſorts of Spices, precious Stones, Pearls, Ambergreaſe, Muſk and other Rarities from the *Indies*; which from hence are tranſported by Land on Camels to *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, where the *Venetians* and other Chriſtian Merchants come to buy them. The Town is ſurrounded with a Level altogether covered with Sand; ſo that the Inhabitants are fain to fetch all their Proviſions from other Places, and their Water at two Leagues Diſtance. It has ſome ſmall Fortifications mounted with 26 Canons. It is 30 Miles North of *Arſinoe*, and 90 Eaſt of *Cairo* towards *Mount Sinai*. *Dapper. deſcript. of Africa.*

SUFFOLK, *Suffolcia*, a large Maritime County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Norfolk*, on the South with *Eſſex*, Eaſtward with the *German* Sea, and Weſtward with *Cambrigeſhire*. From *Norfolk* it is parted by the *Little Ouſe* and the *Waveney*, from *Eſſex* by the River *Stoure*, being in Length from Eaſt to Weſt about 45 Miles; its Breadth from North to South not exceeding 20, ſaving by the Sea-ſide, where it runs out more by the Advantage of a Corner. The whole divided into 22 Hundreds, wherein are 575 Pariſhes, and 32 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Iceni*, making part of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles* in the time of the Heptarchy, as it does now with *Norfolk*, the Dioceſe of *Norwich*. The Air hereof is ſo generally ſweet and wholſome, that able Phyſicians have often preſcrib'd it for the Cure of their Conſumptive Patients; but ſome Places near the Sea fall ſhort of that general Character. As to the Soil, the Eaſtern Parts all along the Coaſts for five or ſix Miles Inland are generally heathy and ſandy, with bleak Hills, yet ſuch as yield Plenty of Rye, Peaſe and Hemp, and feed abundance of Sheep. The more Inland Part, commonly called *High Suffolk*, or the Wood Lands, is for the moſt part Clay Ground, and huſbanded chiefly for the Dairy, with great Advantage. The South Parts, along the Borders of *Eſſex* and *Cambrigeſhire*, are much of the ſame Nature; but towards *Bury* the Country is generally Champain, abounding with all ſorts of Grain; and for Paſture, few Countries can ſhew more than this. Amongſt the many fair Houſes of the Gentry is *Long Melford*, *Summerlay Hall* near *Yarmouth*, where Summer is ſeen continually in its pleaſant green Walks of lofty Fir-Trees: But *Euſten Hall*, built by the late Earl of *Arlington*, carries now the Preeminence. In this Country was born St. *Edmund*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, whom, with the reſt of its eminent Men, you will find in their proper Places, as alſo its Market-Towns, amongſt which ſeven are privileg'd to ſend each two Members to Parliament, beſides the Knights of the Shires; *viz. Ipſwich*, the chief Town of the Whole, *Dunwick*, *Orford*, *Alborough*, *Sudbury*, *Eye* and *St. Edmundsbury*. Many were the Monaſteries erected here in the time of Popery, the principal of which were *Ipſwich*, *St. Edmundsbury*, *Iskworth*, *Blitborough*, *Clare* and *Dunwick*. This Country is watered with the *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blithe*, *Deben* and *Breten*, and noted for the Title of Duke, • Marqueſs and Earl it has given to ſeveral Families, as firſt, that of Earl to the *Uffords* in the Perſon of *Robert de Ufford* or *Clifford* in 1335; *William* his Son in 1369; *Michael de la Pole*, Lord-Chancellor, created Earl in 1379; *William de la Pole*, the fourth in the Line, was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry* VI. *Edmund* the Eighth was the laſt of the Name, beheaded by *Henry* VIII. about 1510. In 1513 *Charles Brandon* (Viſcount *Liſle)* was created Duke of *Suffolk*; who by *Mary*, ſecond Siſter of *Henry* VIII. had *Henry Brandon*, who died a Child. In 1551 *Henry Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, having married *Frances*, Daughter to *Charles Brandon*, was made Duke of *Suffolk*, and beheaded in the Reign of Queen *Mary* in 1553; after whoſe Death the Title lay dormant until King *James* I. created *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in 1603, from whom is deſcended the Right Honourable *George Howard*, the preſent Earl of *Suffolk*. *Cambden*. *Speed*.

SUGER, Abbot of St. *Denys* in *France*, he aſſiſted at ſeveral Councils, and was ſent to *Rome*, to *Germany* and *Guienne*. *Lewis the Young* being reſolved to take a Journey to the *Holy Land*, declared *Suger* Regent of the Kingdom during his Abſence. After the King's Return as he was preparing to ſend a conſiderable Succour to the Chriſtians in the *Holy Land*, at his own Charges, he died of a Fever in 1152, being ſeventy Years of Age. He left behind him *The Life of* Lewis *the Groſs*, *Memorials* of his Adminiſtration in the Abby of St. *Dennis*, *An Account of the Tranſlation of the Bodies of his Predeceſſors*, *Epiſtles*, &c. all which *Du Cheſne* hath added to his Body of the *Hiſtorians of* France. *Du Pleix. Mezeray. Hiſt. de France.*

SUIDAS, a *Greek* Author who lived about the Year 1090, under the Empire of *Alexis Comnenus*, though others make him more ancient. He writ the Dictionary we have of his, which is made up chiefly of Hiſtorical Collections, which are not in all Points ſo faithful as might be deſired. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis*. Cap. 26.

SUINTILUS, or *Chintillanus*, whom *Fredegarius* called *Senzilas*, King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, wreſted the Crown from *Recaredus* II. about the Year 621. He was a Perſon of Wit and Courage, which he made appear by taking from the *Romans* all the Places they had yet left in *Spain*, and accordingly took upon him the Title of Sovereign of all that Country. He died about 631, after a Reign of ten Years. *St. Iſidor. in Chron. Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan.*

SULLY (*Odo de*) Biſhop of *Paris*, and Nephew of *Thibaud*, Earl of *Champaigne*, was elected Biſhop in 1197. He had a Share in the greateſt Tranſactions of his Time, and publiſh'd Synodical Conſtitutions, which are now extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He was a Perſon of great Probity and Regularity of Behaviour; of exemplary Charity to the Poor, and of a very obliging Converſation. He died in 1208. *Petrus Bleſenſis*, Ep. 126, 127. 160. *Jaques du Brueill Ant. de Paris. St. Marth. T.* 1. *Gall. Chriſt.* &c.

SULMONA, *Sulmo*, *Solmona*, a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus*.) It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Theatino*, and a Principality belonging to the Family of *Borgeſe*, and is famous for the Birth of *Ovid*, who often makes mention of it. It is near ſeventy Miles from *Naples* to the North, and about eighty from *Rome* towards the Eaſt.

SULPICIA, a *Roman* Lady that lived in the time of the Emperor *Domitian*, and writ ſeveral Works in Verſe; and amongſt the reſt a Satyr, and a Poem concerning her Amours with her Husband *Calænus*. She ſaith in her Writings, that ſhe was the firſt that prompted the *Roman* Ladies to aſpire to the Glory of thoſe of *Greece*, who had left ſuch fair Copies of their Learning and Wit;

Primaque Romanas docui contendere Graiis.

SULPICIA, the Daughter of *Paterculus*, and Wife of *Fulvius Flaccus*, was eſteem'd by the general Conſent of the *Roman* Ladies, to be the moſt chaſte and vertuous, and choſen from amongſt the Hundred beſt approved Ladies of *Rome*, to dedicate the Statue of *Venus*, according to the Order expreſt in the *Sibylline* Books, *Plin.* L. 7. C. 36. *Val. Max.* L. 8. C. 16.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, a Prieſt and Diſciple of St. *Martin*, was of the Province of *Aquitain*, and, as 'tis ſuppoſed, of that Part of it which is now called *Agenois*, becauſe, he tells us, that *Phœbadius* of *Agen* was his Biſhop. He was a married Man, and after the Death of his Wife betook himſelf to a very retired Life. He was an intimate Friend of *Paulinus*, Biſhop of *Nola*. He writ an *Abridgment of the Sacred Hiſtory* from the Creation of the World to the Nativity and Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and of what paſt in the Three firſt Centuries of the Church; which Work, as to its Stile, hath much of the Air of the moſt refined Ages for *Latin*. He writ alſo the Hiſtory of St. *Martin*; and after the Death of that Prelate, he gave an Account, in ſome other of his Works, of what he had omitted in the former Treatiſe concerning his Acts and Miracles. He publiſh'd alſo a *Dialogue*, wherein he treats of the *Egyptian* Hermits, in the Relation he gives of a Journey made thither by one *Poſthumius* his Friend, about three Years before. 'Tis ſuppoſed he died about the Year 419, or 420, but without certainty. But here 'tis proper to obſerve of *Sulpicius Severus*, after his having taken Prieſts Orders, ſtopt there, and was never advanc'd to the Degree of a Biſhop; and therefore *Sigonius* and *Victor Giſilinus*, who have confounded him with S^r. *Sulpicius*, the firſt Biſhop of *Bourges*, have miſtaken at leaſt a Hundred Years in Chronology; for this laſt Biſhop of *Bourges* ſucceeded *Remedius*, and ſubſcribed the Council of *Maſcon* in 585, of whom *Gregory* of *Tours* gives this Character; That he was a Perſon of Learning and Genius, and a good Poet. There was another *Sulpicius*, call'd, *The Pious*, who was preſent at the Council of *Rheims* in 630.

C. SULPITIUS PÆTICUS, a *Roman*, was Conſul with *Licinius Stolo*, the 391ſt Year of *Rome*. The Year of his Conſulſhip is remarkable for the Inſtitution of the *Ludi Scenici*, and of the Ceremony of the *Clavus Annalis*, or the Yearly Nail, which had their Beginning that Year, in order to appeaſe the Gods, and ſtop the Plague. The Scenical Plays at firſt were only ſome Dances to the Muſick of a Flute, accompanied with ſome rude Pieces of Poetry that were ſaid or ſung, which were afterwards changed to Comedies, the *Romans* being perſuaded that ſuch publick Rejoicings and Paſtimes, accompanied with ſome Hymns in praiſe of their Gods and Sacrifices, were proper to appeaſe their Anger, and to remove the Plague: But finding the Plague ſtill to increaſe, they had Recourſe to another Piece of Superſtition, at the Advice of ſome who declared that the Ceremony of the *Yearly Nail* had often put a Stop to the Plague, and other Calamities happening to the Commonwealth: Whereupon they created a *Dictator* to perform that Ceremony, which was celebrated every Year on the *Ides* of *September*, by the *Conſuls*, who faſtned a Nail in the Wall of *Jupiter*'s Temple, that was next to the Temple of *Minerva*, ſo as that the ſaid Nails ſerved to compute the Years by; wherefore alſo it was call'd the *Clavus Annalis*, or Year-Nail. In proceſs of time the *Romans* being more and more perſuaded, that this Ceremony was pleaſing to the Gods, and proper to divert their Vengeance, created *Dictators* on purpoſe to diſcharge this Ceremony with a great deal of State and Solemnity, in caſe of the Peſtilence, or any other publick Danger or Calamity. *Liv.* L. 7. C. 3. *Val. Max.* L. 2. C. 4.

P. SULPITIUS SAVERRIO, was Conſul of *Rome* with *Decius Mus*, and were both of them ſent againſt King *Pyrrhus*, and fought him, in which Battel *Decius* was ſlain. *Cic.* 2. *de Fin.*

SULTAN, is originally an *Arabian* Word, ſignifying a Lord or King, from the Word *Salat*, *Dominatus eſt*, *Præfuit*, he ruled or had Dominion. Some ſay *Tungrolipix*, Prince of the *Turks*, was the firſt that took to himſelf this Title, after that he had defeated the *Saracens* in 1055, though we find that it was made uſe of long before that time, in the Tenth Century, under *Baſilius Porphyrogenetes*. Inſtead of this Word *Sultan* the Word *Soldan* or *Soudan* hath alſo been uſed to ſignifie the ſame thing, and appropriated to the *Mamulucks* of *Ægypt*.

SULTAN SHERIF, a Name which the *Mahometans* give to the Prince of *Mecha*, who is very rich, by means of the vaſt Revenue he raiſeth from the *Caravans*. He rides on Horſe-back bare-foot in token of one of his Predeceſſors having been vanquiſh'd by the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, and the Grand Signior, who is now in Poſſeſſion of *Egypt*, obligeth him to the Continuance of that Ceremony. *M. Thevenot's Voyage to the Eaſt.*

SULTZBACH, *Sultzbachium*, a ſmall Town in *Nortgow*, in the *Upper Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, one Mile diſtant from *Amberg* to the South-Eaſt, and is a Principality belonging to a Branch of the *Palatine*'s Family. The firſt of this Branch was *Auguſtus*, Son of *Philip Lewis*, Founder of the Houſe of *Newburg*: He was born the 2d of *October*, 1582. *Chriſtian Auguſtus* his Son ſucceeded, born 16th of *July*, 1622. His Grandchild *Philip*, born the 19th of *January*, 1630, is a Perſon much noted for his Valour.

SULTZBERG, a County in *Briſgou*, a Province of *Germany*.

SUMATRA, one of the three great Iſlands of the *Sonde* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, to the South-Weſt of the *Peninſula* of *Malacca*, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow Strait, as alſo by another from the Iſle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt 910 *Engliſh* Miles, its greateſt Breadth being of 210. There are ſeveral Kingdoms in this Iſland, the principal of which are *Achem*, *Campor*, *Jamby*, *Menanchabo*, *Pacem*, *Palimban* and *Pedir*, and the principal City of the Iſland is *Achem*: The Inland Parts of the Country have many very high Mountains, but all along the Coaſt there are fine Champain Grounds, and very fruitful Meadows. The whole Iſland is watered with great ſtore of Rivers, and beautified with a Number of Trees that enjoy a perpetual Verdure. It is divided by the *Æquator* into almoſt two equal Parts, which makes the Air very hot and unhealthy. They have Rains that begin in the Month of *June*, and continue till *October*, during which term the Weſtern Winds cauſe many Tempeſts and Whirlwinds, which all on a ſuddain end in great Calms, and by reaſon of the great Heat of the Sun, cauſe many Diſtempers. The Soil is fertile enough to bear any Grain, but the Inhabitants ſow nothing but Rice and Millet. Here are great Numbers of Buffels or wild Bulls, abundance of Horſes, but of a ſmall Breed: The Iſland ſwarms with wild Swine, which are neither ſo great nor furious as thoſe of *Europe*; but their Red Deer are larger than ours. The Woods and Mountains are ſtored with Elephants, Rhinocerotes, Tigers, Porcupines, Civet-Cats, and Apes. The Ground produceth Ginger, Pepper, Camphire, Agarick, and Caſſia in great abundance, Wax and Honey, Silks and Cottons, Precious Stones, and rich Mines of Silver, Tin, Iron, Copper and Sulphur, and eſpecially of Gold, which is here in ſuch abundance, that ſome have conceived this Iſland to be *Solomon*'s *Ophir*. The Inhabitants are very induſtrious, and caſt as good Guns here as any that are made in *Europe*. There is a Mountain in the midſt of this Iſland which vomits Flames like that of *Ætna* in *Sicily*, or *Veſuvius* in *Campania*. It is alſo reported, that there is a Fountain, whence continually flows a kind of Balm. This Iſland, as was mentioned before, is under the Obedience of ſeveral Kings; the King of *Achem* poſſeſſeth one half of it, and that part of it which joins the Strait of *Malacca*, is under the Dominion of the King of *Bantam*, whoſe Capital City is in the Iſle of *Java*. The *Hollanders* have four or five Forts here, and have a greater Power in the Iſland than the Kings themſelves, and in a manner are their Maſters. The *Portugueſe* have no particular Eſtabliſhment here, and they only drive a Trade with Permiſſion of the *Hollanders*. There is a wonderful Tree grows in this Iſland, which the *Malayans* call *Singali*, and the *Portugueſe Arbol triſte de Dia*, or, *The ſad Tree in the day time*. This Tree puts forth abundance of Buds, which when open, ſpread themſelves into five Flowers, white as Snow, and ſomewhat bigger than Orange-flowers; theſe Buds open as ſoon as the Sun is ſet, and the Flowers continue all Night, till the return of the Sun, which makes them all to fall off, and ſpoils the Tree of all its Ornament and Leaves, and the next Day it puts forth Buds again, which open after Sun-ſet, and exhale ſuch a wonderful ſweet Odour, as perfumes the whole Air. The Pepper of this Iſland is in great Requeſt, and is accounted the beſt that grows in all the *Indies*, next to that of *Cochim*, upon the Coaſt of *Malabor:* The Places near to the Sea-Coaſt are inhabited by the *Malayans*, but the inner Parts of the Iſland are poſſeſt by the Natives, or firſt Inhabitants of the Iſle, who ſpeak a Language very different from that of the *Malayans*. *General Beaulieu Voyage aux Indie Orientales. M. Thevenot, Vol.* 2. *Mandeſlo, Tom. d'Olearius.*

SUNDERBURG, a Town and Dutchy of *Denmark*, in the Iſle of *Alſen*, in the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Eaſt of South *Jutland*.

SUNDERLAND, a Market-Town of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. It ſtands by the Sea ſide at the Mouth of the River *Ware*, in the North-Eaſt Parts of the County called *Underland*, becauſe it's almoſt ſever'd from the Land by the beating of the Sea, it being at High-water environ'd with it. It is noted for its Coal Trade, and for giving the Title of Earl to *Robert Spencer*, the preſent Earl of *Sunderland*, deriv'd to him from his Father *Henry*, advanced to that Dignity by King *Charles* I. *Anno.* 1643, and ſlain the ſame Year at the firſt *Newbury* Fight. This Town is Two hundred Miles from *London*.

SUND ISLANDS. The *Portugueſe* comprehend under this Name all thoſe Iſlands in the *Indian* Ocean, which lie beyond the Promontory of *Malacea*. Near or under the Equinoctial they are commonly divided into Eaſt and Weſt; of the former, *Guileto*, *Banda*, *Flouris*, *Macaſar*, and the *Moluccoes* are the chief; of the other *Borneo*, *Java*, and *Sumatra*.

SUNGKIANG, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Nanking*. It is a Place of great Trade, and on which two other Cities depend.

SUNNING, a ſmall Town of *Sunning* Hundred, in *Berkſhire*, about three Miles from *Reading* North-Eaſtward. It ſtands on the *Thames*, noted for having been the Seat of eight Biſhops before the See was tranſlated from thence unto *Sherbourn*, and from thence to *Salisbury*.

SUNNIS, the Name of a Sect amongſt the *Mahometans*, who are Oppoſites to the *Schiais*, that is, to the *Perſian Mahometans*. The *Sunnis* maintain, that the lawful Succeſſor of *Mahomet* was *Abubeker*, to whom ſucceeded *Omar*, to him *Oſman*, and laſt of all *Mortus-ali*, who was Nephew and Son-in-Law of *Mahomet*. They affirm, that *Oſman* was Secretary to *Mahomet*, and a Perſon of great Capacity; that the three others were not only Perſons of extraordinary Underſtanding, but likewiſe great Soldiers; and that they made way for the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, no leſs by the Sword, than by Argument and Perſuaſion; therefore the Sect of the *Sunnis* choſe rather to maintain their Religion by Dint of Arms than Reaſoning. The *Turks* follow the Sect of the *Sunnis*, and the *Perſians* that of the *Schiais:* Alſo in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Vijapour*, they follow the Sect of the *Sunnis*; but at *Golconda*, that of the *Schiais*. *Tavernier Travels to* Perſia.

SUNTGAW, *Suntgovia*, a Province of *Germany*, now under the King of *France*, to whom it was yielded by the Peace of *Munſter*. It is bounded on the North by *Alſatia*, on the Eaſt by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Baſil*, on the South by the Dominions of the Biſhop of *Baſil*, and on the Weſt by the *Franche Comte*. The principal Places in it are, *Ferrete*, *Beford*, *Mulhauſen*, *Maſmunſter*, and *Hunningen*, which laſt has been lately fortified by the *French* King.

SURA, a City of *Syria*, near to *Euphrates*, of old an Epiſcopal See under the Arch-biſhop of *Hierapolis*.

SURA, a Town in *Lycia*, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, between *Strumita*, otherwiſe *Myra*, and *Fellos*, of ancient times famous for a ſort of Prieſts who pronounced Oracles, and made Divinations, by inſpecting the Intrals of Fiſhes. See *Plutarch*.

SURA, now *le Sour*, a River which hath its Riſe in the midſt of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, near to *Baſtoigne*, and runs into the *Moſelle*, about two Leagues from *Trier* or *Treves*.

SURAT, *Surata*, a famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, under the Dominion of the *Great Mogul*, which has a convenient Haven on the Gulf of *Cambay*. It lies 21 Degrees and ſome Minutes from the Line, is much frequented by the *European* Merchants, neither are the Inhabitants leſs conſiderable on the Account of their Wealth than Number. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their Factories here, and it is the Staple of the *Engliſh* Trade in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Commodities that force a Trade here are Diamonds brought hither from the Kingdom of *Golconda*, Pearls, the Fiſhery of which is at Cape *Comorin*, and in ſeveral Parts of the *Perſian* Gulf; Ambergreaſe, which the Sea-Coaſts towards the *Cape of Good Hope* furniſh abundantly; alſo Musk, which comes from *China*, and *Civet*. They drive alſo a great Trade with Silks and Cloth of Gold, Cotton, Indigo, and Medicinal Drugs, partly growing in the Country, and partly brought hither by the *Arabians*; all manner of Spices, whereof the Nutmegs come from *Malacca*, Cloves from *Macaſſar*, Cinnamon from the Iſle of *Ceylon*, and Pepper from all the Coaſt of *Malabar*. This Town is watered by a River as big as the *Thames*, ſuppos'd to be a Branch of the *Indus*. There is a Caſtle at the South-End of the Town, upon the River, flank'd at each Corner, with a large Tower: The Ditches on three ſides are filled with Sea water: It is well provided with Cannon, and is the Reſidence of the Governour, who commands the Neighbouring Provinces, and has the Retinue of a Prince. In 1659, this Town and Caſtle were taken by the youngeſt Son of *Chajehan*, who ſuppoſing his Father to be dead, endeavour'd to ſeize that Kingdom: It was afterwards plunder'd of many Millions by another Prince; but the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Factories were ſtrong enough to defend themſelves. *Bermier. Thevenot*, Part. 3. Pag. 15.

SURENA, Lieutenant of *Orodes*, King of *Parthia*, who defeated the *Roman* Army commanded by *Craſſus*, whoſe Head he cauſed to be chopt off. Plutarch *in the Life of* Craſſus. *Flor.* L. 3. Cap. 11.

SURITA (*Hieronymus*) born at *Saragoſſa*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, writ a Commentary upon *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, which is a very learned Piece: He alſo compos'd the Hiſtory of *Arragon*, in *Spaniſh*, to the Death of *Ferdinand* the Catholick. He was Secretary of the Inquiſition, and died at *Saragoſſa* in 1580, being 67 Years of Age. *Voſſ. de Mathem. Biblioth. Hiſpan. Poſſevin.*

SURIUS (*Laurentius*) a *Carthuſian*, born at *Lubeck*, he followed his Studies at *Collen*, where he had *Caniſius* for his Companion. He tranſlated *Taulerus* his Works, and ſome other Pieces: He compiled a Volume of Homilies of divers Doctors of the Church, and a Collection of the Councils in four Volumes, beſides the Lives of the Saints in ſix Tomes. He alſo writ the Hiſtory of his Time; containing many curious Things and Paſſages. He died at *Collen* the 25th of *May*, 1578, in the 56th of his Age, and the 36th of his Profeſſion. *Dorlandus Chron. Chart. Petreius Bibl. Carthuſ. Spond. in Annal.*

An Obſervation upon Surnames, *by a Peer of* Scotland, *who hath enquired into that Piece of Antiquity, with much Curioſity.*

SURNAME, is that which is added to the Proper Name for diſtinguiſhing Perſons and Families; but the Choice and Uſe of them that hath been various, according to the different Cuſtoms of Nations: Therefore we ſhall only take Notice here, how Surnames have been choſen in this Iſland, and particularly in *Scotland*. As for Surname, in the preſent Acceptation, which is common to the Children and ſucceeding Generations of Families, they were uſed in *England* before the Conqueſt, and long e'er they were uſed in *Scotland*, whither the *Engliſh* brought that Cuſtom; for when *Margaret*, Queen to *Malcolm Canmor*, King of *Scots*, with her Brother *Edgar Atheling*, fled into *Scotland* from *William* the Conqueror, many of the *Engliſh*, who came with them, and got Lands in *Scotland*, had their Proper Surnames, as *Moubray*, *Lovel*, *Liſle*, &c. uſing the Particle *de* or *of* before them; which makes it probable, that thoſe Surnames had been derived from the Lands which they or their Anceſtors had poſſeſſed. At this time there were no ſuch Surnames in *Scotland*; though in *Kenneth* the II's Time in 800, the Great Men began to call their Lands by their own Names; but the ordinary Diſtinctions in uſe then were Perſonal, and not deſcending to ſucceeding Generations, but either the Name of the Father, as, *John the Son of William*, or the Name of the Office, as *Stuart*, &c. or accidental Notes from Complexion or Stature, *&c.* as *Black*, *White*, *Long*, *Short*, or the Name of their Trade, as, *Taylor*, *Weaver*, *Sadler*, &c. But after the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, as abovemention'd, thoſe who were poſſeſſed of Baronies or Lordſhips began to take Surnames from their Lands, as, *Pa-*

trick of *Dumbar*, *James* of *Douglas*, *John* of *Gordon*, and yet it was a conſiderable time after e're theſe Surnames were tranſmitted to their Children. Others, though Inheritors of Lands, took for Surname the Name of ſome eminent Perſon of their Anceſtors, the *Higklanders* adding *Mack* before it, as *Mackdonald*, i. e. the Son of *Donald*, and the *Lowlanders* adding *Son* after it, as, *Donaldſon*, *Robertſon*, &c. The ancient Way of deſigning Perſons in *Latin* Deeds, confirms theſe Obſervations, as, *Patricius de Dumbar*, *Gualterus Seneſchallus*, *Joannes Sartor*, *Gulielmus dictus niger*, &c. It's farther to be obſerv'd, that thoſe who had Lands did at that time chuſe rather to take Deſignation from them than from the Families whence they were deſcended, eſpecially in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*; as for Example, *William* I. of the Houſe of *Hume* is called *Gulielmus filius Patricii Comitis*, and his Son is called *Gulielmus filius Gulielmi de Hume*, and a While after all the ſucceeding Generations are called *Hume*; whereas in the other Family whence they deſcended there is found *Patricius filius Patricii Comitis*, and *Patricius de Dumbar Comes*, and *Patricius filius Patricii de Dumbar Comitis*, and afterwards they were deſigned, *Patricius de Dumbar Comes Marchiæ*, when the Surname of *Dumbar* became common to all his Deſcendents. Whence it is evident, that the ancient Deſcent of Families is not ſo much to be found out by Surnames as by their Armorial Bearings, which are far more ancient, as appears by the Families of *Dumbar* and *Hume*, . whoſe Arms differ only in Tincture, the ancient Way of diſtinguiſhing Coats, eſpecially in *Scotland*. Thus *Gordon*, *Ridpath*, *Nisbit*, Surnames taken from the diſtinct Baronies which they poſſeſſed in the ſame County, are certainly of one Family, their Arms differing only in Tincture. It is alſo obſervable, that many who agree in Surname are not of the ſame Family, their Arms being anciently very different, and eſpecially ſuch Surnames as were taken by thoſe of low Fortunes or vulgar Extract from mean Trades, as, *Smith*, *Wright*, &c. or from Complexion, as *Brown*, *White*, &c. there being many Paternal Coats of thoſe Names which have no Affinity, thoſe Trades, Complexions, or accidental Qualifications, as, *Long*, *Short*, &c. being common; and therefore Perſons of ſuch Surnames, being afterwards advanced to a higher Rank for their Vertue, had Coats of Arms beſtowed upon them; and this occaſion'd the *Arma cantantia Rebus*'s, which are ſometimes found. It is likewiſe clear, that thoſe who have Surnames from Lands in *Scotland* are deſcended from ſuch Families as were poſſeſſed of theſe Lands when Surnames were aſſumed, except ſuch as have of late changed the Names of their Lands to their Surnames, which are generally known in the Neighbourhood. Theſe Obſervations, though they be taken from the Cuſtom of *Scotland*, will generally be found to hold alſo in *England*, and do certainly denote the Antiquity of Families: Thus *Wharton* and *Widdrington*, &c. Surnames taken from Baronies, are noted and ancient Families in the North, and *Haſtings*, *Berkley*, &c. in the South. The ſame Obſervations hold good alſo in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*, and moſt other Countries where Surnames are in uſe. That it holds in *France* is demonſtrable from the Surnames uſed by the *Normans* at their firſt coming into *England*, when they diffuſed the Cuſtom of taking their Lands for Surnames more univerſally, as is obſerv'd by *Dugdale* in the Family of *Berkley*; and the preſent *French* King's Surname *de Bourbon*, is taken from a Town and Caſtle of *Bourbonnois* in *France*. The Surname of *Naſſaw* is taken from a City and County of *Weteravia* in *Germany*; and the Surnames of *Spinola* and *D'Eſt* are taken from Lordſhips and Cities in *Italy*: And that the famous old *Roman* Surnames of *Cæſar*, *Balbus*, *Calvus*, *Ænobarbus*, *Naſo*, &c. were taken from accidental Notes, is obvious to every one; whence it's plain that Surname was not originally the ſame with Sirname, *i. e.* the Name of the Sire or Progenitor, but Surname is *nomen ſupra nomen additum*; and though, according to modern Cuſtom, Sirname and Surname be the ſame, yet anciently, it was not ſo; for though every Sirname was a Surname, it's evident from the foregoing Obſervations, that every Surname was not a Sirname. *i. e. Nomen patris additum proprio.*

SURREY, *Surria*, an Inland County of *England*, has *Middleſex* on the North, *Suſſex* on the South, *Kent* on the Eaſt, *Hampſhire* and *Barkſhire* on the Weſt. The River *Thames* parts it from *Middleſex*, and from its Situation on the South-ſide of it, it got the Name of *Surrey*, i. e. *South Rey*, the *Saxons* calling that *Rey* which we term a River. It contains in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, 34 Miles, in Breadth, from North to South, about 22, in Circumference 112, the whole divided into thirteen Hundreds, wherein are 140 Pariſhes, and nine Market-Towns, whoſe Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Suſſex*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Regni*: The County joyntly with *Suſſex* making part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, and now being in the Dioceſe of *Winchester*. This is a pleaſant and healthful Country to live in, enjoying a good Air, well ſtor'd with Parks, Woods and Downs for Hunting. The Skirts of it, eſpecially towards the *Thames*, are abundantly fruitful both in Corn and Graſs, but the middle Parts are but hungry and barren; which makes the Country People compare it to a coarſe Piece of Cloth with a fine Liſt; others to a Cinnamon-Tree, whoſe Bark is far better than the Body thereof. The Commodities wherein this County excels, are its Fullers Earth and Box; the firſt, of great uſe to Clothiers, is digg'd up near *Rygate*, and is the beſt in *England*. Towards *Cheam* there is alſo a Vein of Potters Earth, much commended in its kind. As for Box, the beſt which *England* affords groweth about *Darking* in this County; but it is much ſhort in Goodneſs of that which is brought from *Turkey*. Its Gardens, eſpecially along the *Thames*, are very conſiderable. For Ornament, here ſtood formerly two Royal Palaces, *Richmond* and *Nonſuch*, the firſt built by King *Henry* VII. and the laſt by *Henry* VIII. Here are alſo many Noblemens Houſes; *Wimbleton* amongſt the reſt, built by Sir *Thomas Cecil* in 1588, deſerves to be ſeen. As for the Vault near *Rygate*, *Epſham Wells*, and the *Moles* running under Ground, I refer you to the Words *Rygate*, *Epſham* and *Mole*. In this County are *Banſted Downs* reaching from *Croyden* to *Farnham*, ſo noted for Hawking, Hunting and Horſe-racing. Here were alſo fought two memorable Battles; one at *Wimbleton* between the *Weſt* and *Kentiſh Saxons*, the other at *Farnham* betwixt the *Saxons* and the *Danes*, which proved fatal to the latter. In this County alſo ſtands *Lambeth-Houſe* upon the *Thames*, firſt erected by Archbiſhop *Baldwin* in the XII Century, and ever ſince continued the uſual Reſidence of the Archbiſhop for *Canterbury*; to whom alſo belongs another Palace at *Croyden*, his Summer Seat. Its Rivers, beſides the *Thames*, are the *Wey*, the *Mole* and the *Wandle*. Its principal Town is *Kingſton upon Thames*, Its firſt Earl was *William de Warren*, created by *William* the Conqueror in 1607. *William*, the third of this Line, ſucceeded in 1133, who was follow'd by *William de Blois*, Son of King *Stephen*, firſt Husband of *Iſabel de Warren*, in 1146, and by *Hamelane Plantagenet*, baſe Son of *George*, Earl of *Anjou*, and Half-Brother to *Edward* III. ſecond Husband of the ſaid *Iſabel*, in 1163. His Poſterity enjoy'd it in four Deſcents till 1347, when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Lord Treaſurer, was Earl of *Surrey*. In 1398 *Thomas Holland* was made Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*, afterwards beheaded. *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Son to the former *Richard*, died Earl of *Surrey* in 1414. In 1450 *John*, Lord *Mowbray*, was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1475 *Richard*, a ſecond Son of *Edward* IV. was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*. In 1483 *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, Lord Treaſurer, after Duke of *Norfolk*, was created Earl of *Surrey*, in which Family it is at this Day. *Cambden. Speed.*

SUS, *Suſa* or *Suſum*, a Principality, or, as others, a Kingdom, in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Morocco*, on the Eaſt by *Darha*, on the South by *Teſſeta* or *Teſſet*, and on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean. It is divided into ſeven Provinces, and the principal Cities are *Tarudant*, *Teſeut*, *Sancta Cruz*. It is a pleaſant, rich and fruitful Kingdom, abounding with Gold, and is now ſubject to that of *Fez*, though formerly it had a King of its own. The Inhabitants of this Kingdom are more warlike and expert at Arms than all the other *Africans* beſides. This Kingdom abounds with Fruit, Corn, Paſturage, Indigo and Allum. *Mouette Hiſtoire de Royaume de Moroc.*

SUSA, a City of *Perſia*, formerly the Capital of *Suſiana*, now *Cuſiſtan*, watered by the River *Eulæus* or *Choaſpes*, built by *Tithonus*, Father of *Memnon*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Perſia* during the Winter and Spring. This City was taken by *Alexander the Great*, who there married *Statira*. At preſent this City is ruined; ſo that, according to ſome, the Place where it formerly ſtood is unknown, though ſome Authors tell us, it is ſtill ſtanding, and that its modern Name is *Souſter*. *Strab.* Lib. 15. *Ptol. Plin. Quint. Curt.*

SUSANNA, the Daughter of *Chelcias*, and Wife of *Joachim*, famous for her Chaſtity, according to the *Apocryphal Hiſtory* of her.

SUSA WILLA, a great ancient Town built by the *Romans*, about a hundred Miles Eaſt of *Tunis*, in a fruitful Plain yielding Plenty of Olives and Figs, as it would alſo Corn, but that the wandring *Arabs* will not ſuffer it to grow. The Inhabitants are civil, and traded by Sea to *Turkey*, *Sicily* and *Italy*, when the *Saracens* conquered it. This was the Seat of the *Greek* Præfect, whoſe Palace is ſtill ſtanding. The Town is great and ſtrongly walled, and is ſeated on the *Mediterranean* Sea, at the Weſt end of the *Leſſer Syrtis*, over-againſt *Trapana*, the Weſtern Cape of *Sicily*. It had of old a numerous People, but in our Author's Time was laid almoſt deſolate by the Exactions of the King of *Tunis*, who was Lord over it. *Leo Africanus*, Pag. 252, 253.

SUSDAL, *Suſdala*, a City of *Muſcovy*, the Capital of a Province of the ſame Name, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Roſtow*. It ſtands 80 Miles from *Moſcow* to the South-Eaſt, and 130 from *Novogrod Niſi* to the North-Weſt.

SUSE, *Suſa*, a City of *Piemont* upon the River *Doire*, which is the Capital of a Marquiſate of the ſame Name, at the Foot of the *Alpes Cottiæ*, now called *Mount Cenis*, and *Mount Genevre*, which ſeparate *Piedmont* from *Dauphine*. Some learned Men take this to be the Place where *Auguſtus* erected his Trophy in the 740th Year of *Rome*, and fourteen before the Birth of our Saviour; the Inſcription being ſtill to be ſeen on a Triumphal Arch in this City. But others place it at the Foot of the Maritime *Alphs*, in the Neighbourhood of *Nice* and *Monaco*, near to a Place called the *Tourbie*, by the Corruption of the Word *Trophie*, and is confirm'd by a Piece of Stone, on which are ſeen part of the Letters compoſing theſe Words, *Gentes Alphinæ devictæ*, with the Names of ſome other Nations. Some are of Opinion, that *Auguſtus* cauſed the ſame Trophy to be erected in two ſeveral Places, and ſo endeavour to reconcile both theſe Opinions. This Town is ten Leagues North of *Pignerol*, and as many North-Weſt of *Turin*, and is of great Importance, as ſtanding on the two Paſſes of the *Alphs* into *France*. It was taken by the *French* in 1630, and ſtrongly fortified, but reſtored to the Duke of *Savoy* at the End of that War. It was again retaken by the *French* in 1690, without any Reſiſtance. The adjacent Country abounds in Wine and Honey. The Sepulchre of *Cottus*, whence the *Cotian Alphes* take their Name, was to be ſeen here.

SUSIANA, a large Country in *Aſia*, formerly a Kingdom, ſituate between *Syria*, *Babylonia* and *Perſia*, the Capital whereof is *Suſa*. *Plin. Herodot. Quint. Curt.*

SUSIS (in Latin *Cavernæ Suſis*) a Place near to *Carthage* in *Africa*, where 53 Biſhops of the *Donatiſts* aſſembled themſelves in 394 againſt *Primianus*, who, they pretended, had without Cauſe excommunicated *Maximianus* the Deacon; but he deriding their Citation, they ſoon after depoſed him. *St. Auguſt.* Lib. 3. & 4. *contr. Creſc. Baron.* A. C. 394.

SUSSEX, *Suſſexia*, a Maritime County in the South of *England*, is bounded Northward with *Kent* and *Surrey*, Southward with the Channel, Eaſtward with *Kent*, and Weſtward with *Hampſhire*; ſo that it ſtretches in Length from Eaſt to Weſt about ſixty Miles, in Breadth from North to South not above one third part. The whole divided into ſix Rapes, called from their reſpective chief Places, *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewis*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſting* Rapes, all which contains 65 Hundreds; viz. *Chicheſter* ſeven, *Arundel* five, *Bramber* ten, *Lewis* thirteen, *Pevenſey* ſeventeen, and *Haſtings* thirteen, each of them with a proper Foreſt and a River; and in all theſe Hundreds are reckon'd 312 Pariſhes, and nineteen Market Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Surrey*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Regni*, the Country joyntly with *Surrey* making the Heptarchy Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, as it does now of it ſelf the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*. The Air is ſomewhat foggy from the Neighbourhood of the Sea. The Roads are very deep in the *Weld*, that Land lying low; but in that Part call'd the *Downs* 'tis very pleaſant Travelling: However, the Soil is generally ſo rich, that it makes up for all thoſe Inconveniencies. The North, towards *Kent* and *Surrey*, is well ſhaded with Woods, as was all the Country heretofore, till the Iron Works conſumed the moſt part of 'em. The South Parts, towards the Sea, lying upon a Chalk or Marl, yield abundance of Corn, with a delightful Intermixture of Groves and Meadows; inſomuch that the Toll of Corn and Malt ſold in the City of *Chicheſter*, amounts yearly at a Half-penny a Quarter, to 60 Pounds and upwards. One thing is peculiar to this County, that all her Rivers riſe and fall within her Bounds: The principal of them are, the *Rother*, which divides ſome part of this County from *Kent*, *Arun*, near which ſtands *Arundel*, and upon which ſtands *Lewes*: Another thing which ſeems alſo peculiar to this County is the *Wheat-Ear*, hardly found out of it, a Bird ſo called, becauſe fatteſt when Wheat is ripe: It's as big as a Lark; its Fleſh as fine, but very much fatter. As for Fiſh, both the Sea and Rivers furniſh it abundantly with Dainties of all kinds, witneſs the *Arundel* Mullets, *Chicheſter* Lobſters, *Selſey* Cockles, and *Amerly* Trouts; nor does any County yield more or better Carps than *Suſſex* does. Great is the Quantity of Iron made in this County, and much of it exported thence into other Parts. Of this Iron moſt of our great Guns are made, the Goodneſs whereof was ſo well known to *Gundamore*, the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, that he often begg'd Leave of King *James* I. to tranſport great Numbers of them into *Spain*. But it is much that ſo large an Extent of Sea-Coaſt as *Suſſex* has, cannot afford one good Harbour fit for Ships of great Burden, ſuch as it has being, by reaſon of its Shelves and Rocks, both dangerous for Entrance and Anchoring: *Rye*, near the Borders of *Kent*, oppoſite to *Diepe* in *Normandy*, is accounted its very beſt Harbour. Here are alſo Glaſs-Works and noble Buildings, as *Petworth*, belonging to the Duke of *Somerſet*, *Arundel* Caſtle, &c. It was in *Pevenſey* in this County that *William* the Conqueror landed in 1066, and defeated *Harold*, where, if we believe *William* of *Newbury*, the Earth looks as red as Blood always after a Shower. Beſides *Chicheſter*, the Epiſcopal See, *Horſham*, *Midhurſt*, *Lewes*, *Shoreham*, *Steyning*, *Eaſt-Greenſtead*, *Arundel*, beſides the Borough of *Bramber* and theſe Cinque-Port Towns, *Haſtings*, *Winchelſea*, *Rye*, ſend each two Members to Parliament, beſides the Knights of the Shire. This County had no leſs than eighteen Religious Houſes in the Beginning of King *Hen.* VIII. his Reign. Its firſt Earl was *William de Albeney*, Earl of *Arundel*, who married *Adelizia*, the Relict of *Henry* I. in 1178. He was ſucceeded by *William* his Son, and it continned in this Family four or five Deſcents. In 1243 *John Plantagenet*, Ear of *Surrey*, ſucceeded. In 1305 *John*, a Son of the ſame, followed. In 1529 *Robert Ratcliff* was created by *Henry* VIII. Earl of *Suſſex*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy'd the Honour for ſix Deſcents. In 1644 *Thomas*, Lord *Savil*, was created the fourteenth Earl of *Suſſex*, in whoſe Son that Family ended. In 1674 *Thomas*, Lord *Dacres*, married to *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Daughter of the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland* by *Charles* II. was created Earl of *Suſſex*.

SUTHERLAND, a County in the North of *Scotland*, anciently named *Cattey*. It has *Caithneſs* and *Strathnever* on the North and North-Eaſt, *Aſſint* on the Weſt, *Roſs* on the South, and the *German* Ocean on the Eaſt. Formerly *Strathnever* and *Aſſint* were reckoned Parts of this County. It is 50 Miles in Length, and 22 in Breadth: In the Middle it is mountainous, but abounds with pleaſant, fruitful, well water'd and well inhabited Valleys. It hath Plenty of Cattel, Veniſon, Fowl, wild and tame, of all ſorts. The Goodneſs of the Soil appears by the Plenty of Saffron which grows to perfect Maturity in the Earl's Garden at *Dunrobin*. There are three remarkable Foreſts in this County, *viz.* *Dirimoir*, *Diriſhart* and *Dirimeanach*, which afford Store of Game, and Wolves, Foxes, &c. Towards the South-Weſt the Country is Mountainous and Woody, remarkable for Mount *Arkil*, whoſe Deer have all fork'd Tails. About *Loughſhin* in this Country are Veins of Marble. The principal Rivers here are *Floid*, *Brora*, *Shinn*, *Caſly*, &c. all of them abounding with Fiſh. In this Country are above ſixty Lakes full of Fiſh and Water-Fowl; the greateſt is *Loughebin*, whence runs the River of that Name, remarkable for its Salmon Fiſhery, and for that it's never Frozen. The Sea-Coaſts are extraordinarily provided with Fiſh, and have ſometimes Whales driven upon them. The Commodities of this Country are Barley, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Hides, Butter, Tallow, Cheeſe, Coals and excellent Iron. It is remarkable, that there are no Rats to be found here, and if brought from other Places immediately die, though they abound in *Cathneſs*, betwixt which and this County there is neither Sea nor River. The principal Town, *Dornock*, is noted for its Caſtle and Church, founded by St. *Gilbert*, a Native of this County, and Biſhop of *Caithneſs*, and for being the See of the Biſhop of *Caithneſs*. Near it are ſeveral Monuments of Victories obtain'd againſt the *Danes*, and particularly one of a *Daniſh* King ſlain there. Many Perſons of Quality reſide in this Country, but the chief are of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Family, of the Surname of *Gordon*, the Earl being rank'd among the eldeſt Peers of this Kingdom. His Family has been always remarkable for Valour and Loyalty, and hath many Followers and Vaſſals in that Country. Beſides many other Royalties, he is Admiral of thoſe Seas. The preſent is the Right Honourable *George*, Earl of *Sutherland*. To be more particular; This *George*, preſent Earl of *Sutherland*, is deſcended from *Alan Sutherland Thane* of *Sutherland*, who loſt his Life under the Uſurpation of *Macbeth*, for his endeavouring to bring the right Heir, *Malcolm* III. to the Throne. *Walter*, Son to *Alan*, was created Earl of *Sutherland* by *Malcolm* III. in Conſideration of his Father's Merit and his own. *Robert* was Son and Heir to *Walter*, and built the Caſtle of *Dunrobin*. *Hugh*, Son and Heir to *Robert*, was Third Earl of *Sutherland*, and was employ'd by *William*, King of *Scotland*, to apprehend *Harald Guthred*, *Thane* of *Caithneſs*, who had murther'd the Biſhop of that See. *William*, Fourth Earl of *Sutherland*, Son and Heir to *Hugh*, defeated the *Danes*, and kill'd their General at *Enbo* in *Sutherland*, and in 1248, was interr'd in the Cathedral Church of *Dornogh*, the Building of which was conſiderably promoted by him. *William* the Fifth ſucceeded; this Earl aſſiſted King *Robert* the Firſt in all his Wars, but particularly at that memorable Battle at *Bannockburn*; and is one of the firſt Subſcribers of that famous Letter ſent to the Pope in 1320, from the Earls, Barons, &c. of *Scotland*, *Kenneth*, Sixth Earl of *Sutherland*, marry'd the Daughter of the Earl of *Marr*: He Commanded the Van-guard at the Battle of *Halidown-Hill*, in which he was ſlain, in 1333. *William*, Son and Heir to *Kenneth*; was at the Battle of *Kildrimmy* in *Marr*, and afterwards made an Incurſion into *England*, taking the Caſtle of *Roxbrough* in his return: This Earl marry'd the Lady *Margaret Bruce*, Siſter to King *David* II. from whom he obtain'd ſeveral Lands and Privileges, and an Infeoffment of the whole Earldom of *Sutherland*, in Regality with a Charter yet extant: This Earl was taken Priſoner at *Durham* with King *David*, and died afterwards at *Dunrobin* in 1370. He had the Character of a Perſon of great Courage and Conduct. *Alexander*, Eldeſt Son to this *William*, being a Hoſtage in *England*, and dying under Age, the Honour deſcended to *John*, the Eighth Earl of *Sutherland*: This *John*, in the Reign of *Robert* II. march'd into *England* with *Archibald Douglaſs*, Lord of *Galloway*, &c. and waſted *Cumberland*, and returning home, died the next Year in 1389. He was marry'd to *Mabella*, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Nicholas*, Ninth Earl of *Sutherland*, who had ſome Feuds with his Neighbour *Macky*, which were fatal to the latter. He marry'd a Daughter of the Lord of the *Iſles*; and was ſucceeded by *Robert*, his eldeſt Son, the tenth Earl of *Sutherland*. This Earl *Robert* lived in very troubleſome Times, was at the Battle of *Homeldown* in 1403, and had the Happineſs to preſerve his Country both from Faction and Invaſion: He married the Daughter of the Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had *John*, the ſecond of that Name, and the eleventh Earl of *Sutherland*, who married *Margaret Baylie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lammingtown*, by whom he had *John*, the third of that Name, and twelfth Earl of *Sutherland*, who married the Daughter of the Earl of *Roſs*, Lord of the *Iſles*, by whom he had (for here we muſt be particular in mentioning the younger Brothers and Siſters) firſt, *John*, his Succeſſor; ſecondly, *Alexander*, who died young, and *Elizabeth* married to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Huntley*: This *John* was very loyal to King *James* III. and died in 1508. *John*, the fourth of that Name, was the thirteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, and he dying without Iſſue, the Honour deſcended to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, who became Earl of *Sutherland* in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Siſter to *John*, thirteenth Earl: This *Adam* was at the Battle of *Flowdon*, where King *James* IV. was loſt, and afterwards his Lady *Elizabeth*, Heretrix of *Sutherland*, and himſelf join'd in a Reſignation of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with ſome Reſervations, to *Alexander*, the eldeſt Son: This *Alexander Maſter* of *Sutherland*, married Lady *Jane Stewart*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Athol*, by whom he had *John*, the fifth of that Name, and fifteenth Heir of *Sutherland*. He was Lieutenant from *Spey* Northward, and eſcap'd with Difficulty from the Battle of *Pinke*. He attended the young Queen into *France*, where he had the Order of St. *Michael* conferred upon him: This Earl likewiſe was made Governour of *Murray* and *Roſs* by the Queen Regent, and ſupported Queen *Mary* in her Marriage with the Lord *Darnley* againſt her diſcontented Subjects, eſpecially her Brother *Murray*; but afterwards, in 1567, himſelf and his Lady had the Misfortune to be both poiſon'd: This Lady was *Helena Stewart*, Siſter to *Mathew*, Earl of *Lennox*, and by her he had Iſſue *Alexander*, his Son and Heir, and ſixteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, who in 1573 married *Jane Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and Counteſs of *Bothwel*, to whom ſucceeded *John*, his eldeſt Son, the ſixth of that Name, and ſeventeenth Earl of *Sutherland*: This *John* procur'd a new Infeoffment of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with ſeveral additional Privileges: He married *Ann Elſingſton*, Daughter to the Lord *Elſingſton*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland*, by whom he had Iſſue *John*, his eldeſt Son, the ſeventh of that Name, and eighteenth Earl of *Sutherland*: He married Lady *Jane Drummond*, ſole Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Pearth*, and had Iſſue by her, firſt, *John* Lord *Strathnaver*, who died an Infant in 1637. Secondly, *George*, preſent Earl of *Sutherland*, born at *Dornogh November* 2, 1633, Thirdly, *Robert*, born in 1634 *George*, the preſent Earl, married Lady *Jane Weems*, Daughter to *David*, ſecond Earl of *Weems*, by whom he has Iſſue, *John* Lord *Strathnaver*, &c.——— The Earls of *Sutherland* claim Precedency of all the Earls of *Scotland*; but this Privilege being conteſted, remains ſtill undecided. *Buchanan*, *Spotſwood*, &c.

SUTRI, *Sutrium*, *Colonia Julia Sutrina*, an ancient City in St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, upon the River *Pozzolo*, and a Biſhop's See immediately dependant on *Rome*, five Miles from *Nepi* to the Weſt, and 24 from *Rome* to the South-Weſt. It is but a little City, and encompaſſed with Rocks on all ſides. The Emperor *Henry* III. conven'd his Prelates at *Sutri*, to examine the Caſe of *Gregory* VI. who on a time when there were three Popes at *Rome*, perſuaded them to abdicate or depoſe themſelves, and got himſelf put in their Place in 1044, but was depoſed in that Council, and *Conſtantine* II. put into his Room. And in 1059 another Council was called here to confirm the Election of *Nicolas* II. in Oppoſition to *Mincius*, Biſhop of *Velitri*, who took the Name of *Benedict*.

SUTTON, or *Sutton Colefield*, a Market-Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred in the North-Weſt Parts of *Warwickſhire*. It is 88 Miles from *London*.

SUTTON (Lord *Lexington*.) This Family is deſcended from the *Suttons* of *Aram* in the County of *Nottingham*. The firſt advanced to the Dignity of Peer was *Robert Sutton*, Eſq; who, for his Service to King *Charles* I. and in Conſideration of his Deſcent from an Heir Female of the honourable Family of *Lexington*, was by Letters Patents, bearing Date *Novemb.* 21 *Car.* I. created Lord *Lexington* of *Aram*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *George Mannors* of *Hadon*; his ſecond was Daughter of Sir *Guy Palms*; and laſtly, *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, by whom he had *Robert*, now Lord *Lexington*. He died *October* 13, 1668. *Dugdale*.

SUVAS, Lat. *Sebaſtopolis*, a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of *Sebaſtia*, a Place of very good Note, and the Reſidence of a *Turkiſh* Governour, fifty Miles North-Eaſt of *Amaſia*. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

SWATHAM, a Market-Town of *South-Greneboe* Hundred, in the South-Weſt Part of *Norfolk*, 74 Miles from *London*.

SWALE, a River in *Richmondſhire*, in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, which gives the Name of *Swaledale* to that Part of the Country which it runs through: It is chiefly noted becauſe *Paulinus*, Archbiſhop of *York*, at the firſt Converſion of the *Saxons*, is ſaid to have baptiz'd there above ten thouſand Men, beſides Women and Children, in one Day. *Cambd. Brit.*

SWANSEY, a Market and Sea-Port Town of *Swanſey* Hundred, in the South-Weſt of *Glamorganſhire*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Tovy*, 202 Miles from *London*.

SUARTSLUYS, a ſmall City in the Province of *Overyſſel*, ſubject to the *States of Holland*.

SWEDEN, *Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*, is called by the Inhabitants *Swerie*, *Swedenrick* and *Swerieſryke*. It is a great and populous Kingdom, and contains the greateſt part of that which of old was called *Scandinavia*, and was for ſome time united to the Crown of *Denmark*, and has been a diſtinct Kingdom only ſince the Year 1525. It is bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway* and the *Frozen* Sea; on the Eaſt by *Muſcovy* or *Great Ruſſia*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea, and on the Weſt by *Denmark* and *Norway*. It is commonly divided into ſix Parts, *viz.* 1. *Gothland*, 2. *Sweden*, properly ſo called, 3. *Swediſh Lapland*, 4. *Finland*, 5. *Ingria*, 6. *Livonia*; which are divided into 34 Provinces, *viz.* *Angermania*, *Bleking*, *Weſtern Bothnia*, *Caiania*, *Carelia*, *Delecarlia*, *Dalia*, *Northern* and *Southern Finland*, *Geſtricia*, *Halland*, *Helſing*, *Jempterland*, *Ingria*, *Kekholme*, *Lapland*, *Livonia*, *Medelpede*, *Niland*, *Oſtrogothland*, *Savolax*, *Schonen*, *Switland*, *Sudermanland*, *Tavaſthus*, *Vermland*, *Upland*, *Weſtrogothland* and *Weſtmania*, and theſe again ſubdivided into *Haeradlis*, like our Hundreds, and contains ſeventeen Cities, the Capital whereof is *Stockholm*; the others are, *Calmor*, *Carloſtadt*, *Chriſtianople*, *Lincoping*, *Gothemburg*, *Upſal*, *Norkoping*, *Toorn*, *Riga*, &c. *Sweden* abounds with Rivers, Lakes, Rocks and Mountains. The Air is cold, but clear and wholſome (except thoſe Places that lie near to the Seas, Lakes and Marſhes) ſo that frequently People have been found to live here 130 or 140 Years. It is in Length, from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland*, 1000 *Italian* Miles, in Breadth twenty Days Journey on Horſe-back; ſo that, with all its Appendages, it is thought 900 Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. The Soil is more fertil than any other of the Northern Kingdoms; it abounds with all Neceſſaries of Life: They tranſport great Quantities of Malt and Barley, alſo Braſs, Lead, Steel, Copper, Skins of Goats, Bucks, Hides of Oxen, rich Furrs, Deals and Oak for Building. They have ſome Silver in their Mines, and in the Woods Tarr and Honey, and vaſt Quantities of Sea and Freſh-water Fiſh. The People are ſtrong, healthy, and well proportion'd, hoſpitable and civil, and ſo induſtrious, that a Begger is not to be ſeen amongſt them; and are very good Soldiers. This was the Country of the *Goths*, who in the Fourth Century broke the Force of the *Roman* Empire in the Weſt, and let in the other barbarous Nations, who ſtill poſſeſs it. The Kingdom of *Sweden* was formerly Elective till the Year 1523 or 1525, when *Guſtavus* II. was choſen King, who expell'd the *Danes*. The *Swedes* were converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Anſgarus*, Biſhop of *Bremen*, about the Year 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the Settlement of Biſhops in theſe Northern Countries. They embrac'd *Lutheraniſm* under *Guſtavus* the Firſt in the Year 1525. They have alſo planted a *New Sweden* in *America*, not far from *Virginia*.

In the Great Affairs of the Nation the King convenes the States, which conſiſt of the Nobility, the Clergy, Merchants and Country-men. The Nobility ſend the eldeſt of their Families, the Clergy depute two Prieſts out of each Community or Corporation, every City ſends two Merchants, and each Territory or Diſtrict ſends two *Country-men*. All other Concerns are referred to ſeven Councils, which are the Council of Juſtice, of War, of the Admiralty, of the Chancery, of the Revenues or the Echequer, and of Commerce and Mines. The five chief Officers of the Crown are called the five great Lords, and are the King's Tutors, and govern the Kingdom during his Minority. The Government of their Church is by Biſhops, Prieſts and Deacons, as with us here in *England*; but their Biſhops have not ſuch large Revenues, nor ſuch Power over the Clergy. The Parochial Prieſts are obliged to Hoſpitality, and to give Entertainment to all Paſſengers and Travellers that ſtand in need of a Loging; ſo that their Houſes are as ſo many Inns. I muſt not forget a very ſingular way they have in ſome Parts of this Kingdom to ſow their Corn; They burn down whole Foreſts, and when they are conſumed they ſow in the remaining Aſhes Seed-Corn and ſome Earth mix'd together; for which, without any further Trouble, they reap two Years together very good Grain. Their Authors ſay, that they have been under Kingly Government ſince the Year of the World 2014, three hundred after the Deluge, their firſt King being nam'd *Eric*, but own that from *A. M.* 3336 to 3916 they miſs the Names of their Monarchs; and betwixt the Year of Chriſt 455 to 800 there were fourteen of their Kings controverted. Their preſent King makes the hundreth in their Catalogue; but *Hoffman* ſays, they reckon from *Magog* (*Noah*'s Grandſon to *Japhet*) to *Charles* XI. 150.

Olaus II. was the firſt who call'd himſelf King of *Sweden*, his Predeceſſors having call'd themſelves Kings of *Upſal*, their Metropolis. About 1387 *Margeret* of *Denmark*, call'd the *Semiramis* of the North, united the Kingdoms of *Norway*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, telling her Nephew *Eric*, that *Sweden* would feed him, *Norway* cloath him, and *Denmark* defend him. The Genealogy of the preſent King of *Sweden* is thus; The Nobility, weary of the Tyranny of *Chriſtern*, King of *Denmark*, choſe *Guſtavus*, Son to *Ericus* of *Waſa*, in 1522. He was ſucceſsful in his Wars againſt the *Danes*, with whom he at laſt made Peace. He had alſo War with the *Muſcovites* and City of *Lubeck*, and died in 1560. His Son *Ericus* XIV. ſucceeded in 1561, had War with the *Danes* and *Poles*, impriſon'd his Brother *John*, married his own Concubine, a mean Woman, and cauſed her to be Crown'd in 1568; whereupon his Brother impriſon'd them both, and the Government came to *John* III. his Brother by another Marriage, who made Peace with the *Danes* in 1570, as alſo with the Cities of *Stetin* and *Lubeck*, but carried on the War againſt the *Muſcovites*. His Son *Sigiſmond*, by *Catherine*, Daughter to *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*, being choſen King of that Country, ſucceeded him alſo as King of *Sweden* in 1594, but his Subjects made an Inſurrection againſt him, depoſed him, and excluded his Son *Uladiſlaus* from the Succeſſion, and gave the Crown in 1604 to *Charles* IX. third Son of *Guſtavus*, who had a cruel War with the *Poles* and *Danes*. The Kingdom of *Sweden* was confirm'd to him and his Children of both Sexes, excluſive of *Sigiſmond* and his Poſterity for ever. He died in 1611. His firſt Wife was Daughter to the Elector Palatine, by whom he had *Catherine*, married to *Caſimer*, Duke of *Duex Ponts*. His ſecond Wife was *Chriſtiana*, Daughter to the Duke of *Holſtein*, by whom he had *Mary Elizabeth*, married to the Duke of *Finland*, and *Guſtavus Adolphus*, born in 1594, crown'd in 1617. He made Peace with the *Danes* in 1613, with the *Muſcovites* in 1617, made War with the *Poles* in 1625, ſubdued all *Livonia*, and made Royal *Pruſſia* the Seat of the War. He undertook his Expedition into *Germany* in 1630 to aſſiſt the Proteſtants againſt the Emperor, was kill'd in the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1632, leaving *Mary* of *Brandenburg*: *Chriſtina* who under Tutelage of her Mother and Conduct of her Couſin *Charles Guſtavus*, Duke of *Deux Ponts*, carried on the *German* War. She made Peace with the *Danes* and *Imperialiſts* in 1645, and turning Roman Catholick in 1658, reſign'd the Crown, and was ſucceeded by the forementioned *Charles Guſtavus*, Son of her Aunt *Catherine*, who was crown'd in 1654, and, by the Aſſiſtance of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, became Maſter of moſt of *Poland*, *Pruſſia* and *Denmark*, died in 1660, leaving by his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Sleſwick*, King *Charles* XI. born in 1655; and by Procurement of the *French* King made Peace with the Emperor, *Poles*, and Elector of *Brandenburg*; but afterwards Leaguing with *France*, declar'd War againſt the *Danes*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, &c. until the Peace of *Nimeguen*. He married a Daughter of *Frederick* III. of *Denmark*, by whom he had *Charles*, born in 1682, and a Daughter born in 1688. *Schowart. Cluverius Ortelius, Mercator, Sanſon* & *Du Val. Geograph. Saxo Grammat. Hiſt. Dan. Olaus Magn. Hiſt. Gent. Septent. Joan. Magnus Hiſt. Reg. Suec. Albert Crantz Chron. Dan. Suec.* & *Nortveg. Ezpold. Lindemborg. Script. Rer. German. Diſcourſe de l'Etat* & *Couronne de Suede. Paun. Voyage de Suede. Baudrand. Jovin. Voyage d'Europe*, &c. *Puffendorf*'s *Introduction to Hiſtory*, &c. *Vertat. Hiſtory of the Revolution*, where the Reader may ſee more upon this Subject.

SWENKFELD *(Gaſpard)* a Gentleman of *Sileſia*, living in the XVI. Century, was very well accompliſh'd in the *Belles Lettres*; and to raiſe his Character, he pretended about the Year 1527 to make a Jeſt of *Luther*, declaring every where that *Martin* had too little Sence and Conduct to ſet up a new Church. Afterwards he fell into ridiculous Hereſies, affirming, that the Scriptures ought to be regulated by the Standard of Mens Faith, and not Faith by the Scriptures: He reviv'd likewiſe ſome of the Hereſies of *Valentinus*, aſſerting that *Jeſus Chriſt* brought his Body with him from Heaven, and that the Human Nature of the Son of God was not created by God; and that after our Saviour's Aſcenſion, it was wholly turn'd into *God-head*: Farther, he affirm'd alſo, that every Man has the ſame Wiſdom, Righteouſneſs, Probity and Charity, both for Kind and Degree with God himſelf; and that the Force or Energy of the Holy Scriptures is the ſame with the Word. *Luther* ſet ſeveral of his Friends to oppoſe him, as *Melanchton*, *Bucer*, *Bullenger*, &c. *Spond.* An. Chriſt. 1527. N. 19. *Schluſſelburg. in Catal. Heret.* Lib. 10.

SWERNICKE, a great City with a conſiderable Paſs on the River *Trona*, near the Confines of *Boſnia*, which was taken by the *Imperialiſts*. Octob. 15. 1688.

SWINDEN, a Market-Town of *Kingsbridge* Hundred, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Wiltſhire*; from *London* 62 Miles.

SWINTON, the Name of a Barony in the Shire of *Berwick*, in the South of *Scotland*, which gives Name to a very ancient Family, who have a Charter dated in the Reign of *Malcolm Kenmoir*, King of *Scotland*, giving Sir *Allan Swinton* a Right to this Barony, which did formerly belong to his Predeceſſors. The Male Iſſue failing afterwards, the Heireſs married a Son of the Earl of *Marches*, from whom the preſent *Swintons* are deſcended.

SWITZERLAND, *Helvetia*, is a large Country of *Europe*, which in ancient time was eſteemed a Part of *Gallia*, in the middle times of *Germany*, and for three of the laſt Centuries has been a Free State. In the time of the *Romans* it was divided into four Parts, the *Tigurini*, *Tugeni*, *Ambrones* and *Urbigeni*. *Switzerland* is bounded on the North by the *Rhine*, which ſeparates it from *Germany*; on the Eaſt by the Lake *di Idrio* or of *Breſcia* and the *Rhine*, which divides it from *Germany* and the *Griſons*; on the South by the Lake *Lamane*, *Walliſterland* and the Dukedom of *Milan*; and on the Weſt by the *Franche Comtè*. It is commonly divided into thirteen Cantons, and other Territories ſubject to them or allied with them; the thirteen Cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Baſel*, *Friburg*, *Soleure*, *Schafhauſen* and *Appenzel*; of which ſeven are Roman Catholicks, and four Proteſtants, and two where both Religions are admitted, *viz.* *Glaris* and *Appenzel*: The Roman Catholick Cantons are *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Lucerne*, *Zug*, *Friburg* and *Soleure* or *Solothurne*; and the Proteſtant, *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen*. The former commonly have their Aſſemblies at *Lucerne*, and the latter at *Arau*; but the general Aſſemblies are kept at *Baden*. The Countries ſubject to the Cantons are the County of *Baden*, the Bailywicks of *Bremgarten* and *Mellingan*, the Governments or Counties of *Tzergans*, *Rapperſwil*, *Zurzach*; the four Governments of *Italy Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendriſio* and *Madio*, of which the *Swiſs* have been Maſters ever ſince 1512; the Bailywicks of *Gaſteren*, *Uzenach*, *Granſon*, *Orbe*, *Schwartzemburg*, and the Barony of *Altſax*, all which Countries have either been conquer'd, or came in by voluntary Submiſſion: Their Allies are the *Griſons*, *Walliſerland*, the Biſhop of *Sion* and of *Baſel*, the Abbot of St. *Gal*, and the Cities of *Mulhauſen*, *Rotweil*, *Bienne*, *Neufchaſter*, *Geneva*, &c. though it is to be obſerved, that theſe are not allied with all the Cantons in general, though moſt are. The Country is for the moſt part overſpread with Lakes and Mountains, yet it is not barren, the Tops of theſe Hills being full of Graſs, and the Bottoms ſurrounded with rich Meadows and fruitful Paſtures, and it yields Corn and Wine, though not ſufficient for its Inhabitants. It is in Length two hundred and forty Miles, and in Breadth a hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are honeſt, frugal, induſtrious, great Lovers of Liberty, good Soldiers, and Lovers of Impartiality and Juſtice. About the Time of *Julius Cæſar*'s Conquering *Gaul*, the *Swiſſes* in a vaſt Body made an Irruption into *Gaul*, burning all their own Towns before they left them; but *Julius Cæſar* gave them ſuch warm Entertainment, that they were forced to return to their own Country, after having loſt the greateſt part of their Forces; from which time forwards they were ſubject to the *Romans*, till the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian* II. they were Conquered by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*. A part of this Country, about the Year 635, was given to *Segibert*, Earl of *Habſpurg*, the Founder of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, though that Dukedom came not into the Hands of the Family till about 1376. in the Time of *Rodolph the Fortunate*, he being the 20th of this Line, and elected Emperor 1273. The reſt of this Country was given by *Rodolph*, the laſt King of *Burgundy*, to *Conrade* II. Emperor of *Germany*, in the Year 1032, and from thence forward was eſteem'd a part of *Germany*. But being oppreſſed by *Albert*, Duke of *Auſtria*, in 1308 they revolted, and leagued againſt him, *viz.* the Cantons of *Schwitz*, *Underwalt* and *Uri*; which League they made perpetual in the Year 1315. In 1332 *Lucerne*, 1351 *Zurich*, 1352 *Glaris*, and the ſame Year *Zug* and *Berne*, in 1481 *Friburg*, *Baſel* and *Solothurne*, in 1501 *Schafhauſen*, and in 1513 *Appenzel*, were added to the former, and their Liberty in the Year 1649 was entire fixed by the Treaty of *Munſter*. They were converted to the Faith about the Year of Chriſt 177. At the Reformation *Zwinglius* began here to preach before *Luther*, and the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Baſel* and *Schafhauſen* followed his Doctrine, and held a Synod at *Baſel* for the Eſtabliſhment of it in 1530. This is ſuppoſed to be the higheſt Land in Chriſtendom, yet none abounds more with Lakes and Rivers, which afford Plenty of Fiſh, and good Conveniency for Traffick. The People were formerly of ſuch Reputation for Valour, that no Prince thought himſelf ſecure without them in his Army; but having at laſt diſcovered their mercenary Temper and Treachery in betraying Duke *Lodovick Sforſe*, who put himſelf under their Protection, their Credit declined; however, they have ſtill yearly Penſions from the greateſt Princes of *Europe* to keep them Neuter. At the Beginning of the Reformation, the Heats about it broke out into open War betwixt the Papiſts and Proteſtants, the latter being at firſt diſcomfited, and *Zuinglius*, their great Reformer, ſlain in the Battel;

tel: His Body being found, was burn'd, but his Heart remained untouch'd by the Fire. The Proteſtants taking Arms again defeated their Armies, and at length came to an Accommodation, and ſtill continue their Confederacy for mutual Defence. The thirteen Cantons reſerve to themſelves particular Privileges that do not extend to their Confederates. The four *Calviniſt* Cantons are more than thrice as big as all the ſeven Popiſh; ſo that *Switz* does not give Name to the reſt by way of Eminence, but becauſe it was the firſt that aſſerted its Liberty. Their Government, as well as Religion, is various, ſome being wholly Democratical, as *Glaris* and *Appenzel*; the reſt, ſome more ſome leſs Ariſtocratical, but none perfectly ſo. At *Baſil* the Gentry are excluded the Government, becauſe they endeavour to ſubvert it; but at *Zurich*, *Solaturne* and *Berne* alone, the Gentry are chief in Government, becauſe always faithful: But each of the Cantons are abſolute within their reſpective Juriſdictions. The Country in general, though mountainous, is happy in rich Valleys, but their great Diſtance from the Sea renders them uncapable of any flouriſhing Trade; ſo that their greateſt Advantages are from hiring out their Men to Foreign Princes and States, the Thoroughfair of Merchants and Travellers, the two great annual Marts at *Zurzeaken*, their Linnen Manufactory at St. *Gall*, the Univerſity of *Baſil*, and ſeveral other Colleges. Their Force conſiſts altogether in Foot, their Mountains rendring Horſe unſerviceable. They and their Confederates are able to raiſe about 60000 Men; *Boterus* ſays 120000, but this muſt be underſtood of all that are able to bear Arms. *Simler. deſcript. Helvet. Cluver. deſcript. German. Henric. Suizer. Chron. Helvet. Franciſc. Guilliman de reb. Helvet. Joſias Simler. reſpub. Helvet. Larius de migrat. Gent. Ranutio Scotto Helvet. profana ſacra. Jean Baptiſte. Plantin Hiſtoire de Suiſſe.*

SWOL, Lat. *Navalia*, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Overyſſel*, belonging to the *Dutch*. It has double Ditches and Ramparts, and ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt Town of the Country. It is three *German* Miles from the *Zuyder* Sea, ten North of *Nimeguen*, and two South of *Suarte Sluce*. *Guichardin.*

St. SWYTHIN, was firſt a Prior of a Convent of *Benedictines* in *Wincheſter*, and afterwards made Biſhop of that See. *Egbert* the Great, the firſt King of all *England*, had formerly choſen him for Præceptor to his Son *Ethelwolf*. He was a Perſon of an exemplary Life, very charitable to the Poor, and had that Regard for Places conſecrated to Religion, that he left Orders not to be bury'd in the Church, which were perform'd accordingly. He was Biſhop of *Wincheſter* eleven Years, and died in the Year 863. *Anglia Sacra pars prima*, &c.

SYAGRIUS, King of *Soiſſons*, was a *Roman* Captain, who made himſelf a Sovereign after the Revolution of the *Weſtern Empire*: He had much ado to keep himſelf ſo, and was the only Perſon of all the *Roman* Captains, commanding in *Gallia Celtica* and *Belgica*, that reſiſted the Force of their Enemies. But at laſt *Clovis*, King of *France* aſſembling the Forces of his Kingdom to fight him; who, finding the Battle going againſt him, took his Flight, having beſmear'd his Face with Blood, that he might not be known; and, with ſome of his moſt faithful Subjects, eſcap'd to *Alaricus*, King of the *Viſigoths*, who receiv'd him very civilly; but not long after deliver'd him into the Hands of *Clovis*, who, after having kept him long in Chains, cut off his Head in 486, whoſe Death put an end to the *Roman* Power in the *Gauls*. *Dorm. de la ville de Soiſſons.*

SYBARIS, a River of the *Lower Italy*, formerly called *Great Greece*, now *Calabria*, being the ſame which at preſent is called *Cochile*, and flows from Mount *Apennine*. This River gave its Name to a City, which, according to *Euſebius*, was built the fourth Year of the ſeventeenth Olympiad, that is, about forty five Years after the Building of *Rome*, and became very powerful, as having twenty five fair Cities, and four neighbouring Provinces that were under its Government. The Inhabitants of this City were infamous for their Effeminateneſs and Luxury. It is reported of them, that they invited thoſe they had a mind to treat a whole Year before the Feaſt; and that being great Lovers of Eels, they favour'd the Fiſhers of them with an Exemption from all Taxes; they would not ſuffer any Handicraft in their City, that by its Noiſe might in the leaſt diſturb their Reſt; and *Athenæus* tells us, that for this Reaſon they would not ſuffer any Cocks within their Walls; and *Seneca* repreſents one of the Inhabitants complaining that he had not been able to take his Reſt ſuch a Night, becauſe ſome of the Roſe Leaves he lay upon had doubled under him. Theſe *Sybarites* maintain'd a long War with thoſe of *Crotona*, who under the Conduct of *Milo* vanquiſh'd them and ruin'd their City, about the Year of *Rome* 244. Some time after, about the Year 308, the *Sybarites* rebuilt their City, calling it *Thurii*, and the *Athenians* two Years after ſent a Colony thither. The Ruins of this ancient City are ſtill to be ſeen about the Gulph of *Tarentum*, in a Place which thoſe of the Country call *Sibari Rovinata*. *Athenæus*, Lib. 7. 12 & 13. *Senec.* Lib. 2. *de Ira. Plin. Strabo. Euſeb.*

SYDENHAM *(Thomas)* Son of *William* of *Wintfordeagle*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; was admitted Commoner of *Magdelen Hall* in *Oxford* in 1642. He took the Degree of Batchelor of Phyſick in that Univerſity in 1648, and afterwards went out Doctor of that Faculty at *Cambrige*, and was very conſiderable in his Profeſſion, being particularly eminent for his cool Regimen in the Small-Pox, as alſo for giving the *Peruvian* Bark after the Paroxiſm in Agues, and for his *Laudanum*. He died in *Weſtminſter* in 1689. His Works are, *Methodus Curandi Febres propriis Obſervationibus ſuperſtructa*, &c. *Cui etiam acceſſit Sectio quinta de Peſte, ſive morbo Peſtilentiali. Obſervationes Medicæ circa Morborum Accutorum Hiſtoriam & Curationem. Epiſtolæ Reſponſoriæ duæ; prima, de Morbis Epidemicis ab Ann.* 1675. *ad Ann.* 1680. *ſecunda, de Luis Veneriæ Hiſtoria & Curatione. Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris ad Guliel. Cole*, M. D. *De Obſervationibus nuperis circa Curationem variolarum confluentium nec non de affectione Hyſterica. Tractatus de Podagra & Hydrope. Schedula Monitoria, de novæ Febris ingreſſu.* Athen. Oxon. *&c.*

SYDENHAM (Sir *Philip)* of *Brimpton* in Com. *Sommer.* Bar. and Maſter of Arts of *Catharine-Hall* of *Cambrige*, and Fellow of the Royal Society, is deſcended from *Robert de Sydenham* of *Sydenham*, near *North Petherton* in *Sommerſetſhire*, who in the Ninth Year of King *Henry* the Firſt, marry'd with the Heireſs of the *Kitsfords*, from whom deſcended *Richard de Sydenham* of *Combe-Sydenham*, Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the Time of King *Richard* II. from which *Richard* deſcended *Simon de Sydenham*, Dean of *Saliſbury*, and Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and *Walter de Sydenham* of *Orchard-Sydenham* in *Sommerſetſhire*, and *John Sydenham*, Eſq; who in the eighth Year of King *Edward* IV. marry'd the Heireſs of the honourable and ancient Family of the *Stourtons* of *Breſton-Plucknet*, in Com. *Sommer.* by whom the Eſtate of *Brimpton* came into this Family. Sir *George Sydenham*, whoſe only Daughter was marry'd to the famous Sea-Commander Sir *Francis Drake*, was deſcended from *John* abovementioned, and ſo likewiſe was Sir *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Knight, who married into the Family of the *Godolphins* in *Cornwall*; Sir *John*, his Son, marry'd with the *Bucklands* and *Gilfords*. *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Eſq; is the next of this Line, who marry'd the Heireſs of the *Hobies* of *Hales* in *Glouceſterſhire*, to whom Sir *Ralph Sydenham*, Knight, late Maſter of the Charter-Houſe in *London*, was a younger Brother. Sir *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Bar. was Son and Heir to *John* above mentioned, and marry'd one of the Daughters of Sir *John Hare* of *Stow* in *Norfolk*, where he lieth buried, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Poſthumus Sydenham*, Bar. who marry'd firſt *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Right Hon. *John* Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton-St. George*, in Com. *Sommer.* and after her Deceaſe was marry'd to the Right Honourable the Lady *Mary*, ſecond Daughter to *Philip*, Earl of *Pembrook* Mother to the preſent Sir *Philip*. Sir *Jo.* Father to this Sir *Philip*, had a conſiderable Eſtate left him as Heir by Sir *Thomas Poſthumus Hobye*, ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Hobye* of *Beſham* in Com. *Berks*, who died Embaſſador for Queen *Elizabeth* in *France*; Her Majeſty being Godmother to Sir *Tho. Poſthumus* above-nam'd, who was a Perſon of great Abilities and Integrity, and much eſteem'd by ſome of the principal Miniſters of State and other Great Men of his Time. Beſides the Alliances above mentioned, the *Sydenhams* have intermarry'd with the *Arundels*, *Audleys*, *Pophams*, *Harcourts*, *Huſſeys*, *Dalvinfriges*, *Whetons*, &c. The Arms of this Family are, Argent, Three Rams Sable.

SYENA, a City of the *Upper Egypt*, upon the *Nile* and the Confines of *Ethiopia*, which in former times was very conſiderable, and an Archbiſhop's See, being the Boundary of the *Roman* Empire on that ſide, as it is now of the *Turkiſh*. Some ſay, it is the ſame which at this Day is called *Aſna*, and as others *Aſuan*. *Marmol* tells us, that the *Ethiopians* call it *Gaguere*, and that it was called *Aſna* when the *Arabians* conquer'd *Egypt*, who changed that Name into *Zema*, that is to ſay, *the Fair*, as being indeed a very pleaſant City. It formerly was of a very large Circuit, and it is ſtill beautified with very ſumptuous Structures and ſtately Sepulchres, with Epitaphs in the *Egyptian* and *Latin* Tongue. There is alſo yet ſtanding one of the *Pagan* Temples, whole and entire. Near to this City is ſeen one of the principal Cataracts of *Nile*, which there precipitates it ſelf from very high and ſteep Rocks with an horrid Noiſe. The Marble called *Syenites* is hewen out of the Mountains near to this City, which was alſo ſurnamed *Stignites*, from the black Spots wherewith it is diverſify'd: The *Italians* call this ſort of Marble *Granito*; of which there are ſeveral Obelisks, Spires, Pillars, and other Works, to be ſeen at *Rome*, the natural Hardneſs of the Stone having reſiſted the Force of Fire and the devouring Teeth of Time; wherefore the *Egyptians* made uſe of it to eternize the Memory of their Great Men, recording their Actions by

Characters engraven upon Spires or Pyramids of this Marble, ſet upon their Tombs. *Marmol. de l'Afrik*, Lib. 2. *Felibien Principes des Arts.*

SYGAROS, an Iſland in the *Red-Sea*, of ſuch an Antipathy to Dogs, that if any be brought thither from other Places, after having run up and down a while they fall down dead. *Plin.* Lib. 6. Cap. 20.

SYLBURGIUS (*Fredericus*) a *German* born in *Heſſen*, near to *Marpurg*, was a Man very learned in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and alſo in the *Hebrew*, and ſpent much Time in Reviſing and Correcting *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, and died at *Heydelburg* in 1569, being very old. He writ alſo theſe following Books, *Grammatica Græca, Grammatica Hebræa, Notæ in Clenardum*, beſides ſeveral *Greek* Poems. *Melchior Adam.*

SYLLA (*Lucius Cornelius*) Conſul and Dictator of *Rome*, was born of one of the moſt illuſtrious Families of that City, and a Deſcendent in the ſixth Line of *Cornelius Rufus*, who was one of the principal Commanders in the War againſt *Pyrrhus*: But he was much fallen from the Height of his Anceſtors, and reduced to great Poverty. 'Tis ſaid, he began to riſe again by means of a certain Woman of the Town, called *Nicopolis*, who made him her Heir, her Fortune being very conſiderable; beſides which, he alſo inherited a great Eſtate from his Mother-in-law. *Sylla* ſerved in the Wars under *Marius* in *Africa*, was advanced to be Prætor, and having gone through other uſual Offices, came at laſt to be Conſul. The Province of *Aſia* fell to his Command, whilſt he was in the Neighbourhood of *Nola*, engaged in a War againſt the *Marſi*: But *Marius* being become his Enemy, engaged *Sulpicius* the Tribune to publiſh a Law, by which the People took from *Sylla* the Command conferred upon him, and ordered *Marius* to go and command the Army in *Aſia*, and make War againſt *Mithridates*. *Sylla* incenſed by this Affront, and the Cruelty of his Enemies, came to *Rome*, made himſelf Maſter of it, put *Sulpicius* to Death, and obliged *Marius* to make his Eſcape; and then marched with his Army againſt *Mithridates*, defeated his Lieutenants in *Bæotia*, *Macedonia* and *Greece*, took the City of *Athens*, and after many Victories forc'd the King to beg Peace of him, which he granted. Theſe Wars detained him two or three Years in *Aſia*, which gave his Enemies occaſion to ſtrengthen themſelves againſt him in the City; which being informed of, he reſolved to return thither and quaſh their Deſigns. The Conſuls that then were, march'd out to diſpute his Paſſage, but in vain, for he defeated *Norbanus* near to *Canuſium* in 671 of *Rome*, and the following Year he defeated *Marius* the Younger at the Seige of *Paleſtrina*, and entred the City fighting, through the Gate *Collina*; and having given himſelf the Name of *Felix* or *Happy*, and being declared Dictator, he proſcrib'd a great Number of the Senators, and exerciſed moſt unheard-of and barbarous Cruelties. Afterwards quitting his Dictatorſhip, he retired near to *Cumæ*, and died of a *Phthiriaſis*, or Louzy Diſeaſe, about the Year 676, being 60 Years of Age. He was not without his good Qualities, which he greatly obſcured by his barbarous Cruelties. *Plutarch. in Sylla. Velleius Paterc.* Lib. 2. *Titus Livius, Florus, Eutrop.*

SYLVA, (*Beatrix de*) ſhe was the Foundreſs of the Order *of the Conception* in 1484, approved by *Innocent* the Eighth; and Queen *Iſabella* of *Caſtile* beſtowed a Houſe upon her at *Toledo*, into which ſhe retired with twelve Virgins, who embraced this Inſtitute, and died there much about the ſame time. *Franciſc. Gonzag.* in her Life.

SYLVA (*Edwardus*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit, who went to *Japan* by Order of St. *Franciſcus Xaverius*, where he became ſo perfect a Maſter of the Language of the Country, that he was the firſt that made a Grammar and large Dictionary of it. He died in the Kingdom of *Bango*, in the Year 1564. *Alegambo Bibl. Soc. Jeſu.*

SYLVA, a *Roman* Game, in which they planted an artificial Wood in the Circus, and furniſh'd it with a great Number of Beaſts, which the People courſed or hunted, but without any Arms, for they were obliged to take them alive; for which Reaſon they ſeldom put any wild Beaſts into theſe Artificial Foreſts, that might dangerouſly hurt the Hunters. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* inſtead of Pieces of Money, that were uſed to be thrown amongſt the People, and leſſer Animals that were allowed them to make Sport with, furniſh'd the Circus with Oxen, Camels and Red Deer; and the Emperor *Gordianus* beſtowed a *Sylva*, wherein were two hundred Red Deer, thirty wild Horſes, a hundred Goats, ten Elks, a hundred Bulls, three hundred Oſtriches, thirty wild Aſſes, a hundred and fifty wild Boars, two hundred wild Goats, and two hundred Fallow Deer. Since *Conſtantine*'s Time we find no Mention of theſe *Sylvæ* in Hiſtory, but only of the Game or Sport called *Pancarpus*. See *Pancarpus*. *Salmaſius. Jul. Capitol. Caſaubon*, &c.

SYLVANUS, a *Roman* Country God, whom they ſuppoſed to preſide over Woods, Foreſts and Flocks. Some make him the Son of *Faunus*, but *Plutarch* ſaith, he was the inceſtuous Iſſue of *Valeria*, by her Father *Valerius*. The Poets tell us, he loved a Boy called *Cypariſſus*, who being changed into a Cypreſs-Tree by *Apollo*, *Sylvanus* thenceforward carried a Branch of Cypreſs in his Hand. *Feneſtella* tells us, that *Pan*, *Faunus* and *Sylvanus*, were only ſeveral Appellations of the ſame Deity. Their Prieſts were called *Luperci*, and their Feaſt *Lupercalia*. *Horat.* 2. *Epod. Plut.* in his Paralels. *Feneſtel. de Sacerdot. Rom.*

SYLVERIUS (Pope) the Succeſſor to *Agapetus* I. he was born in the Territory of (*Rome, Campagnia di Roma*) and was the Son of *Hormiſdas*, who was afterwards raiſed to the Papacy. Some ſay, that he was more beholding for his Election to the Authority of *Theodatus*, than to the free Suffrages of the *Roman* Clergy; though others ſay, that ſome Prieſts having at firſt oppoſed his Election, approv'd of it as ſoon as they ſaw him choſen, which was the twentieth of *June*, 536. But the Empreſs *Theodora*, *Juſtinian*'s Wife, having promiſed the Papacy to *Vigilius* the Deacon, found a Pretext againſt him, for refuſing to re-eſtabliſh *Anthimus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and cauſed him to be driven out of the City, ſent him in Baniſhment to *Patara*, and put *Vigilius* into his Place; but the Biſhop of *Patara* interceding for *Sylverius* to the Emperor, he ordered him to be brought back to *Italy*; where *Vigilius*'s Party were ſo ſtrong, that they got him baniſh'd a ſecond time to a deſart Iſland in the Sea of *Liguria*, called the *Iſle of Palmes*, where, in 539, ſome *Italian* Prelates being come to viſit him, he pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication againſt *Vigilius*, which ſo incenſed him, that he ordered *Sylverius* to be more ſtraitly impriſon'd; ſo that the next Year he ended his Life there of Hunger and Grief the twentieth of *June*, 540. *Liberat. in Breviar. Anaſtaſ. in Vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annales & Martyr.*

SYLVESTER, the firſt of that Name Pope, was a *Roman*, and choſen after *Melchiades*, the firſt of *February*, 314. Preſently after his Election he ſent Deputies to the Council of *Arles*, aſſembled to determine the Caſe of the *Donatiſts*. In a Council he held at *Rome* in 315, he diſputed againſt the *Jews*, the Acts of which Diſpute are ſtill to be ſeen. He died in 335, the laſt Day of *December*. *Baron. Annal. Platina.*

SYLVESTER II. was a *French* Man, and a Monk of the Abbey of *Aurillac* in *Auvergne*, though others ſay of *Fleuri*: His Name was *Gerbert*; he had great Skill in Mathematicks and other ingenuous Literature, which made *Hugo Capet*, King of *France*, to prefer him to be the *Præceptor* of his Son *Robert*, who was his Succeſſor, and ſo famous for his Learning and Piety. *Gerbert* behaved himſelf ſo well in this Station, that the King beſtowed upon him the Archbiſhoprick of *Reims* in 992, which had before been given to *Arnulphus*, natural Son of King *Lotharius*: This cauſed ſome Trouble to *Gerbertus*, who ſeeing himſelf forced to quit that See, retired to *Germany*, where the Emperor *Otho* III. made him his *Præceptor*, and beſtowed upon him the Archbiſhoprick of *Ravenna* in 997. And ſome time after, upon the Death of Pope *Gregory* V. he was advanced to his Place in 999. He died the twentieth of *May*, 1003. We have ſeveral Works of this Pope, as, his hundred and forty nine Letters, of the Life of St. *Adelbert*, Archbiſhop of *Prague*, and ſome other Treatiſes of *Geometry*, *Rhetorick*, *Mathematicks*, the *Aſtrolabe*, &c. which Sciences being a kind of Prodigy in the tenth Century, which was an Age of Ignorance, made him to paſs for a Magician. *Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius. Onuphrius, Papir. Maſſon & du Cheſne in vit. Pontif. Glaber.* Lib. 1. Cap. 4. *Naudæus Apol. des grands hommes accuſ. de Magic. Sanmarthan. Gall. Chriſtian. de Archiep. Remenſ.*

SYLVESTER III. (Anti-Pope) before called *John*, Biſhop of *Sabina*, was choſen in Oppoſition to *Benedict* IX. in 1043 or 1044; and three Months after his Election was depoſed by the Faction of the Earl of *Freſcati*, and *Benedict* ſet up again. *Baron.* A. C. 1044.

SYLVIA, otherwiſe called *Rhea* and *Ilia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, whom her Uncle *Amulius*, after having driven *Numitor* from his Kingdom and kill'd his Son, cloiſtered up amongſt the Veſtal Virgins, to prevent her having any Iſſue. But, contrary to his Expectation, it ſo happened, that being on a time gone to fetch Water from the *Tyber*, and overtaken with a great Drowzineſs, ſhe fell aſleep on the Banks, and dreaming that the God *Mars* lay with her; whereupon ſhe was found with Child, and was delivered of *Romulus* and *Remus*, who by Command of *Amulius* were expoſed, and ſhe buried alive on the Banks of that River: However, *Plutarch* ſays ſhe was pardon'd. *Plut.* in the Life of *Romulus.*

SYLVIUS (*Alba*) King of the *Latins*, of the Family of *Æneas*, ſucceeded to his Father *Latinus Sylvius*, about *A. M.* 3026. *Titus Livius* doth not reckon him amongſt the Princes deſcended from *Æneas*, but *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* and others do. He reigned thirty nine Years, and left his Crown to his Son *Atys* or *Caper Sylvius*. *Dion. Halic.* Lib. 1. Cap. 8. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

SYLVIUS POSTHUMUS, King of the *Albans*, Son of *Aſcanius* and Grandſon of *Æneas*: He was called *Sylvius* becauſe he was born in a Wood, and from him his Succeſſors in the Kingdom of *Alba* were called *Sylvii*, as the *Roman* Emperors *Cæſars*, and the Kings of the *Parthians*, *Arſacides.* He was called *Poſthumus*, becauſe he was born after the Death of his Father. He reigned twenty nine Years, and was contemporary with *Saul*, King of the *Jews*. *Geneb. in Chron.*

SYMMACHUS (Pope) born in the Iſle of *Sardinia*, was Canonically elected after *Anaſtaſius* II. in 498; *Feſtus*, a Patrician, who had promiſed the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* to oblige the Pope to ſubſcribe his Edict againſt the Council of *Chalcedon*, foreſeeing that he who was then elected would never be brought to ſuch a ſcandalous Compliance, reſolv'd to get another ſet up, and in ſhort, he work'd the Buſineſs ſo induſtriouſly by his Cabals and Money, that ſome of the Clergy were perſuaded to elect another Pope, called *Laurentius*, who was choſen the ſame Day; which Schiſm was the Cauſe of many Diſorders, and engaged both Parties to have Recourſe to the Judgment of *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, who decided the Controverſie in Favour of *Symmachus*, who was afterwards declared lawful Pope by a Council, and upon his being declared ſo, made *Laurence* his Antagoniſt Biſhop of *Nocere*. Thus the Matter is related by *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, but the Account of *Theodorus Lector*, *Paulus Diaconus* and *Nicephorus* is more probable, who report that this King of the *Goths* conven'd the Council above-mentioned at *Rome*, where he did not appear till a Year after its Sitting, as *Caſſiodorus* informs us, who was then one of his Retinue: This happened about the Year 500 or 501, when the Schiſmaticks having reviv'd their Calumnies againſt this Pope, obliged him to ſubmit his Cauſe to the Determination of the Biſhops, who declared him innocent and lawful Pope both in this Council and in three or four others. He oppoſed the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, who had declared himſelf againſt the Council of *Chalcedon*, and having acquainted the Biſhops with the Miſconduct of this Prince, in favour of the *Eutychians*, he proceeded in Excommunication againſt him: When *Anaſtaſius* was acquainted with this Cenſure, he fell into a violent Paſſion, and not having it in his Power to revenge himſelf any otherwiſe than by Invectives, he fell foul upon the Pope, and blacken'd him to that degree, that *Symmachus* was oblig'd to purge himſelf in an Apologetical Letter: He likewiſe employ'd his Intereſt for the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of the Church, and writing to the Orthodox Eaſtern Biſhops, exhorted them to hold out againſt the Rigours and Cruelty of the Emperor, and not to be forc'd upon any unreaſonable Compliances. *Symmachus* died at *Rome* in *July*, Ann. 514, after having held the Chair fifteen Years. There are eleven Epiſtles and ſome Decrees of his extant. *Ennodius Lib. de Fide Cathol. Theodorus Lector in Collect. Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Ciaconius. Du Cheſne* & *Papyr. Maſſon in Symmacho. Baron. in Annal. Geſner. in Bibl. Poſſevinus in Apparat.*

SYMMACHUS, a Heretick, was a *Samaritan* by Nation, and being not ſatisfied with the Eſteem he had amongſt his own Party, he betook himſelf to the *Jews*, and ſubmitted himſelf to a ſecond Circumciſion; and after this turned *Chriſtian*, and fell into the Errors of the *Ebionites*. He denied the laſt Judgment, &c. *S. Epiphan. de pond.* & *menſ. St. Jerom.* Lib. 2. *adv. Ruff. St. Ambroſ. Præf. in Epiſt. ad Gallat. Philaſtre de Hæres. Baron. Ann. Chriſt.* 203. *N.* 15 & 16.

SYMMACHUS, Præfect of *Rome*, lived towards the End of the IVth Century, and was famous for his Birth, Eloquence and Vertue: He was the Son of another *Symmachus*, a Writer of Epigrams. The Son was deſigned to be the *Pagan* High-Prieſt of that City, and was choſen by the Senate to preſent a Requeſt to the Emperor *Valentinian* for reſtoring of the Revenue of the *Pagan* Prieſts and Veſtals, and of the Altar of *Victory*; upon this Occaſion he made a curious Harangue, and it muſt be ſaid, that a bad Cauſe was never better defended: But St. *Ambroſe*, who was likewiſe a Perſon of Elocution, being informed of this Embaſſy, writ the Emperor a moſt excellent Letter, to prevent him from giving way to his Petition, and by that means quaſh'd *Symmachus* his Deſign. Afterwards *Symmachus* compoſed a flattering Panegyrick upon the Uſurper *Maximus*, in which he ſunk much beneath his Quality and Character; to atone for which Fault, he employ'd his Rhetorick upon the juſt Commendations of *Theodoſius* the Great, before the ſame *Valentinian*, and therein repeated his Requeſt of reſtoring the Altar of *Victory*, he incenſed the Emperor, who thereupon cauſed him to be baniſh'd, though afterwards, upon reading his Apology, he received him again into the Number of his Friends, and raiſed him to the Dignity of Conſul in 391. *Plin.* Lib. 5. *Saturn.* Cap. 5. *St. Ambroſ.* Ep. 30. *Proſper. in Chron. Caſſiodor. in Chron. Baron. in Annal. Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

SYMMACHUS, Præfect of *Rome*, and Conſul in 522. His Learning, his Probity, his Experience and Wiſdom, made him the moſt conſiderable Man in the *Senate*, and was beſides *Boethius* his Father-in-Law, which alſo added to his Eſteem. He was put to Death by *Theodorick* upon meer Suſpicions.

SYMPLEGADES, otherwiſe called *Cyaneæ*, and at preſent *le Pavonare*, are two Iſles, or rather Rocks, ſituate near to the Channel of the *Black Sea*, or the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, which are at ſo ſmall a Diſtance, that they ſeem to touch one another, which hath given the Poets Occaſion to ſay, that they knock'd againſt one another; whence they took their Name. *Ovid.* Lib. 15. *Metamorph. Strabo. Plin.* &c.

SYNAGOGA, is a *Greek* Word ſignifying a Congregation or Aſſembly, but is peculiarly taken for the Place where the *Jews* were uſed to meet to celebrate Divine Worſhip. *Leo of Modena*, a *Venetian Rabbi*, gives us this Deſcription of them. The *Jews* make their Synagogues, which they alſo call Schools, in a Houſe or Place ſeparate from others as much as they can, when they have not the means of building ſumptuous Edifices for that Purpoſe. The Walls are whited, wainſcotted, or hung with Tapeſtry; and round the Walls ſeveral Sentences of Scripture are writ, putting them in mind to be attentive in Prayer. The Floor is furniſh'd with ſeveral Benches to ſit upon, and in ſome of theſe Houſes or Buildings are Cupboards or Preſſes where they ſhut up their Books and Veils: In the midſt of the Room, or along the Wall, are hung many Lamps, into which they put Oyl and Wax to illuminate it; and a Trunk is placed at the Entry to receive the Charity of well-diſpoſed People, which is afterwards diſtributed to the Poor. At the Eaſt End of every Synagogue is a large Preſs, which they call *Aron*, that is to ſay, an Ark, in Memory of the Ark of the Covenant, where they keep the five Books of *Moſes*, written upon Velom, with Ink made expreſs for that purpoſe. In the Midſt, or at the Entry of the Synagogue, is as it were a long Altar of Wood, ſomewhat raiſed, upon which they unfold or unrol the *Book of the Law* when they read in it; and they lean on this kind of Table or Pulpit when they preach. They have a Place on one ſide of the Synagogue, or a Gallery, on high, faced with a high Wooden Lattice, where the Women perform their Devotions, who can ſee what is done in the Synagogue, but cannot be ſeen by the Men, to the end they may be no Occaſion of giving them any Diſtraction in their Prayers. Of theſe Synagogues there are more or leſs in every City, according to the Quantity or Diverſity of the *Jews* that inhabit there; for the *Eaſtern*, *German*, *Portugueſe* and *Italian Jews* have ſome Difference in their Prayers, and therefore are willing each of them to have diſtinct Places in which to perform their Devotions.

Formerly there were many of theſe Synagogues in the *Holy Land*, both in Cities and Country, for the Convenience of the People; and at the time of the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* by the *Romans*, there were no leſs than four hundred and eighty in that City, whereof many were built by the *Jews* that were Strangers, for the uſe of their own Nation, as appears from the ſixth Chapter of the *Acts*, where mention is made of the Synagogues of the *Cyrenians* and *Alexandrians*. Every Synagogue of the *Jews* had its Chief, who was called the Prince of the Synagogue, and had under him ſeveral Miniſters, whereof ſome were employ'd to Preach, others to read Prayers, and about other Ceremonies of their Religion, excepting Sacrifices only, which could not be offered ſave only in the Temple. *R. Leo of Moden.* Part 1. Chap. 10.

SYNAXARION, is the Name of an Eccleſiaſtical Book of the *Greeks*, which contains a brief Collection of the Lives of the Saints, and a ſhort Explanation of each Feſtival or Holiday. This Book is not only printed in the ordinary *Greek* of the Learned, but alſo in the Vulgar, for the uſe of the Common People. There are many Falſities contained in this Book, as may be perceived from the two Diſſertations which *Leo Allatius* hath writ concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Books of the *Greeks*, where he accuſeth *Zantopulus* for having inſerted many Falſities in the *Synaxaria*.

SYNESIUS, Biſhop of *Ptolemais* or *Cyrene*, was one of the moſt learned and eloquent Prelates of his Age: He had been the Diſciple of the famous *Hypatia* of *Alexandria*, the Daughter of *Theon*, and profeſs'd the *Platonick* Philoſophy. The *Chriſtians* perceiving the Innocence of his Life and Converſation, perſuaded him to be baptiz'd, which he was. He was married, and had four Sons, whom he took Pains to inſtruct himſelf. In the Year 400 he was ſent to

Conſtantinople, at which time he compoſed a Treatiſe *De Regno*, in which he gave ſignal Marks of his Wiſdom, Judgment and Politeneſs, and preſented it to the Emperor *Arcadius*, together with the Crowns of Gold, which he with the Deputies of his Province had brought along with them. Some ſhort time after this he was ordain'd Prieſt; and the Biſhop of *Ptolemais* dying in 410, the People choſe him for his Succeſſor, and was conſecrated by *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*. As he was a great Lover of Retiredneſs and Study, he did his utmoſt Endeavours to avoid the accepting of that Dignity, as appears by the Letter he writ to his Brother (which is the hundred and fifth) wherein he accuſeth himſelf of being a Lover of Gaming and Hunting, and proteſts that he would not quit his Wife. The preciſe time of his Death is not known. His Brother *Evoptius* ſucceeded him in his Biſhoprick. *Dionyſius Petavius* has publiſh'd *Syneſius*'s Works in 1632 and 1633, which are the beſt Editions we have of them: To which are added very curious Remarks, together with the Life of this great Prelate. His Books are not many, but very exact and full of Learning. Beſides his Treatiſe *De Regno*, he writ alſo that of *Providence*, one hundred and fifty five *Epiſtles*, *Calvitii Encomium*, *Cataſtaſis in Barbarorum Excurſionem*, *Cataſtaſis in Laudem Anyſii. De Dono Aſtrolabii*, and *Homilies*, that are very excellent. His manner of ſpeaking concerning God, the Trinity, the Soul and Spirits, ſhew him to have been a great *Platoniſt*. *Evagri*. Lib. 1. *Hiſt*. Cap. 15. *Joan. Moſch. Prat. Spirit*. Cap. 195. *Photius Bibl*. Cod. 26. *Suidas*, *Nicephorus*, *Baron. Bellarmin. Godeau*, *Poſſevinus*, *Petav. in Notis ad Syneſium*.

SYNNADA, or *Synada*, a City of *Phrygia*, and an Archiepiſcopal See, on which no leſs than twenty Epiſcopal Cities depended, and famous for its Marble, which was called *Synnadicum*. Some Prelates being aſſembled here, in the Year 265 declared the Baptiſm conferred by Hereticks to be null, and that it was to be adminiſtred anew to thoſe who relinquiſh their Errors. *Euſeb*. Lib. 7. *Hiſt. Baron. in Annales*.

SYPHAX, King of a part of *Numidia*, the Inhabitants whereof were called *Maſſyli*. He took part with the *Romans*, but afterwards joyn'd himſelf to the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* being come into *Africa*, twice defeated the *Carthaginians*, commanded by *Aſdrubal*, the Son of *Giſcon* and *Syphax*; in the firſt Battel there were 40000 of the Enemies kill'd or burnt, and 6000 taken Priſoners; and in the ſecond all their Forces were utterly routed and diſperſed; and *Lælius* and *Maſiniſſa*, King of another part of *Numidia*, purſued *Syphax*, whom they took in *Cyrta*, with *Sophoniba* his Wfe, who being a *Carthaginian*, and the Daughter of *Aſdrubal*, had engaged her Huſband to break with *Scipio*, and to joyn with the *Carthaginians*. *Maſiniſſa*, taken with the Beauty of this his Priſoner, married her; but finding his Marriage diſapproved by *Scipio*, who was ſuſpicious of the Wit of this cunning Woman, and the mortal Hatred ſhe had againſt the *Romans*, he was forced to leave her. *Vermina*, the Son of *Syphax*, was likewiſe defeated, and his Dominions were given to *Maſiniſſa*. This unhappy King being led in Triumph by *Scipio*, and afterwards caſt into Priſon, there famiſh'd himſelf. *Plutarch. in Scip. Titus Livius. Polybius. Eutropius.*

SYRACES, a Jockey or Horſe-Rider amongſt the *Saces*, who having cut off his Noſe and Ears, came to *Darius*, being then engaged in War againſt his Country, and told him he had received that ill Uſage of his own Countrymen, which had forc'd him to ſeek a Refuge with him: *Darius* believing him, committed to him a part of his Army; who made uſe of this Opportunity to deliver his Country from ſo powerful an Enemy. *Polyæn*. Lib. 7. *in Dario*.

SYRACUSA, once the nobleſt and moſt potent City in the Iſland of *Scicily*, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide thereof, which was formerly a Metropolis, but is now only a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Montreal*. It was built by *Archias*, a *Corinthian*, A. M. 3190, above 700 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Days of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*. In after-times it became the greateſt and moſt celebrated City the *Greeks* poſſeſs'd in any Part of the World; and as *Strabo* ſaith, was a hundred and eighty *Greek Stadia*'s in Circuit, which is twenty two *Engliſh* Miles and an half It was divided into four Parts, which were, *Acradina*, *Tyche*, *Neapolis* and *Inſula*; the firſt of theſe, which was the greateſt, contain'd the famous Temple of *Jupiter*, a magnificent Palace, and a great Square ſurrounded with arched Walks and Piazza's, beſides abundance of fair Streets: In that of *Naples* was a great Amphitheatre, and a wonderful Statue of *Apollo* in the midſt of a large Square: The third *Tyche*, contain'd a College and divers Temples: And the laſt, called the *Iſle of Ortygia*, was conſiderable for *Hiero*'s Palace, two Temples of *Diana* (now the Cathedral of St. *Lucia*) and *Minerva*, and the famous Fountain of *Arethuſa*. It fell under the Power of the *Romans* in the Year of the World 3738, of *Rome* 541, and 210 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, when it was entirely ruin'd by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General, who found more Booty here than the *Romans* found at *Carthage*; yet it recovered again, and in *Tully*'s Time had three Walls, three Caſtles, and a Marble Gate, and could raiſe twelve thouſand Horſe and four hundred Ships. *Archimedes*, a Mathematician, who was ſlain in the Storm, having retarded the Taking of it by his Art, more than the Citizens and Gariſon did by their Arms, in 884 the *Saracens* took and razed it to the Ground, ſince which it has never recovered its ancient Splendor. At preſent *Syracuſe*, now *Syragoſa*, ſtands in the Iſle of *Ortygia*, ſurrounded with Rocks, which make it very ſtrong; having alſo a ſtrong Caſtle, and is it ſelf ſtrongly walled, and hath two fair Havens. It hath a Gariſon of two hundred *Spaniards* and three hundred Townſmen, a neighbouring Marſh renders it unhealthful. Long. 39. 24. Lat. 36. 24. *Cluver. deſcript. Sicil. Vincenzo Mirabella Antiq. Syracuſa. Giacomo Bonanni l'Antica Siracuſ. illuſtr. Fazel. Hiſt Sicil. Roch. Pirrhii not. Eccl. Siciliæ. Bochart Chan*. Lib. 1. Cap. 28.

SYRIA, now by the Inhabitants called *Souriſtan*, is a vaſt Country in the Greater *Aſia*, called by the *Jews*, *Aram*: When it is largely taken it contains *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtine* or the *Holy Land*, and *Syria* properly ſo called. In the latter Acceptation, it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia* and the Leſſer *Armenia*; on the Eaſt by *Meſopotamia*, divided from it by the *Euphrates*, and *Arabia Deſerta*; on the South it hath *Paleſtine* and *Phœnicia*; and on the Weſt the *Mediterranean* Sea. Its Length from North to South is four hundred Miles; and from Eaſt to Weſt it is in Breadth two hundred *Italian* Miles. In ancient Times *Damaſcus* was the capital City of this Country, afterwards *Antioch*, and now *Aleppo*. The Country is by Nature extremely fruitful, and was once as populous, but is now almoſt deſolate. It contains the Cities *Alexandretta*, *Amain*, which is the ancient *Apamea*, *Hierapolis*, now *Tedith*, *Laodicea*, now *Laudicia*, *Samoſata*, now *Scompſat*, and *Antioch* now *Antachin*. *Syria* was at firſt ſubject to Kings of their own, the laſt of whom was conquer'd by *Tiglath Pileſer*, King of *Aſſyria*, and beheaded in *Damaſcus*. After this they were ſubject to the Kings of *Aſſyria*, *Media* and *Perſia*, till after the Death of *Alexander* the Great. *Seleucus Nicanor* began another Kingdom here about *A. M.* 3644, whoſe Succeſſors reigned to the Number of twenty one, till *Pompey* ſubdued it to the *Romans*, and made it a Province in *A. M.* 4650, ſixty two Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and continued under the *Romans* till *A. C.* 636, or as others 64, when it was conquered by *Haumer*, the third *Caliph* of the *Saracens*. About *A. C.* 1075 *Melech* and *Ducat* began a *Turkiſh* Kingdom here, which in 1262 was deſtroy'd by *Haalon* the *Tartar*. Next it fell into the Hands of the *Mamaluks* of *Egypt*. *Conſtantine* the Emperor took this Country from the *Saracens* in 932, and *Godfrey* of *Bouloigne* did the like afterwards. *Baldwin* IV. King of *Jeruſalem* waſted it twice about 1173. *Seraph*, Sultan of *Babylon*, ſeiz'd the whole about 1292. The *Egyptians* poſſeſs'd it in 1304. And the *Turks* enjoy it ſince 1517. This Country is noted for producing Black Lions. The Language of the Inhabitants is ſomewhat like the *Hebrew*, but writ in different Characters. The People are effeminate and inconſtant, paſſionate, cunning and covetous, much addicted to ſenſual Pleaſures, and delight in Oyntments and Perfumes. *Herodian*, *Propertius*, *Virgil*. *Syria* is a Country of great Trade, the greateſt part of the Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, beſides a conſiderable Number of *Jews* and *Chriſtians* of divers Denominations. *Selden. in Prolegom. de Dis Syris. Bochart. Phaleg*. Lib. 2. Cap. 6.

SYRIANUS, a Platonick Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, who profeſs'd at *Athens*. He writ Commentaries upon all *Homer*, and ſeven Books of the Republick of *Athens*. His Diſciple *Proclus* ſucceeded him. *Suidas*.

SYRIANS, or *Jacobites*, a ſort of *Chriſtians*, called *Syrians* becauſe they lived in *Syria*, and *Jacobites* from one *Jacob*, who followed the Errors of *Eutyches*. There are about fifty thouſand of them diſperſed through *Syria*, *Meſopotamia* and *Chaldæa*, ſcarcely any of them being to be found elſewhere: They united themſelves with the *Armenians* in a Convention of ten Biſhops of both Nations conven'd in *Perſia* at a Place called *Tevin*, eighty three Years after the Council of *Chalcedon*, in the Time of *Coſroes*, King of *Perſia*. They admit but one Nature in *Jeſus Chriſt*, compoſed of the Divine and Human, according to the Opinion of *Dioſcorus*, whom they honour as a Saint: And for a Mark of their owning one only Nature, they make the Sign of the Croſs with the middle Finger only; keeping all the reſt bent down. They adminiſter extreme Unction only to Prieſts, and that too after they are dead, immediately before they are put into the Grave. The *Jacobites* don't believe *Purgatory*, though they pray for the Dead: They don't think themſelves oblig'd to pay any Obedience to the Pope, but own him the firſt of the four Patriarchs. They begin their Day at Sun-ſet, and faſt, that is, abſtain from Fleſh, on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*. *Morery* adds, that about twenty Years ſince, their Patriarch *Andrew*, together with *Cachadour*, the Patriarch of the *Armenians*, ſent a Profeſſion of their Faith to Pope *Alexander* VIII. with Letters of Submiſſion to the See of *Rome*, but after the Death of this *Andrew*, *Abdel Meſſich* ſucceeding in the Chair, attempted to revoke his Predeceſſor's Act of Submiſſion, but the Roman Catholicks elected one *Peter Gregory*, Archbiſhop of *Jeruſalem*, for their Patriarch, and procured an Order from the Grand Signior to confirm their Election: This *Peter Gregory* was conſecrated at *Aleppo* by eight Archbiſhops and Biſhops, *i. e.* one *Maronite* Biſhop, three *Jacobite* Roman Catholicks, two *Greeks* and two *Armenians*. After his Promotion to this Dignity, he annul'd all the Acts that the Patriarch *Meſſich* had made during his five Months Sitting, returning Things into the ſame State they were left by the Patriarch *Andrew*. He likewiſe wrote to Pope *Innocent* XI. and ſent him a Form of his Creed in *Syriac* and *Arabick*: But notwithſtanding ſome of the Principal of their Perſuaſion are come over, our Author inſinuates, that the greateſt part of their Church continue in their old Opinion. The *Syrian* Patriarchs and Biſhops wear no Mitres, but only a kind of embroidered Cap. They celebrate the Divine Office in the *Syriack* Tongue, which they tell us was the ſame our Saviour ſpoke. They conſecrate leavened Bread, conformable to the Practice of the *Greeks*, and contrary to the Cuſtom of the *Maronites* and *Armenians*. Their *Abſtinences* are more ſtrict and ſevere than thoſe of the Roman Catholicks; for beſides *Lent*, they obſerve the Faſts of *Chriſtmas*, of the *Aſſumption of our Lady*, and of the *Apoſtles*, and during the whole *Lent* they eat nothing till Three a Clock in the Afternoon. See *Jacobites*. *Michael l'Fevre Theatr: d'la Turquie*.

SYRINX, a Nymph of *Arcadia*, of whom *Pan* being enamoured, he purſued her to the River *Ladon*, where ſhe was chang'd into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Flute. *Ovid*. Lib. 1. *Metamorph*.

SYROPULUS (*Sylveſter*) the Author of the Hiſtory of the Council of *Florence*, printed at the *Hague* in 660. He was one of the *Staurophori*, or Croſs-bearers, which are Officers of the *Patriarch*, that wear Croſſes upon their Hats to diſtinguiſh them from others. He was a profeſs'd Enemy to the *Latins*, that is, the Roman Catholicks, as appears by his Hiſtory of that Council. The *Greek* Manuſcript of *Syropulus* is in the *French* King's Library, whence the Copy of the printed Book is taken. *Fa. Simon*.

SYRTES, are two Banks or Sands in the *Mediterranean*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Barca* in *Barbary*. They are very dangerous by reaſon of the ſhifting of the Sands, ſo that the Sea there is ſometimes very ſhallow, and at other times again very deep. The leſſer of theſe lies between *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, and the greater between the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*. There are alſo of theſe *Syrtes* or Quick-ſands on the Land over-againſt the greater *Syrtis* or *Golfo di Sidra*, as the *Italians* call it, where the Sand is ſometimes carried in Drifts as high as Mountains, cauſing Travellers not only to loſe their Way, but often overwhelming them; and obligeth them to direct their Way by the Stars.

T.

THIS Letter is ſometimes put for *ſ*, Θαλάττα for Θαλάσσα, *pultare* for *pulſare*; and ſometimes for *d*, as *Alexanter* for *Alexander*. In *Engliſh*, when join'd to *h*, it has ſometimes the Sound of a *d*, as in the Words, *the*, *this*, *that*, which comes from the *Dutch*, *de*, *dis*, *dat*. The *Romans* us'd it, to ſignifie, that the *Tribunes* had approved what was mark'd with it. *Lucian* ſays, That it was a Mark put upon Robbers, becauſe it repreſented a Gibbet, to ſignifie what they deſerved.

TABAGO, or the *Tobacco* Iſland in the *Weſt-Indies*, in the North Sea, poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, lyes eight Miles from *Le Trinidad* to the North-Eaſt, and 90 South of *Barbadoes*, water'd with 18 ſmall Rivers, and well provided with ſafe Harbours. It's about nine *Dutch* Miles long, and three broad, very fruitful, and ſcarcely wanting any Neceſſaries. The *Dutch* began to plant it about forty Years ago. The *Engliſh* under Sir *Tobias Bridges* took and plunder'd it in 1673, and carried away four hundred Priſoners, and as many Negroes. In 1677, the *French* King ſent the Count *D'Eſtree* with ten Ships thither, who entring *Klips* Bay, engaged for ſeveral Days together a Fleet of eight *Dutch*, commanded by *James Bincket* a *Dutchman*, who defended the Iſland ſo well, that though the *French* pretended to keep the Fort, yet they were forc'd to draw off, and leave the *Dutch* Maſters of it. The whole Plantation of this Iſland is Tobacco. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30.

TABARESTAN, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, on the *Caſpian* Sea, to which it giveth Name. 'Tis a part of ancient *Hircania*, which lyes between the Provinces of *Gilan* and *Khoemus*. Its capital City is *Aſterabeth*.

TABARCA, a Sea-Port Town on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, twenty Leagues from *Biſerta* to the Weſt, over-againſt Cape *Pulo* in *Sardinia*, thirty Leagues, *So. Nub. pag.* 88. Forty four from *Collo* Eaſt. This was anciently called *Tabraca*.

TABARQUE, a City of *Africk* towards the *Mediterranean*, on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. It was formerly a Biſhop's See, but at this day is only conſiderable for its Harbour, which belongs to the Houſe of *Lomellini* of *Genoa*.

TABASCO, a Province of Northern *America* in *New Spain*, belonging to the Government of *Mexico*; its capital City is *Tabaſco*, or *Notredame d' la Victoire*.

TABENNA, an Iſland of *Egypt* in *Thebais*, where is at preſent the Eaſtern Part of *Said*, near the ancient City of *Syene*, which is believed to be *Aſna* or *Aſuan*. There was a little Town called *Tabennis*, which is ſpoken of in St. *Pachom*'s Life. This Iſland was formerly famous, by the Reputation of the Monks to whom it gave the Sirname *Tabennioſita*. *Palladius Hiſt. tripart.*

TABERNACLES. The *Jews* had a Feaſt which they called the *Feaſt of Tabernacles*, or *Tents*, in Commemoration of their encamping in the Wilderneſs after their Departure out of *Egypt*. It was called *Scenopegia*, *Σκηνοπηγία* Gr. which is a Word compounded of *σκήνη a Tent*, and *πηγνύειν to fix, build, make*. It was celebrated on the 15th of the Month *Tiſri*, which anſwers to *September*. This Feaſt is inſtituted in *Lev.* 23. where it is ſaid, *Seven days ſhall ye dwell in Tabernacles or Tents*. *Leo* of *Modena* ſays, That every one made in an open Place a Lodge covered with Leaves, hung round, and adorned to their utmoſt Ability. They eat and drank, and ſome even lay in them. The eighth day was ſolemnly obſerved in a Publick Aſſembly. The Feaſt of the Rejoicing of the Law, *Lætitia Legis*, which is celebrated the Day following, makes a part of the *Feaſt of Tabernacles*, which likewiſe laſts nine Days: The two firſt and two laſt Days of this Feaſt are ſolemn, but the other five are not. They procure againſt that time one Branch of Palm-Tree, three of Myrtle, two of Willow, and one of Citron-Tree; and when they ſay over the *Pſalms Hallel* in the Synagogue, they take in their Right-Hand all the Branches tied together, except that of the Citron-Tree, which they hold in their Left; and bringing them by one another, they ſhake them towards the four Corners of the World, as 'tis ſaid *Lev.* 23. 40. *And on the firſt day ye ſhall take the Branches of goodly Trees, and Branches of Palm-Trees.* Then ſinging ſome Songs, they go round this little Altar or Desk that is in the Synagogue every Day, holding theſe Branches in their Hands. Becauſe that anciently they performed the ſame Ceremonies in the Temple round the Altar. *Leo of Modena's Treatiſe of Ceremonies, part* 3. *ch.* 7.

ROUND-TABLE. A kind of Tilting or ſingle Combat, ſo called becauſe the Knights that had fought at theſe Combats, came after they had done to ſup with him that procur'd the Tilting, where they were ſet at a Round-Table. The Old *Romances* aſcribe the Glory of Inventing the Tournament, Tilting, and the Round-Table, to the famous *Arthur* King of the *Britons*: And ſome *Engliſh* Authors write, that this Table is to be ſeen ſtill, faſtned to the Walls of the old Caſtle of *Wincheſter*; which the Learned *Cambden* calls in queſtion, remarking that this Table is of a later Fabrick. *Thomas* of *Walſingham* ſays, That K. *Edward* the Confeſſor, who began his Reign *An.* 1042, cauſed a Houſe to be built at *Windſor-Caſtle*, which he called the *Round-Table*. However it be, there is this difference between Tournaments and the Combats of the *Round-Table*, that the firſt was performed by Troops, and the latter were ſingle Combats with a Lance. *Matthew Paris* diſtinguiſhes theſe two Military Exerciſes *An.* 1252, in theſe Words, *Non in haſti-ludo illo quod Torneamentum dicitur, ſed potius in illo ludo militari qui Menſa rotunda dicitur.* *Du Cange Diſſert.* 7. *on St. Louis's Life.*

NEW-TABLES, in Latin *Tabulæ novæ*, was the Name of a certain Edict anciently made uſe of by the *Romans*, whereby all ſorts of Debts were generally aboliſhed, and all Obligations made null. It was called *Tables*, becauſe that anciently before Paper or Parchment were uſed in writing Publick Acts, they were graved with a ſmall Needle on little Boards of thin Wood covered with Wax, which were called *Tabulæ*; and the Publick Acts ſtill retain this Name in Latin. This Edict was called *New*, becauſe it obliged them to make New Tables to write the Acts upon, the old ones being rendred uſeleſs. *Aul. Gell. l.* 9. *c.* 6.

TABLE OF THE SUN, a Place of *Ethiopia* in the Iſland of *Meroe* or *Guerguere*. The People believed, that a vaſt quantity of good Meat that they ſaw expoſed there every day, to thoſe that would take it, was produced there; but the Magiſtrates ſet it there before day. The *Italians* call it *Paëſe della Cucagna*; and the *French*, *Païs de Coccagne*. *Theagenes* and *Chariclea*'s Romance ſpeaks at large of it. *Herodot. l.* 3. *Mela. Solin.*

TABOR, a little City of *Bohemia*, on the River *Lauznic*. The *Huſſites* retired thither during the Wars of *Bohemia*, in the 15th Century; for which Reaſon they were called *Taborites*. *Æneas Sylvius Hiſt. de Bohem. Cocleus.*

TABOR, a Mountain in the Tribe of *Zebulon* in the Land of *Canaan*, called by the Seventy *Itabyrium*, by others *Tabyrium*, by *Pölybius*, *Maſtoim*. It ſtood ſix *German* Miles from *Ptolemais* to the South-Eaſt, and was remarkable for the Rendezvouz of the Army of *Barac* againſt *Siſera*, and alſo for the Transfiguring of our Lord upon it: And it is alſo ſuppoſed to be the Mountain, on which by Appointment, he ſhewed himſelf to five hundred of his Diſciples after his Reſurrection. In Memory of which, St. *Helena* built here a noble Church dedicated to the three Apoſtles; to which were after added two Monaſteries: of all which nothing remains but the Ruins. *Matth.* 17. *Mar.* 9. *Jud.* 4. 5.

TABUC, a Town in *Arabia Deſerta*, in the Road between *Damaſcus* and *Medina*, ſuppoſed to be the *Medaba* of *Ptolomy*. It has a beautiful Caſtle, and a fine large Spring of Water which affords Drink to the Inhabitants, and Support to the Palm-Trees. *Nub. pag.* 110. 119. It ſtands forty *German* Miles South of *Damaſcus*, about ſeventy North of *Medina*, thirty South-Eaſt of *Herat*, five Stations North of *Hagiar*, and ſix from *Madian*. *Ibid. pag.* 109.

TACFARINAS, a *Numidian* Slave, who having learned the Art of War under the *Romans*, as a private Sentinel, deſerted them, and retired into *Africk*, where he got together a great number of Robbers, whom he diſciplin'd, and formed into a potent Army, being joined by a great many Troops of *Saracens* and *Moors*. Having got himſelf proclaimed King, he ravaged all the Country, and defeated the *Roman* Army, commanded by *Decius* Proconſul of *Africk*, whom he wounded in the Eye. But afterwards he was overcome by *Camillus*, and in fine killed by *Dolabella*. *Tacit. lib.* 2.

TACITUS, (*Marc. Claud.*) Emperor, eſteemed for his Prudence. He was choſen *Aurelian*'s Succeſſor after an *Interregnum* of about ſeven Months. The Soldiers approved this Election, and every one hoped for a happy Government from the Vertues of a Man advanced in Years. He owned *Tacitus* the Hiſtorian for his Kinſman, and cauſed his Statue and Works to be ſet up in all the Libraries, for fear they ſhould be loſt. Some Authors ſay, that he died a natural Death; but 'tis certain, that he was aſſaſſinated by the Soldiers near *Tiane*, being 65 Years of Age, and about ſix Months after his Election, *An.* 275. *Florianus* his Brother made himſelf Maſter of the Empire, and enjoyed it but two Months. *Vopiſcus in Tacit. & Flor.*

TACITUS (*Cornelius*) a Latin Hiſtorian: His Merit raiſed him to the higheſt Places of Truſt in the Commonwealth. He lived under the Emperor *Veſpaſian* and ſome following Reigns, and was eſteemed and beloved as one of the chief Men of his Age. *Pliny* the Younger, extols him highly, and ſays in one of his Epiſtles, That notwithſtanding there were a great many celebrated Orators then at *Rome*, he made choice of *Tacitus* for his Pattern. 'Tis believed, that *Tacitus* did not begin to write till well advanced in Years, and under the Empire of *Trajan*, as he himſelf remarks. He wrote his Hiſtory, whereof we have no more than five Books, and afterwards his Annals, a great part whereof is likewiſe loſt: Beſides theſe two Pieces, he has alſo compoſed a Treatiſe of the different ſorts of People that inhabited *Germany* in his Days, where he ſpeaks of their differing Manners; and a Book of the Life of his Father-in-law *Agricola*. Some attribute to him in like manner, that of the Cauſes of the Corruption of the *Latin* Tongue, which others will have to be *Quintilian*'s; and according to *Juſtus Lipſius* it was writ by neither. As for the Stile and Expreſſion of this Author, the Reader may conſult *Pliny. Epiſt. lib.* 1, 4, 6, 7. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 30. *La Moth. la Vayer, juge deſ. Hiſt. Lat.*

TADCASTER, a Market Town in the Weſt-Riding of *York-ſhire*, having a large Stone Bridge over the River *Warſe*. It's of note for the Lime-Stone digg'd here in great Plenty. From *London* 182 Miles.

TADDA (*Francis*) a famous *Italian* Graver, whom *Coſme de Medicis* had in great eſteem. This Prince having in 1555 found ſome Pieces of Porphyre among many Pieces of old Marble, would have a Baſon made for a Fountain; and to facilitate the Work, he cauſed ſome Herbs to be diſtilled, from which he drew a Water that gave an extraordinary Hardneſs to hot Iron-Tools ſoak'd in it: By this means *Tadda* made a very fine Baſon for the Fountain. And as the Duke had communicated this Secret to him, he tryed it upon other Works, and ſucceeded ſo well in it, that he made in a *Demi-relievo* a Head of Chriſt, and in the two other Ovals thoſe of the Duke *Coſme de Medicis* and the Dutcheſs his Wife. *Tadda* made afterwards other Pieces with like Succeſs: But this Secret was loſt, and 'tis not known that any has it at preſent. *Felibien Principles of Arts.*

TADICA, an *Arabian* Woman, whoſe Servant *Mahomet* was. She was 50 Years of Age, but rich, when *Sergius* the Monk perſuaded her to marry *Mahomet*, who afterwards invented his new Religion. *Volaterr. l' Geograph.* 12.

TAFILET, a Kingdom of *Biledulgerid* in *Africk*, beyond Mount *Atlas*. It is a very ſandy Country, and almoſt every where barren, by reaſon of the exceſſive Heat moſt part of the Year. It produces no Wheat, and the Barley which they ſow along the Rivers, grows not without a great deal of pains; none but Cherifs or Princes, and the Alcayds or Governors, can afford to buy it; and the People live on Dates and Camels Fleſh. The Provinces which depend on this Kingdom are *Touet* towards the Eaſt, *Dras* towards the South; with the Deſerts of *Sara*, which contain the People of *Ferquela*, *Toudega*, *Ligueriſy*, *Toguedout*, *Sedrat*, *Mougouna*, *Secoura* and *Hadet*, each of whom dwell near Rivers of the ſame Name. There is no City but *Tafilet* in this Kingdom. The People are of three ſorts, the *Cherifs*, the *Arabians*, the *Barbarians*: The firſt ſay, that they are deſcended of *Mahumet*, and dwell in the Caſtles: The *Arabians* came from *Arabia* with their Prince *Mouley Meheres*, and pitch in the Plains in Tents. The *Barbarians* are the ancient Inhabitants, and live in the Villages. Theſe are a big and tawny People, breed Cattel in the Mountains, and exchange them with the *Arabians* for Dates. This Country abounds in Dromedaries, ſo admirably ſwift, that they will make more way in twenty four Hours than a good Horſe can in ſeven or eight days. *Mouly Archy*, King of *Tafilet*, is become famous by his great Conqueſts in this Age. See *Mouley Archy*. *Moliette Hiſt. of the Kingdom of Marot.*

TAFILET, the capital City of the Kingdom above-mentioned. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, and is peopled with a great number of *Bereberes*, called *Filelis*. The Country about it is ſufficiently fruitful, and produceth excellent Dates; hath all ſorts of Cattel, and a great many Camels: They likewiſe traffick much in Indigo for Dying, and Goats Leather, which brings the Merchants of *Europe* and *Barbary*. Here are made Bucklers of wild Ox Leather, fine ſtrip'd Silks, with Moresk Work, and rich Coats, which they call *Filelis*, with curious Tapiſtry, like thoſe of *Turkey*. *Marmol. of Africk, lib.* 7.

TAGASTE, a City of *Africk*, formerly a Biſhop's See, and famous for having been the Place of St. *Auguſtine*'s Birth. 'Tis at this day but a pitiful Village in the Province of *Conſtantine*, within the Kingdom of *Algier*.

TAGAT, a Mountain two Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Fez*, Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name in *Africk*. It extends to the River *Bunacer* about two Leagues. All the foreſide of the Mountain that looks towards *Fez* is covered with Vines, but the other ſide and the top is arable Ground. Every Winter ſome of the poor Inhabitants of *Fez* come to this Mountain to ſearch for Treaſures, which they pretend the *Romans* left there at their Departure. They ſay, that they have Memoirs which ſhew the Places where theſe Treaſures are, and nothing can diſſuade them from this Opinion, which they have imbibed from Father to Son; ſo that they loſe both their Time and their Goods in digging this Mountain. When any would undeceive them, they ſay that theſe Treaſures are enchanted, and that they'll never find them till the Enchantment is removed. They have wrought more than five hundred Years in this fruitleſs Search. *Marmol. of Afr.*

TAGENON, according to ſome Authors, Dean of *Padua* in *Italy*; but according to others who wrote with more certainty, of *Paſſaw* upon the *Danube* in *Germany*: The Latin Name of *Patavia* having deceiv'd thoſe of the former Opinion. He went into *Paleſtine* with *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, and left the Hiſtory of that Expedition, which has been Publiſh'd by *Marquardus Freharus*, and inſerted into the Collection of the *German* Hiſtorians. *Aventin. lib.* 7. *Annal. Boior. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2.

TAGES, was a young Child that appeared in *Tuſcany*, near the City *Tarquini*, now deſtroyed, while a Peaſant was plowing the Ground. His Countenance repreſented a ſtaid Man, and his Diſcourſes had nothing but what was great. He taught the Art of Predicting Things to come, by the Inſpection of Entrails of Living Creatures, to thoſe who out of Curioſity came from all Parts to ſee him. The *Tuſcans*, who in this were the moſt ſuperſtitious of all Men, tranſmitted theſe Ceremonies from their Country to *Rome* by means of the *Tarquins*, who were of this Country. *Ciubo de Divinatione, Lucan l.* 1. *Pharſ. Ovid* 15 *Metam.*

TAGUS, or *Tajo*, a River of *Spain*, whoſe Source is in *New Caſtile*, on the Confines of *Arragon*. It paſſes to *Toledo* and *Talavera*, and being then encreaſed by ſome other Rivers, it watereth *Eſtramadura*, and runs through *Portugal*. It forms the vaſt Haven of *Lisbon*, and on the South-ſide of that City paſſeth into the *Atlantick* Ocean, having from its Fountain run 110 *Spaniſh* Leagues, and being at its Mouth two *Spaniſh* Leagues broad. This River is frequently mentioned by the Poets on the account of its Golden Sands.

TAICHEU, a City of *China* in the Province of *Chakian*: It ſtands upon a Mountain, and has Juriſdiction over five other Towns, according to *Martin Martini*.

TAICKO, Emperor of *Japan* in 1573. He was a Soldier of Fortune, who firſt appeared at the Head of 50 Men, with whom he did ſo great Exploits, that in a little time he was back'd by a conſiderable Army. He at firſt ſeized ſome Caſtles, took many Cities afterwards, and in three Years time made himſelf Maſter of all the Empire. He left to *Dayro*, the lawful Emperor of *Japan*, all his external Grandeur, but uſurped the Authority. This Tyrant rendred himſelf hateful to all the Lords of his Court, and was poiſoned *Anno* 1598. On his Death-bed he pray'd *Ongoſchius*, one of the greateſt Lords of that Country, to take upon him the Guardianſhip of his Son *Fidery*, but ſix Years old; which he accepted; but he made himſelf Sovereign, and uſurped the Crown from this young Prince. *Mandeſloe's Voyage into the Indies.*

TAILLEBOURG, a City of *France* in *Xaintonge*. It is upon the *Charant*, famous for the Victory which St. *Louis* obtained there in 1242, over *Hugh de la Marche* and other Malecontents, who had called in the King of *England*.

TAISNIER (*John*) a learned Mathematician, born at *Ath* in *Heynault*, in the 16th Century. He was an excellent Man, and applied himſelf to ſeveral ſorts of Studies, as Law, Philoſophy, Mathematicks and Muſick; and having commenc'd Doctor, he taught the Law and other Sciences publickly: but, as he was a Lover of Novelties, he quitted his Country, and travelled through almoſt all Parts of the World. Having made ſome Friends with the Emperor *Charles* V. when he was making Preparation for the Siege of *Tunis*, he was entertained at that Prince's Court in Quality of Chaplain and Muſician of the Oratory, and accompanied him in that Expedition; during which he informed himſelf of the Doctrine of the *Moors* and *Arabians*. From *Africk* he went into *Aſia*; and after he had inſtructed thoſe of the Eaſt in the Secrets of the Mathematicks, he ſailed to *Maltha* and *Scicily*, where he invented a kind of Ship of an extraordinary Form and Bigneſs. Being arrived at *Rome*, he taught the Mathematicks there to above three hundred Students, as he did likewiſe at *Ferrara*, and ſome other Univerſities; afterwards he took a Turn into *Germany*, and ſtaid ſome time at *Cologne* to look after the Muſick of *John Gebhard* Archbiſhop of that City. In fine, returning to his Country, he wrote a Book of the Load-ſtone, which has ſince that time been of great uſe in Navigation; one of perpetual local Motion againſt *Ariſtotle* and the Peripateticks, another of the Sphere, and one of the very rapid Motion, till then unknown; but inſtead of continuing to ſeek after Renown by thoſe laudable Studies, he applied himſelf to the Publiſhing what he had learn'd in his Travels about the Art of predicting Mens Fortunes by the Lines of the Hand. He addicted himſelf wholly to theſe Vanities, by which he drew the Ignorant and Credulous after him; wherein he loſt the reſt of his time, with the Reputation he had acquired in the Places where he taught. He died very aged towards the end of the 16th Century.

TAITUNG, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xanſi*, the third of that Province, very well fortified, and a Place of great Trade.

TALAPOINS, a Name of the *Indian* Doctors or Prieſts at *Siam*: They live a very Exemplary Life, and declaim with a great deal of Zeal againſt thoſe that worſhip Devils, tho' they are but little minded. They have no averſion for ſuch as turn Chriſtians, provided they live agreeably to their Profeſſion, imagining that a good Life will make People ſafe under any Perſuaſion: They go Barefoot, and eat but once a day. *Mandeſlo, Tom.* 2. *de Olearius. Relations de Siam.*

TALASSE, a God, who, according to the *Romans*, preſided over Marriages, as *Hymenæus* did among the *Greeks*; therefore they uſed to call upon him on their Wedding-days, that their Marriage might be proſperous: It happened on this Occaſion, when the *Romans* raviſhed the Daughters of the *Sabines*, (who came to *Rome* to ſee ſome Plays that *Romulus* had inſtituted,) ſome having carried away a very beautiful Virgin, went crying along the Streets, *à Talaſſius*, *à Talaſſius*, that no body might attempt to take her away from them, letting people know, that they were taking her for a Wife to *Talaſſius*, who was a very valiant young *Roman*, and much beloved by the People. His Marriage proving very fortunate; he was after his

Death invoked by the *Romans* in their Marriages, to the end they might have as much Content in their Marriages as he had in his. *Tit. Liv. l.* 1. *Plut. in his Problems, and on the Life of Romulus.*

TALBOT. The firſt of this Name, whom *Dugdale* mentions, is one *Richard* in the time of *William* the Conqueror; the next is *Geffrey*, who had a large Eſtate in *Kent* in K. *Henry* the Firſt's time: He was Baniſhed by King *Stephen* for his Cruelty in his Military Employments, in behalf of *Maud* the Empreſs. He was afterwards taken, as deſigning to ſeize the City of *Bath*, but pardoned. In the 3d Year of *Stephen*, he held out the Caſtle of *Hereford* againſt the King, for *Maud* the Empreſs. He was ſucceeded by *Hugh* his Brother, who took a Monk's Habit in the Monaſtery of *Beaubeck* in *Normandy*, to which he had been a great Benefactor. His Son *Richard* ſucceeded, whoſe Son *Gilbert* in the 5th *Rich.* I. was Governour of *Ludlow Caſtle.* His Son *Richard* married *Aliva*, Daughter to *Alan Baſſet* of *Wiccomb Com. Bucks*, Siſter to *Philip Baſſet*, Juſtice of *England:* Their Son *Gilbert* ſucceeded, and was made Governour of the Caſtles of *Groſmund*, *Skenfrith*, and *Blancminſter*, and one of the Juſtices itinerant for the County of *Hereford*. In 47 *Hen.* III. upon the Commotions of the *Welſh*, he was commanded by the King to fortifie the Caſtles abovesaid, and that of *Monmouth*. Having married the Daughter of *Rheſe ap Griffith*, Prince of *Wales*, he changed his Arms, the Bend of ten Pieces Argent and Gules, and bore the Lyon Rampant Or in a Field Gules with a Bordure engrail'd of the firſt, being the Arms of the ſaid Princes of *Wales*. He died 2 *Edw.* I. and was ſucceeded by his Son *Richard*, who ſerved that Prince in his Expeditions into *Wales* and *Gaſcony*, and againſt the *Scots*, being one of thoſe Nobles who ſubſcribed that Letter to the Pope, aſſerting King *Edward*'s Superiority over *Scotland*. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who alſo ſerv'd *Edw.* I. in *Scotland*, and was one of thoſe who cut off *Pierce Gaveſton*, for which he was pardoned 7 *Edw.* II. whom he alſo ſerved in his Wars againſt *Scotland*. In the 16th of that King, he was made Governour of the Town and Caſtle of *Gloceſter*, but afterwards Fin'd for being concern'd in the Inſurrection of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and afterwards pardoned. He was at that time a Banneret, and very active for the King in his Wars, ſo that he procured a Grant of more Mannors, was made Lord Chamberlain to the King, and Juſtice of *South Wales*. He had been ſummoned to Parliament from the 4th to the 18 of *Edward* III. and died in the 20th, being ſucceeded by *Richard* his Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *John Cumin* of *Badenoch* in *Scotland*; and ſhe being forcibly taken by *Hugh le de Spencer*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, was kept Priſoner a Year, and for fear of Death forced to reſign her Mannor of *Painſwick* in the County of *Gloceſter*, and the Caſtle of *Goderick*, to him, and *Hugh*, and his Son. *An.* 1331, in 5 *Edw.* III. he was one of thoſe who invaded *Scotland*, and obtain'd a great Victory: In the 8th of that King, he was taken Priſoner there after a great Slaughter of the *Engliſh*, but was afterwards ranſom'd, and made Governour of *Berwick* upon *Twede*. He ſerved that King afterward in his Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and having been ſummoned to all the Parliaments held during his Life in that King's Reign, died in the 30th *Edw.* III. being ſucceeded by *Gilbert* his Son, who alſo ſerved the King in his War with *France*, and died in the 10th of *Rich.* II. being ſucceeded by his Son *Richard*, who ſerv'd that King in his Wars againſt *Scotland*, and attended *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, into *Spain*. He died 20th *Rich.* 2. ſucceeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who as Son and Heir to Sir *Richard Talbot* Knight, Couſin and Heir to *John de Haſtings*, ſometime Earl of *Pembroke*, claimed to carry the Spurs at the Coronation of King *Hen.* V. He afterwards ſerved the King againſt *Owen Glandower* the *Welſh* Rebel, as alſo againſt the *French*, was conſtituted Captain General of the Marches of *Normandy*, and employed to reduce all the Caſtles and Forts in that Country. He died leaving only one Daughter, who dying without Iſſue, Sir *John Talbot* Knight, her Uncle, ſucceeded. He married *Maud*, the eldeſt of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Nevil* Knight, by *Joan* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *William* Lord *Furnival*. He was firſt ſummoned to Parliament in 11 *Hen.* IV. and in 1 *Hen.* 5. was committed to the *Tower*, but why is not ſaid; but in *Feb.* following, he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and had Letters of Protection ſent him thither by the Name of Sir *John Talbot* Knight, Lord *Furnival:* At that time he retained *James Butler* then Earl of *Ormond*, to ſerve him with his whole Retinue upon Occaſion. In 5 *Hen.* V. he attended the King at the Siege of *Caen*, and the Duke of *Exeter* at that of *Roan*. Whilſt he was Lieutenant in *Ireland*, he took *Donal Macke Murghe*, a great Rebel, brought him to the *Tower of London*, and in 3 *Hen.* VI. he was given to him to make his beſt Advantage of him. In 5 and 6 *Hen.* VI. he attended *John* Duke of *Bedford* Regent of *France*, in the Wars there. In 6 *Hen.* VI. his Succeſs having made him terrible to the *French*, he was ſent thither as General of the Army, reduced *Main*, took *Pontoiſe*, and aſſiſted at the Siege of *Orleance*, fortified *Mehune*, and took *La Vall.* Whereupon the *French* marched againſt him under the Conduct of the Maid of *Orleance*, defeated and took him Priſoner; whereupon many Places fell off from the *Engliſh:* Being afterwards ranſom'd, he raiſed new Forces, and went into *France*, where he took *Bellomont* by Aſſault. In 18 *Hen.* VI. he with *Thomas* Earl of *Dorſet*, defeated the *French* at *Obrune* in *Normandy*, plundered the Country, and beſieged *Diep*, but in vain. In 20 *Hen.* VI. *March* 20. he was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was afterward ſent as Ambaſſador to treat of Peace with *France*, and again made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Earl of *Waterford*, and Hereditary Steward of that Kingdom; and in a few Weeks after, his Son Sir *John* was conſtituted Chancellor of the ſame. He was after this, employed again in the *French* Wars, and the Fortune of the *Engliſh* there being on the Declenſion, he ſurrendred *Falieſe* upon honourable Terms. In 30 *Hen.* 6. he was made Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and next Year Lieutenant of *Aquitane*, where he Took and Gariſon'd *Bourdeaux*; upon which ſeveral other Cities ſubmitted. Thence he marched to relieve *Chaſtillion* Beſieged by the *French*, to whom he gave Battel; but being killed by a Cannon-Ball, his Army was routed, *July* 20. 1453. His Body was brought into *England*, interred at *Whitchurch* in the County of *Salop*, his eldeſt Son being ſlain with him. His Grandſon *John* ſucceeded, who during his Father's life-time, had been made Knight, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and employed in the *French* Wars. In 35 *Hen.* VI. he was made Lord Treaſurer of *England*; but he was ſlain in the Battel at *Northampton*, fighting for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, *An.* 1460, and ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who in 11 *Edw.* IV. was made Chief Juſtice of *North Wales*, with a Commiſſion of Array to arm all who were able to bear Arms for the Defence of the Country. In 12 *Edw.* 4. he was one of the Commiſſioners to treat with the *Scots*, and by his Wife, Daughter to *Humphry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, had amongſt others *George* his Succeſſor, who in 2 *Hen.* VII. was at the Battel of *Stoke* near *Newark* on *Trent*, againſt the Rebels, who were there vanquiſhed. In 5 *Hen.* VI. he was one of the chief of thoſe ſent with a powerful Army to *Flanders*, to aſſiſt the Emperor *Maximilian* againſt the *French*. In 1 *Hen.* VIII. he was made one of the Chamberlains of the Excheouer, Steward of the King's Houſhold, and one of the Privy Council. In 4 *Hen.* VIII. he commanded the Van of the Army at the Siege of *Therouenne*; and in 12 *Hen.* VIII. preſent at the interview betwixt the King and *Francis* I. of *France*. He was afterward made Lieutenant-General of the *North*, Conſtable of *Radnor* and *Wigmore* Caſtles, one of thoſe who ſubſcribed the Articles, which proved ſo fatal to Cardinal *Woolſey*, and that Declaration ſent to the Pope about *Hen.* VIII's. Divorce. He died *July* 26. 33 *Hen.* VIII. with this Character, That he was *Vir Nobilis, Sapiens ac in omnibus Vitæ partibus moderatus.* His Son *Francis* ſucceeded, who Commanded the Rear of the *Engliſh* Army when they plundered *Leith* and *Edinburg*, becauſe the Treaty of Marriage betwixt Prince *Edward* and *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was broke off. He afterwards Commanded 15000 Men, who reinforced *Hadington*, at that time Garriſon'd by the *Engliſh*, and Beſieged by ſome *French* and *Scots*, and brought back his Men without fighting. He was alſo made Juſtice of all the Foreſts beyond *Trent*, and Preſident of the Council of the North by Queen *Mary*, of the Privy Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, and was the only Lord, beſides the Viſcount *Montacute*, who oppoſed the Bill for aboliſhing the Pope's Supremacy and eſtabliſhing the Reformation, 2 *Eliz.* and died *Sept.* 21. the ſame Year, ſucceeded by his Son *George*, who in his Father's Life-time Commanded 3000 Soldiers, and relieved the Earl of *Northumberland* in danger at *Lowick*; was afterwards a Colonel of 500 Horſe upon the Borders, and in 11 *Eliz.* was entruſted with the Keeping of the Queen of *Scots*. He was Lord High Steward upon the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and after his Death conſtituted Earl Marſhal of *England*, and behaving himſelf ſo as to gain a great Reputation for Fidelity, Prudence, Fortitude and Valour; he had the Cuſtody of the Queen of *Scots* for 17 Years. He ordered by his Laſt Will, *June* 24. *An.* 1590, 32 *Eliz.* that he ſhould be buried at *Sheffield* in *Yorkſhire*, and that the Mayor and Aldermen of *Pomfret*, with the Aſſent of the Earl of *Shrewsbury* for the time being, ſhould on every *Whitſun-Monday*, lend the poor Tradeſmen of that Town 5 *l.* each, for three Years, on Security, as far as 200 *l.* would go, which he bequeathed for ever for that Uſe, to encourage Trade: And he gave 500 *l.* to the Town of *Cheſterfield* in *Derbyſhire*, to ſet up Tradeſmen, who had no Stock to begin with. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who in his Father's Life-time was ſent over into *France* 15 *Elizabeth* with *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral of *England*, for confirming the League then made, and was in the 32d of that Reign called to Parliament as a Baron, before his Father's Death. In 39 he was ſent Embaſſador into *France*; at which time he was Knight of the Garter. In 1 *Jac.* he was conſtituted Guardian and Chief Juſtice of all the Foreſts beyond *Trent*, and died *May* 8. 1616, having only three Daughters, Survivors, who became Heirs to the greateſt part of his Eſtate, *viz.* *Mary* Wife of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, *Eliz.* of *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, and *Aletheia* of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*. Whereupon his Title devolved to *Edward* his Brother and Heir Male, who Married the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir of *Cuthbert* Lord *Ogle*, but died without any ſurviving Iſſue *Feb.* 8. 1617. Upon which, *George Talbot* of *Grafton*, *Com. Wigorn.* Eſq; lineal Heir to Sir *Gilbert Talbot* of *Grafton*, Knight Banneret, ſecond Son to the famous *John*, firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury* of this Houſe, to whoſe Iſſue Male the Earldom was limited, became Earl, whoſe Deſcendents do ſtill enjoy that Honour. This preſent Earl being very Inſtrumental in the Revolution, was made principal Secretary of State to Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which Office he hath ſince demitted; but afterwards took it up again, and was made Duke of *Shrewsbury*; however, a Fall off his Horſe having rendred him incapable to undergo the Fatigue of that Imploy, he reſigned a ſecond time; and ſince, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer upon him (as he had done before, the Noble Order of the Garter,) a moſt honourable Imployment, but of eaſier Management, by advancing him to the Dignity of Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold. *John*, the Son of *Thomas Talbot* of *Longford*, Eſq; is Couſin German to the preſent *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

TALED, is the Name which the *Jews* give to a certain white Vail made of Wool, which is ſquare, and has Tufts at the Corners. They never pray in their Synagogues, but they put it on their Head, or at leaſt about their Necks.

TALGA, an Iſland of the Sea of *Sala*, which brings forth ſeveral ſorts of Fruits without Cultivation: and for this Reaſon the neighbouring Nations believed it a Sacrilege to touch them, judging that it was reſerved for the Gods. *Pomp. Mela, lib.* 3. *Ptolem. lib.* 6. *cap.* 9. *Pliny* calls it *Tazata*.

TALISMANS or **MUTHALSANS**. The Name of certain Figures graved upon Stones of Metals, whereof the Anonymous Author of a Book intituled, *The Taliſmans juſtified*, gives this Deſcription. The *Taliſman*, ſaith he, is the Seal, the Figure, the Character, or Image of a Celeſtial Sign, Conſtellation or Planet, graved on a ſympathetick Stone, or on a Metal correſpondent to the Star, in a time convenient for the receiving the Influences of this Star. The Effects which are attributed to theſe Figures, are altogether marvellous. 'Tis ſaid, for Example, that the Figure of a Lion engraven on Gold while the Sun is in *Leo*, preſerves thoſe from the Stone that carry this *Taliſman*; and that that of a Scorpion made under the Sign *Scorpio*, ſecures from the Wounds of that Animal. For Joy, Beauty, and Strength of Body, they grave the Figure of *Venus* on the firſt Face of *Libra*, *Piſces*, or *Taurus*. To purchaſe Honours and Dignities eaſily, they grave the Image of *Jupiter*, that is, a Man having the Head of a Ram, on Silver, or a white Stone; and he that carries this *Taliſman* about him, will ſee, ſay they, ſurprizing Effects. To be ſucceſsful in Merchandize and in Gaming, they repreſent *Mercury* on Silver. To be Couragious and Victorious, they engrave the Figure of *Mars* on the firſt Face of *Scorpio*. To procure the favour of Kings, they repreſent the Sun in likeneſs of a King ſitting on a Throne, with a Lion at his Side, on very fine Gold in the firſt Face of *Leo*. In the Number of *Taliſmans* are ranked the *Palladium* of *Troy*, the *Roman* Bucklers called *Ancilia*: The fatal Statues of *Conſtantinople*, for the preſervation of that City: The Statue of *Memnon* in *Egypt*, which moved and gave Oracles aſſoon as the Sun was riſen: The Statue of the Goddeſs *Fortune* that *Sejanus* had, which brought good luck to thoſe that poſſeſs'd it: The Brazen Fly, and *Virgil*'s Golden Leech, which hindred the Flies from entring *Naples*, and deſtroyed all the Leeches of a Well in this City: The Figure of a Stork, which *Apollonius* ſet up in *Conſtantinople*, to drive away theſe Animals: The Statue of a Knight, which ſerved as a Preſervative to this City againſt the Plague: The Figure of a Serpent in Braſs, which hindred all Serpents from entring into the ſame Place. Whence it happen'd that *Mahomet* II. after the Taking of *Conſtantinople*, having broke the Teeth of that Serpent, a prodigious number of Serpents came upon the Inhabitants of that City, but without doing them any hurt, becauſe all their Teeth were broke, as were thoſe of the Brazen Serpent. *Thiers Treat. of Superſtitions.*

Taliſmans are diſtinguiſh'd into three ſorts, *viz.* Aſtronomical, Magical, and Mixt. The Aſtronomical are referred to Signs or Celeſtial Conſtellations, which are engraven with other Figures, and ſome intelligible Characters. The Magical have extraordinary Figures with ſuperſtitious Words, and the Names of unknown Angels. The Mixt are compoſed of Signs and barbarous Names, but which are neither ſuperſtitious, nor of unknown Angels. They bury them in the Earth, or in the Squares of publick Places, or they may carry them about them. Some have believed, that *Apollonius Tyanæus* was the firſt Author of the *Taliſmans*; but others are of Opinion, that the *Egyptians* were the Inventers of them; which *Herodotus* ſeems to inſinuate in the ſecond Book of his Hiſtory, when he ſays, that this People having firſt of all given Names to the twelve Celeſtial Gods, did likewiſe engrave Animals on Stones. The Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Samothracia* made *Taliſmans* with Gold Rings, which had Iron ſet in them inſtead of precious Stones. *Petronius* ſpeaks of it, when he ſays, that *Trimalico* carried a Gold Ring ſet with Stars of Iron. The Gods which they called the Gods of *Samothracia*, were thoſe who preſided over the Science of the *Taliſmans*; which is confirmed by the Inſcriptions of thoſe three Altars whereof *Tertullian* ſpeaks; *Before the Pillars*, ſaith he, *there are three great Altars dedicated to three ſorts of Gods, which they call Great, Mighty, and Strong; and which are believed to be thoſe of* Samothracia. *Apollonius* makes mention of three Divinities, to whom he joineth *Mercury*, and relateth the barbarous Names of thoſe Gods which it was prohibited to reveal, *viz.* *Axierus*, *Axiocerſo*, *Axiocerſus*, and *Caſmilus*, which he ſays are *Ceres*, *Proſerpina*, *Pluto*, and *Mercury*. The *Egyptians*, from whom the greateſt part of other People have learned the Secret of thoſe Rings, had alſo other *Taliſmans* for all Parts of the Body: And perhaps 'tis for this that we find ſo many little Figures of Gods, Men, and Animals in the ancient Tombs of this Country. The moſt ancient *Taliſmans* are made upon Plants, Branches of Trees or Roots. *Joſephus* ſpeaks of them in the eighth Book of his Antiquities, and attributeth the Invention of them to *Solomon*. *They apply*, ſays he, *to the Noſe of the Sick* (poſſeſſed by the Devil) *a Ring, wherein a Root was ſet inſtead of a Stone: Solomon* had *taught it in his Works*. This Hiſtorian ſays, that he has even ſeen the Effect; and that a Jew, *Eleazar* by name, cured many poſſeſſed in this manner, in the Preſence of the Emperor *Veſpaſian*. The ancient *Egyptians* believed, that certain Stones cut out into Beetles had conſiderable Vertues, to procure Strength and Courage for thoſe that carried them about with them; becauſe, ſays *Ælian*, this Animal has no Female, and is an Image of the Sun. They put likewiſe ſometimes the Figures of Frogs in *Taliſmans*; and *Pliny* teſtifies, That if we believe thoſe that improve that Science, *a Parcel of Frogs ought to be eſteem'd more ſignificant in a Common-wealth, than a Body of Laws*. *Ælian* ſays, that thoſe of *Egypt* took a Reed, which preſerved them from being devoured by Adders or Crocodiles of the *Nile*; and that they are the Emblem of Wiſdom and Prudence. *Tzetzes* relateth, that a Philoſopher put a ſtop to a Plague at *Antioch* by a *Taliſman* of Stone, wherein there was a Head of *Charon* graved. *Apollonius* made uſe of the Figure of Storks and Serpents. And the *Egyptians* commonly made uſe of the Figure of *Serapis*, of *Canopus*, God of the *Egyptians*; of the Spar-Hawk and Aſp againſt the Evils which might come from the four Elements, Earth, Water, Air and Fire. The Modern *Taliſmans* are not ſo curious as the Ancient; and we may know them by the Characters, which are purely *Arabick*, *Turkiſh*, or of other Oriental Tongues. The principal Authors that have treated on this Subject in the latter Ages, are *Camilli Leonardi*, who has writ *The Mirror of Stones*; *Geber*, *Bacon*, and *Paracelſus*, who have treated of Aſtrological Magick, and of the Sympathy of Stones, Metals and Planets. *Gaffarel* has compoſed a Book on this Subject, intitled, *Unheard-of Curioſities*: and *Agrippa* has treated of it in his occult Philoſophy. *Gregory* of *Tours* relateth, that the City of *Paris* had been built under a Conſtellation, which preſerved it from Conflagration, Serpents and Mice; and that a little before the Fire that happened in the Year 588, they had found in raking up an Arch of a Bridge the two *Taliſmans*, Preſervers of that City, which were a Serpent and a Mouſe of Braſs. Some have derived the *Arabick* Name *Taliſman* from the *Greek* τέλεσμα, which ſignifies Preſervation. We will not ſpend time to ſhew the Vanity of the *Taliſmans*; for we live in an Age that is not much addicted to ſuch Superſtitions. *Salmaſius in Kerkoëtium. Gaffarel. Reichelt.*

TALMUD, is properly the Book which contains the Civil and Canon Law of the Jews; and it principally conſiſts of two Parts, the former whereof, which ſerveth as a Text, is called *Miſna*, and the other, which is as the Comment, is called *Guemara*. The *Miſna*, as Father *Simon* remarks in his Catalogue of the Jewiſh Authors, is written in a Rabbinical pure Hebrew; but ſo conciſe, that 'tis difficult to underſtand it, at leaſt that the Matter whereof it treats is not known. The *Guemara*, which is an Expoſition worſe than the Text, is writ in a ſorry Chaldaick, and in a very intricate Style; ſo that 'tis underſtood even by very few Jews. There are a great many Editions of the *Miſna* by it ſelf; but the beſt and moſt convenient is that publiſhed by the Jews of *Holland* ſome Years ſince, to which they have added the points of the Vowels. There are alſo many Editions of the whole *Talmud*; that which is moſt ſought after, and is now very ſcarce, becauſe the Jews of the *Levant* carry the greateſt part of the Copies thither, is the Edition of *Venice* by *Bombergue*, which is in ſeveral great Volumes. Father *Simon* remarks in his Supplement to the Jewiſh Ceremonies, that the Jews having two famous Schools, *viz.* that of *Babylon*, and that of *Paleſtine*, where they taught their Traditions, gave Occaſion for two different Collections of theſe Traditions, and by conſequence to two *Talmuds*, whereof one is called the *Babylonian*, and the other the *Jeruſalem* Talmud. This latter was firſt compoſed; but 'tis ſo obſcure, that the Jews can make but little uſe of it: ſo that when they cite the *Talmud*, they ordinarily cite that of *Babylon*; and when they would denote the other, they add *Jeruſalem*. Beſides the Fables which the *Talmud* is ſtuff'd with, there are manifeſt Falſhoods in Hiſtory and Chronology; but the greateſt part of the Jews don't mind that ſo narrowly. This *Talmud* is prohibited the Jews in *Italy*; ſo that they dare not read, nor keep it by them. See what is remarked on R. *Juda*, ſirnamed *The Saint*.

TALMUDISTS, the Name of thoſe who follow the Doctrine of the *Talmud*, a Book which contains the Religious Ceremonies and Law of the Jews. The Doctrines contain'd in it, were, as they pretend, tranſcrib'd from the Memoirs of the High-Prieſts, out of which, in the Year 188, Rabbi *Juda Hakkadoſh* compos'd a Book call'd *Miſna*, *i. e.* a *Repetition*, or *Reiterated Leſſon*. Afterwards, in 469, Rabbi *Jochanan*, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Jews, made a new Collection of theſe Judaical Precepts, which was added to the former, and call'd it *The Jeruſalem Talmud*, upon the account of its being drawn up in that City. In 476, two other Rabbins of *Babylon*, *Aſè* and *Hammai*, enlarg'd this Volume by inſerting the Jewiſh Diſcipline, and ſome other Treatiſes; and ſo compil'd that which they call'd the *Babylonian Talmud*: but *Aſè* not living long enough to finiſh this *Work* according to the Scheme he had laid down, his Son Rabbi *Meïr*, in 546, completed the Deſign upon the Model of his Father's Memoirs. This Book the Jews have an extraordinary regard for, preferring it often even to the *Holy Scriptures*; notwithſtanding it contains a multitude of ridiculous Traditions and Fables, mix'd with the Jewiſh Law: beſides, there are likewiſe Blaſphemies in't of ſeveral kinds; and not to mention thoſe againſt our Saviour, they tell us, that before the Creation of the World, God Almighty ſtruck out ſeveral Plans, and attempted to form it upon different Models; and that he ſpent three Hours a Day in Reading the Jewiſh Law, *&c.* From hence it appears, that *Gregory* IX, in 1230, did not Condemn this Book without good Reaſon. It likewiſe incurr'd the ſame Cenſure by Pope *Innocent* IV, in 1244; by *Julius* III, in 1555; and by *Paul* IV, in 1559. The *Talmud* is divided into ſix *Orders*, or Tomes, each of which into diſtinct Treatiſes, and each Treatiſe into ſeveral Chapters. *Sixtus Senenſis lib.* 2. *Bibl. S. Genebrard. lib.* 2, 3. *Bibl. Vignier Bibl. Hiſt. A. C.* 191. *Buxtorf. Bibliotheca Rabin. Du Voiſin in Pug. Fidei, &c.*

TALUS, Nephew to *Dedalus*, otherwiſe called *Perdix.* Being of quick Apprehenſion, he learned Architecture under his Uncle in a ſhort time. He invented the Uſe of the Saw and Compaſs. *Dedalus* envying his Induſtry, for fear he ſhould in time ſurpaſs him in his Art, threw him down from the top of the Tower of *Minerva.* But this Goddeſs being a Favourer of Ingenuity, received him in the middle of the Air, and changed him into a Bird, giving him ſwiftneſs of Wings in recompence of his Subtilty. Therefore it is that the Partridge, that retains his Name, dares not raiſe himſelf high, and flies only near the Earth, where ſhe builds her Neſt; for his ancient Fall makes him avoid high places. *Ovid. Met. l.* 8.

TAMARACA, a City and Iſle of *Southern America.* One of the 14 Governments of *Braſil* belonging to the *Portugueſe.*

TAMAR, Lat. *Tamaris*, a River in the Eaſt of *Cornwal*, which divides that County from *Devonſhire.* It runs South from its Source, which is in *Devonſhire* near the *Iriſh Sea*, waters *Bridgrule*, *Telcoc*, *Tamerton*, *Beyton*, *Lawhitton*, *Calſtock*, and forms a capacious Haven at *Plymouth*, where it empties it ſelf into the *Britiſh* Sea. *Camb. Brit.*

TAMERLANE, *Tamberlan*, or *Temir-Lanc*, whom his Subjects ſirname *Temir Cuthlu*, that is, *Happy Iron*, Emperor of the *Tartars*; he became formidable towards the end of the 14th Century. Some Authors will have it, that he was Kinſman to the Cham of the *Tartars*, to whom he ſucceeded; but 'tis more probable that he was the Son of a poor Shepherd, and that he raiſed himſelf by his Courage and Conduct. At firſt he put himſelf at the Head of ſome Troops, which he got together in haſte, and obtained divers Victories in *Perſia.* This good Succeſs encreaſed his Ambition and Army, which afterwards conſiſted of 800000 fighting Men. He invaded his Neighbours, though none were able to oppoſe him; and in a little time he ſubjected the *Parthians*, forc'd the Walls of *China*, ſubdued divers Provinces of the *Indians*, with *Meſopotamia* and *Egypt*; and, in fine, made his Boaſt that he had three Parts of the World under his power; and for this Reaſon he bore for his Coat of Arms O O O. Authors ſpeak differently of his Humour, Inclinations, and Conqueſts. Some commend him for his Temper, others for his Senſe, but a third ſort deteſt him for his Cruelty. However, 'tis certain he had ſome Skill in the Mathematicks, and was no Stranger to *Mahumetan* Theology. His Victories were tarniſh'd by his Cruelty. When he beſieg'd a City, he uſed the firſt Day to ſet over his Tent a white Standard, to ſignifie to the Inhabitants, that he was then ready to treat them kindly, if they would ſurrender without Reſiſtance. The next Day his Banner was Yellow or Red; and this imported that the Grandees of the City ſhould loſe their Heads. And in fine, on the third Day he ſet up a Black Standard, to teſtifie that he would put all to the Sword, without regard had to Sex, Age, or Condition. But of all *Tamerlane*'s Victories, that which he obtained over *Bajazet* is the moſt conſiderable. This laſt was extremely proud and ambitious; he charged *Tamerlane* with Robbery and Rebellion: Theſe Diſcourſes were told him, and being invited by the Princes whoſe Eſtate the *Ottoman* had taken away, or made Tributaries, he reſolved to puniſh him for his Pride. The Battel was fought at the City of *Angoria* in *Galatia*, and *Bajazet* loſt the Field: it was ſaid by ſome to be *An.* 1399; but 'twas, more probably, fought in 1402. This Conqueror treated the *Turkiſh* Prince civilly at firſt; but he whoſe Pride was inſupportable, render'd himſelf unworthy of it by his Paſſion, Menaces and Contempt againſt the Perſon of *Tamerlane*, who cauſed him to be put in an Iron Cage, where he beat out his Brains againſt the Bars. I ſhould not forget that this *Tartarian* Prince ſent Embaſſadors to *Charles* VI, King of *France*, to ſignifie that he look'd upon him as the chief Monarch of the Weſt. This we learn from the Monk of *St. Denis*, who has writ the Hiſtory of this Reign. *Tamerlane* died two or three Years after this Victory, leaving Sons who loſt almoſt all his Conqueſts, and who had nothing in them becoming the Reputation of their Father. His Hiſtory is writ by the Sieur *Vattier. Pietro Perundini in Vita Tamer. Chalcondylas lib. Hiſt. Turk. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

TAMUL, a petty Kingdom of *Aſia* in *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges* in *Biſnagar.*

TAMUS, the fourth Month of the *Hebrews*, remarkable for the Faſt of 25 Days, whereof the Prophet *Zachary* ſpeaks *Ch.* 8. *Torniel in his Annals.*

TAMWORTH, a Borongh and Market Town in the Borders of *Stafford* and *Warwickſhire*, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Auker.* It has a ſtrong Caſtle, a fine large Church, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It's govern'd by Bailiffs and a Commonalty, and has a Court of Record without Limitation, holden before the ſaid Bailiffs. It's 89 Miles from *London.*

TAMYRAS, a Poet of *Thracia*, who liv'd before *Homer*, and compoſed a Poem of 3000 Verſes on the Theology of the Ancients. The Fable ſays, that he had the Boldneſs to challenge the Muſes, who took away his Harp, and put out his Eyes to puniſh his Inſolence. Hence comes the Proverb againſt thoſe that undertake raſh Attempts, *Tamyras is a very Fool. Suid.*

TANAGRA, now *Anatoria*, an Epiſcopal City under the Metropolis of *Athens*, near the River *Aſopo* in *Stramulipa*, which is a part of *Livadia* in the *European Turkey.* *Pliny* aſſures us, that it had Cocks of extraordinary Strength, and indefatigable in Fighting. *Athenæus* ſays, that a Whale of a prodigious bigneſs, which was forc'd a-ſhore there, gave ground to the Proverb *Cetus Tana-græus*, to expreſs a great Booty. *Stephen* calls it *Gephyra*, and *Ariſtotle*, *Orops. Plin. lib.* 10. *cap.* 21. *Var. lib.* 3. *cap.* 9.

TANAIS, or *Don*, a River of *Muſcovy*, which parteth *Europe* from *Aſia.* It riſes in the Province of *Rezan*, from the Lake *Juvanouvo Lazioro*, runs near the *Volga*, and after a long Courſe empties it ſelf into the *Palus Mæotis* near the City of *Tanais.* There is alſo the little *Tanais*, which comes from the Dutchy of *Sevesky*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the great *Tanais*, a little above a City of that Name. This City, now called *Azak*, is one of the Places of greateſt Traffick in *Tartary.* It was taken by the *Muſcovites*, and ſince retaken by the *Turks.*

TANAQUIL, otherwiſe called *Cecilia*, Wife to *Tarquinius Priſcus*, famous for her Ingenuity and Skill in the Art of making Cloaths. A Royal Cloak of her making was to be ſeen in the Temple of *Fortune*, which *Servius Tullius* King of the *Romans* ſometimes wore. She was alſo the firſt that made Coats and Waſte-Coats all of one breadth of Cloth, which were given to young Souldiers and new-married Men. *Plin. l.* 8. *c.* 48. *Tit. Liv. l.* 1.

TANCREDE of *Hauteville*, a *Norman* Lord, Vaſſal to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, ſeeing himſelf burthen'd with a very great Family, and having but a ſmall Eſtate, he ſent his two eldeſt Sons into *Italy*, who began to ſettle in *Sicily*, where their Deſcendents reigned ſince. After the Death of *William* II. called *The Good*, which happened in 1189, *Sicily* being wholly peſtered with Diviſions, *Tancrede*, Baſtard to *Roger* Duke of *Pouilla*, got himſelf ſet upon the Throne, and died after he had reigned three Years, leaving a Son called *Roger*, who died in Priſon, being deprived of his Sight. See *Sicily.*

TANCREDE, the pretended Duke of *Rohan.* He was carried young into *Holland* by a Captain, who gave him to a Peaſant to bring up. Being grown up in Years, he was ſent to *Leyden*, to learn the Latin Tongue: and ſo little care was taken of him, that not having whereupon to ſubſiſt, and ſeeing himſelf almoſt abandoned, he had a mind to betake himſelf to a Trade. He went publickly to Church, but privately to Maſs, having ſuckt in the Sentiments of the *Roman* Religion with his Milk. But he was forbidden to frequent the Aſſemblies of the *Roman* Catholicks. And the Dutcheſs of *Rohan* having a mind to own him for her Son, ſent him wherewithal to equip himſelf. He returned afterwards to *Paris*, and after a long Diſpute about his Birth, the Parliament gave it againſt him, and declared him unrelated to the Family to which he pretended, by a famous Sentence given *Anno* 1649. He was of a brave Perſonage, but died very young, being kill'd by a Piſtol-ſhot, in the Civil Wars, *Anno* 1649. *Du Verdier's Univerſal Hiſtory.*

TANGER, anciently called *Tingis*, a City of the Province of *Habata*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africk.* It is ſituate in the bottom of a Gulf of the Weſtern Ocean, and very near the Streights of *Gibralter.* Its Situation is pleaſant, but the Soil round it is barren. It was well fortified, and had a good Citadel, defended by ſeveral Baſtions, with a very high Tower, which ſerved for a Belfry. This City was very conſiderable in former Times, and had an Univerſity. The *Goths* took it from the *Romans*, and joined it to the Government of *Ceuta.* *Alfonſus* King of *Portugal* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1471, and in 1662 it was given as a Dowry with the Princeſs of *Braganza*, Daughter to *Dom John* IV. King of *Portugal*, when ſhe was married to *Charles* II. King of *England.* At laſt it was found not worth the Expence of keeping, and therefore demoliſhed in 1684 and 1685. *Vanſleb*, *Villaut*, *Relation of Africk.*

TANGERMUND, Lat. *Tangermunda*, a Town in the old Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* upon the *Elbe*, where it receives the River *Tanger.* It was heretofore very ſtrong, and ſo conſiderable, that the Emperor *Charles* X. kept his Court in it: But in the *Swediſh* War it ſuffer'd ſo much, that it's become of little account. It's 26 Miles Weſt of *Brandenburgh*, and 32 North of *Magdeburg.*

TANGUT, a Kingdom of *Aſia*, in *Tartary.* It is alſo called *Tanim* and *Bagharger.* Its capital City is *Tangu* called *Tanin*, and *Campion*, according to the Opinion of *William Sanſon*. *Tangu* is alſo a Kingdom of *India*, on the other ſide the *Ganges*.

TANOR, a City and petty Kingdom of the ſame Name, on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in the Peninſula of *India*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*, five Leagues from *Calicut* towards the South. This Kingdom reaches not above eight or ten Leagues ſquare; yet the King is neither Inferior nor Tributary to any other of *Malabar*. He has kept a firm Alliance with the *Portugueſe* ſince they ſetled in the *Indies*, and they have carefully maintained his Friendſhip. He reſides about a League from the City of *Tanor*, where he leaves a Governor to adminiſter Juſtice to his Subjects that are *Heathen* or *Moors*: but has no Authority over the Chriſtians; the Right of puniſhing them, when they treſpaſs, being reſerved to the Director of the Church, who is a Jeſuit. The Soil of *Tanor* is fruitful, the Air wholſome, and they have great Conveniency for Hunting and Fiſhing. Fiſh is the ordinary Food of the Inhabitants, but the Rich eat Fowl and Kids, Beef being prohibited, according to the Superſtition of theſe Pagans. *Dellon Relation of the Eaſt-Indies*.

TANQUEREL (*John*) Bachelor of the *Sorbonne*, having defended in a Theſis, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. *An.* 1561, that the Pope had Power over Kings, as well in Temporals as Spirituals, and that he might deprive them if they deſerved it; the Parliament of *Paris* condemn'd him to make an honorable Amand: and becauſe he abſented himſelf, ordered that the Verger of the Faculty ſhould do it in his ſtead, in the School of the *Sorbonne*, in preſence of a Preſident, two Counſellors, and the Attorney-General; in Preſence alſo of a Dean and the Doctors, who were obliged to be there, on pain of having all the Privileges forfeited which had been granted to the Faculty by his Majeſty's Predeceſſors. *Mezeray on the Life of Charles IX*.

TANTALUS, King of *Phrygia* and *Paphlagonia*, according to the Poet's, Son to *Jupiter* and *Plota*; he only of all the neighbouring Princes was not invited by *Tros* to the firſt Solemnity that was celebrated at *Troy*: And to avenge himſelf on this King, he carried off his Son *Ganimedes* while he was a Hunting; whereupon *Ilus*, another of *Tros*'s Sons, raiſed a potent Army, and forced *Tantalus* to retire into *Peloponneſus*. Fabulous Hiſtory reporteth, that *Tantalus* once entertained *Jupiter* and the other Gods at his Table, and that to make Tryal of their Divinity, having cauſed his Son *Pelops* to be killed, he cut him in pieces, and cauſed him to be ſerved up with the Meat. The Gods diſcovered this Murther, and would not eat of it, except *Ceres*, who, having her Mind intent upon nothing but her Daughter *Proſerpina*, inconſiderately eat his Left-Shoulder. *Jupiter* gathered up all his Members, and having raiſed him to Life again, gave him a Shoulder of Ivory inſtead of that of Fleſh that had been eat. As for *Tantalus*, he was condemned to be eternally tormented in Hell, by exceſſive Hunger and Thirſt. He was ſet in a Lake, where the Water came up to his Chin, and a Branch of a Tree laden with Fruits reached even to his Lips; but when he would take of this Fruit, the Branch was lifted up on high, and when he endeavoured to drink, the Water went back. *Higinus* ſaith, that *Tantalus* ſuffered this Pain, becauſe he had revealed to Men the Secrets that *Jupiter* uſed to truſt him with. But others ſay, that it was a Puniſhment for his unſatiable Avarice. 'Tis ſaid, that he built the City of *Smyrna*, and that he had three Sons, *Pelops*, *Daſcylus*, and *Broteas*; and a Daughter, named *Niobe*. *Hygin. Fab.* 82. *Diodor. lib.* 4.

TAPAISA or TAPI, a River of Southern *America*, giving its Name to a Province of that Country. It riſes in the Frontiers of *Brazil*, and after a long courſe diſcharges it ſelf into the River of the *Amazons*.

TAPSE, or *Thapſas*, a City of *Africk* in the Kingdom of *Byzacina*, on that ſide where is now the Kingdom of *Tunis*. *Cæſar* Beſieged this City, to oblige *Scipio* to fight in its Defence: And after the Battel, where the latter was Defeated, the City being preſs'd on every ſide, was forc'd to Surrender. *Artius of the African Wars*.

TARAGALE, a City of the Province of *Darha* in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, near the City *Darha*. Here is a ſtrong Caſtle, where the Cherif of *Morocco* keeps a Governour, with 400 Horſe, and 500 Muſqueteers, to guard the Gold of *Tibar*, which is brought in Duſt from *Tagaza*. At *Taragale* they melt it and mark it, and from thence they ſend it to *Morocco*. The City is great, and there are above 400 Families of Jews in it. The Country is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and the Palm-Trees bring forth a great Quantity of Dates. *Marmol of Afr. l.* 7.

TARAGOVISCO, or *Tervis*, the capital City of *Valachia*.

TARANTAISE, a Province of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, between the *Alpes*, *Maurienne*, *Savoy Proper* and *Foucigni*. Its chief Town is *Mouſtiers*, which the Ancients alſo called *Tarantaiſe*, *Tarentaſia Forum Neronis Centronum*, and now *Monaſterium*, ſituate upon the *Iſere*. It is an Archbiſhoprick, and has for Suffragans *Sion* and *Aouſte*. It has not been a Metropolis but ſince the eighth Age; for before that time all Eccleſiaſtick Authors agree, that it was ſubject to that of *Vienne*.

TARASCON, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, upon the *Rhone*, with a Caſtle built by the Counts of *Provence*. This Town, without doubt, is the *Taraſcho* of *Strabo*, and Head of ſeveral Boroughs under the Title of *Vigucrie*.

TARASIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; a Perſon of Noble Extraction, born in the Eighth Century. He was made firſt Secretary of State in the Reign of *Conſtantine* and *Irene*, and had formerly been Conſul; and in the Year 784, when *Paulus* the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* was expell'd his See, by the Violence of the Empreſs *Irene*, *Taraſius* was, by the Court, nominated to ſucceed him; which Promotion he refus'd to accept, but upon condition of calling a General Council: And here Dr. *Cave* obſerves, That when the Synod was met at *Conſtantinople*, *Taraſius* apprehending that the Party againſt the Worſhip of Images was likely to prove too ſtrong for the other, encourag'd a Tumult under-hand, and, upon that pretence, got the Council Prorogu'd for a Year, and Transferr'd to *Nice* in *Bithynia*; and having thus ſtrengthen'd his Intereſt by gaining time, he open'd the ſecond *Nicene* Council in *September* 787; in which, notwithſtanding the Pope's Legates were preſent, he himſelf Preſided; and being fortify'd with the Court Intereſt, and grown too ſtrong for the Orthodox Party, he got the ſeventh General Council of *Conſtantinople* condemn'd, and the Worſhip of Images decreed in this Synod. In the Year 795, when the Emperor *Conſtantine* had a mind to Divorce himſelf from *Mary* his lawful Empreſs, and to marry his Wench *Theodote*, the Patriarch *Taraſius* at firſt made a noble Stand againſt him, and threaten'd him with Excommunication, unleſs he deſiſted from that ſcandalous Deſign; but ſoon after *Taraſius*'s Courage failing him, made him meanly forget the Intereſt of Vertue, and the Authority of his Place, inſomuch, that he ſuffer'd this leud Marriage to be Solemniz'd by *Joſeph*, *Abbot* of *Conſtantinople*, and conniv'd at the Empreſs *Mary*'s being Shav'd, and put in a Nunnery. This Patriarch died in *February* 806. He wrote ſeveral Epiſtles; one Circular Letter to the *Eaſtern* Patriarchs ſoon after his coming to his See; another to Pope *Adrian*, *&c.* *Acts ſecond Council of Nice. Theophanes in Annal. Baron. in Annal. Concil. Tom.* 7. *pag.* 161, *and* 637. *&c. Cave Hiſt. Liter. Part* 1*ſt*.

TARAXIPPUS, the Name of a certain God adored by the People of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*. His Altar was placed in the Liſt where they kept their Chariot Courſes: And this was the ground of that Worſhip; There was near the end of this Encloſure, or Place railed in, a Liſt of a conſiderable breadth fix'd to the Ground in form of a Semi-Circle, of a lively bright Colour, that the Courſers in their greateſt Speed might ſee it, and ſo turn back again. It often happened, that the Horſes coming up to the Place, either ſtarted at the Sight, or thoſe that guided, out of too great haſte, turned them ſhort, and made them throw the Coachman out of the Box, and break the Chariot. The ſuperſtitious *Grecians* not kowing what to attribute this to, imagined, that there was ſome God that would be Worſhipped in that Place, and call'd him *Taraxippus* or the Terror of Horſes. *Pauſanias in Eliac*.

TARBE, a Town of *France*, Capital of *Bigorre*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Auch*. It lyes upon the River *Adoure*, in a a very fertil Country. The Ancients call'd it *Tarba*, *Turba*, and *Caſtrum Bigorræ*.

TARBULA, Siſter to *Simeon* Biſhop of *Seleucia*, was accuſed by the Jews, of deſigning to poiſon the Queen of *Perſia*, to revenge her Brother *Simeon*, who was put to Death by *Sapor* King of *Perſia*. Upon this falſe Accuſation, the Queen had her condemned by the *Magi*, one of whom, ſmitten with her Beauty, promiſed to ſave her Life if ſhe did condeſcend to his Paſſion. The Offer did but raiſe the Zeal of this generous Chriſtian, who choſe to die rather than preſerve her Life at the expence of her Vertue. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl*.

TARENTUM, *Urbs Salentorum*, a City of the Province of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It was built and made the Capital of the ancient *Magna Græcia*, by a Band of *Lacedæmonian* Baſtards, who having no Inheritance at home, were ſent hither to ſeek their Fortunes, *A. M.* 3242, forty five Years after the Building of *Rome*. It became a famous Commonwealth. Its Inhabitants ſollicited *Pyrrhus*'s Deſcent into *Italy* to make War upon the *Romans*. In the Year of *Rome* 481, *Milo*, one of its Citizens, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the ſecond *Punick* War it received *Hannibal*; and in the Year of *Rome* 545, was recovered out of his hands, by *Quintus Fabius Maximus*. In 631 it was a *Roman* Colony. In 1194 *Henry* IV. gave it to *William* Son of *Tancred* Prince of *Taranto*, whom he caus'd to be caſtrated to prevent his Iſſue. It's now an Archbiſhop's See, ſmall, but ſtrong and well-inhabited, defended by a Caſtle gariſon'd with *Spaniards*. The Haven was once very good, but ſpoil'd by great Stones ſunk in the Mouth of it; ſo that none but ſmall Ships can enter it. It has the Title of a Principality, and ſtands in a Peninſula on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River *Tara*, whence ſome derive its Name. In 843, *Saba* General of the *Moors* or *Saracens* of *Africa*, took this City, though it was powerfully ſuccoured by the Emperor *Theophilus the Great*, and the *Venetian* Fleet. On the Weſt-ſide it has a good Haven, on the North-Eaſt a Lake 12 Miles broad, which receives three Rivers, and with the Haven encompaſſes the Town on all Sides but the North, where it is entred by a Cauſey 300 Cubits long and 15 broad. *Horace* was ſo pleaſed with the Sight of this City, that he wiſhed it might be one of thoſe in which he ſhould ſpend the laſt part of his Life: *For this Corner of the World* (ſaith he) *ſeems to me one of the moſt beautiful*; having *Plenty of excellent Honey*; *delicate Oil and Wine*, *little inferiour to that of* Falernum; *an early Spring, and a ſoft Winter*, *rendring it a pleaſant Habitation* *to an Old Man.* Lib. 2. Od. 6. *Juvenal* ſtiles it, *Coronatum petulans madidumque Tarentum*, Sat. 6. l. 2. v. 296. aſcribing the Corruption of the *Roman* Manners to the Taking of this City. This Town ſtands 40 Miles South-Eaſt of *Bari*, and 62 Weſt of *Otranto*. Long. 39. 28. Lat. 40. 26.

TARGUM, with the Jews ſignifies *Interpretation*, and is what they call their *Gloſſes* and *Paraphraſes* upon the *Scripture*. Father *Simon* obſerves, that the *Chaldaick* Tongue becoming current among the Jews after their Return from *Babylon*, the Doctors taught the People *Moſes*'s Law in it, and thence took occaſion to publiſh their *Gloſſes*, which were therefore call'd *Targums* or Interpretations: The moſt ancient of them are thoſe of *Onkelos* upon the Books of *Moſes*, which is almoſt a literal Explication; and that of *Jonathan* upon the Books called by the Jews the firſt and laſt Prophets, *i. e.* upon *Joſhua*, the *Judges*, upon the four Books of *Kings*, *&c.* Theſe two laſt are in pure *Chaldaick*, which is ſomewhat like the ancient *Babylonick* Language. See *Paraphraſe Chaldaick*.

TARICHEA, *Tarichæa*, *Sueton in Titus*, *Tarrachia*, a very ſtrong City in the Tribe of *Iſachar* in *Galilee*, ſeated on the Lake of *Tiberias*, to the South of that City two *German* Miles, and North of *Bethſan* (*Scythopolis.*) *Joſephus* the Hiſtorian made this Place much ſtronger than it was before, and it had 40000 Inhabitants to Defend it; yet *Caſſius*, a *Roman* Commander, took it. *Joſephus* being in great danger to be ſtoned by the Inhabitants of this Place, who were tumultuouſly aſſembled againſt him, he appeaſed them by a Stratagem. It was afterwards taken, with great Difficulty and hard Labour, by *Veſpaſian*. *Joſ.* 14. *Antiq.* 13. 1 *Bell.* 6. 2 *Bell.* 25, 26, 27. 3 *Bell.* 16, 17, 19.

TARIFFA, a City of *Spain* in *Andaluſia*, near the Streights of *Gibralter*, once a great and ſtrong Place, but now almoſt ruined, and thinly inhabited; though it ſtill has a Caſtle and a Haven. It was recover'd from the *Moors* in 1292, and in 1340 they receiv'd a great Defeat near it. It ſtands four Leagues from *Algezira* to the Weſt, and ſix from the Coaſt of *Barbary* to the North.

TARN, a River of *France* in *Languedoc*, that ſprings in the Mount of *Loſere* in the *Cevenes*, runs by *Albi* and *Montauban*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Garonne*.

TARPEIA, Daughter of *Tarpeius*, Governour of the Capitol under *Romulus*; ſhe ſold and deliver'd the Capitol to *Tatius* General of the *Sabins*, deſiring no other Recompenſe for the Treachery but the Golden Bracelets the Soldiers wore on their Arms. *Tatius* being in poſſeſſion of the Fortreſs, commanded the *Sabins*, according to his Promiſe, to give her all they bore on that Arm, and begun himſelf in throwing his Bracelet and Buckler at her, the reſt doing the like: She was quite kill'd with Bracelets and Bucklers, and Buried upon this Mountain, which from her Name was called *Tarpeian*. It was from this Mountain they us'd to throw their Criminals headlong. *Plutarch.*

TARQUIN, the firſt of this Name, call'd *Priſcus* or the Ancient King of the *Romans*, Son to one *Damaratus* of *Corinth*, who came to live in *Tuſcany*. After his Father's Death he came to *Rome*, and by his Policy obtain'd the Throne after *Ancus Martius* in 139. He inſtituted the Plays of the *Circus*, ſubdued 12 different ſorts of People of *Tuſcany*, and increas'd the Number of Senators, laid the firſt Foundations of the Capitol, and undertook ſeveral conſiderable publick Works. It's ſaid, that the Cuſtom of tying Bunches of Rods round the Magiſtrates Axes, the Robes of Kings and Soothſayers, the Senators Ivory Chairs, with the Rings and Ornaments of Knights and Children of Noble Families, were invented by him. He was killed by his Predeceſſor's Children the 80th Year of his Age, and 38th of his Reign, in 177 of *Rome*, and *Servius Tullius* was put in his Place. *Flor. Tit. Liv.*

TARQUIN II. who, by reaſon of his inſupportable haughty Humor was called the *Proud*, murthered *Servius Tullius* his Wife *Tullia*'s Father, and ſet himſelf upon the Throne, chuſing rather to uſurp it violently than expect it peaceably. He is accuſed of being the firſt that uſed Priſons, Baniſhments and Torments at *Rome*, where he behaved himſelf towards the Subjects with inſupportable Severity, ſparing neither Nobles nor Senators. He built a Temple that was common to all the *Latins*, and finiſh'd the Capitol with the Spoils of the Enemy. Being ſomewhat ſevere to one of his Sons, he went away to the *Gabii*, where having got great Power, he ſent to acquaint his Father *Tarquin* therewith; who walking in his Garden when he received the Meſſage, returned no Anſwer, but ſtruck off the Heads of the Poppies that ſtood before him. The Son, when the Meſſenger told him this at his Return, underſtood very well what his Father meant, and ſo cut off the Heads of the chiefeſt of the *Gabii*. The *Romans*, unable to bear with the Father's Tyranny and his Children's Licentiouſneſs, took occaſion to baniſh him from the Throne on the Violence which his Son *Sextus* uſed to *Lucretia*, in the 245th of *Rome*, while *Tarquin* was at the Siege of *Ardee*. This King, who had Govern'd 24 Years, did all he could to remount the Throne, employing the Arms of *Porſenna*, and his other Neighbours, but to no purpoſe; for the *Romans* had always the better. *Tit. Liv. l.* 1. *Florus.*

TARQUIN, ſurnam'd *Collatinus*, Son to *Egerius*, and Nephew to *Tarquinius Superbus*, was Husband of *Lucretia*, whom *Sixtus Tarquinius* violated. The King being Baniſhed *Rome* upon this Account, he was choſen firſt Conſul with *Brutus*, but was afterwards forced to quit his Place, and to undergo a voluntary Baniſhment, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe he bore the Name of *Tarquin*, then ſo odious to the *Romans*. See *Lucretia. Tit. Liv. l.* 1.

TARRAGONE, a Town of *Catalonia*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with an Archbiſhoprick. *Latin* Authors call it *Tarraco.* It was Built and Fortified by the *Scipio's* upon the Deſcent of a Hill near the Sea, where it has a Port, fit for no other Veſſels but Barks, the Rocks rendring it very dangerous for greater Ships. The *Spaniards* brag, that it was never Taken: The *Moors* ſurrounded it with Walls, and it has ſince their Time been very regularly Fortified. The Province of *Taragone*, called *Taragonoiſe* by the Ancients, comprehended the Country of the *Celtiberians*, *Vardules*, *Vaſcons*, *Cantabrians*, *Aſturians* and *Gallicians*. Now all the Province of *Taragone* contains *Murcia*, *Valencia*, *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Navarre*, *Biſcay*, the *Aſturies*, *Galicia*, the Kingdom of *Leon*, and almoſt both the *Caſtiles*. *Merul. deſc. Hiſp.*

TARSUS, a Town of *Cilicia* in *Aſia Minor*, now called *Teraſſe*, *Tirſis*, or according to others *Hamſa*. The Ancients called it *Tarſus* and *Tarſos*, and ſince that it had the Names of *Antonin*, *Severin*, and *Adrian*, in honour of ſuch Emperors as lov'd the Town. It was famous for its Situation upon the River *Cydnus*, its Magnificence and Riches, the Genius of its Inhabitants, and for Sciences, being the Birth-place of St. *Paul*, of *Antipater* the Stoick, *Archidamus*, *Neſtor*, the two *Athenodorus*'s, and ſome others. This Town ſtands 44 Miles Eaſt of *Tertoſa*, 54 Weſt of *Barcelona*, and 112 North-Weſt of *Majorca*. Long. 19. 26. Lat. 40. 36. *Strabo l.* 14.

TARTA, a Lake upon the Confines of *Cappadocia the Greater*, which is ſaid to prove mortal to the Birds that come near it, for their Wings grow ſo big and heavy that they cannot fly, and ſo are eaſily catch'd.

TARTAGNI (*Alexander*) *d' Imola*, Liv'd in the Fifteenth Century, in the time of *Baldus* and *Paul de Caſtro*: He profeſs'd the Law thirty Years at *Bologne* with great Reputation, inſomuch that he was call'd the Monarch of the Law, and the Father of thoſe that practis'd it. He wrote upon the *Clementines*, *Conſilia. Apoſtillæ ad Bartholum, in* 2 *Cod. &* ff. *Nov. &c.* Theſe Works have been often Printed, as at *Venice* in 1571, *Francfort* in 1575, and at *Lions* in 1585, *&c.* He dy'd at *Bologne* in 1477. *Fichard. in Vit. Juriſc. Poſſevin in Appar. Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon, &c.*

TARTARIE, a great Country of *Aſia*, that comprehends almoſt a third of that part of the World. It's generally called *Great Tartary*, to diſtinguiſh it from that of *Europe*. Some divide this ſpacious Country into four or five Parts, which are *Tartary Proper*, *Tartary the Deſert*, *Zagatai*, *Catai*, and *Turqueſtan.* All this Country lyes between the *Frozen Sea*, that of *China*, and the Streights of *Anian*, the *Caſpian Sea*, the Dominions of *Perſia* and *China*, and the Rivers *Obi* and *Tanais*. Some Modern Authors deſpiſe this, and follow the *Arabian* Diviſion, who count in *Tartary*, the Kingdom of *Thibet* or *Tobbat*, which was formerly the Northern part of *Scythia*; the *Maurenaher* or *Mawaralnahara*, *Olgarie* or the *Kalmuki*, the *Chazalgites*, the *Caulachites* or *Kara Cathai*; *Mongal*, *Moal* or *Magog*, the *Kaimachites* or *Naimans*; the Kingdom of *Tangut* or *Taniu*, and *Bagarghar*; the Kingdoms of *Niuche* or *Tenduc*, and *Jupi*. This King of *Niuche* was he that made himſelf Maſter of *China* ſome Years ago. The Ancient or *Proper Tartary* is towards the North, and moſt part of it unknown. Some ſay, there is a Place in it called *Tartar*, or *Tatar* which gave its Name to the Country, though there is more likelihood that it was called ſo from a River of that Name. *Tartaria Deſerta* reaches from the Rivers *Jaxarte* and *Tanais* to Mount *Imaus*, and it's thought to be a part of the *Sarmatia Aſiatica* of the Ancients; its poſſeſſed by ſeveral Companies of People or Clans, which the *Tartars* call *Hordes*, and do much reſemble the Tribes of the Jews. *Tartarie* of *Zagatai* has more poliſh'd and civiliz'd Inhabitants than the firſt, as are alſo thoſe of *Catai*. This is the Empire of the Great *Cham*, who is ſaid to have about a hundred Tributary Kings: His Subjects have that Reſpect and Veneration for him, that they generally call him the Son, the Shadow and Soul of God; and when he dies kill all they meet, that they may go ſerve their Prince in the other World; which ſometimes coſts above 10000 People their Lives. The ordinary Reſidence of the Great *Cham*, in Winter, is *Cambalu*, the Capital of his Territories, ſituated in the farthermoſt part of *Catai*. Modern Relations ſpeak of it as one of the greateſt and richeſt Towns of the World. As for *Quenſai*, that ſignifies the City of Heaven, placed in this Country by *Marc Polo*; 'tis not known where it is, nor are the 12060 Stone-Bridges which he ſays it has, to be found. Beſides this Kingdom of *Catai*, the Great *Cham* has ſeveral others that are very conſiderable; as that of *Tangut*, where it's ſaid Printing has been in uſe above a thouſand Years; and it's hence we have our beſt *Rhubarb*: The other Places are the Kingdom of *Tenduc*, where live ſome *Neſtorians*; that of *Thebat*, which abounds in Coral, whereof they make uſe as Current Coin. It's believed, that all this Land was inhabited in former Times by the *Scythians*, a cruel and barbarous Nation. The *Aſiatick Tartars* have a ſtrong inclination for War, and are accounted the beſt Archers in the World: Their Diſputes generally end in the Ravage and Deſolation of the Enemies Country.

try. They commonly have no fix'd place of Abode, making it their Buſineſs to over-run the Neighbouring Countries: The moſt peaceable ſort of 'em are Shepherds and Herds-men, and live in Tents of courſe Woollen-cloath. The principal Strength of the Great *Cham* conſiſts in Cavalry, which is ſo very conſiderable, that the Princes under him ſometimes pay him a Hundred thouſand at a time for Tribute. Their *Hordes* or Tribes take their Name ſometimes from the Place where they Encamp longer than ordinary,and ſometimes from the difference of their Habits. Almoſt all the *Tartars* are *Mahometans :* They are very tall of Stature, and are open and ſincere enough in their Dealing. They have very little Written, or Common Law, but refer their Differences to the moſt conſiderable Perſons among 'em. Their Cloaths are, for the moſt part, made of Sheep or Fox-skin; but People of Faſhion among 'em, wear long Veſts of Silk or Cotton, moſt of which are brought from *China*. They know nothing of the uſe of Spurs; and as for their Diet, 'tis commonly half Roaſted, or half Boil'd: And Horſe or Camel's Fleſh is counted the beſt ſort of Eating; Beef being ſeldom us'd among 'em. The *Tartars* of the more Northern Parts of *Aſia*, mind neither Trade nor Husbandry; ſo that all the Wealth they are Maſters of, comes from Plunder. They have ſome Gold Mines in their Country, but their great Buſineſs is to manage their Flocks of Sheep and Goats, the Milk of which is their common Beverage. They wear a Head-piece in the Field, or at leaſt a round Leathern Cap which comes over their Fore-head and their Ears. They underſtand nothing of Fire-Arms, but make great uſe of Bows and Arrows. The Houſings of their Horſes ſpread upon the ground, ſerve generally for their Troopers to ſleep on: They charge with a great deal of Briskneſs and Fury, but ſoon after ſeem to give way; and when once they have drawn the Enemy into a diſorderly Purſuit, they immediately Rally one and all, and ſeldom fail of gaining an Entire Victory. *Daviti*, *Ambaſſ. des Hollandois A la Chine*, *Sanſon*, *Briet*, *Ferrai*, *Duval*, *&c.*

TARTARIE in *Europe*, call'd *Little Tartary*, comprehends not only the ancient *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, but alſo divers Countries between the *Boryſthenes* or *Nieper* and the *Tanais*. It generally goes by the Name of *Crim* or *Precop Tartary*. High Mountains divide this *Peninſula* in two Parts: Its Name of *Precopenſis* comes from a Ditch dug in the *Iſthmus* or Neck of Land about half a League or 1200 Paces wide for its greater Strength; and it is this *Tartary* which is divided into the *Precopenſian* that comprehends the *Peninſule* and *Crimee*, which reaches far beyond it, and takes Name from a City called *Crim :* The capital Town is *Bacieſaria*. The other Towns are *Haraſa*, *Mancup :* Or *Frecop*, *Coffow*, *Crimenda* or *Solat*, *Pantico*, *Baluclawa*, and *Caffa* which belongs to the *Turk*. We may add to theſe the *Nogaian Tartars*, thoſe of *Budziack* in *Beſſarabia*, the *Tartars* of *Dobruce* in *Bulgaria*, and thoſe of *Oczacow*, about the *Euxine Sea*, all in *Europe*. The *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, where now are the *Little Tartars*, in the Beginning had its particular Princes, until it was ſubdued by the *Tauro-Scythians*, who gave it their own Name. *Mithridates* took it from them,and join'd it to the Kingdom of *Pontus*. The *Romans* depriving him of his Kingdom, eſtabliſhed Sovereigns in *Cherſoneſus*, which were call'd Kings of the *Boſphorus*. After this, theſe Provinces belonged to the Eaſtern Empire; and the *Genois* ſubdued a great part of it, but were forc'd to pay the *Tartars* a Tribute, who came to ſettle here in 1250. So that they were ſole Maſters of all this Country until *Mahomet* II. took *Caffa* in 1452, and beat them quite out of it. The *Little Tartars* were always great Robbers and Plunderers of their Neighbours; ſo that their Frontiers are very deſert. They have a Prince called *Kam*, who is Tributary to the *Turk*, and employ'd by him very often to make Incurſions into *Poland* and *Muſcovy*. If we believe Relations, their Cuſtoms are very odd. They put no Value upon bread, which they call Beaſts Food, and eat nothing but Fleſh, which they ſtew under their Saddle.

The *Tartars* of *Krin*, People of the Kingdom of *Niuche* upon the Confines of *China*, towards the Country of *Leaotung*, are commonly called *Lords of the Golden Mountains*, becauſe it's thought this Country abounds with ſuch,*Krin* in the *Tartar* Language ſignifying Gold. Theſe have always been capital Enemies to the *Chineſe*, for they invaded their Country in 1206, and made themſelves Maſters of the Provinces of *Peking*, *Leaotung*, *Xantung*, *Xanſi*, and *Xenſi*; ſo that the Emperor of *China* was forced out of the Northern Provinces called *Catai*, to the Southern called *Mangin*. Theſe *Tartars* would then have ſubdued all the Empire, if the *Tartars* of *Samahania* or *Samarcanda*, jealous of their Conqueſts, had not entered *China* by the Provinces of *Xenſi* and *Suchen*, beat them out, and ſet one of their own Family of *Ivena* upon the Throne in 1278, whoſe Succeſſors reign'd after him until the Prieſt *Chu*, Chief of the Family of *Taiminga*, beat theſe Uſurpers home to their own Country, and eſtabliſhed his Family, which governed until 1644, that the *Tartars* of *Krin* deprived them, who now govern there, *Tſumte* being the firſt *Tartar* Emperor, after him his Son *Xunchi*, and after him the preſent Emperor *Tunchi*. The *Tartars* live generally in Tents covered with wax'd Silks or Hides. Some wear Skins, others Silk and Cotton: They carry their Cimeter on the left-ſide, with the Handle raiſed behind; ſo that they draw it eaſily with the right-hand alone: Their Caps, in Winter, are faced with very rich Furr, as Beaver, Ermin, *&c.* but in Summer they wear one of Ruſhes. Theſe ſeem more poliſh'd than the other *Tartars*, perhaps becauſe they live ſo near *China*. They are better Soldiers than the *Chineſes*, and accuſtomed to Toil and Fatigue from their very Youth. As for Religion, they have none at all, but hate *Mahometaniſm* and the *Turks* very much, becauſe they aſſiſted the *Chineſes* to beat them out of their Country, under the Reign of the Founder of the Family of *Taiminga*, when the Chriſtians, eſpecially the *Neſtorians*, ſtood by the *Tartars*. The Emperor of *China*, notwithſtanding, is a *Mahometan*, and part of his Native Subjects have taken up ſeveral ſuperſtitious Practices from the *Indians*, and hold their Prieſts, called *Lamas*, in Veneration. They ſeem much diſpoſed to receive the Chriſtian Religion, and many of them have embrac'd it already. Their Language ſomewhat reſembles the *Perſian*; in Reading they begin at the upper part of the Page, and end at the bottom, as they of *China*, continuing from the Right to the Left, as the *Hebrews* and *Arabians*, and all the reſt of *China* do. *M. Thevenot Deſcription of China*, *vol.* 3.

Tartars Nogaian, Neighbours to thoſe of *Precops*, inhabit the *Peninſula* of *Crim* towards *Circaſſia*, *Moſcovy*, *Poland*, and *Moldavia*. Theſe have no Towns, but a great number of Cabins, which they carry upon Chariots, and obey particular Princes called *Cankariers*, that is, Chief of the *Hordes* or Tribes, who can raiſe above 50000 Horſe. Though they are *Mahometans*, yet they are no ſtrict Obſervers of the Laws of that Sect. The *Coggia* or Doctors and Prieſts come not amongſt them, becauſe they cannot accuſtom themſelves to their way of living; they live on Fleſh and Milk without Bread; their Drink is ſour Milk and Water; and upon Holy-days they drink Mares Milk prepared with Barley: They have abundance of good Paſture in their Plains, and Cattel in great numbers, as alſo wild Horſes, Deers, Wolves, Elks, Foxes, Bears, *&c.* Skins, Slaves, and Butter, are their chief Commodities, which they truck for Cottons, Cloth, Turkey-Leather, Knives, and ſuch other Ware; for they do not care for Money. They are very deform'd, and have neither Honeſty nor Civility. Their Children do not ſee well a long time after they are born, their eyes are ſo little, and ſo much ſunk in their Heads: They have neither Books nor Writing: He that Commands adminiſters Juſtice. *Peter of Luca.* But others make a more exact Diviſion of the *Tartars*, ſaying, the *Crim Tartars* poſſeſs the *Peninſula*, and are above 60000 Men. The *Nogays* poſſeſs the Country, which begins at *Perecops*, and reaches on one ſide to the River of *Nieper*, and on the other to the Town of *Oczakou*, and can raiſe 12000 Men. The *Tartars* of *Oczakou*, and the Neighbourhood of *Don*, are about 2000 fighting Men, otherwiſe called *Beſlei*, that is, pay'd or hir'd. The *Tartars* of *Budziack* live about the Town of *Bilogrod*, upon the Frontiers of *Moldavia* or *Beſſarabie*, and can make up 15000 Men. As for *Nogaye*, it's divided into greater and leſſer: The Greater *Nogaye*, whoſe *Hordes* made frequent Incurſions to the Weſt, was quite over-run by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, who forced the People into the *Peninſula*; and the Leſſer *Nogaye*, which lies between *Donets* and the Sea of *Limen* from the *Precops* to *Oczakou*, is under the Protection of the ſame *Cham*. The *Orbey* or Governour of *Precops* is their Chief and Judge. *M. Thevenot.*

Tartars of *Precops*, or *Crim Tartars*, People that inhabit the *Peninſula* between the *Black Sea* and the Sea of *Limen*, formerly called *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, which joins the firm Land by an *Iſthmus* half a League broad. This Place is about 700 Miles in Circuit, comprehending 80000 *Coi* or Villages, eight Towns which are *Precop* or *Or* ſituated upon the *Iſthmus*; *Bacieſarai* or *Baccaſarai* in the middle of the Country, where they build their Galleys and other Veſſels; *Criminda* or *Solar*, *Kerſi* or *Karaſu*, *Mancop*, *Coſelow* and *Caffa*, where the Grand Signior puts a Baſcha; but his Juriſdiction does not reach into the Country, whereof the Cham is ſole Sovereign. This Prince takes the Title of King of the *Tartars*, *Nogays*, *Circaſſia* and *Malibaſe*. The *Precopenſian Tartary* is a very plain, but cold, Country, by reaſon of the Wind it is expoſed to. There are four Rivers called *Alma*, *Cabarta*, *Bejeſula*, or *Kacia*, and *Caraſu*. Theſe *Tartars* have ſuch great Quantities of Wheat and Millet, that they ſell a Cart loaden with as much as two Oxen can draw, for two Crowns: Beſides theſe, they have good Paſture, and vaſt numbers of Cattel, good Horſes, great and double-bunch'd Camels. Other Proviſions are ſo cheap, that a Hen is ſold for four Aſpers or two Pence, fifteen Eggs for an Aſper or a Half-penny. Their Water is good, but beſt near the Sea: They have ſo much Fiſh, that it's far cheaper than Fleſh: Nor do they want Fruit-Trees either in the Plains or along the Sea and Rivers ſides. The Salt they uſe is gather'd without any Trouble in the Fens and Marſhes, where People may have and take as much as they pleaſe. They make a great Quantity of Earth-Oyl, which they call Oyl of Stones. Here are no ravenous Beaſts. Wine is dear, as alſo Oyl of Olives. They eat but little Bread, but devour a great deal of Meat, eſpecially Horſe-Fleſh. When a *Murſe* or Country-Lord makes a Feaſt, it's not regarded if they have not a young Colt. Mares Milk, prepared with Barley, is their ordinary Drink, mixing a little Wine ſometimes with it: This Preparation is made by putting the Veſſel near the Fire, or expoſing it to the Sun for about three Weeks to boil and purifie the Liquor. They eat, ſitting on the Ground upon Carpets or Mats. Their Tables are round, and covered with Leather. They entertain

Strangers pretty civilly; for when any comes into their Villages they ſend him to the *Moſque*, where he has Meat ſent him; but if he be one they know, they take him to their Houſe, and lodge him in an Apartment kept for Strangers. Their Marriages are made in Preſence of the *Coggia*, or Prieſt of their Law; and they take as many Wives as they can maintain, beſides whom they have Slaves, called *Cuma*, that is, Concubines. The common ſort make a Traffick by ſelling the Children of thoſe Concubines. The *Crim Tartars* are generally at War with the *Polanders*, *Muſcovites*, *Ruſſians*, *Circaſſians*, and *Moldavians*, and carry a great many into Slavery from thoſe Countries. They know no other Calling but War, whereof their long Experience has taught 'em all the Secrets. Sometimes they are above a hundred thouſand Horſe, and march for four Months together in Deſarts, for all People quit their Dwellings at their Approach: Each carries a Bag of Barly-Meal upon his Horſe, with ſome Biskets, and a thing they call *Cuſcum*, which is a kind of Paſte fry'd in Butter. They take greater care of their Horſes than of themſelves; it being a Proverb amongſt them, That to loſe ones Horſe is to loſe ones Head. The Horſes are moſt of them very ſmall and lean, but will do great Service, and endure Fatigue. The *Murſes*, or Gentry, have very fine Horſes, yet they never keep them in the depth of Winter nor greateſt Snows. Their Saddles are very light, and ſerve them for many Uſes: The underpart is a Woollen Cloth well folded, which they ſpread and lye upon; the Back ſerves for a Bolſter, and their Cloak hung upon Pikes, which they always carry, makes a Tent: Their Arms are a Sword and Bow, with Head-pieces of Mail, much eſteemed in *Tartary*. They can ſhoot their Arrows behind them, as the ancient *Parthians* us'd to do. The *Cham* has no ſtanding Troops, except five hundred *Fuſiliers* that are his Guards. He takes a Tenth of what Booty his Subjects make. The Towns of moſt Trade in *Tartary* are *Caffa*, *Caraſu*, *Caſlow*, and *Bachaſaria*, where there are always Slaves to be ſold, which the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, and *Greeks* do buy; for there are of all theſe Nations in this Country that pay Tribute to the *Cham* of *Tartary* and *Baſcha* of *Caffa*. The *Precopites* are great Obſervers of their Religion, and go four or five times a day to their *Namas* or *Moſques*, and do juſtice immediately upon the Complaint of the Party, whether in Criminal or Civil Matters. Their Houſes are generally of Wood, built without any Obſervation of the Rules of Architecture. In Summer they have round Cabins made of Willow, which they put upon their Chariots, and carry from one Place to another for the conveniency of Paſture. They ſpeak the *Turkiſh* Language, with ſome other mixture. The King has five *Seraglio's*, pretty well built: His Treaſure lyes in a Town called *Mancop*, built upon a Mountain, and inhabited by Jews that obey a *Tartar* Governour. Hither the *Cham* retires when there is any Trouble or Rebellion in the Country, or that he is in War with the *Grand Signior*, who poſſeſſes and keeps a ſtrong Garriſon in *Caffa*, the beſt Town in his Dominions. *M. Thevenot in his Relations of the Tartars, Vol.* 1. Other Authors give this Account of the Religion of the ancient *Tartars*, That they Worſhip'd the *Sun*, *Stars*, *Fire*, *Earth*, and *Water*; to whom they offered the firſt Fruits of their Meat and Drink each Morning: That they believ'd there was one God, Creator of all Things, but did not Worſhip him: That they placed Idols at their Tent-doors to preſerve their Cattel and Milk: That they offer'd Horſes to the Emperour's Idol, which no Man muſt ride upon afterwards. They burnt the Bones of their Sacrifices: They believed the other World to be ſuch as this, and ſet Meat and Mares-Milk before their Dead, while they themſelves did eat a Horſe, and burnt the Bones for their Souls. They buried with the Deceaſed a Mare, Colt, and Horſe, bridled and ſadled, together with his Gold and Silver; and that he may have a Tent in the other World, ſet the Skin of the Horſe which they eat upon Poles. At Prayer they uſed to lift up their Hands and ſmite their Teeth thrice, and poured Mares-Milk on the Ground, or threw it in the Air, to feed the Ghoſts. They had Monaſteries, and a particular Order called *Senſcin*, who did eat nothing but Bread ſteep'd in Water. They forced no Man to be of their Religion. Their Prieſts uſed to Preach to them from high Trees, and afterwards beſprinkle them with a mixture of Blood, Milk, Earth, and Cows Dung. *Orteliuſ. Paul. Venet. Vincentius. Matth. Paris.* The Modern *Tartars* have diverſity of Religions among them, ſome being *Chriſtians*, others *Mahometans*, and a third ſort Pagans. In *Sachien* they have divers Monaſteries for their Idols, to whom they dedicate their Children, and ſacrifice Rams on Feſtival-days, eating the Fleſh, but reſerving the Bones as holy Relicks. The Prieſt is allowed the Head, Skin, Feet, Inwards, and ſome part of the Fleſh. When Great Men are buried they ſet a well-covered Table before the Corps, thinking that the Soul is refreſhed with the Odour of the Meats, and throw the Pictures of his Men, Women, and Horſes, &c. into the Fire with the Body, to ſerve him in the other World. In *Tangoth* they Worſhip Idols with many Heads. In *Camdu* they proſtitute their Wives, Siſters, and Daughters, to Strangers, in honour of their Idols. In *Cathai* and *Mangi* they offer Blood to the Idols for recovering the Sick, as alſo Rams with black Heads, and ſpiced Drinks; and fling the Eroth in the Air; and the Monks wear Strings of Nutſhels, on which they ſay their Prayers, *Will. de Rubruquis.*

TARTARUS, according to the Ancients, was the loweſt Place in Hell, which *Plato* in his *Phædon* inclines to believe is the Centre of the Earth, and calls it in another Place the *Priſon* of the Wicked. *Heſiod* in his *Theogonia* ſays, That Place ſprung from the Chaos, and is as far from the Earth as it is diſtant from the Heavens.

TARUDANT, in Latin *Tarodantum*, a Town of *Africa*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Sus*, in the Weſtern part of *Biledulgerid*, now in the King of *Morocco*'s Dominions.

TASGET, King or Sovereign Prince of *Chartres*, which his Anceſtors poſſeſſed 600 Years: His Subjects were againſt receiving him, until *Cæſar*, whom he had ſerved faithfully, ſetled him upon the Throne. Yet he was murthered publickly by ſome of his Enemies three Years after, none of his Subjects troubling themſelves to defend him; which made many think that they were in the Conſpiracy themſelves. *Cæſar* upon this News fearing a general Rebellion, ſent *Plancus* thither with his Legion to keep the People to their Duties, and to diſcover who were the Authors of the Murther, that they might be puniſhed. *Jul. Cæſar de Bello Gall. lib.* 5.

TASSO, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, formerly called *Thaſſos* or *Thalaſſia*. It lyes one League from the firm Land of *Romania*, and is ſeven or eight in Circuit: The Land is unequal, half plain half hilly. The Mountains of the Southern ſide have Quarries of very good Marble, and Vineyards, that bear excellent Grapes. There are alſo great numbers of *Pine* and *Fir* Trees, and ſome heaps of the Refuſe of Metal, which ſhew, that there have formerly been good Mines there, which yielded *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Alexander the Great*, 80 Talents *per An.* A Colony of *Phœnicians* built this Town, now much ſhort of its ancient Splendor, though it be very well inhabited. Before the *Phœnicians* came to this Iſland, it was called *Chryſe* for its Gold; and *Thas* in the *Phœnician* Tongue ſignifies a *thin Plat of Gold*; whence the Iſland had its Name. *Bochart. Canaan. l.* 1. *c.* 40.

TASSO, *Torquato*, a famous *Italian* Poet, born at *Sorrento* a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*. He compoſed ſeveral ingenious Pieces, as, his Poem of *Jeruſalem Deliver'd*, and his *Amintas*, the Maſter-piece and Model of all Paſtoral Comedies. He was the firſt that introduced Shepherds upon the Stage. His Diſputes with the Academy of *Cruſca* in *Florence*, and his new Troubles at *Ferrara* where he was impriſoned, made his Life very uneaſie. He died at *Rome* in 1595, the 51ſt of his Age, being on the point of receiving the Lawrel Crown. *Lawrenzo Craſſo Elog. d' huom. &c.*

TASSONI (*Alexander*) an *Italian* Poet, Native of *Modena*, was of the Academy of the Humouriſts, took upon him to Criticize on *Petrarque* and *Homer*, which procured him Contempt; but the Poem on the Wars betwixt *Modena* and *Bolonia* was well eſteemed. He was of ſuch an odd Humour, that he cauſed himſelf to be Painted with a Fig in his Hand, to intimate that he was not a Fig the better for his Acceſs to great People. He quitted thoſe Exerciſes when he grew more in Years, and applied himſelf to write an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which he continued from our Saviour's Birth to the 15th Century; in which he has contradicted *Baronius* in a great many places. *Pinacoth vir. illuſtr.*

TATIAN, an Hereſiarch of the 2d Century, a *Syrian* and Diſciple of *Juſtin Martyr*; he was look'd upon at firſt to be of eminent Piety and great Learning, and employ'd his Talent for the Service of Chriſtianity; for *Origen* quotes a Book of his in Defence of the Chriſtians againſt the Heathens, which is now Extant; yet there are ſome falſe Doctrines in this Treatiſe too, as, That the Soul being mortal of its own Nature, becomes immortal, &c. He returned into the Eaſt from *Rome*, after St. *Juſtin*'s Death, where he fell into the Errors of the *Valentinians* and *Marcionites*, and afterwards became Chief of the *Encratites* or *Continents*, condemned Marriage, and held many other Abſurdities. He compoſed a Harmony of the four Evangeliſts, intitled, *Diateſſaron*, wherein he left out the Proofs of Chriſt's Humanity. There was another Work attributed to him, intitled, *Of the Perfection according to the Saviour*, which he makes to conſiſt in abſtaining from Marriage, and from ſeveral other things which are lawful according to the Goſpel. *St. Irenæus, Tertullian, Clem. Alexandrin. Origen. Baronius. Bellarmin.* See *Encratites.*

TATIUS, King of the *Sabins*, being enraged that the *Romans* had taken away his Subjects Daughters, march'd againſt them; but the War was prevented by the Womens Prudence, who put themſelves between their Fathers and Husbands. This happened the fourth Year of the Foundation of *Rome*. Three Years after, Peace being ſworn betwixt the *Romans* and *Tatius*, he came to ſettle at *Rome*, having quitted his ancient Reſidence at *Cures*; whence the *Romans* took the Names of *Quirites*. He was murthered ſix Years after, as it was thought, by *Romulus*'s Order, who did not like ſuch a Competitor. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch.*

TATIUS (*Achilles*) born at *Alexandria*, wrote a Book, *De Sphæra*, the greateſt part of which ſeems to have been only a Paraphraſe upon *Aratus*. *Petrus Victorius* Printed it firſt from a Manuſcript in the Duke of *Florence*'s Library: This Treatiſe was Tranſlated into Latin by *Petavius*. *Tatius* likewiſe wrote a Romance, call'd the Amours of *Leucippe* and *Clitophon*, which *Commelin* publiſh'd in *Greek*, from a Manuſcript of the Elector *Palatine*; 'Twas afterwards Tranſlated by *Crurius*, a *Milaneſe*, into *Latin*; It has been ſince Reprinted with Notes, by *Salmaſius*. *Suidas* ſays, That this *Achilles Tatius* was firſt a Pagan, but afterwards turn'd Chriſtian, and was made a Biſhop. *Photius* mentions him in his *Bibliotheque*, *cap.* 87. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 3. *& de Scient. Mathem.* 6. 31.

TATTA, a Kingdom of the *Indies* belonging to the *Great Mogul* with a Town of the Name upon the River *Indus* and the Frontiers of *Perſia*.

TATTEMBACH, Count of *Rheiſtan*, entred into Count *Serini*'s League in 1669. The Emperor being acquainted with his pernicious Deſigns, got him ſeized at *Gratz* by *Prainer*, Preſident of the Sovereign Council of *Stiria*, as he was coming into the Council Chamber; and being ſent to the Caſtle, the Judge went to his Houſe, where he found his Papers, with Arms, Stores, and a conſiderable Sum of Money to raiſe 6000 Men, as was diſcovered afterwards. *Tattembach*, upon his Examination, acknowledged all his Intreagues with Count *Serini* and the other Heads of the Conſpiracy. The Project was thus; They agreed that *Tattembach* ſhould come in the Night before the Gate of *Gratz* with five Chariots laden with *Turks*; that he ſhould pretend he had made his Eſcape, and brought off his Baggage from Count *Serini*, and beg to be ſheltered there; that aſſoon as this ſhould be granted, and one of his Carts entred upon the Draw-bridge, they ſhould overſet it, by making one of the Wheels to fall off, and cumber the Bridge whilſt the *Turks* ſhould put all the Guard to the Sword, and ſecure the Gate for Count *Serini*, who was to follow with his Army; and ſo being Maſters of the Town, ſhould alſo ſeize the Province. *Tattembach* found means to make his Eſcape, but being retaken, was always kept in ſight, and not ſuffered to write to any body. He was not ſentenced until ſeven Months after the Counts of *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadaſti* were put to Death, becauſe the Elector of *Brandenburg* pretended, that if his Eſtate was confiſcated, the County of *Rheiſtan* ſhould fall to him *tanquam jure devoluit*; about which, his and the Emperor's Officers had great Diſputes: but at laſt that Buſineſs being adjuſted, *Tattembach* was ſentenced to have his Hand and Head cut off, his Goods confiſcated, and his Poſterity degraded of their Nobility. But the Emperor moderated the Sentence as to that part that related to the cutting off his Hand, and he was executed the firſt of *December* 1671. *Hiſt. of the Troubles of Hungary.*

TATTERSHALL, a ſmall Town in *Lindſey* Diviſion in *Lincolnſhire*, 98 Miles from *London*.

TAVERNIER (*John Baptiſt*) Baron *d' Aubonne*, one of the greateſt Travellers of the 17th Century, was born at *Paris* in 1605. His natural Inclination to Travel, was much heightned by his Father's Employment who ſold Maps. He ſatisfy'd his Fancy this way very early, having travelled through moſt of the fineſt Countries of *Europe*, at 22 Years of Age. He made ſix Voyages into *Turkey*, *Perſia* and the *Indies*, in forty Years time; and changing his Roads as much as was poſſible, he attempted a ſeventh Voyage, in which he died at *Moſcow*, *July* 1689. He had made a great many Obſervations, but had no Talent in writing *French*; and therefore he got Monſieur *Chappuzeau* and *De la Chapelle* to Methodize his Memoirs, and put 'em into the Form in which they are Printed. His Travels were Publiſh'd at *Paris* in two Volumes in *Quarto*, in 1679. They comprehend his Six Voyages. Afterwards he Printed a Relation of the *Seraglio*, a Deſcription of *Japan*, of the Kingdom of *Traquin*, and a Hiſtory of the Management of the *Dutch* in *Aſia*, *&c.* in which laſt Treatiſe, he falls violently hard upon the Governors of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company: for which reaſon *Chappuzeau* refus'd him the Aſſiſtance of his Pen, which made him apply to the Sieur *d' la Chapelle*, who comply'd with his Requeſt. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. &c.*

TAVASTHUS, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland* in *Finland*, with a Town of this Name that was formerly called *Gruneburg*. It was Fortified by the *Muſcovites*.

TAVESTOCK, a Market and Borough Town of *Devonſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the *Tavoy*, whence it's furniſhed with plenty of excellent Fiſh. It was formerly very famous for its ſtately Abby, in which, according to *William of Malmesbury*, were to be ſeen the Sepulchre of *Ordoupa*, Son to the Earl of *Devonſhire*, of ſuch a Gigantick Stature, that he could ſtride over the River there ten Foot broad, and ſo ſtrong that he could burſt the Bars of great Gates aſunder. This Abby was burnt by the *Danes* about thirty Years after its Foundation, but rebuilt with much Splendor, and became famous for a Lecture in the *Saxon* Tongue, to prevent the forgetting of that Language, which *Cambden* ſays, was preſerved to the time of his Forefathers. It's Capital of its Hundred, repreſented in Parliament by two Burgeſſes, and is 166 Miles from *London*.

TAVILA, or *Tavira*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Portugal* in *Algarva*, with a good Port and Fortreſs upon the River *Xilaon*.

TAUREADORES, a Name which the *Spaniards* give to thoſe that endeavour to ſtop a Bull by throwing a Cloak upon his Eyes in the Bull-Courſes at *Madrid*. This Courſe is a Combat that holds ſeveral Days, and is kept upon great Solemnities. The King and Perſons of Quality place themſelves in the Galleries of a Palace called *El Conſiſtorio*, and the Embaſſadors in another over-againſt them. The Combatants, who are Perſons of Quality, are on thoſe Days clad in *Black*, but their *Creados* or Waiters are very richly dreſſed, ſome in *Turkiſh* Habits, ſome in *Mooriſh*, and others dreſt like *Savages*. They let looſe one Bull at a time; and there is one Man to attack him with his Lance or ſmall Spear and Darts. The Combatant enters the Liſt on Horſeback, with his Legs bent towards the Horſe's Flanks: this Champion, accompanied with his *Creades*, goes to ſalute the King and then the Ladies, whilſt the People fret and enrage the Bull in a Houſe at the end of the Liſt. When they find he is mad to purpoſe, they let him out, and the Horſeman turns a little out of his way, but endeavours to ſtick him with his Lance or Dart in the Neck, which is the eaſieſt Place to make an end of him at one ſtroke. If he kills him, then there are Mules richly harneſſed to carry him off in Triumph; but if the Horſeman in ſtriking at the Bull, happens to have his Horſe hurt, or is himſelf thrown out of the Saddle, then he muſt fight a-foot with his Sword, which is call'd *Empeno*; but upon ſuch Occaſions the Waiters and Friends help to attack the Beaſt, which ſometimes kills ſeveral before he falls. *Jouvain in his Voyage of Spain.*

TAUNTON, a fine and well-built Borough Town in *Somerſetſhire*, with a fine Bridge over the River *Tone*, Navigable there for Barges. This Town is the beſt in the County, grac'd with ſpacious Streets, containing two Pariſh Churches; well inhabited, eſpecially by Clothiers, who drive here a mighty Trade for Serges, and is 120 Miles from *London*.

TAURICA, or *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, now a Peninſula in *Little Tartary*, that reaches between the Sea called *Major* and that of *Zabache* as far as the Streights of *Caffa*, which parts *Europe* from *Aſia*. It's 24 Miles long, and 15 broad, the Air temperate, the Soil fertil in all kind of Fruits, and the Plains very good for Paſture; yet the Inhabitants are very lazy, and neglect to till or look after the Land. The great Diverſity of wild Beaſts renders Hunting very pleaſant here. The Country is divided into two Parts by Mountains, and call'd the Northern and Southern *Cherſoneſus*. The *Crim Tartars* inhabit the Northern part: *Caffa*, Capital of the Southern is a Sea-Port, and a Place of great Commerce. It was an ancient Colony of *Genoeſe* until 1475 that it was taken by the *Turks*. Its ancient Inhabitants were very cruel, being accuſtomed to ſacrifice Strangers to their Goddeſs *Diana*, eſpecially the *Greeks* that landed there, and uſed to tye their Enemies Heads that were kill'd in Battel at the top of their Chimneys, thinking that this would ſecure their Houſes: But now they follow the *Mahometan* Law both in Politicks and Religion, and do Juſtice ſpeedily without Law-Suits. *Mercator in his Atlas.*

TAURINUS got himſelf ſaluted Emperor in *Syria* in *Alexander Severus*'s Time, about 233 or 34; but hearing that this Prince drew near at the Head of an Army which he was leading againſt the *Perſians*, he was ſeized with ſuch a terrible Fear, that he threw himſelf into the *Euphrates*. *Lamprid in Alex. Sever.*

TAURIS, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Adirbeitzan*. It's not at all doubted, but this is the *Ecbatane* of *Media*, and not the *Terva* of *Ptolomy* which was in *Armenia*. It is one of the richeſt Towns, and of moſt Traffick in *Aſia*, built in a very good Air, a fertil Soil, and convenient for Caravans, which come thither from all Parts. Theſe Advantages render'd it often the Seat of War between the *Turks* and *Perſians*. *Schach Iſmael* took it from the firſt, and *Solyman* retook it from him: that *Turkiſh* Prince, though the Town was diſmantled, and the Inhabitants made no Reſiſtance at all againſt his Arms, plundered it moſt barbarouſly, and defaced the Paintings, Gold, gilt Wainſcots and Cielings, with the other Marks of the Magnificence of the Monarchs of *Perſia* in their Palace there. *Schach Thomas* retook it from the *Turks*; his Son loſt it; but it was again recovered by *Schan Abas*; ſo that the *Perſians* are in Poſſeſſion of it now. *Tauris* is ſituate in a Plain not far from a Mountain, which modern Authors take to be *Orontes*. The little River *Spingtica* runs through it, and overflows ſometimes, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants. The River *Agi* runs on the North ſide, and is a large and pleaſant Stream. It's called *Agi*, which ſignifies Saltiſh, becauſe it's ſo for ſix Months Yearly, by ſome Brooks that run into it through Salt Grounds. The Town is divided into nine Parts or different Quarters, has 15000 Houſes, and as many Shops: Theſe Shops are in the *Bazars*, or great Market Places in the middle of the Town, ſurrounded with long vaulted Streets; and the Houſes are built on the out-ſides. There are alſo 300 *Carvanſera's*, all large and well-built, which are Inns and publick Warehouſes for foreign Merchants and Strangers. There are, beſides theſe, 250 ſtately *Moſques*, whereof ſome are half ruin'd. They have three Hoſpitals, wherein though they ſeldom lodge any, yet they keep open Table twice a day for ſuch as come. The *Median* or Square, is remarkable for its Greatneſs; it's here they keep their Publick Plays, their Wreſtlings, the Bull and Ram Fights, and the Wolf Dances, a Diverſion the People are much taken with, and will not ſtand to give 500 Crowns for a Wolf that is well trained to this Exerciſe. Here is a pretty high Gallery in this Place, where there is a Conſort of Trumpets and Drums every day at Sun-riſe and when it ſets; which is alſo practiſed in all Towns of *Perſia* that have Governors. The *Capuchins* have a pretty Dwelling here, where they inſtructed the Intendant's, or Governor of the Province, two Sons in Philoſophy and Mathematicks in 1668. The Hermitage of *Ayn Ali*, at the end of the Town, is a very charming Place. Without the Town, to the South are the Ruins of the Palace of the ancient Kings of *Perſia*, and to the Eaſt are Remains of the Caſtle, wherein the *Armenians* ſay *Coſroes* lived. There is alſo a very magnificent *Moſque* a little from the Town, upon the Road towards *Iſpahan*, but it's ruinous, and neglected, becauſe the *Turks* made uſe of it. This Building is all covered on the out-ſide with Bricks verniſhed with different Colours, the in-ſide all embeliſhed with curious *Moſque* Paintings, and an infinite number of Figures and *Arabick* Letters in *Gold* and *Azure*, with very fine and high Towers on both ſides, the Front all covered with verniſhed Bricks, the chief Ornament of all great Buildings of *Perſia*. To the South of the *Moreſque* are two great white and tranſparent Stones, which ſeem Red when the Sun ſhines upon them, and ſometimes after Sun-ſet, one may read by the Reverberation of the Light from them: This ſort of Stone is a kind of *Alabaſter*, that is found in the Neighbourhood of *Tautis*. The Town is very well Peopled, ſome counting 1100000 Men in it; but to ſpeak within compaſs, one may ſay, there are above 600000 Inhabitants, beſides a great number of Strangers from all Parts of *Aſia*; for the Commerce of this Town reaches through all *Perſia* into *Turkey*, *Tartary*, *Muſcovy*, and upon the *Black Sea*. They work Cottons, Silks, Gold, and make the beſt Turbans of *Perſia* here. They have fine Horſes, and very cheap, and it's here that moſt part of the Shagreen is made, ſo much uſed in *Perſia*, that all People, except the Boors, have Boots and Shoes of them. It is made of the hinder part of the Skins of Horſes, Aſſes, and Mules, but the beſt Grain is raiſed on the Aſſe's Skin. The Air of *Tauris* is very healthful, though it rains there almoſt all the Year beſides Summer, and that the Sky is generally covered with Clouds. The Cold holds a long time, becauſe the Town is environed with Mountains towards the North, that are cover'd with Snow nine Months of the Year. Proviſions are very cheap, Bread being but a Half-penny a Pound, and Fleſh three Halfpence; Wine, Fowl, and Fruit, are alſo at very reaſonable Rates. There are ſeveral great Quarries round the Town of white Marble, whereof ſome are tranſparent, ſaid to be formed of the Waters of a Mineral Well that congeal by little and little; and beſides, there are two Mines lately diſcovered, one of Gold, the other of Salt. Moſt modern Geographers believe, that *Tauris* is the ancient *Ecbatane* ſo often mentioned in Scripture, and in the ancient Hiſtories of *Aſia*. Mr. *Herbert* ſays, that in 1627, it was ſix Miles in Circuit, well peopled, and had a ſtrong Gariſon, but Fortified only with a Mud Work. In 1638, it was almoſt ruined by the Grand Seignior *Amurath*, and in 1651 ſuffered much by an Earthquake. The *Beglerbeg* or Governour of *Tauris*, is the moſt conſiderable of the Kingdom, is *Generaliſſimo* of the Armies, keeps three thouſand Horſe, and has under him the *Cans* or Governours of *Cars*, *Oroumi*, *Maraga* and *Ardevil*. *Chardin and Tavernier's Voyage of Perſia.*

TAURUS, the greateſt Mountain in the World, that parts *Aſia* in two; extending from Weſt to Eaſt, from the Coaſt of *Rhodes* between *Caria* and *Lycia* to the Extremities of *Tartary* and *China*. The *Greek* Geographers, as *Strabo*, *&c.* have called that part of *Aſia* the Outward, which this Mountain leaves to the North, and Inward the other towards the South. It alſo receives different Names, according to its different Situations, as, *Amanus*, *Niphates*, *Choatres*, *Parchoatres*, *Becius*, *Zagrus*, *Oronto*, *Coronus*, *Imaus*, *Emodus*, *Sericus*, *&c.* A certain Author ſays, that this Mountain is 50 *Engliſh* Leagues wide, and above 1560 in Length, and that it's of ſo prodigious a Highth, that it takes up two Days to get to the top of it. This Author adds, that the Way is cut out of a Rock; that he went for three Leagues, where the Paſſage was but three Foot, and ſometimes but a Foot and a half wide, over ſteep and terrible Precipices. The particular Name of *Taurus* belongs moſt properly to that Branch which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the *Leſſer Armenia*. *Thom. Herbert's Voyage of Perſia.*

TAXANDRE, Duke of *Tongres*, was brought up in his Youth at the Emperor *Gratian*'s Court, where he ſuffered much through the Envy of *Eugenius Grammaticus* and *Arbogaſtes*. He became Chriſtian in St. *Martin* Archbiſhop of *Tours* his time: Afterwards he quitted the Emperor *Gratian*, and ſided with *Maximin* who gave him many Priviledges. It was in his time that St. *Servais* Biſhop of *Tongres*, quitted this Town, having foretold the Perſecution of the *Huns*, that ſhould quite ruine the Place after *Gratian*'s Death. *Taxandre* was well-beloved by *Theodoſius the Great*, and died in his Reign.

TAXILA, the greateſt Town of the *Indies* according to *Strabo*, but not known now, unleſs it be *Camboia*. *Philoſtrates* ſays, that it was King *Phraotes*'s Reſidence, and that all the Houſes were of Earth. *Strabo lib.* 15.

TAXIS, a *German* Count who firſt eſtabliſhed the Poſts at his own Expences in *Germany*; in conſideration of which Service, the Emperor *Mathias*, in 1616, gave him the Place of General or Chief of them, for him and his Heirs. *Hornigk Tract. de regal. Poſt. Jure.*

TAY, the greateſt River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braid Albin*. It waſhes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Town of *Dunkell* and *St. Johnſton*, the fruitful Country of *Gowry*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over. It is Navigable as high as *St. Johnſton*, about twenty Miles into the Land.

TAY-BOU, the Name of one of the two great *Magicians* of the Kingdom of *Tonquin* in the *Indies* towards *China*. The People of this Country have a particular Veneration for two Magicians, which they call *Tay-bou* and *Tay-Phou-Thouy*; and for a Witch called *Bacoti*. The *Tay-bou* makes them believe, that he can foretell what is to come: ſo that when they deſign to Marry their Children, to buy any Land, or undertake any conſiderable Buſineſs, they conſult this Oracle about the Succeſs. He has a Book filled with Figures of Men, Beaſts, Circles, and Triangles; and three Pieces of Braſs, with ſome Characters on one ſide only; theſe he puts into three Cups, and having ſtir'd them, caſts them upon the Ground: If all the Characters lye uppermoſt, the Magician cries, that the Perſon will be the happieſt in the World; but if on the contrary they lye under, it's look'd upon as a very bad Omen. If one or two Characters appear upon the uppermoſt ſide, they conſult their Books, and foretell what they think fit. He alſo pretends to know the Cauſes of Diſtempers, when the *Tay-phou* ſends him them that conſult him; and to call the Souls of the Dead out of Bodies that they are troubleſom to. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

TAY-PHOU-THOVY, the Name of the other Magician of *Tonquin*, to which they have Recourſe in their Sickneſs: He has ſuch a Book as the former, wherein he pretends to find the Cauſes of Diſtempers. If he ſays, the Devil is the Occaſion of the Diſtemper, then muſt they ſacrifice, and offer him a Table well furniſhed with Rice and Meat, which the Magician knows how to make uſe of. If after this the Sick do not recover, all their Friends and Kindred, with ſeveral Soldiers, ſurround the Houſe, and diſcharge their Muſquets thrice, to frighten the evil Spirit away. Sometimes the Magician makes the Sick believe, that it's the God of Water that troubles him, which they generally ſay, if it be a Sea-man or Fiſher-man that lyes ill, and then he orders that they ſpread Tapeſtries and Build Cabins, and there keep good Tables for three Days, at certain Diſtances from the Sick-man's Houſe to the next River, to invite this God to retire, and ſee him ſafe into his Dominions again. But the better to know the Cauſe of this Diſtemper, this Magician ſends them very often to the *Tay-bou*, who anſwers, that they are the Souls of the Dead that cauſe the Sickneſs, and promiſes to employ his Art and Tricks to draw off theſe troubleſom Ghoſts to himſelf, and make 'em tranſmigrate into his own Body, (for they believe the *Metempſychoſis*,) and when he catches that Ghoſt which did the Miſchief, he ſhuts it up in a Bottle of Water until the Perſon is cured: If he recovers, the Bottle is broke, and the Ghoſt ſet at liberty to go whither it pleaſes: If he dies, the Magician, after he has enjoined the Ghoſt to do no more harm, ſends it away. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

TAYGETE, Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, one of the *Pleiades*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Lacedemon*, Founder of the Town of *Lacedemonia*.

TAYGETE, a Mountain of *Laconia*, a Province of *Peloponneſus* or the *Morea*, ſo near *Sparta*, that falling upon it by an Earthquake, it almoſt quite ruined it. This Mountain was conſecrated to *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, who were born at the foot thereof. *Pliny. Homer.*

TAYLOR, (*Jeremy*) born in *Cambrige*, and bred in *Caius*'s College in that Univerſity: Being afterwards taken notice of by Archbiſhop *Laud*, for the quickneſs of his Parts, and other unuſual Advantages, was by him preferr'd to a Fellowſhip in *All-Souls*, *Oxford*. When the Rebellion broke out, he Officiated in His Majeſty's Army. He was a Perſon of general Learning, particularly a good Philologer. His *Invention* was extremely copious, his *Imagination* rich, and his Life regular and unexceptionable. Upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was made Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor* in *Ireland*, where he Govern'd his Dioceſs, and Supported his Character to a great degree of Commendation. He died in 1667. He wrote a great many conſiderable Books, the greateſt part of which are as follows: His *Polemical Diſcourſes* in *Folio*; *Ductor Dubitantium*, or a *Reſolution of Caſes of Conſcience* in *Folio*; His *Courſe of Sermons*, *&c.* in *Folio*; His other Tracts are, *The Grand Exemplar*; *Holy Living and Dying*; *The Golden Grove*, *&c.*

TAYLOR, (*John*) called the Water-Poet, was born in *Gloceſterſhire*, and never learn'd any farther than his Accidence. He was afterward bound Apprentice to a Water-man of *London*, but neglected not to follow Poetry, to which he had ſuch a natural Inclination, inſomuch that he wrote above fourſcore Books, ſome of which he dedicated to K. *James*, and others to K. *Charles* the Firſt, which they accepted well, as conſidering the Greatneſs of his Ingenuity and the Meanneſs of his Education. After King *Charles* Firſt's Death, he kept a Publick Houſe in *Phœnix Alley* in *Long-acre*, where he ſet up the Mourning Crown for a Sign, but that rendring him obnoxious, he hung up his own Picture, with theſe two Lines under it:

There's many a King's Head hang'd up for a Sign,
And many a Saint's Head too, then why not mine?

He died about 1654, and one wrote this Epitaph upon him:

Here lyes the Water-Poet, Honeſt John,
Who rowed on the Streams of Helicon;
Where having many Rocks and Dangers paſt.
He at the Haven of Heaven arriv'd at laſt.

TAYLOR (*Will.*) was born at *Kighley* in *Yorkſhire*, *Sept.* 30. 1616, bred at *Magdalen*-Hall, *Oxon*, and afterwards School-maſter of *Keyton* in *Herefordſhire*, and in 1639 at *Cirenceſter* in *Gloceſter-*

ſhire. That Town being taken by the Royaliſts in 1642, he retired to *London* and Preached, firſt at *Bow* near the City, then at St. *Stephen*'s in *Colemanſtreet*, in the room of *John Goodwin*, turn'd out by the Parliament; but meeting with Oppoſition there, he Preached at a Church in *Woodſtreet*, and Lectur'd at St. *Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, and St. *Peter*'s *Cornhil.* He was however re-eſtabliſhed at St. *Stephen*'s, where he continued till his Death, *Sept.* 5. 1661. and was buried in the Chancel of the Church. He was a Lover of the King's Intereſt, a zealous Presbyterian, and very Learned and Laborious. He publiſhed ſome Sermons on *Phil.* 2. 10. beſides others. He alſo Collected, Reviewed, and Prefac'd, ſeveral of Mr. *Chriſtopher Love*'s Sermons before they went to the Preſs. His Funeral Sermon was Preach'd by Dr. *William Spurſtow* of *Hackney*, who ſpoke many things to his Honour. His Son *William*, a Presbyterian Miniſter, is Chaplain to the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, and hath reviewed Dr. *Manton*'s Poſthumous Works: His Wife is *Mary*, Daughter to Mr. *Henry Jolly* of *Chute* in *Wiltſhire*, by *Frances Gainsford* deſcended from Sir *John Gainsford* of *Crowhurſt*, *Com. Surrey*, Squire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. that Family having been fix'd there ſince 1049, as appears by a fair Tomb erected for *William Gainsford* buried at St. *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*.

TEA, or *Théa*, a Plant, otherwiſe called *Chia* or *Cia*, grows in *China.* The People of that Country take the tendereſt Leaves of this Shrub, towards the Spring, and boil them a little, then ſpread and make them up into Rolls, which they keep in Tin Veſſels to uſe as they have occaſion. The Drink made of *Thé* is very good for People of great Application, that ſtudy much, and ſit up late, for which uſe it may be ſaid to ſurpaſs the *Turks Coffee* and the *Americans Chocolat*; for *Coffee* is a Spleenatick Drink, and the *Chocolat* heats too much in Summer, but the *Thé* is very temperate, and does no hurt, though taken ſeveral times a day. It's believ'd that the uſe of this Drink preſerves the *Chinoes* from the Stone and Gout, for they are ſeldom or never troubled with either; at leaſt it's certain, it cleanſes the Reins, purges the Brain, and hinders Crudities and Indigeſtions, when taken after Meat. The *Tea* has long, narrow, and dented Leaves; to preſerve them, they are dried, and then appear of a dark Brown; but when they are put into warm Water, they ſtretch, and come to their former Green. The *Perſians* boil them until the Water taſtes bitter, and is of a Greeniſh Yellow Colour; then they add Fenel, Aniſeed, Cloves and Sugar. *Olearius's Voyage of Perſia. Tulp. Obſerv. Medic. Kircher's China.*

TEARE, a River of *Thrace*, now *Romania*, takes its Source from 38 Fountains, and empties it ſelf into the River *Hebrus* now called *Mariza.* It's ſaid, *Darius* Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, liked theſe Waters ſo well, that he ſtaid here three days, and built a Pillar with this Inſcription in *Greek*, *The Water of this River ſurpaſſes all the other of the World in Beauty and Goodneſs. Herodotus.*

TEBESCA, or *Teveſta*, a Town of *Africk*, formerly a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhoprick of *Carthage.*

TECHORT, A Country in *Biledulgerid* in *Africk*, with a Town, River, and Deſart of the ſame Name.

TECLA, a Diſciple of St. *Paul*; ſhe was the firſt Chriſtian Martyr of her Sex. *Baron. A. C.* 47.

TECMESSA, Daughter to a *Phrygian* Prince, call'd *Teuthrantes* by *Dictys Cretenſis.* This Lady was taken Captive when the *Grecian* Army Ravag'd the Country in the Neighbourhood of *Troy.* *Ajax* took ſuch a fancy to this Priſoner of his, that he made her his Concubine. She had *Euryſaces* by him, who Reign'd at *Salamis* after the Death of *Telamon*, *Ajax*'s Father. *Teucer*, ſecond Son of *Telamon*, had a mind to return to *Salamis*, after he had ſettled himſelf at *Cyprus*, but *Euryſaces* prevented his Deſign. *Pauſanias* takes notice, that the *Athenians* had a particular Honour for *Ajax* and his Son, of which there were ſome Marks remaining in his Time. *Sophocles*, in his *Ajax Flagelliſer*, makes *Tecmeſſa* lament the Death of *Ajax* with a great deal of Regret and Tenderneſs. *Pauſan. lib.* 1. *Dictys Cretenſis, lib.* 5. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

TECTOSAGÆ, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, whoſe Capital was *Toloſe.* They made an Incurſion into *Germany*, and ſettled themſelves near the *Hyrcinian* Foreſt.

TEDDELES, *Tedles*, a Province and Town in *Barbary*, 30 Miles Eaſt of *Algier*, environed with moſt ancient and ſtrong Walls, ſeated in a fruitful Soil as to Corn, and having many Rivers and Streams running through it. The Inhabitants are moſt Dyers, and they have ſuch plenty of Fiſh that they give them away freely. They are a rich and a civil People. *Leo Afric. pag.* 232.

TEDZA, *Tezza*, *Teza*, a rich and a noble City in the Province of *Chauz* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, five Miles from *Mount Atlas*, 50 from *Fez* to the South, 130 from the Ocean to the Eaſt, and 170 from the *Mediterranean.* Of old it had about 50000 Families, being ſumptuouſly built, eſpecially the Palaces, Colleges and Temples. Out of the *Atlas* riſeth a ſmall River which paſſeth through the chief *Moſque*; but it has been diverted, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants, when they had Quarrels with their Neighbours; ſo that they have been forced to uſe Ciſtern Water. For Wealth, Civility, and People, it is the third City in the Kingdom of *Fez*; and its Inhabitants are more Liberal and Civil than they of *Fez.* It has a large Temple, three Colleges, and divers Baths, fruitful Fields, and learned and rich Inhabitants, and about 500 Families of Jews, who make much excellent Wine, the beſt in *Africa.* It has a fair Caſtle, in which the Governour reſides, who is the ſecond Son of the King of *Fez*; and the King himſelf often comes thither for the pleaſant Air, and to defend it from the wild *Arabs*, who bring thither, in Exchange for Corn, the Dates of *Segelmeſſe* and great Sums of Money, which makes the City very rich. *Leo Africanus.*

TEES, a River in the North of *England*, which riſes upon the Borders of *Cumberland*, takes its Courſe Eaſtward for the ſpace of four Miles: It parts the Biſhoprick of *Durham* from *Weſtmorland*, and from thence all along ſerves for a Boundary betwixt that Biſhoprick and *Yorkſhire*, till it falls into the Sea about ſeven Miles South of *Hartlepool.*

TEFETHNE, a Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Hea* in in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, ſeated on the North-ſide of *Mount Atlas*, three Days Journey from *Meſſa* (North), in the Province of *Sus.* It conſiſteth of about 600 Families, and hath a convenient Harbour for ſmall Ships, frequented by the *Portugal* Merchants for Goat Skins and Wax. It is ſurrounded with a Wall of hewn Stone and Brick, and was built by the *Africans.* The Inhabitants are now *Mahometans*, who have Judges for their Civil Cauſes, but revenge Murthers by the next of Kin by way of Retaliation; but if the Murtherer eſcape, he is baniſhed ſeven Years, and then he returns and payeth a Fine, which acquits him. The Inhabitants are White, Courteous, and have great Plenty of Barly and Goats, which latter being at Night houſed in their Dwelling-houſes, make them very naſty and offenſive. At this Place *Mount Atlas* begins.

TEFFILIN, certain Parchments which the *Jews* carry about them in time of Prayer. *Leo de Modena* makes two ſorts of them, *viz.* The *Teffela* for the Hand, and the *Teffela* for the Head. Upon theſe two Pieces of Parchment, theſe four following Paſſages of the *Pentateuch* are written in ſquare Letters with Ink made on purpoſe, *viz. Hear, O Iſrael*, &c. The Second runs thus: *And it ſhall come to paſs, if thou obeyeſt*, &c. The Third, *Sanctifie to me all the Firſt Born.* The Fourth, *And when the Lord ſhall cauſe thee to enter*, &c. Theſe two Pieces of Parchment are roll'd up in the Figure of a Roll, a little ſharpen'd at the End, and put up in a Piece of a Black Calf-Skin, with ſeveral other ridiculous Circumſtances too tedious to mention; one they wear tied to their Left-Arm, and the other to their Forehead. St. *Jerom* makes mention of theſe *Teffelins* of the Jews in his Commentary upon St. *Matthew.* Father *Simon* aſſures, that the *Caraites* make no uſe of theſe *Teffelins*, and that on the contrary they laugh at the *Rabbanites*, calling them bridled Aſſes with their *Teffilin.* See *Leo of Modena. Fath. Simon in his Supplement to that Author's Book.*

TEFTIS, or *Tiflis*, Capital of *Gurgiſtan*, or *Georgia*, properly ſo called, is ſituated at the Foot of a Mountain, and on the Banks of the River *Kur*, with a great Fortreſs towards the South, upon the ſide of the Hill, inhabited and gariſon'd by none but natural *Perſians*, a ſafe Shelter for Criminals or other People in Debt. The Vice-Roy is to come through this Citadel when he goes to receive at the Gate the Preſents and Letters the *Sophies* ſend him, who have eſtabliſhed this Cuſtom, that when they pleaſe they may ſeize him without running the hazard of cauſing an Inſurrection. There are fourteen Churches in the Town, whereof ſix belong to the *Georgians*, and the reſt to the *Armenians.* The Cathedral of the *Georgians*, called *Sion*, is an ancient Structure conſiſting of four *Naves*, abundantly furniſhed with flat Paintings after the *Greek* manner, but has no Images in *Relief.* The chief Church of the *Armenians* is called, *The Monaſtery of the Bacha*, ſaid to be built by a *Baſſha* who fled hither. There is not one *Moſque*, though the Place belongs to the King of *Perſia* a *Mahometan*, and though that, with all the Province, is governed by a Vice-Roy of that Sect. The *Perſians* have ſeveral times endeavoured to Build ſome, but could never finiſh any, for the People always roſe, took Arms, demoliſh'd the Work, and beat and abuſed the Men that carried it on: The Princes of *Georgia* were glad at the Heart at theſe Seditions of the People, though they pretended the contrary, becauſe they never abjur'd their Religion, but to obtain the Place of Vice-Roy of the Eſtates they were diſpoſſeſſed of. And becauſe the *Georgians* are very mutinous, valiant, and not far off the *Turks*, the *Perſians* are not over-rigorous, but leave the Town of *Teſlis*, as well as the reſt of *Georgia*, the liberty of keeping all outward Signs of their Religion; for they have their Bells and their Croſſes at the top of their Steeples, which is in no other part of the *Ottoman* Empire. They ſell Pork and other Fleſh every Day, and their Wine in the Corners of the Streets: The *Perſians* have lately built a ſmall *Moſque* in the Fortreſs, which the *Georgians* could not prevent; but when the *Mahometan* Officer got upon the Tower to call the People to it, they threw ſo many Stones at him, that none durſt venture up ſince. There are ſome *Capucin* Miſſionaries eſtabliſhed here and in other Places in the Country, firſt admitted under the Title of Phyſicians, which Name they retain ſtill, and receive large Preſents as Fees, by which, and the Penſion ſent them from *Rome*, by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, they make a ſhift to ſubſiſt. *Teſlis* is very well inhabited, and has a great number of Strangers in it from all Nations. The Court is very magnificent, always attended with many Lords and Gentlemen of very good Faſhion. The *Turks* were twice Maſters of it; the firſt time in the Reign of *Iſmael* II. King of *Perſia*, and the ſecond in the following Reign, *Solyman* becoming Maſter of it much about the time he took *Tauris*, in 1535. The King of *Perſia* retook it afterwards, and named it *Darel Melec*, that is, a Royal Town, becauſe it's the Capital of the Kingdom. *Chardin's Voyage of Perſia.*

TEGAZA, a Deſart upon the Frontiers of *Zaara*, and the Country of *Negroes* in *Africa*. The Inhabitants hereof never appear before other People, and they of *Zanhaga* traffick with them after a very ſtrange manner; they bring their Salt, and lay it upon the Banks of a certain River, then withdraw; the other come in their Abſence, and lay by each Heap of Salt the Price they are minded to give for it: When theſe are alſo gone, the *Zanhagues* return, and take the Gold the others have left; all which is done very honeſtly on both ſides. Some Years ago, two of theſe Savages were taken, who died without being heard to have ever ſpoken, which makes People believe they are Dumb. *Joan. Leo.*

TEGÆA, a Town of *Peloponneſus* in *Arcadia*, now call'd *Muchli*; 'tis frequently mention'd by the Old Poets, and likewiſe by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *&c.* 'Twas formerly a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*.

TEGRE, a Kingdom of *Abiſſinia* in *Africa*, which others call *Pegremahon*, and *Francis Aluarez*, *Auſen*. It's the beſt and greateſt part of *Abiſſinia*, containing 17 Provinces, whereof the moſt Northern and next to *Egypt*, is call'd *Barnagas*. The Town of *Ama*, where the Queen of *Sheba* kept her Court, is thought to be in this Kingdom, beſides which there is a very conſiderable Place called *Kaxumo* or *Arca*, which ſome ſay was that Queen's Reſidence. Here are ſtill 17 fine Pyramids and three Churches built upon the Mountain. *Dapper's Deſcrip. of Africa.*

TEIJEUT, a pleaſant and very populous Town or City in the Province of *Sus* and Kingdom of *Morocco*, built by the *Africans*, in a fruitful Soil, yielding Plenty of Corn, Sugar Canes, Dates, and Gold, Figs, Grapes and Peaches. This City contains 4000 Families, who trade only with Gold and Iron. They have excellent Leather. The Inhabitants are rude and fierce, and very warlike. They have Judges in Civil Caſes, but revenge Murthers by Conſpiracies againſt the Murtherer, or Baniſhment for ſeven Years. There live here many Jews, who pay no Tribute. This City is ſeated on the *Sus*, South of *Meſſa*. *Leo. Africa. p.60.* It lyes 35 Miles from *Taradant* to the Eaſt.

TEKELI (*Stephen*) a powerful Count of *Upper Hungary*, where he was worth 300000 Livres a Year. Some write that this Wealth was the Occaſion of his Misfortune, making the Emperor's Miniſters to ſeek means to involve him in Count *Serini*'s Conſpiracy; for after this Count's Execution, and that *Frangipani*, *Nadaſti*, and *Tattembach*, were Beheaded in 1671, General *Spork*, at the Head of ſome of the Emperor's Troops, came to Beſiege *Tekeli* in his Fortreſs; who finding himſelf in no condition to reſiſt, endeavoured to amuſe them with good Language to gain time for his Son *Emerick* to make his Eſcape, which he did in a Boor's Attire, with two other Gentlemen in the ſame Apparel, who carried him ſafe to *Poland*. The Count did not out-live his Son's Eſcape any long time. After his Death his Goods were confiſcated, and his three Daughters carried to *Vienna*, where becoming *Roman Catholicks*, they were married to three great Lords of the Empire. In the mean time their Brother retired into *Tranſilvania*. *Memoire du Temps.*

TEKELI, (*Emeric* Count of) having made his Eſcape thus by his Father's Policy, went into *Tranſilvania* in 1671, with ſome other of the Chief of the *Malecontents* of *Hungary*. His Wit and Valour ſoon diſtinguiſh'd him at Prince *Abaſti*'s Court, where he became, in a little time, firſt Miniſter of State, and afterwards *Generaliſſimo* of the Troops ſent to aſſiſt the *Malecontents*, with which he made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Places in the *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*; whereupon the Archbiſhop of *Strigonia* endeavoured to bring him and the Emperor to an Agreement: Count *Tekeli* and the reſt of the *Malecontents*, declared, they would come to none before the Clergy, whom they ſuſpected were baniſhed the Kingdom, until a general *Amneſtie* were granted, and the free Exerciſe of Religion allow'd, their Goods and Churches reſtor'd, and Power given them to chuſe a *Palatin* of their own Nation; adding, that if theſe Conditions were not agreed to, he would deliver all the Towns in the Mountains that he was Maſter of to the *Turks*. The Emperor's Council not thinking fit to give a clear Anſwer to theſe Propoſals, the Acts of Hoſtility begun as before. In 1680, there was a Truce for two Months, during which there were new Propoſitions for an Accommodation; and Count *Tekeli* (as our Author relates) who had always a ſtrong fancy for Count *Sereni*'s Daughter, now Prince *Ragotski*'s Widow, offer'd to turn *Roman Catholick*, on condition he might be permitted to Marry her, but the Emperor's Miniſters diſſuaded his Imperial Majeſty from giving his Conſent, alledging, that this Match would make Count *Tekeli* ſtill more powerful, and 'twas to be fear'd might put the Princeſs *Ragotski*, into a Condition of revenging her Father's Death. The States of *Hungary* met at *Tirnau* to treat of an Accommodation; but Count *Tekeli* being diſſatisfy'd at the Emperor's refuſing to conſent to his Marriage with the Princeſs *Ragotski*, declar'd, he could conclude nothing without pre-acquainting the Grand Signior. This Anſwer made his Imperial Majeſty think it adviſable to ſend the Baron *de Kaunits* to the Port, to diſcourſe the *Grand Viſier* about *Tekeli*'s Excuſe: But *Tekeli* having notice of *Kaunits*'s being ſent away, drew out of his Quarters before the End of the Truce, and committed many Acts of Hoſtility: The *Malecontents* likewiſe recommenc'd the War; and Count *Tekeli* having received a Reinforcement of *Turks* and *Tartars*, divided his Army into three Bodies, Heading one himſelf, and giving the Command of the other two to *Petrozzi* and *Palaſſi Imbre*, with a Deſign to enter by three ſeveral Places into the Hereditary Country of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, whilſt the Baſſa of *Buda* ſhould invade *Croatia*. After this, he made a Truce and new Articles; but the *Turk* hearing of it, ſent a Baſſa to diſſuade him from an Accommodation, and promiſe him the Principality of *Tranſilvania* after Prince *Abaſti*'s Death. This Baſſa had many Conferences with the Count and the other chief Heads of the *Malecontents*, who promiſed in the Name of all the reſt of the Kingdom, to pay his Maſter a Yearly Tribute of 80000 Crowns, on condition of a powerful Aſſiſtance. Some time after this, *Tekeli* went to *Buda* to conſult with the Baſſa about the Meaſures they were to take, and changed all his own Accoutrements for a rich *Turkiſh* Garb the Baſſa preſented him with from the Grand Signior, who alſo declared him King of *Hungary*. After this, *Tekeli* ſent his Secretary to *Vienna* for the Emperor's Leave to marry the Princeſs *Ragotski*, which he obtained, partly to reclaim him, and partly becauſe they had reſolved to go on whether he had conſented to it or no. This Buſineſs being over, and the Places that belonged to the Princeſs being Garriſon'd by her Husband's Troops, *Tekeli* in 1682 joined the *Turks*, and ſtruck Terror where ever he came, Coin'd Money with his own Effigies upon't, and theſe Words, *Emericus Comes Tekeli*, *Princeps Hungariæ*, on one ſide, and on the Reverſe theſe Words, *Pro Deo*, *pro Patria*, *&* *pro Libertate*. Then diſpatched his Deputies to *Vienna*, with Memoirs to the Emperor, that both he and the other *Malecontents* ſolemnly proteſted, that they did not think themſelves anſwerable for what Chriſtendom ſhould ſuffer from the *Turks*, becauſe they had no other Intention, but to preſerve the Liberty and Privileges of *Hungary*, which his Imperial Majeſty, at his Acceſſion to the Crown, promiſed inviolably to obſerve. He call'd a Diet at *Caſſovia* in 1683, where, amongſt the reſt, there was to be a *Turkiſh* Aga or Baſſa for the Grand Signior's Intereſt, from which *Tekeli* declared in this Aſſembly, he could not depart: But though he continued to block up the Places that were left the Emperor in *Upper Hungary*, and cut off their Relief, yet he pretended ſtill he could wiſh his Imperial Majeſty would allow him reaſonable Conditions; until finding the *Turks* near at hand, he publiſhed his *Manifeſto*, by which he acquainted the People, that the Grand Signior would protect all thoſe that ſtuck to the *Malecontents*, and allow them the free Exerciſe of their Religion, with all other their Privileges; but, that they were to expect no Quarters who did not ſubmit. This had ſuch great Effect, that ſeveral Towns open'd their Gates to his Party. Then *Tekeli* joined the Grand Vizir as he march'd to Beſiege *Vienna*, to receive his Orders for the Campagne. After the raiſing of this Siege, and the Victory gain'd over the *Turks*, the King of *Poland* endeavoured to reconcile the *Malecontents* to the Emperor. Their Pretenſions were reduced to five principal Heads; 1. The Preſervation of the Privileges of the Kingdom; 2. The Liberty of a free Exerciſe of Religion; 3. The Reſtitution of Confiſcated Eſtates. Laſtly, To declare Count *Tekeli* Prince, and give him the Counties proffered him before. To which the Duke of *Lorrain* returned this Anſwer, That the only means to be received into the Emperor's Favour, was, to part from the *Turks*, lay down his Arms, and ſubmit to his Clemency. Theſe Conditions were rejected: In the mean time the Count underſtanding that he was accuſed to the Grand Signior of Correſponding privately with the Imperialiſts, poſted *incognito* to *Adrianople* about the end of the Year 1683; and having found means to come into the Sultan's Preſence, he declared, he was come with his Head himſelf, which he choſe to loſe rather than be expoſed to his Enemies Calumnies, or his Protector's Diſgrace. This Boldneſs ſucceeded ſo very well, that the Sultan believed all that happened, was to be imputed to his Vizir's bad Conduct, and diſmiſt Count *Tekeli* with a farther Aſſurance of his Protection and Aſſiſtance; ſo that he has ever ſince remained Head of the *Malecontents*, and firm to the Intereſt of the Port. *Hiſtoire des Troubles de Hongries.* *Tekeley's Life.*

TELAMON, King of the Iſle of *Salamine* in the *Salonick Gulf*, was Son of *Eacus*, Brother to *Peleus*, and *Ajax*'s Father. He was one of the *Argonautes*, and aſſiſted *Hercules* at the Siege of *Troy*, who for Recompence gave him *Heſione*, *Laomedon*'s Daughter.

TELAMON, a Sea-Port Town in the States of *Siena*, Eaſt of *Piombino*, of great Antiquity, *Plutarch* mentioning it by this Name in the Life of *Marius*. It was accounted in ancient Times the chief City of *Tuſcany*, and is remarkable for a Battel fought near it between the *Romans* and the *Galls* in the Year of *Rome* 528, in which *Attilius* one of the Conſuls, was ſlain, *Æmilius* the other Conſul gaining the Victory, killing 40000 and taking 10000 Priſoners. This Town is now in the Hands of the *Spaniards*.

TELCHINES, Children of the *Sun* and *Minerva*, or *Saturn* and *Aliope*, inhabited the Iſle of *Rhodes* for ſome time, whence it took the Name of *Telchine*. It's ſaid they were Magicians, or rather Devils, that inchanted with their Sight only, and cauſed Rain or Snow as they pleaſed. Some add, that they uſed to take the Water of the River *Styx* and ſprinkle the Earth therewith, which produced all manner of Inconveniencies, as, Sickneſs, Plague, Famine, *&c.* for which reaſon the *Greeks* called them *Alaſtores* or Deſtroyers. *Jupiter* at laſt, to puniſh their Wickedneſs, changed them into Rocks. *Ovid.*

TELEBOES, *Iſlanders*, living in the Neighbourhood of *Acarnania*.

carnania. Their King *Pterelaus*'s Sons Plunder'd *Electryon* King of *Mycenæ*'s Country, and kill'd all his Sons in the Field: *Alcmena* was this *Electryon*'s Daughter, and being, upon this Misfortune, oblig'd to retire to *Thebes*, promis'd to Marry any Perſon that would revenge the Death of her Brother. *Amphitrion* undertook the Buſineſs, and raiſing what Troops he could, made a Deſcent upon the Country of the *Teleboes*, in which Expedition he was ſucceſsful; as the Reader may ſee more at large in *Heſiod*'s *Scutum Herculis*, and *Plautus*'s *Amphitrion.* *Bayle*'s *Diction. Hiſtor.*

TELEGONUS, Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Circé*, who being come to Age, and deſirous to ſee his Father, went to *Ithaca* the place of his Abode. The Servants taking him for a Stranger, would not let him come into it: Whereupon he kill'd ſome of them; and his Father running to their Aſſiſtance, was alſo ſlain by him; which when he underſtood, he quitted *Ithaca*, and came into *Italy*; where he laid the Foundations of the Town of *Tuſculum*, now called *Paſcari.* *Plut. in his Paral.*

TELEMACHUS, a Monk that lived in the 5th Age, under the Empire of *Honorius* and *Arcadius.* He left his Convent to come to *Rome*, where one Day ſeeing the Fencers or *Gladiators* Plays, he boldly entred to part them, but was ſtoned to Death by thoſe that took Pleaſure in that cruel Paſtime. To puniſh this Murther, the Emperor *Honorius* aboliſhed theſe Plays. *Euſeb. de Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

TELEMACHUS, Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Penelopé.* His Father left him to keep his Mother company when he went to the Siege of *Troy.* Her Gallants abus'd the Child, who had his Father's Aſſiſtance at his Return to revenge the Injuries he had ſuffered. *Homer. Odyſſ.*

TELEPHANES, Slave to a Cart-Maker of the Town of *Cumæ* in *Aſia Minor*, was deſigned by the Oracle to be King of the *Lydians.* Whoſe Embaſſador finding him in the Shop, bought him of his Maſter, and immediately declared him King. At the ſame time there happened to be a Country-man who had beſpoke a Cart, and would have *Telephanes* finiſh it, that he might brag he had a Cart made by the King of the *Lydians.* *Heraclides in Politicis.*

TELEPHANES, (*Sicyonian*) an excellent Painter, and the firſt that became famous in that Profeſſion. The famous Statuary of this Name flouriſhed under *Xerxes* and *Darius* K. of *Perſia.*

TELEPHUS, Son of *Hercules* and the Nymph *Augé*, being by his Grandfather's expreſs Command expos'd in a Wood, was found ſucking a Hind: This was thought a good *Omen* of what he would afterwards come to, and influenc'd the K. of the *Myſians* to adopt him. He ſucceeded this King when the *Grecians* were going to Beſiege *Troy*, and endeavoured to ſtop their Paſſage, but was wounded by *Achilles* in the Engagement. He conſulted the Oracle for a Remedy for the Hurt; and being anſwered, that none could cure but he that wounded him, he reconcil'd himſelf to *Achilles*, who gave him the Ruſt of his Lance, wherewith he made a Plaiſter that quite eaſed him; or rather, he received ſome Preſcription of *Achilles*, who had been Inſtructed in Phyſick and Chirurgery by *Chiron.* Others ſay, that the Wound *Telephus* receiv'd from *Achilles*, cur'd him of an Ulcer in his Side. *Ovid. lib.* 13. *Metam. Dictyſ. Cret.*

TELEPTE, a Town of *Africk* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in the Province of *Byzacene.* *Donatus*, who was Primate of this Province, held a Council here in 418, againſt the *Pelagians.*

TELESCOPE, a Glaſs Fix'd in a *Tube*, wherewith one diſtinguiſhes an Object at ſeveral Leagues diſtance, as if but a hundred Paces off. This Inſtrument was invented in the 17th Century, by *James Metius* a famous Mathematician, Native of *Alcmar* in *Holland*, who preſented the States with one in 1608. By means of this Teleſcope, we obſerve ſome Spots in the Sun, and a great number of Mountains that ſeem to vomit Flames, and alſo Inequalities in the Moon, with the Likeneſs of Mountains and Valleys; as alſo that *Mercury*, *Venus*, and *Mars*, ſeem ſometimes round and full, and at other times there is but part of their Circle ſeen, and imitate the ſeveral Forms of the Moon according to their different Poſitions in reſpect of the Sun: Beſides this, there have been little Stars obſerved to move round *Jupiter*, and therefore call'd his Attendants: There are alſo five which move around *Saturn*, upon which Planet there is a Circle reſembling a Ring. We have obſerved alſo, that the Milky Way, or *Via Lactea*, is but a heap of Stars of leſs Light than the other, and that there are a great many more Stars than were known to the Ancients, who determined the number to 1022, for that number is found in the very Conſtellation of *Orion*, without ſpeaking of ſeveral other Stars that appear and diſappear from time to time; as, that which was ſeen from 1600 to 1626 upon the Swan's Breaſt, that which appear'd in 1670 near the Swan's Head, and that which was obſerved in 1612 and 1664, in the Conſtellation of *Andromeda*, &c. *Deſcartes Diſcourſe de la Dioptrique. Meſlu Neouvelles de Couvats.*

TELESILLA, of *Argos*, a Lady famous for her Wit and Courage, who perſuaded her Companions to beat the *Lacedemonians* home, which ſucceeded very happily. Her Skill in Poetry, and other great Talents, got her the Honour of a Statue that was built in one of the publick Places of *Argos.* *Clem. Alexand. lib.* 4. *Strom. &c.*

TELESPHORUS (Pope) a *Grecian* and an Hermit, was forced to quit his ſolitary Life to Govern the Church after *Sixtus* I. He was choſe the 8th of *April* 140, and died a Martyr the 5th of *January* 152. It was he, as is pretended, who order'd that the Hymn, *Gloria in excelſis Deo*, ſhould be ſung in Maſs, and the Midnight-Maſs at *Chriſtmas.* *Baron. in Annal.*

TELL (*William*) one of the chief of the *Swiſſers* Conſpiracy in 1307, having paſſed ſeveral times before the Cap that *Griſler* Governor of that Country for the Emperor *Albert*, had put on the top of a Pike in the publick Market-place at *Altorf*, that all they that came by ſhould put off theirs, and make a low Reverence; and refuſing to ſtoop to ſo mean a thing, was carried before the Governor, who condemned him to ſhoot an Apple from off his Son's Head with his Arrow at a good diſtance. *Tell* made Anſwer, that the Command was inhumane, and that he had rather die than hazard his Child's Life: but *Griſler* threatning to put them both to Death, *Tell* ventured, and had the good Fortune to beat it off without hurting the Child. All admired the Addreſs beſides the Governor, who obſerving that he had another Arrow under his Doublet, asked, What he carried it for? He preſently anſwered, It was always the Cuſtom never to carry a Bow without two Arrows. This was not ſatisfactory; ſo *Griſler* preſſed him to tell the Reaſon, with a Promiſe of his Life, if he told the Truth; whereupon *Tell* confeſſed, that it was to kill him if he had chanced to kill his Son with the firſt. The Governor deſigned to keep his Word in not putting him to Death, but ſent him tyed hand and foot aboard a Bark that expected him on the Lake of *Uri*, to carry him to the Caſtle of *Cuſnach.* As they were about the middle of the Lake, there aroſe a Storm that grew ſo very violent, that the Governor's Men told their Maſter they would all be certainly loſt if they did not untye the Priſoner, who was not only ſtrong, but as expert a Boat-man as could be. The Danger *Griſler* ſaw himſelf in, did not allow time for Deliberation, ſo he conſented. *Tell* no ſooner had the Rudder in his hand, but he turns the Bark towards the Country of *Schwits*; and finding himſelf pretty near a Rock, which to this Day is called *Tell*'s Rock, he took his Bow and Arrow, leaped out of the Boat, which he puſhed back into the Water with all his force, and whilſt they ſtrove to guide it back again, he got to the Mountains, choſe a hollow Path which the Governor muſt of neceſſity paſs, and hiding himſelf behind a thick Buſh, ſhot him dead as he went by, then ran to *Schwitz* to acquaint *Stouffacher* and the reſt of the Conſpiracy what had paſſed; who thereupon took Arms, baniſhed all the other Governors, and razed their Fortreſſes. The Emperor *Albert* ſurprized at ſo unexpected a Change, endeavoured to reduce the Cantons again to his Obedience, marched his Army into the Country; but his own Brother's Son, to whom he was Guardian, and in Poſſeſſion of all that ſhould belong to him, laid an Ambuſcade at the Paſſage of the River of *Rieſs*, and kill'd him. His Children employed to revenge this Death, were forced to leave the *Swiſſers* in Peace; and *Henry* VII. *Albert*'s Succeſſor in the Empire, confirmed their Privileges, and maintained them in their Liberties. *Glar. Deſcr. Helv.*

TELLIAS, a Poet of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus.* He learned the *Phocians* a very ſtrange Stratagem when they made War againſt the *Theſſalians*, adviſing them to chuſe 600 of their ſtouteſt Men, and make their Cloaths and Arms all white with Chalk or Plaiſter, then to ſend them towards the Enemies Camp at Night, with Orders to kill all that did not look like themſelves. This took ſo well, that the *Theſſalians*, frighted at ſo extraordinary a Sight, made no Reſiſtance at all, and left 3000 kill'd on the Place. *Pauſanias in Phoc.*

TELLIER (*Michael*) he roſe by degrees to be Secretary of State, and at laſt Chancellor and Keeper of the Broad-Seal of *France.* He was a Man of great Parts, and of ſingular Integrity, and died at *Paris* the 30th of *October* 1685, the 83d Year of his Age.

TELLUS, eſteemed by the Ancients the Goddeſs of the Earth, which *Homer* calls the Mother of the Gods, to ſhew, that all the Elements are engendred one of another, and that the Earth is the Foundation of all. He would alſo have it the Sun's or the Heaven's Wife, becauſe theſe render it fruitful. They painted it in the ſhape of a Woman with a great many Breaſts, to ſhew, that the Earth nouriſhes all ſorts of Beaſts. Many confound her with the Goddeſs *Ceres.*

TELLUS, a poor *Athenian*, but a Man of great Probity, who, upon the account of having given his Children good Education, and loſt his own Life in the Field for his Country, was, by *Solon*, eſteem'd a happier Man than *Crœſus.* *Plutarch. Diogenes Laert. in Vit. Solon.*

TEME, a River of *Wales*, which has its Source upon the Borders of *Montgomery*, *Salop*, and *Radnorſhires*, takes its Courſes Eaſtward: It divides *Shropſhire* from *Radnorſhire*, and part of *Herefordſhire*, and at laſt falls into the *Severn* in *Worceſterſhire.*

TEMESNE, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, between the *Atlantick* Ocean, the Kingdom of *Fez*, the Province of *Chaus*, and a part of the Kingdom of *Morocco.* It is in Length from Weſt to Eaſt 80 Miles, in Breadth 60, and a plain Country, and has ever been eſteemed the beſt Province in that Kingdom. It contains 40 great Towns, and 300 Caſtles, inhabited by *Barbarians.* In 323 of the *Hegyra*, it became a ſeparate Principality. In the Year 450 it was deſolated by the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and lay waſte till 600, and then was peopled by *Manſor* with the *Arabians.* Theſe being expelled after his Death, it was re-peopled by them of *Zenete* and *Haora*, who in 100 Years were able to bring into the Field 60000 Horſemen, and had 200 Caſtles; ſo that they feared not the King of *Fez*. *Leo Afric. p.* 108. The principal Places in it are, *Anfa*, *Manſora*, *Rebat*.

TEMESWAR, a large and ſtrong Town of *Hungary*, upon the River of *Temes*, whence it has its Name, five Leagues from *Lippa*, towards the Borders of *Tranſilvania*, and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* took it from the *Tranſylvanians* in 1552, and Fortified it to that Degree, that they now eſteem it impregnable. It's indeed the ſtrongeſt Place they have. The County of *Temeſwaer* is bounded on the North by *Chaunad* and *Tranſilvania*, on the Weſt by the *Tibiſcus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the Eaſt by *Moldavia*.

TEMIAM, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between the Kingdom of *Gangara* and *Bito*, the River *Niger*, and the Deſarts of *Sets* and *Seu*.

TEMPE, a pleaſant Valley on both ſides of the River *Peneo* in *Theſſaly*, between Mount *Olympus* to the North, and *Oſſa* to the South, *Lariſſa* to the Weſt, and the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Eaſt, all covered with ſhady Bay Trees, and the Ground cloathed with ſoft Graſs, pleaſing Flowers, and ſweet-ſmelling Shrubs; ſo that all the Poets celebrated this as the *Earthly Paradiſe*, and the moſt delicious place on the whole Terreſtrial Globe. It is five Miles long, but very narrow, according to what *Pliny* ſaith, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 8.

TEMPLE, a Name given in all Times to Buildings conſecrated to Divine Worſhip and Religion; tho' the Worſhip of God was conſiderably antecedent to any ſuch Structure. The People of God were a long time without any, the *Pagans* alſo had none, but perform'd their Ceremonies, ſome on the top of Hills and Mountains, others in great Plains, until they found at length, that the Application of Mind requiſite to treat with the Gods, required a more retir'd Place; and then many Nations began to celebrate their Myſteries in Woods, and afterwards wall'd in Places deſtin'd for Prayers and Sacrifices, but always left them uncover'd to have a clear ſight of the Skye from all Parts; theſe the *Latins* call'd Temples. In proceſs of time, they found that lying thus open to the Air diſturb'd their Prayers and Ceremonies; then they covered ſome, leaving others ſtill open, and appropriated the Name of *Temple* to the Places only deſtin'd to ſerve the Gods in; (the *Egyptians* were the firſt who had Temples, as we may learn from *Herodotus*, *lib.* 2. and from the Author of the Tract *De Dea Syria*, in *Lucian*,) Superſtition and the Number of their Gods increaſing, their Temples grew more numerous too, but under different Names: The general Name of all were *Ædes*, common to all the Buildings that were conſecrated to the Gods; *Templum* was proper to ſuch Places where they obſerv'd the Flight of Birds, which for this reaſon were uncover'd, that they might ſee a great part of the Sky; whence came the Word *Contemplari*. The Places where Oracles gave their Anſwers were the moſt religiouſly reſpected; the *Latins* gave them the Name of *Faunum*, from *Fari* to ſpeak, or from the God *Faunus*, who was the firſt that gave out Oracles in *Italy*. They call'd a Temple where they went to expiate for a Crime, *Delubrum*, from the Word *Deluere*, which ſignifies to Waſh, Cleanſe, or wipe out; and where People fulfilled the Vows they made the Gods in their preſſing Dangers: Others ſay, that *Delubrum* was a Temple, wherein was a Place full of Water, where Prieſts waſh'd before they began their Sacrifice. *Sacellum* was the Name of a little Place built in honour of ſome God, with an Altar in it. There was this Difference between the *Sacrarium* and *Sacellum*, that this latter was properly a Sacred place, and the firſt not ſo, but called *Sacrarium*, becauſe the Sacred or Holy Things were kept there, to be taken thence as there was Occaſion for them. Inſtead of Temples they often conſecrated thick Woods to certain Deities, and named them *Lucus*, from the Word *Lux*, by way of *Antiphraſis*, that is, an oppoſite Senſe, becauſe the Light could not penetrate 'em: In theſe Groves, they offered their Sacrifices, and perform'd the other Solemnities of their Religion: Theſe Woods became extreme thick, becauſe they did never cut them, through the Veneration and Reſpect they bore the Deity, and becauſe they thought that ſuch Darkneſs did beſt become the Myſteries of Religion. There happened very often, that a Temple or Tomb was built near theſe Woods, becauſe they were not always conſecrated to Gods, but alſo to Men that died in great Reputation for their Vertue. Theſe Temples were firſt built ſo, that when People pray'd, their Faces were turn'd towards the Weſt; but this Cuſtom was ſoon changed, and Temples were built towards the Eaſt, that they might pray to the Gods on that ſide whence the Sun ſends its Light. The Form of theſe Buildings were different, according to the Nature of the Deity. *Jupiter*'s were long, and commonly uncover'd, or at leaſt very high, to ſhew, that his Immenſity could not be circumſcrib'd or encloſ'd by any Dimenſions. Thoſe of *Ceres* and *Veſta*, of *Bacchus*, of the *Sun*, and other Gods, who had any Relation to the Earth which is round, were round too. Thoſe of *Pluto* and other *Subterranean* and infernal Gods, were in Vaults under the Earth. The Places where Temples were built, were alſo very different, according to the different Deities. The Temples of Tutelar Gods of Towns, were built on Heights if there were any, the better to protect and defend them on all ſides. The Gods who preſided over Vertues, Peace, and Arts, had their Places in the beſt peopled Parts of the City, to be the nigher at hand, to inſpire Men with Noble Thoughts and Inclinations for the good of the Publick. As for thoſe who preſided over Pleaſures as *Venus*, over War as *Mars* and *Bellona*, over Fire as *Vulcan*, their Temples were built out of the Towns, to ſhew, that they were either hurtful to Men, or at leaſt to mark that they were not to accuſtom themſelves to their uſe. *Neptune*'s Temples were generally upon the Sea-Coaſts, and thoſe of *Eſculapius*, and the other Deities who preſided over Medicine, in the moſt temperate Parts of the City and Country, and where there was beſt Air, that altogether might contribute to the Recovery of the Sick ſent thither; nor muſt it be forgotten, that each Temple had its particular God or Gods, and that no other God but ſuch as the Temples were conſecrated to, could be Worſhipped in them. And now having mention'd the Temples of the Heathen, it may not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of thoſe belonging to the true God. We read in Scripture, that *Moſes* had the Model of the Tabernacle given him by God; but this Tabernacle was Unfix'd and Portable, ſo that the *Jews* had no Temple, properly ſpeaking, till the time of *Solomon*, which was four hundred and fourſcore Years after their coming out of *Egypt*. We ſhall ſpeak of this Temple in the following *Article*. However, we may obſerve here, that thoſe that pray'd, turn'd their Faces towards the Weſt, as we may learn from the Eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel* and St. *Jerome*'s Expoſition upon't. But the *Jews* having but this one Temple built at *Jeruſalem*; all of that Nation that were remote from this City, turn'd their Faces towards the *Town* when they Pray'd, ſome towards the Eaſt, and ſome toward the Weſt, according to their different Situation. This Temple was Prophan'd by King *Achaz*, who firſt rifled it, and then ſhut it up: His Son *Hezekiah* had it open'd, and as it were, new conſecrated. Afterwards *Manaſſes* prophan'd it ſo far, as to place Idols in it; but being ſtruck by the Hand of God, he repented of his Wickedneſs, remov'd the Abominations out of the Temple, and encourag'd the Practice of the Legal Solemnities. In proceſs of time, *Nebuchadnezzer* King of *Babylon*, beſieg'd *Jeruſalem*, and having taken it by Storm, ſack'd it, and burnt the Temple, which was afterwards rebuilt by *Eſdras* and *Zorobabel*, under the countenance of *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*. 'Twas afterwards Plunder'd and Prophan'd by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who was a great Perſecutor of the *Jews*. Some time after it was recovered by *Judas Maccabæus*, who Cleans'd and Dedicated it. *Joſephus*, in his Antiquities, gives an Account, how much it was Beautify'd and Enlarg'd by *Herod* the Great; and thus it ſtood till the Reign of *Veſpaſian*, who ſent his Son *Titus* to Beſiege *Jeruſalem*: During this Siege, the *Jews* were divided into three Factions, who Quarter'd their Forces, and cut one anothers Throats in the Temple: *Titus* continued to preſs the Siege, and reduc'd the Town to the laſt extremity of Famine; however, the *Jews* remain'd obſtinate and refus'd to Surrender; but the Town being taken by Storm, notwithſtanding *Titus* had given expreſs Orders againſt doing any damage to the Temple, a *Roman* Centinel, being over-born by an unaccountable Inclination, ſet this magnificent Structure on Fire; which being ſo very ſurprizing, both in its catching, and the Flames driving on with ſuch irreſiſtible Force, that all the Aſſiſtance of the *Jews* and *Romans*, encourag'd by the *General*, were not able to put a ſtop to it, till it was all laid in Aſhes. This, as *Joſephus* informs us, happen'd upon the 10th of *Auguſt*, which was the ſame day on which 'twas burnt before by *Nebuchadnezzer*: This Deſtruction of the ſecond Temple, was Eleven hundred thirty Years after the Building of the firſt by *Solomom*, and Six hundred thirty nine Years from its being Rebuilt by the Order of *Cyrus*. St. *Jerom* obſerves, That from this time the *Jews* have an Anniverſary-day of Mourning upon the 10th of *Auguſt*, in which they bewail the loſs of their Temple with a great deal of paſſionate and moving Lamentation, giving Money to the *Roman* Soldiers to get leave to enter *Jeruſalem*, and to weep over the place where the Temple ſtood; which Cuſtom this Father takes notice, was continued to his Time: The Emperor *Julian* having renounced Chriſtianity, and Apoſtatiz'd into a violent Averſion againſt the Chriſtians, had a mind to Rebuild the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, out of a wicked deſign of making our Saviour's Prediction diſagree with Matter of Fact, by which it was foretold, That the *Jews* ſhould never ſee it Rebuilt: The Emperor *Julian*'s Letter, upon this Occaſion, is ſtill extant, being the 25th in the Collection; 'twas Penn'd in ſuch very kind and encouraging Expreſſions, that the *Jews* had reaſon to believe he was become their Proſelyte: But God diſappointed both the *Emperor* and the *Jews* in their vain Deſign; for after a very expenſive and pompous Preparation, and the Work was begun with all imaginable Application, the Workmen having dug to the Foundations of the Old Temple, and juſt ready to lay the firſt Stones of the *New*; the Attempt, I ſay, being thus far advanced, there burſt out of the Earth all on a ſudden, terrible Balls of Fire, which burnt ſeveral of the Men, and frighted away all the reſt, as we may learn from *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who was a Heathen, and by conſequence cannot be ſuſpected of any partiality in the Relation: St. *Chryſoſtom*, who was then very Young, makes mention of it; and St. *Gregory Nazianzen* adds, that the Workmen being frighted, and running into a Temple hard-by, a Fire broke out of a ſudden, and burnt moſt of thoſe poor Wretches, and that a ſhining Croſs appear'd in the Air at the ſame time, and was ſeen by the whole Town: *Ruffinus* who was living at the ſame time, and dwelt a great while at *Jeruſalem*, gives the ſame account of this Matter; adding withal, that there were ſuch terrible Earthquakes, that the greateſt part of the *Jews* who fled to the *Piazza's* for ſhelter, were cruſh'd in Pieces under the Ruins of 'em, and that others were burnt by an unaccountable Fire breaking out in their own Houſes, and that for the ſpace of a whole day, the great Square appear'd all on Fire, the Flames ruſhing out of the Houſe in which the *Jews* had laid up their Tools for the building of the Temple: This Narration is farther confirm'd by *Theodoret*, who reports that all their Tools were conſum'd by this unaccountable Fire, and that all the Materials for the Structure were either blown away or ſwallow'd up with Tempeſts and Earthquakes. *Ruffinus* and *Socrates* continue farther, that St. *Cyril*, who was then Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, was an Eye-witneſs of the full Accompliſhment of thoſe Words of our Saviour, *That there ſhould not be one Stone left upon another*; for, by a ſurpriſing Earthquake, the old Foundations of the Temple were thrown above-ground, and the Stones all ſcatter'd from each other. Theſe Prodigies put a ſtop to the Emperor's Project, and ſo the Place where the Temple ſtood remain'd unbuilt till the Year 636; when the *Saracens* having taken *Jeruſalem*, their Prince *Omar* built a Temple or Moſch in the ſame Place for the Uſe of the Mahometans; which continu'd to be employ'd, for the ſame purpoſe, 463 Years; *i. e.* to the Year 1096; when the Chriſtians having re-taken *Jeruſalem* under *Godfrey* of *Bologne*, this Moſch was turn'd into a Chriſtian Church: but in the Year 1187, *Jeruſalem* falling once more into the hands of the Infidels, *Saladine* made a Moſch on't again. Before we leave this Subject, 'twill not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Temples or Churches of the Chriſtians. After that the *Son of God* had, by his Death and Paſſion, put an end to the Types and Figures of the Old Teſtament, and begun the New Covenant with his People; the Old legal Temple was then abandon'd by the *Holy Spirit*, the Veil of it was rent, and Chriſtianity beginning to grow up, its Profeſſors had Places for *Religious Worſhip* in every Town where the Faith was propagated: Theſe Places being ſet apart for Prayer, Adminiſtration of the Sacrament, and other parts of *Divine Service*, were call'd by ſeveral Names, of which that of *Eccleſia* is one of the moſt ancient; which Word, in the Greek, ſignifies an *Aſſembly*, and was made uſe of by the Primitive Chriſtians, to ſignifie not only the Company, but the Place where they met; as appears, to mention nothing more, both from St. *Paul*'s and *Ignatius*'s Epiſtles. In the Apoſtles Times, the Chriſtians us'd to have their own Houſes conſecrated into Churches: Thus the Houſe of the *Roman* Senator *Pudens*, a Diſciple of St. *Peter*, was turn'd into a Church; the ſame Precedent being follow'd by a Lady of Quality call'd *Euprepia*, as appears by the *Acts* of the Senator *Pudens* abovemention'd, cited by Cardinal *Baronius*. Theſe private Houſes which were turn'd into Churches, were ſoon after this religious Appropriation ornamented ſuitably to the Dignity of the Employment they were put to: and for this point we may vouch the Heathens themſelves; for *Lucian*, who liv'd in the time of *Trajan*, deſcribes a magnificent Building with gilded Roofs, *&c.* which, ſays he, ſerv'd only for the Chriſtians to meet in. *Lampridius* likewiſe, and *Vopiſcus*, make mention of Chriſtian Churches. The other Names by which the Churches were call'd, were, *Tituli*, *Domus Oratoriæ*, *Memoriæ*, *Martyria*, *Concilia Martyrum*, *Concilia Sanctorum & Baſilicæ*. To underſtand the Reaſon why they were call'd *Tituli* or *Titles*, we may obſerve, that when any Houſe was forfeited, and became part of the Emperor's Demeſns, it was the Cuſtom of thoſe who *found the Office*, and took poſſeſſion for the Emperor, to faſten a piece of Canvas upon the Houſe with the Emperor's Picture upon it, or elſe to write his Name in great Letters; which Cloth or Canvas was call'd *Titulus*, and the Circumſtances and Formality of the Seizure was call'd *Tituli Impoſitio*. Now as this new Name and Diſtinction was given to ſhew the Houſe did not belong to its former Owners, but to the Emperor; ſo the Chriſtians imitated this method of transferring Titles when they deſign'd a Houſe ſhould paſs from a private Owner to the Service of God: And therefore, as our Author goes on, when any Chriſtian conſecrated his Houſe, he hung a Canvas on the outſide, upon which, inſtead of the Emperor's Pourtraict, there was a Repreſentation of the *Croſs*, which they call'd *Titulus*, or a *Title*, in Imitation of the Cuſtom abovementioned. The Name of *Memoriæ*, or *Memorials*, was given to Churches when the Cuſtom began to build them in Honour of the Memory of the Martyrs; for which Reaſon they were likewiſe call'd *Martyria*, or *Concilia Martyrum*. The Name of *Concilia Sanctorum*, or Places of Aſſembly for Saints, was given 'em becauſe all the Chriſtians who met there were call'd *Saints*. As for the Name of *Baſilicæ*, it was made uſe of, in the Opinion of ſome, becauſe Palaces Royal were ſo call'd from the Word Βασιλεὺς, which ſignifies a *King*; the Chriſtians believing that this magnificent Diſtinction could not be apply'd with ſo much propriety to any Houſes, as to thoſe which were conſecrated to the King of Kings. Others affirm, That not only Kings Palaces, but likewiſe their Courts of Juſtice, and Town-Halls, were call'd *Baſilicæ*, ſome of which were given to the Chriſtians to make Churches of; upon which account, the former Name was not only continued, but likewiſe given to all other Houſes conſecrated to Religion: However, in proceſs of Time none but the moſt conſiderable Churches, either for the Bigneſs or Curioſity of the Structure, were call'd *Baſilicæ*. It would be difficult to tell the preciſe time when Chriſtians began to build Churches, becauſe at firſt, as we obſerv'd before, People conſecrated ſome of their own Houſes, and appropriated them to religious Uſes: however, 'tis certain that the building of Churches began not long after Chriſtianity; becauſe *Euſebius* aſſures us, that the Emperor *Diocleſian* order'd all the Churches within the Empire to be pull'd down. I ſay, long before this perſecuting Order was publiſh'd, the Chriſtians had of themſelves pull'd down thoſe Churches which firſt were erected, and built others in their places, much larger, and better ornamented; and theſe latter were the Churches which the Emperor *Diocleſian* order'd to be demoliſh'd. 'Twas the Cuſtom, at the firſt building of Churches, to place 'em Eaſtward, *i. e.* with ſuch a Situation, that when the Chriſtians ſaid their Prayers, their Faces might look towards the Eaſt; it being their Cuſtom then always to do ſo; which made the Heathens believe they worſhipped the *Riſing Sun*, as *Tertullian* obſerves in his *Apologetick*. In ſhort, they built the Churches, as near as they could, upon the Model of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*: Before the Door there was a *Portico*, where the Penitents and others ſtay'd who were not admitted to come into the Church; at the Entry of which was a large ſpace, call'd the *Nave*, which was for the Laity: beyond that was the Choir for the Clergy; and at the End of the Choir the *Sancta Sanctorum*, or a little place rail'd in, with an Altar, where the Sacrament was adminiſtred. We may underſtand the Figure of the firſt Churches, by thoſe that *Conſtantine* order'd to be rebuilt upon the old Foundations; the firſt Model being follow'd in theſe latter Structures, as appears by the Teſtimony of the Fathers of that Age. In the Churches there were ſome particular Apartments, call'd Chambers by *Paulinus* Biſhop of *Nola*, and which now go under the Name of Chapels to pray in: There was likewiſe a *Sacriſty*, or *Veſtry*, where the Sacerdotal Habits and conſecrated Plate were kept; and alſo another Convenience to keep the Books in. Farther, as in the Temple of *Jeruſalem* there was a great Lavatory, full of Water, before the Door, where the Prieſts waſh'd their Hands and Feet before they came into the Temple; ſo before the Chriſtian Churches there ſtood great Veſſels of Water, in which the People waſh'd their Hands and Faces before they came in; it being a Maxim of natural Reaſon, that People cannot be too pure when they approach the Deity: therefore both Jews and Heathens have always us'd the Cuſtom of Waſhing before they began Divine Service. In proceſs of time, the Chriſtians made uſe of *Holy Water* inſtead of Common, which they ſet at the Church-door. We are farther to obſerve, that in the Chriſtian Churches there were not only diſtinct Places for the Clergy and Laity, (as there was at the Temple of *Jeruſalem*) but likewiſe for the Men and Women, and for the marry'd Women and Maids: Theſe Separations were made with Boards, as we underſtand from St. *Ambroſe*; the Right ſide being aſſign'd for the Women, and the Left for the Men: And laſtly, There was a particular Place in the Porch for Beggars; for, notwithſtanding the Rich and Poor were receiv'd without Preference or Diſtinction at the Communion-Table, yet the Beggars were forbidden to come into the Church to ask an Alms, for fear of diſturbing the Devotions of the Congregation, but were order'd to receive the Charity of others at the Church-door. There having been, as we have obſerv'd already, a great many Churches built in the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, till the Year 302, in which the Emperor *Diocleſian* publiſh'd an Edict to lay 'em all in Rubbiſh; this Order being executed with great Diligence and Rigour, and *Diocleſian* dying ſoon after, the Chriſtians immediately began to build new ones: but *Licinius* being made believe, as *Gregory Nyſſene* reports, by the Miniſters of the Devil, that he ſhould never ſucceed in the Field againſt the Emperor *Conſtantine*, unleſs he did his utmoſt to deſtroy the very Name of Chriſtianity. Upon this Perſuaſion, he order'd all the Churches of the Eaſt to be pull'd down in the Year 316. But when *Conſtantine the Great* had built St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, and carry'd 12 Baskets of Earth upon his Shoulders, in Honour of the 12 Apoſtles; this Example and Encouragement put others upon the ſame pious Work, inſomuch that there were a great many noble and magnificent Structures erected for the Worſhip of God in all parts of the Empire. And here we may juſtly take notice of the Modeſty of this great Emperor; who, notwithſtanding the vaſt Expence he had been at in Erecting and Ornamenting Churches, would never ſuffer any Inſcription to be made to Record his Piety and Munificence; and when they told him that *Trajan*, his Predeceſſor, who was ſo much in the Peoples Eſteem, never built any noble Pile, without putting his Name upon't: to this *Conſtantine* reply'd, *That* Trajan'*s Name cut in Stone, and the Plant* Wall-wort, *ſignify'd much the ſame thing. Herodot. in Euterp. Joſeph. Antiq. 6. De Bell. 2. Macrob. Saturn. l. 3. c. 4. Clem. Alexandrin. Strom. l. 7. Ignatius Epiſt. Arnob. adverſ. Gent. l. 6. Tertul. adv. Valent. c. 2. St. Auguſtin. Queſtion. in Levit. & de Civit. Dei, c. 8. Socrat. l. 1. c. 12. & l. 3. c. 17. Sozomen. l. 2. Theod. l. 3. c. 17. Euſeb. l. 2. Hiſt. & l. 6, 7, 8, 10. & in Vit. Conſt. l. 2, 3. Gulielmus Tyrius de Bell. Sac. l. 1. c. 2. Glabar. l. 3. c. 4. Baronius Annal. A. C.* 34. If the Reader would ſee more upon this Subject, he may conſult *Hoſpinian* and *Leo Allatius de Templis*; and likewiſe Sir *George Wheeler*, who in 1689 publiſh'd a Deſcription of the ancient Chriſtian Churches.

TEMPLE of *Solomon*, as it was formerly, upon *Mount Moriah*, where *David* had ſeen the Angel, the Executioner of Divine Juſtice, with a naked Sword in his hand; and where the Prophet *Gad* admoniſhed him to raiſe an Altar for Sacrifices. This holy Place comprehended 4 Parts, all within the ſame Wall, *viz.* the *Parvis* or Court of the Gentiles, that of the Jews, the *Sanctuarium* or Court of the Prieſts, and the *Sanctum Sanctorum.* The *Parvis*, or Court of the Gentiles, was 500 Paces in Circuit, and had a high Gallery about it, ſupported by ſeveral Marble Pillars, and four Gates towards the four Parts of the World; and was common to both Gentiles and Jews, who ſold Sheep, Lambs, Pigeons, and other Offerings there: but ſuch Traffick being indecent in God's Houſe, our Saviour baniſh'd them thence twice. Out of this, the People entred into that of the Jews, which was really magnificent, being environ'd with Galleries as the former, the Floor was of Marble of various Colours, the Walls gilt with very fine Gold, and the Doors with Plates of Silver. The *Sanctuarium* in which the Prieſts worſhip'd and officiated, was 40 Cubits long and 20 wide, the Pavement *Porphyry*, and the Walls covered with Plates of Gold; in the middle was a ſquare Braſs Altar, each ſide being 20 Cubits wide, and 10 high, upon which they burned the Beaſts that were offer'd in Sacrifice, the Fire being continually kept in by the Prieſts. On both ſides were 10 great Braſs Veſſels in form of Cherubins, Lions, Oxen, *&c.* to hold the Water to waſh the Victims. On the right ſide was another great Braſs Veſſel call'd a *Sea*, by reaſon of the prodigious Quantity of Water it contained: This was ſupported by 12 Oxen of Braſs, and ſerved the Prieſts and Levites to waſh their Hands and Feet in before they began their Sacrifices: Hence they went to the Porch, which was 20 Cubits long, and 10 wide, where ſtood two great Pillars of Copper adorned with 200 Pomegranates of the ſame Metal. Out of this Porch they entred into the Temple, which had no Roof, where there was an Altar all covered with Gold, on which they offered Frankincenſe and precious Perfumes. On both ſides were 10 great Golden Candleſticks, having each ſeven Branches, and as many Lamps, that burned continually, with 10 Tables of Gold, on which they put the Shew-bread for the Prieſts Maintenance. After this was the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, 20 Cubits ſquare, whereof 10 were cover'd with Gold, and the other 10 with Gold and precious Stones. In this Place was kept the Ark of the Covenant, cover'd with two Cherubins of pure Gold, 10 Cubits high; and here none enter'd but the Sovereign *Pontif* or High Prieſt. *Joſephus* ſumming up the Riches of this Temple, ſays, there were 10000 Candleſticks of Gold, 10000 Tables cover'd with the ſame Metal, and one that was very big, and all Gold; 20000 Cups of Gold, 160000 of Silver, 80000 Diſhes of Gold, 160000 of Silver, 50000 Golden Baſons, 100000 Silver ones, 20000 great Golden Veſſels, 40000 Silver, 20000 Golden Cenſers, and 50000 leſſer ones, 1000 Habits, ſet with precious Stones, for the Prieſts, 200000 Silver Trumpets, and 40000 Gold and Silver Inſtruments of Muſick. It's ſaid, the Service of this Temple was perform'd by 38000 Levites, and 24000 Prieſts. Some Authors aſſure, that *Solomon* employ'd 3000 Millions of Gold for the Building of this vaſt Body; which is not ſo ſtrange as it appears to be, becauſe his Father *David* left him immenſe Treaſures, and Jewels of an ineſtimable price. Any might enter into the *Parvis*, or Court of the Gentiles; but there were Pillars at the Entrance of the ſecond, where it was written in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Letters, That it was lawful for none but the *Iſraelites* to go into it. The Womens *Parvis* was for that Sex alone. The *Parvis* of *Iſrael* was for ſuch as were cleanſed from all legal Impurities: And the Prieſts *Parvis* was ſo proper to them, that the Laity never enter'd it but when they offer'd Sacrifices. There were ſeven ſorts of Miniſters that belonged to this Temple: 1. The High-Prieſt; 2. The *Sagan*, or his Vicar; 3. Two *Catholikin*, or *Subſtitutes* of this *Sagan*; 4. The ſeven *Immarkalins*, who took care of the Keys of the Doors and Treaſury; 5. The three *Gizbarin*, or Treaſurers; 6. The chief of the Prieſts that officiated during their Weeks; 7. The Heads of the Families of this Order or Claſſis; and, 8. Thoſe who were only bare Prieſts. The firſt five Orders formed a kind of Council, which had the Care of what belonged to the Temple: Beſides theſe were 15 Deputies, in the nature of a Committee, part of which was changed every Week, with the Claſs or Order of Prieſts: The Body of the Prieſts were divided into 24 Claſſes, each dividing the ſacred Functions proportionably to the Number of Families of which it was compos'd. The Levites did the Office of Porters, Overſeers, Singers, and Muſicians: The Conſorts of Vocal Muſick conſiſted only of theſe; but in thoſe of Inſtrumental Muſick, Perſons of all Tribes were admitted, provided they were allied to any Sacerdotal Family. There were alſo 24 Claſſes or Orders of *Iſraelites*, who were obliged to come to the Temple each their Week, leſt there ſhould be none at Divine Service beſides thoſe that officiated. Theſe ſtood in the Court of the Jews, and repreſented all the People. *Doubdan Voyage de la terre ſante. Lightfoot's Deſcription of the Temple of Jeruſalem.*

TEMPLE of *Solomon*, as it's now. It was *Oſmar*, an *Arabian* Prince, ſecond Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, that built it, about the Year 640, to ſerve as principal *Moſque* for the Mahometans. This Temple ſtands in the middle of a great Place about 500 Paces long from North to South, and 400 wide from Eaſt to Weſt. This is call'd the *Parvis*, and is environ'd with cover'd Galleries, as the Royal Palace of *Paris*, paved in ſome parts, and the reſt lies Green, with ſome Trees in it. About the middle of this *Parvis* is another ſquare Place, eight foot high, with ſeveral Stairs up to it, with each their Porch. In the middle of this Place, thought to have been the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the Jews, is the Temple built in an *Octogone* form, the whole of Marble cut into little Squares, and damask'd with Flowers and other Figures of ſeveral Colours, which ſhew very pretty when the Sun ſhines on them. The Body of this Building is cover'd with a *Terraſs*, or flat Roof of Lead; in the middle riſes a great Dome all covered with Lead, having alſo a Creſcent of the ſame Metal on the top, that weighs above 300 weight. This Dome has a Window to each Face or Side, and upon the Platform round the Temple are four or five ſmall Oratories, ſupported by ſeveral Marble Pillars. The *Parvis*, or Court, has four Doors into it, two to the North, whereof the firſt is near *Piſcina Probatica*, or the Pool by the Sheep-Market, the other towards *Pilate*'s Houſe, a third towards the Weſt, look'd upon to be the beſt, and the fourth towards the Eaſt, called the Golden Gate. Theſe have high Vaults, fifteen Paces long, and ſix wide, under which hang Lamps, which the Turks light on certain Days. The Chriſtians are ſo ſtrictly prohibited to come into this Temple, or into the *Parvis* or Court, that they certainly are put to Death if they are found in either, unleſs they embrace Mahometaniſm, the Infidels holding this Place too holy for them to come near it. About 460 Years after the building of this Temple, that is, in 1099, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, having purified the Place, and taken away all the Marks of *Mahomet*'s Superſtition, founded a Choire of Canons to celebrate Divine Service, as he did alſo in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; and 10 Years after the Patriarch *Arnauld* made them Regulars of St. *Auguſtin*'s Order: but *Saladin* making himſelf Maſter of the Town in 1187, through the Miſunderſtanding and Diſputes of the Chriſtians, cauſed all the Pavement and Walls to be waſh'd with Roſe-water, to purifie it, according to his Notion; and then turned it into a *Moſque*. Hiſtorians ſay, he waſh'd it ſo well, that it took up 500 Camel Loads of Roſe-water. At the End of the *Parvis*, or Court, towards the South, is another fine Temple, call'd that of the *Preſentation*, becauſe ſome believe it's the Place where the Bleſſed Virgin, when but three Years old, was preſented by her Father and Mother to be brought up in Piety, until the Prieſts of the Temple married her to *Joſeph*, at fourteen. *Doubdan Voyage de la terre ſaints.* See *Jeruſalem.*

TEMPLERS, a Military Order that began about 1118, at *Jeruſalem. Hugo de Paganis*, *Geofrey* of *St. Aumer*, with ſeven others whoſe Names are not known, devoted themſelves to God's Service like Canon Regulars, and made their Vows of Religion to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem. Baldwin* II. gave them a Houſe near the Temple of *Solomon*, whence they had the Name of *Templers* or Knights of the Temple: but living then on nothing but Alms, the King, Prelates, and Great Men, gave them Eſtates, ſome for a ſet term of Years, and others for ever, the End of the Inſtitution being to defend the Pilgrims from the Cruelty of the Infidels, and keep the Paſſes free for ſuch as undertook the Voyage of the *Holy Land*. Theſe nine received no more into their Society until 1128, after the Celebration of the Council of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, where there were Rules made for the Order, and amongſt the reſt, that they ſhould go in White. And afterwards, in 1146, *Eugenius* III. added a Croſs to be ſet upon their Cloaks, This Order flouriſh'd then for a time, and grew ſo very rich, that *Matthew Paris* ſays they had 9000 Houſes or Convents, beſides other great Wealth. This render'd them ſo proud and inſulting, that they refuſed to ſubmit to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, plunder'd the Chriſtians as well as Infidels, attack'd crown'd Heads, and ſeiz'd upon their Eſtates; nay, they held Correſpondence with the Infidels, and by their Advices gave the Souldan of *Egypt* an opportunity of ſurprizing the Emperor *Frederick* II. who had then made an Expedition into the *Holy Land*. Being convicted of theſe and other horrid Crimes by Commiſſioners named by Pope *Clement* V. and *Philip* the *Fair*, *James* of *Molai*, a Gentleman of *Burgundy*, Great Maſter of the Order, was burn'd at *Paris*, and ſeveral others executed in other Provinces in 1313, the Order being aboliſhed the Year before at the General Council of *Vienne*, and a great part of their Poſſeſſions given to St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, then of *Rhodes*, but now of *Malta. Gulielmus Tyrius l.* 12. *c.* 7. *de Bello ſacro. Nicholas Gurtler*, in his Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the *Templers*, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1691, ſays much in their Juſtification. *Matth. Par. A. C.* 1244. *Du Puy Hiſt. de la Condam. des Templ. Walſingham in Edw.* 2. &c.

TEMPLERS, Hereticks who liv'd in *Jeruſalem* An. 1030, after the Death of *Philip Auguſtus*. They were ſo called becauſe they frequented the Temple very much. They had an Image made by exquiſite Art, cover'd with a Man's Skin, and having two ſhining Carbuncles inſtead of Eyes. They ſacrificed to this Idol the Bodies of the Dead reduced to Aſhes, and gave them to be drunk by others, to render them more ſtrong and conſtant. Thoſe who were born to a *Templer* wedded to a Maid, they roaſted after Death, and Anointed the Image with the Droppings, to evidence their greater Zeal. *Lloyd* ſays, they were Condemned in the Council of *Vienne*, in the Papacy of Pope *Clement*; but *Hoffman* ſays it was the *Knights Templers* who were then Condemned, and conceive them to be a different Relation of the ſame thing. *Spanheim* is poſitive that thoſe and abundance of other Impieties with which that Order was charged, were the Effects of the Malice and Covetouſneſs of *Philip the Fair* of *France* and Pope *Clement*, the former having a Deſign to ſeize their Poſſeſſions in *France*, and have one of his Sons made King of *Jeruſalem*; and the latter having a mind to enrich himſelf with their Spoils, and willing to pleaſe the *French* King with concurring to deſtroy that Order rather than conſent to have Pope *Boniface* VIII's Bones dug up as an Heretick, which he thought muſt unavoidably diminiſh the Papal Authority. And other Princes being incenſed againſt the *Templers* upon the ſame account, they were in a cruel manner exterminated through all *Europe*, and all ſorts of Barbarities and Tortures inflicted upon them to make them confeſs what they were charged with; but for the moſt part without effect: And though their Grand Maſter *James Mola*, a *Burgundian*, had by the Violence of Torment been prevailed upon to acknowledge the Truth of what the Order was charged with; yet when he came to the Fire he aſſerted their Innocence, and with his laſt Breath cited *Clement* V. to anſwer it in 40 Days at the Tribunal of God, who, as it happen'd, died within that time. Neither did *Philip the Fair*, nor their other Proſecutors, eſcape Divine Puniſhment. *Improba nunquam ſpes Lætata diu eſt. Papire Maſſon. Mezeray Contin. Nangii.*

TENARUS, a Promontory of *Peloponneſus* near *Sparta*, now call'd *Cape Matapan* or *Maina*. Here is ſtill to be ſeen a Temple dedicated to *Neptune*, which was an inviolable ſhelter for all that fled to it. *Tenare* is ſtill famous for its Quarries of Marble, ſpoken of by the Ancients.

TENBURY, a pretty good Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, ſituate on the River *Tu*, 100 Miles from *London*.

TENBY, a much decayed Sea Port in the South-Weſt of *Pembrokeſhire*, with a commodious Haven for Ships; 172 Miles from *London*.

TENDUE, a City and Kingdom of the *Aſian Tartary*, bounded on the North by *Great Tartary*, on the Eaſt by *Jupia*, on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. The Prince of this Country, about 1644, Conquer'd the Kingdom of *China*, and is now one of the greateſt Princes in the World, his Dominions extending from *Cochin China* to the River *Obb* North-Weſt and South-Eaſt.

TENEDOS, a ſmall Iſland of the *Archipelago*, near *Natolia*, two Leagues from the ancient *Troy*, near the famous *Promontorium Sigeum*, now called *Cap de Jannizari*. When *Troy* ſtood, this Iſland was particularly dedicated to *Apollo*. The *Grecians*, who feigned to loſe the Hopes of Taking *Troy*, and hid themſelves in one of the Harbours of this Iſland the better to cover their Deſign, have render'd it very famous. Its Inhabitants exerciſed Juſtice with ſo much Severity and Rigour, that, according to the Laws of *Tennus* its Legiſlator, when the Judge ſat to pronounce Sentence, an Officer ſtood behind him with an Axe in his hand, immediately to ſtrike either the Criminal or the falſe Witneſs. The *Venetians* and *Genoiſes* had a long Diſpute about this Iſland, which is now in the *Turks* Poſſeſſion. It's conſiderable for its good Muſcadin, which is ſold for a Crown a Tun: They alſo have abundance of Game. Its Port is ſhelter only for light Veſſels, yet is ſo very advantageous, that if it belonged to the Chriſtians they might make an Arſenal in it to command the Streights of *Gallipolis*, and to ſecure the *Archipelago*. This Iſland is 28 *Engliſh* Miles in Circuit, and has two ſtrong Caſtles, which were both Taken by the *Venetians* in 1655. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

TENERIFFE, the biggeſt of the *Canaries* or *Fortunate Iſlands*, was formerly called *Nivaria*. Its Circuit is pretty conſiderable: The Boroughs are *Laguna*, *St. Croie*, *Garrico*, *St. Criſtoval*, and *Rialejo*. Beſides its high Coaſts, it has the higheſt Mountain of the whole World, called the *Pic of Adam*, or *Teneriffe*, being 15 Leagues to the top, diſcovered by Sea-men with their proſpective Glaſſes at 60, and ſometimes in fair Weather at 90, Leagues diſtance. It was formerly thought to vomit Flames at the top, as *Mount Ætna* does in *Sicily*; but this does not appear now; for its Summet is for the moſt part cover'd with Snow, and the Air is ſo cold there, that none can go up it but in *July* and *Auguſt*. The other Iſlands round this Place look from the Top as if they all ſtood at its foot; and ſometimes there is one more ſeen than is mark'd in Maps, becauſe it's ſo difficult to find it out, being low and always cover'd with Clouds; ſo it's called the *Inchanted or Inacceſſible Iſland*. The *Hollanders* place the firſt Meridian in this *Pic de Adam* and *Cap. Verd*. *Hackluit* adds, that it's half a Mile broad at top, and hollow like a Cauldron, there being nothing but Aſhes and Pumice-ſtones within two Miles of the Summet; and beneath this Place it's covered all the Year with Snow; and ſomewhat lower grow huge Trees which will not rot in Water; and for 10 or 12 Miles below them there are pleaſant Woods of Bay-Trees abounding with melodious Birds. This Iſland yields more Corn than any of the reſt. It was anciently govern'd by ſeven petty Kings, who liv'd in Caves, and were clad in Goats-skins. This and two other Iſlands pay 50000 Ducats *per Ann.* to the King of *Spain*, and 12000 to their Biſhop. *Hackluit. Lincſchot des Iſles Canaries.*

TENERIFFE, a ſmall Town of *America Meridionalis*, in the firm Land, near the Place where the River of *St. Madelaine* joins that of *St. Martha*.

TENES or *Tennes*, the Son of *Cygnus*, gave Name to the Iſland *Tenedos*, where he had the good fortune to come aſhore when his Father had ſet him adrift in a Trunk. *Cygnus* was put upon this piece of Cruelty by the Suggeſtions of his Wife, who being *Tenes*'s Mother-in-law, had wrongfully charg'd him with an Attempt upon her Vertue. *Tenes* was afterwards a Prince in this Iſland, where he made Adultery Capital; and his own Son being convicted of this Crime, the Queſtion was put to him, How he wou'd have him diſpos'd of? To which he anſwer'd, That the Law ſhould be executed. *Tenes* likewiſe made another remarkable Order, *i. e.* That a Man ſhould always ſtand behind the Judge with an Axe in his hand, to be ready to chop off the Head of any Perſon that was guilty of falſe Witneſs. At laſt *Tenes* was kill'd by *Achilles*, for endeavouring to reſcue his Siſter's Honour from the Brutality of that *Greek*: and after his Death he was honour'd as a God, by his Subjects of *Tenedos*. *Pauſanias l.* 10. *p.* 330. *Steph. Byzant. voce Tenedos. Conon apud Photium, p.* 437. *Suidas, Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

TENEZ, a Town and Kingdom of *Africa* in *Barbary*, towards the Weſt of that of *Alger*, and upon the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*.

TENNIS, a vaſt Lake in the *Lower Egypt*, at the Mouth of the moſt Eaſterly Branch of the *Nile*, abounding with Iſlands, upon one of which ſtands the City *Tennis*. *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, when he invaded *Egypt* in 1221, being overflowed by the Waters let out upon him, was forced to return to this Iſland. *Nub. pag.* 102. The Waters of this Lake, in the Summer, when the *Nile* overflows, are ſweet, but ſalt at other times, becauſe it lies open to the *Mediterranean*.

TENO, a ſmall Iſland of the *Archipelago*, which hath been in the *Venetians* Poſſeſſion near upon 300 Years. It abounds with Marble Rocks, lies high, and is extremely populous. Its principal Town is in the middle of the Iſland, with a Caſtle ſituate on a high Rock, 90 *Engliſh* Miles South-Weſt from *Tenedos*.

TENTERDEN, a Market Town in *Kent*, in *Scray Lath*, a Member of *Rye*, noted for one of the fineſt Steeples in *England*: from *London* 50 Miles.

TEOS, one of the 12 Towns of *Ionia*, ſituate in a Peninſula over-againſt *Clazomenæ*, had *Athamas* for its Founder. This *Athamas* was Grandſon to another *Athamas*, Son of *Æolus*, who carried a Colony of *Orchomenians* to *Teos*, who were afterwards join'd with other *Athenian* and *Bæotian* Colonies: The Inhabitants of *Teos* not being able to defend themſelves againſt the Troops of *Cyrus*, commanded by *Harpagus*, put to Sea in the 59th Olympiad, and ſettled at *Abdera* in *Thrace*. The Poet *Anacreon*, and the Hiſtorian *Hecatæus*, were born in this Town. *Pauſanias l.* 7. *p.* 208. *Strabo l.* 14. *circa init. Pomponius Mela l.* 1. *c.* 17.

TERAMO, in Latin *Interamnia*, a Town formerly of the *Samnites*, now in the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Farthermoſt Abruzzo*, with a Biſhoprick, and the Title of Principality.

TERAPHIM, a Name which *Moſes* gives the Idols of *Laban* ſtoln by *Rachel*, Gen. 31. 19. Some have thought that theſe *Teraphims* were Braſs Inſtruments, that ſerve to ſhew the Time of Day and Number of Hours by the Sun, or by the Fall of Water into a Baſin by equal Proportions, which riſing gradually, ſhewed by its Height and Elevation what the other did by the Shadow. Others pretended they were Figures made by Aſtrology, and that the Stars influenc'd them with a certain Vertue that made them ſpeak. Dr. *Spencer*, in his Diſſertation *De Urim & Thummim*, treats this Subject at large, and confutes the Opinion of Father *Kercher*, who believ'd that the *Teraphim* was an *Egyptian* Word, and that the Uſe of 'em was firſt practis'd in that Country. But Dr. *Spencer* endeavours to ſhew, that theſe Images or Idols came from the *Amorites* and *Chaldeans*, or *Syrians*, and that *Teraphim* is a *Chaldee* Word, which ſignifies the ſame thing with *Seraphim* in *Hebrew*, the change of *S* into *T* being common in thoſe Languages: He adds farther, that the *Egyptian* Idol *Serapis*, is the ſame with the *Teraphim* or *Seraphim* of the *Hebrews*: To fortifie this Opinion, he cites ſeveral Teſtimonies of Rabbies, and *Arabian* Writers, extracted out of *Kircher*'s *Oedipus Ægyptiacus*. *R. Levi Ben-Gerſon* will have the *Teraphims* to have had Humane Shapes, and that they were made at certain Hours for the Uſes they were deſigned for. *Selden*, in his Book *De diis Syris*, writes a whole Chapter of theſe *Teraphims*; and ſeveral others have writ on the ſame Subject. *Pere Simon.*

TERBERIS, or *Trebelius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the neighbouring People to the *Black Sea*, about 866 left the Kingdom to his Son, who alſo became a Chriſtian, and turn'd Fryar himſelf, until hearing that the Son re-eſtabliſhed the Worſhip of Falſe Gods, he quitted the Convent, put out his Eyes, gave the Kingdom to his Brother, and then retired again to his Cloiſter. *Sabell. l.* 3.

TERCERA, an Iſland of the *Atlantick* Ocean, between *Africa* and *America Septentrionalis*, and chief of the *Azores* or *Terceras*, being 16 Leagues round, and ſo environed with Rocks, that it's almoſt inacceſſible. The Town of *Angra* is Capital hereof and all the other Iſlands, with a Port in form of a Creſcent, between two high Mountains that ſtretch into the Sea. It belongs to the King of *Portugal*. The Soil is very good, but the Corn will not keep, which makes them put it up in Pits and Holes dug in the ground, until *Chriſtmas*. Their Cows are very big, yet ſo tame, that they come when call'd like any Dog.

Here happen alſo frequent Earthquakes that overturn Churches and Houſes; and three Leagues from *Angra* is a Fountain that petrifies Wood, as appears evidently by a Tree that grows part in the Water, for the Root of one ſide is all Stone, whilſt the other is ſtill Wood. *Mandeſloe*'s *Voyage of the Indies.* It was plundered by the *Engliſh* in 1597, who took five *Spaniſh* Ships out of the Port of *Fayal.*

TEREUS, Son of *Mars* and King of *Thrace*, having married *Progné*, Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, came thither at her requeſt for her Siſter *Philomela*, whom ſhe deſired to ſee; but falling in love by the way, he forced this Siſter to cut her Tongue out, that ſhe might not diſcover the Inceſt, and kept her Priſoner in a remote Place, perſuading *Progne* that ſhe died on the Road. *Philomela* finding means to acquaint her Siſter with what had paſs'd, the Queen choſe the Time of the *Orgies*, and with her Companions went to deliver her out of her Impriſonment; and to revenge her Husband's Crime, cut his Son *Itys* in pieces, and made him eat of it: This enraged King would have purſued *Progne* and *Philomela*, but they were all changed into Birds, he into a *Lap-Wing*, *Progne* into a Swallow, *Philomela* into a *Nightingale*, and *Itys* into a *Pheaſant*. *Ovid. lib. 6. Metamorph.*

TERENTIA, *Cicero*'s Wife, frequently mentioned in his Epiſtles. After *Tully* had parted with her, *Saluſt* married her, to diſcover, as is ſaid, his Enemies Secrets. She lived 117 Years according to *Pliny. lib. 7. c.* 48.

TERENTIUS, a Comick Poet of *Carthage* in *Africa*, was Slave to *Terentius Lucanus* at *Rome*; but his Wit and good Mien ſoon got him his liberty. He happily hit upon the fine Strain of Comedy, and left ſome Pieces of that kind that few have been able to imitate; ſo that he was not only rang'd amongſt the beſt and moſt eſteemed Authors, but was alſo thought ſo incomparable for the Purity of his Stile, the perſpicuity and beauty of his Compoſitions, that *Cicero*, a Man of great Judgment in this, praiſes him in ſeveral Places, and conſiders him as the *Rule* and *Standard* of the Language; adding, that his Comedies ſeemed ſo charming and eloquent, that they were thought to be written by *Scipio* and *Lelius*, two great Men, and the greateſt Maſters of Stile then amongſt the *Romans*, as *Terence* himſelf owns in his Prologue of *Adelphes*. We have ſix Comedies of this Author. There are ſeveral *French* Tranſlations of *Terence*, but the beſt is that done by Madamoiſelle *l' Fevre*, Daughter of *Tanaquil l' Fevre*, a famous Critick, and Wife of Monſieur *Dacier*, another eminent Perſon in that ſort of Learning. He died *Ann. Rom.* 495. but whether in *Arcadia*, or caſt away at Sea, is uncertain. *Lil. Girald. Voſſius.*

TERENTIUS, General of the *Roman* Army under the Emperor *Valens*. Returning Victorious out of *Armenia*, this Prince offered him whatever Recompence he ſhould name; whereupon he preſented a Petition for a Church for thoſe who expos'd their Lives in the Defence of their Faith. *Valens*, who was an *Arian*, being mad at this Requeſt, tore the Paper, and bid him ask any thing elſe. *Terentius* having gather'd up all the Pieces, ſpoke thus; *I have received a Preſent from you, I ſhall keep it, and ſhall ask no other, and appeal to God for the reaſonableneſs of my Choice.* *Euſeb. Hiſtor. Eccleſiaſt.*

TERICH, *Dilkarnaim*, a famous *Epocha* of the Eaſtern *Greeks*, generally called the *Æra* of the *Seleucides*. It began *A. M.* 3742, 312 Years before our Saviour, when *Seleucus*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Generals, took the City of *Babylon*, *Media*, *Suſiana*, and ſeveral other Eaſtern Provinces, from his Rival *Antigonus*; and by theſe and other great Victories, laid the Foundation of the Kingdom of *Macedonia* in *Syria*. The Authors of the two Books of the *Maccabees* have made uſe of this *Epoque*, but with this difference, that in the firſt Book theſe Years of *Seleucides* begin in the Month of *Niſan*, which anſwers to our *March*; and in the ſecond in the Month of *Tiſri*, which is the ſame with our *September*. Some Authors call it the *Alexandrian* Period, and place it preciſely on the 6th of *September*, 12 Years after *Alexander*'s Death, that is, *A. M.* 3742. It is not to be confounded with the *Philippen Æra*, or of *Philip Arideus*, Brother and Succeſſor of *Alexander the Great*, which began the Year of *Alexander*'s Death, *i. e. A. M.* 3730, and 324 before Chriſt. *P. Petau de Doct. Temp. Labbe in Chronolog.*

TERKI, Lat. *Terchium*, the principal City of *Circaſſia* in *Aſia*, ſituate upon the River *Temenski*, in a vaſt Plain. It was ſome Years ago put into the Hands of the Duke of *Muſcovy*, who has fortified it with Rampiers and Baſtions of Earth, and keeps always a Gariſon of 200 *Ruſs* in it, becauſe it's his Frontier on that ſide, againſt the *Perſians*. It has been three times Fortified, the firſt by a *Ruſs*, the ſecond in 1636 by *Corn. Claaſs* a *Dutchman*, the third in 1670 by *Bayly* a *Scotch-man*, who added huge Baſtions, and a wide and deep Mote quite round the Town. It is ſeated in a Champain Country without Wood or Hill in view, and is a Place of great Truſt, being the Key or Frontier of the *Ruſſian* Dominions, and has always a good Gariſon. Lat. 47. 27. It ſtands upon a Neck of Land between two great Bays to the South-Weſt of *Aſtracan*. *Struys.*

TERME, *Terminus*, a God who Bounded and Abutted Lands. *Numa Pompilius* built this God a Temple upon the *Tarpeian* Mount, and made its Worſhip one of the chiefeſt Points of his Religion; which was a ſignal proof of his great Wiſdom, becauſe covetous and ambitious Men needed to be kept within the limits of their own Poſſeſſions by ſomething ſo Sacred that they durſt not violate it. This God had alſo his Feaſts and Sacrifices: The Feaſts called *Terminalia* were celebrated about the end of *February*, becauſe that was the End of the Year: And as for the Sacrifices, they never offer'd him any living thing, to ſhew he was God of Concord and Peace, and therefore could not delight in Blood. The Roof of his Temples were always open over his Statues, and it was a great Crime, according to *Feſtus*'s Obſervation, to cover the God *Terminus* in any manner, ſince the Bounds and Limits of Land ſhould be order'd ſo, that all People might ſee them. This Deity was generally repreſented by a Stone, a Tile, or Poſt, ſtuck in the Ground at the end of Gardens and Fields: *According to Ovid in his Second Book of Faſti.*

Termine, ſive Lapis ſive es defoſſus in agris
Stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes. Tit. Liv. Plut.

TERMINI, in Latin *Termulæ*, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, belonging to the *Capitanata*, and having a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento.*

TERNATE, the chief of the *Molucco* Iſlands in the *Indian* Seas, has the ſmall Iſland *Ileris* to the North, *Initerra* to the South, a Channel of a League broad, ſeparates it from *Tidoro*: The *Spaniards* were firſt Maſters of it, but were beaten out by the *Hollanders*, who have two Ports there. *Baudr.*

TERNI, in Latin *Interamna*, a Town of *Ombria*, a Province of the *States of the Church* in *Italy*, near the River *Nar* or *Nera*, upon the Frontiers of the Territory of the *Sabins*, 12 Miles from *Spoleto*. It's a Biſhop's See independent of any Metropolitan. The famous Family of the *Caſtelli*'s, with ſome Remains of its Antiquity and former Splendor, render it ſtill conſiderable. In the time of the *Roman* Empire it was a Colony of the *Latins*, and its Inhabitants had the Privileges of *Roman* Burgeſſes. *Baudr.*

TERNOUA, Lat. *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*, the ancient Seat of the *Deſpote*, now the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh Sangiack*. It ſtands upon a Hill, near the River *Janthra* or *Iſcbar*, and the Borders of *Thrace*. It was heretofore very ſtrong, but is now much neglected. It's 30 *German* Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-Weſt, and 25 from *Sophia* to the North-Eaſt.

TEROVANE, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Reims*. *Latin* Authors call it *Teruana* or *Civitas Morinorum*, becauſe it was Capital of the ancient *Morins*. Theſe People were converted in the third Age by St. *Fuſcian* and *Victoricus*; but having relaps'd again into their Idolatry, *Antimonde*, ſent by St. *Remigius*, preach'd them the Goſpel a ſecond time. It was look'd upon as an impregnable Place; but *Ponthos de Laillan* L. of *Bugnicourt*, took it in 1553 for *Charles* V. who order'd it ſhould be Demoliſhed; ſo that now there are but a few Inhabitants, who are under the King of *France*. The Year it was Demoliſhed in, is marked by the Numerical Letters or Chronogram of theſe Words, *DeLeti MorInI*. It ſtands ſix Leagues from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, and two from *St. Omer* to the South. *Ceſar, Gazei, Sancte Marthe le Mire.*

TERPSICHORE, one of the Muſes, to which the Invention of Set-Dances, and the keeping of Time is attributed. She was repreſented Crown'd with a Garland holding a Harp in one Hand, with other Muſical Inſtruments at her Feet.

TERRA ARCTICA, or the *Artique Land*. This Name is given to the Country that is near the *Artique Pole*, where are *Spitzberg*, *Groenland*, *New Denmark*, *Eſtotiland*, and ſeveral other Places not yet diſcovered.

TERRA AUSTRALIS, or *Southern Land*, a large Country towards the *Antarctique Pole*, diſcover'd by Captain *Gonneville* of *Honfleur* in *Normandy*, who was driven thither by Storm in 1503, as he ſail'd to the *Eaſt-Indies*. This Captain, after he had ſtaid ſome time to obſerve the Quality of the Soil and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants, returned into *Normandy*; and the better to confirm his Diſcovery, brought one of the King's Sons of that part which he Landed in along with him; but falling unfortunately into the Hands of an *Engliſh* Privateer in ſight of *Guernſey*, they made complaint to the Admiralty of *England*, and gave in an Account of their Voyage, and amongſt other Particulars, that this Country which he calls the *Southern Indies*, is very fruitful; that there are many Roots which give extraordinary Tinctures or Dyes, not known to the *Europeans*; and that there are great Numbers of all kind of Beaſts, Birds, and Fiſh, with ſeveral other remarkable things: That it's indifferently well inhabited, and the People are divided into ſmall Towns of 40 or 80 Cabins each: That they are docile, and of a good Complexion, love their Eaſe, and go half naked, eſpecially the young People, and wear fine Cloaks of Mat or Feathers, which ſome tye round them like Aprons, the Men down to the Knees, and the Women to the middle of the Leg. Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, and each Canton has its King very much reſpected by the Subjects. *Terre Auſtrale Meridionale. Printed at Paris in* 1663. The *Hollanders* have lately diſcovered in the *Southern Lands* to the Eaſt of the *Streights* of *Maire*, a Place they now call the *States Land*. Geographers do not agree about the Situation of it; for ſome will have it an Iſland, and others a part of the *Southern Continent*: However, this is certain, that it was diſcover'd by *James Maire*, Native of *Amſterdam* in 1615, who called it by the Name of the *States Land*,

and at the ſame time diſcovered that famous Channel to which he gave his own Name, and call'd the Land to the Weſt of this Channel, *Maurice of Naſſau*. The Hiſtory of this Voyage adds, that both in this Sea and the Northern, they met ſuch vaſt numbers of Whales and other Fiſh, that they were often forced to give them Broad-ſides to get clear of them. They alſo obſerved in all theſe Turns and Windings, that the *States Land* ſeem'd all covered with Green, and that of *Maurice* with Snow; and appeared low to the North, but very hilly to the South. They alſo ſtill diſcovered in this Voyage, a great many Places that look'd like Iſlands, whereof the chiefeſt ſeemed to be but about two Leagues aſunder. Theſe they named *Barnevelt. Herrera. Deſcription des Indes, Voyage de le Maire.*

TERRA DEL FUEGO, is an Iſland in the Form of a Triangle, having the *Streights* of *Magellan* to the North, the *Mar del Zur* to the Weſt, and the *Mar del Nort* or *Atlantick Ocean* to the Eaſt: The moſt Southern Cape is called Cape *Hoorn*, Lat. 57. 48. It is for the moſt part of it, ſurrounded with high Mountains covered with Snow. The firſt Diſcoverer of it was *Magellan*. *Hawkins*, *Lemary*, and the reſt, found it was nothing but a Knot of Iſlands, and cut through by many Channels, ſome paſſing into the two Oceans, and others into the *Streights* of *Magellan*. The greateſt part of it is mountainous, but ſo that it has fruitful pleaſant Valleys between theſe Hills, watered by Rivers and ſmall Torrents, and yielding good Harbors for Ships between the Iſlands. The Mountains are covered with fine and uſeful Timber. The Air is very much ſubject to violent Winds and Tempeſts from the Weſt and South. The Inhabitants are as White as the *Europeans*, but they paint themſelves Red: They are nimble, and of the ſame Stature with us; their Hair black, and they are very hardy. They are very Barbarous, eating raw Fleſh; deſtitute of all Religion and Civil Government; immodeſt to the higheſt Degree, treacherous and perfidious, flattering Strangers at firſt, and deſtroying them upon the leaſt Advantage. *Laet. p.* 517. *cap.* 14. See *Magellan.* and *Lemary*.

TERRA FIRMA, or the firm Land, a Country of *America Meridionalis* that belongs to the *Spaniards*. It comprehends a Province of this Name, the *Iſthmus* of the two *America*'s, the Golden *Caſtile*, *Guiana*, &c. Its Towns are *Nueſtra*, *Senora de Remedios*, or *Rio de la Hacha*, *Cali*, *New Carthagena*, *Cori*, *Sainte foi de Bogota*, *Sainte Marthe*, *New Cardoua*, *Panama*, *Popajan*, and *Puerto Belo*, which two laſt are properly in the Province of the *Firm Land*. The *Spaniards* have another Place they call *Terra del Fuego*, or *Land of Fire*, and is an Iſland of *America Meridionalis*, between the *Streights* of *Magellan* and *Le Maire*. It has a Promontory called the *Cape de Horn*.

TERRA DI LAVORO, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Coaſts of the *Tuſcan Sea*, between *Abruzzo* to the North, the County of *Moliſe* and farthermoſt *Principato* to the Eaſt, the hithermoſt *Principato* to the South, and the *Tuſcan Sea*, and *Campania di Roma* to the Weſt. This was call'd the happy Country for the Fertility of its Soil, the chief Town being then *Capoua*; but now *Naples* is Capital of this as well as all the Kingdom. Here are ſtill 22 Towns, 166 Caſtles, 170 Villages; beſides, Corn, Wine, and all other Neceſſaries for the ſupport of Life. This Country hath many Phyſical Springs and good Baths, with Minerals of Brimſtone and Allum. The Lake *Avernus*, Mount *Miſene*, and the flaming Mount *di Somma*, are all in this Country. 'Tis now part of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Mercator's Atlas.*

TERRE-NEURE, a Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Farthermoſt Calabria*.

TERRACINA, *Tarracina*, *Anxur*, an ancient City in the *States of the Church* in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River called *Il portatore*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. It has a Caſtle, but is a Place of no Strength, by reaſon of a Mountain which commands it. It has a Harbour too, but of little uſe, the City being almoſt deſerted by reaſon of the Unhealthfulneſs of the Air. It's 60 Miles Eaſt of *Rome*, and as many Weſt of *Naples*.

TERRAIL (*Peter*) of *Bayard*, of a Gentleman's Family in *Dauphine*, one of the beſt Generals of his time, ſirnamed the Knight without Fear or Reproach; was much beloved by, and did conſiderable Services for *Charles* VIII. *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. which laſt having wone the Battel of *Marignan* againſt the *Swiſſers*, deſired to be Knighted by him, and to be embraced according to the Ceremonies of the Ancient Knights. *Bayard*, who was always very facetious, holding his naked Sword in his Hand, ſpoke to it thus: *How happy art thou in conferring Knighthood on ſo Vertuous and Powerful a Monarch! Truly, my truſty Blade, thou ſhalt be henceforth honoured and kept as a Relick; for I will never make uſe of thee but againſt the* Turks, Saracens, *and* Moors: And ſo putting it up, he gave two Leaps for Joy. After this he was at the Siege of *Pampeluna*, and defended *Mezeres*, a Place of no conſiderable Strength, againſt *Charles* V. who batter'd it for ſix Weeks with 100 Pieces of Cannon. But having followed Admiral *Bonnivet* into *Italy*, he was mortally Wounded in the Battel of *Rebec*; this happen'd in *April* 1424. When he perceived himſelf dangerouſly hurt, he call'd upon God, kiſs'd the Croſs upon his Sword, and behav'd himſelf very piouſly; and being not able to ſtand, he order'd himſelf to be ſet under a Tree with his Face towards the Enemy, ſaying, *That ſince he never turn'd his Back whilſt he liv'd, he would not begin when he was dying.* He deſir'd Monſieur *Allegre* to tell the King, that he was extremely ſatisfy'd with Dying in his Service, and was only ſorry that he could ſerve him no longer. The Conſtable *Charles* of *Bourbon* that purſued the Army, coming up, told *Bayard*, *That he was ſorry to ſee a Man he always eſteem'd ſo much, in that Condition:* He anſwer'd, *I thank your Lordſhip; but there is no Cauſe to look upon me as an Object of Pity, who die like an honeſt Man in the Service of my King; You deſerve more to be pitied your ſelf, for appearing in the Field againſt your Prince, your Country, and your Oath of Allegiance.* *Bayard* died ſoon after in the 48th Year of his Age, to the Grief of all who knew or heard of him. *Du Bellay Memoir.*

TERRISS, one of the *Scots* Weſtern Iſlands, eight Miles long, and three broad, abounding with all Things neceſſary for Life, having great ſtore of Cattel, Corn, Fowl, and Fiſh. It has a Lake of freſh Water, an old Caſtle, and a very good Harbour for long Boats. *Buchan.*

TERRE-ROUGE (*John de*) the King of *France*'s Advocate or Council in the Stewartry of *Niſmes*. He wrote a Treatiſe *De juribus & Præleminentiis Delphini Franciæ*, and another *De Poteſtate Papæ*.

TERTULLIAN *Quintus Septimius Florens*, a Prieſt of *Carthage*, was in great Eſteem in the beginning of the third Age. He was an *African*, deſcended of a Noble Family of *Carthage*. His Father being a Pagan, brought him up in his ſuperſtitious Errors; but God ſhewing him the true Way, he received Baptiſm, and appeared a very zealous Defender of his Faith. He had furniſh'd his Underſtanding with all the Ornaments and Advantages of Humane Learning; was ignorant of nothing that the ſeveral Sects of Philoſophers held: He underſtood the Civil Law, Hiſtory, and all the Myſteries of Idolatry, with the Original and Progreſs of the Heathen Theology. His Style was lively and ſtrong, though ſomewhat forc'd and obſcure; and he was well verſ'd in the Scriptures. Theſe were the beginnings of this great Man, who beſides ſeveral other Treatiſes againſt Hereticks, a Liſt of all which he ſets down in his Preſcriptions, wrote an admirable Apology for the Chriſtians, when cruelly perſecuted under the Emperor *Severus*, and addreſs'd this Maſter-piece of Eloquence and Learning to the Heathen Prieſts and Magiſtrates, who daily tryed the Chriſtians and condemn'd their Religion without knowing what it was. He did not however ſet his Name to it. He wrote ſeveral other Things in defence of the true Faith, to diſprove the Cuſtoms of the Idolaters, and againſt the *Marcioniſts* and *Valentinians*, with ſo much Eloquence, Reaſon, and convincing Proofs, that as *Vincentius Lirinenſis* ſpeaks of him, every Word ſeems a Sentence, and every Sentence a Victory. Yet after all this, he deſerted the Church, for which ſeveral Reaſons are alledged; and amongſt others, that he was diſguſted that B. *Victor* was preferred to that See before himſelf; others attribute his going off to his being refus'd the Biſhoprick of *Carthage*, and the ill uſage he met with from the Prieſt at *Rome*; and becauſe Pope *Zephirin* uſed Adulterers with ſuch Mildneſs as to admit them to publick Penance, which did not agree at all with his auſtere Temper; and found the Doctrin of *Proclus*, Diſciple of *Montanus*, far more conformable to his Humour; for on one ſide he advanced nothing contrary to the Myſteries of the Trinity and Incarnation, and on the other he moved his Followers to frequent Faſtings, a rigorous Continence, and an ardent deſire of Martyrdom, which he held it was never lawful to ſhun. The outward Appearances of Piety pleaſed *Tertullian*, and made him revolt openly from what he had before ſo zealouſly and learnedly defended. Dr. *Cave* is of opinion, that the *Roman* Clergy being diſſatisfy'd with the rigidneſs of his Humour, charg'd him with *Montaniſm*; and upon his being backward to condemn the Sentiments of that Sect, put him under an Excommunication. Upon this *Tertullian*, being of a warm Temper, and thinking himſelf ill us'd, and being likewiſe taken with the ſpecious Diſcipline and Auſterities of the *Montaniſts*, went over to their Party; but then 'tis not probable, that *Tertullian* ever ſunk ſo low as the Dregs of *Montaniſm*, but that he believ'd nothing farther than that *Montanus* was a new Prophet and Paraclete, furniſh'd with an extraordinary Degree of Illumination, and ſent into the World by God, for the Reformation of Chriſtians, and to give greater Light and Perſpicuity to ſome Doctrines deliver'd more obſcurely by the Apoſtles. After *Tertullian* turn'd *Montaniſt*, he defended the unuſual Severities and Mortifications of that Party, in ſeveral Learned and Eloquent Tracts, in which he is ſo hardy as to call the Catholicks *Pſychici*, or Senſual. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. part* 1. It's not known what he did afterward, nor what became of him, only it's ſaid he died Old. His Followers were called *Tertullianiſts*, who were all extinguiſhed in St. *Auſtin*'s time. One of his principal Errors was, the Traduction of the Soul *ex ſemine Parentum*. All the Great Men who came after him admired him, particularly St. *Cyprian* and St. *Jerom*. His Treatiſes have been publiſhed with Commentaries, by ſeveral Perſons. Monſieur *Alix* hath publiſhed his Life, wherein he treats more exactly than any before him of the Time when *Tertullian* publiſhed his ſeveral Books. There are ſome who confound this *Tertullian* with *Tertullus* Conſul, *Tertullian* the Lawyer or *Tertullian* the Martyr, but there is very much difference betwixt them; the firſt was Conſul in 195, and ſirnamed

Quintus Flavius,and *Tertullian* was marryed *Aug.* 4. 260. *Tertullian* is cited by ſeveral as a Favourer of their Heterodox Opinions concerning the Trinity; but he is ſuccinctly and clearly vindicated by *Calvin* in his *Inſtitutions*. Thoſe who have a mind to ſee a Catalogue of his Works may conſult *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Liter.* The beſt Edition of them is reckoned that of *Paris* in 1663.

TERVEL, a Town of *Spain* in *Arragon*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Saragoſſa*. It is upon the River *Guadalaviar*,which ſome have called *Turia* or *Turias*. *Latin* Authors call the Town *Julia*, *Turulinm*, *Turia*, and *Terulum*.

TERVIS or **TERGOVIS**, the Capital of *Valachia*, where the Prince keeps his Court: The *Italians* call it *Targoviſco*, in Latin *Tergoviſtus &* *Tiriſcum*.

TESSAGON, a Native of *Cyprus*, taken by the *Romans*, and put naked into a great Veſſel full of Serpents, which inſtead of ſtinging did lick him, to the great Amazement of his Enemies; who judging thereby that there was ſomething extraordinary in him; they carried him to *Rome*, where he was in great Eſteem. He was of the Family of the *Ophiogenes*, thought to be deſcended of Serpents, becauſe they had that ſtrange Property that they were never hurt by any, and could cure any others that were, by a meer Touch with their Hand. *Hiſt. Gen. du Rojau de Oypre.*

TETBURY, an indifferent good Market Town in *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Confines of *Wiltſhire*, has a fair Market-Houſe. Its chief Magiſtrate is a Bailiff. It's 77 Miles from *London*.

TETHYS, Daughter of Heaven, and *Veſta*, *Saturn*'s Siſter, Wife of *Neptune*, and Mother of all Rivers and Nymphs, according to *Heſiod* in his *Theogonia*; but *Ovid. l.* 5. *Faſt.* will have her to be *Titan*'s Daughter, that was eldeſt Brother to *Saturn*. There is alſo a Sea Goddeſs called *Thetis*.

TESTAMENT. The Old and New: For ſo thoſe Books are call'd, which were written by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt. The *Hebrew* Word, *Berith*, ſignifies a Covenant, and the *Greek*, Διαθήκη, a Teſtament; theſe Names being given to the *Holy Scripture*, becauſe they contain the Covenant between God and his People, are a Witneſs and Declaration of his Will, and of that Heavenly Inheritance which God has prepar'd for the Elect; The principal Deſign of a Laſt Will and Teſtament being to ſettle Inheritances and diſpoſe of Eſtates. And here *Morery*, in ſtating the Canon of the Old Teſtament, inſerts, *Wiſdom*, *Eccleſiaſticus*, *Judith*, and the two Books of *Maccabees*: But Monſieur *Du Pin*, another Roman Catholick of great Learning, Judgment and Impartiality, calls theſe Books no more than *Deutero-Canonical*, and owns, that they were not receiv'd into the Canon in the Primitive Times. The firſt Catalogue wherein theſe Books were admitted as Canonical, and as having the ſame Authority with the other, is that of the third Council of *Carthage*, held in the Year 397, which confirms the Decree of the Council of *Hippo* of the Year 393, wherein theſe Books were receiv'd into the Canon, but upon condition that the Church beyond Sea ſhould be conſulted for its confirmation, as 'tis imply'd in an ancient Note on that Canon, which runs thus, *De confirmando iſto Canone, Tranſmarina Eccleſia Conſulatur.* Theſe Books (which we reckon *Apochryphal*,) were never, as *Du Pin* obſerves in the *Jewiſh* Canon, and are not to be met with in the ancient Canons of the Sacred Books, drawn up by the Chriſtian Writers, except (in ſome later Collections) of the Churches of *Rome* and *Africk*; which Point he proves at large in his Hiſtory of the Canon. The Old Teſtament, as *Morery* goes on, was writ in *Hebrew*, and Tranſlated into *Greek* by ſome *Jews*; at the inſtance of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*; This *Du Pin* admits of, as an unqueſtionable Truth; but the circumſtances of the Hiſtory of this Tranſlation, as the *diſtinct Cells*, *&c.* reported by *Ariſtæus* and *Joſephus*, he looks upon as Fabulous, adding, that the Tradition of this Verſion being made by ſeventy two Perſons, may perhaps, as well as the reſt, be an Invention of the *Jews*. See *Bible* and *Septuagint*. As to the Old Teſtament, as *Morery* continues, Divines and Learned Men are divided in their Opinions, whether the *Hebrew* Text ought to be preferr'd to the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, where the Senſe differs: And here our Author cites *Pezron*'s *Antiquitè des Temps*, to fortifie the Conjecture of thoſe that ſuppoſe the *Hebrew* Text has been alter'd by the *Jews* in ſome Places, relating to the Proofs of Chriſtianity; that the Fathers charg'd the *Jews* with unfairneſs upon this Account, and that this foul Dealing was actually put in Practice during ſome time of that fifty Year, which paſs'd betwixt the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* and the Rebuilding of it in the Reign of *Adrian*; and that *Akiba*, a famous *Rabbi*, made theſe pretended Alterations: But the Learned Monſieur *Du Pin* has a large Chapter, to ſhew the unreaſonableneſs of this Opinion, in which he makes it appear, that the Author who made theſe Objections, has miſ-cited the Ancients, and that the Fathers did not charge the *Jews* with corrupting the *Hebrew* Text, but only with making unfaithful Tranſlations of it: And here in the courſe of the Argument, he cites St. *Jerom*, who declares himſelf with *Origen*, for the *Hebrew* Text, and poſitively denies that it was falſify'd by the *Jews*: 'If any one (ſays he in the Third Book of his Commentary on the 6th of *Iſaiah*,) 'pretends, that the *Hebrew* Copies were corrupted by 'the *Jews*, let him hear what *Origen* ſays, in the Eighth Volume of his Explications upon *Iſaiah*, and anſwer that Queſtion, Why our Lord and his Apoſtles, who reprov'd the Doctors of the Law and the Phariſees for their other Crimes, 'did not tell them of this, which if true, would have been the 'greateſt? If it be ſaid, that the *Hebrew* Copies were corrupted ſince the coming of our Lord, I cannot but ſmile that they 'would have me to believe, that Jeſus Chriſt his Evangeliſts and 'Apoſtles have quoted theſe Paſſages in the ſame manner as the '*Jews* ſhould falſifie 'em afterwards. We cannot doubt then, ſays Monſieur *Du Pin*, but that St. *Jerom* was perſuaded, that the *Hebrew* Copies were not injur'd by the *Jews*; for had he been of that Opinion, Why ſhould he have undertaken a New Verſion from the *Hebrew* Text? Upon what grounds ſhould he have preferr'd that to the Verſion of the LXX? And with what confidence could he have always given it the Name of the *Hebrew Verity*? To St. *Jerom*, he adds the Teſtimony of St. *Auguſtin*, who in his 15th Book *De Civitate Dei*, *cap.* 13. delivers himſelf thus: *God forbid, that any prudent Man ſhould imagine, that the* Jews, *how malicious ſoever they be, could falſifie ſo many Copies that were diſpers'd in ſo many Places*: And therefore, in his Treatiſe *De Doctrina Chriſtiana*, he adviſes People to have recourſe to the Originals; and when he prefers the Verſion of the LXX to all the reſt, he always puts in a *Salvo* for the Honour of the *Hebrew* Text, (*De Civitate Dei*, *lib* 18. *cap.* 43.) inſomuch that when there's any difference between the Text and the Verſion, *he ſays, we muſt rather believe the Original than the Tranſlations.* Ibid. lib. 15. cap. 13. Monſieur *Du Pin* having attack'd this unreaſonable Opinion by good Authorities, proceeds to confute it by Reaſon and intrinſick Argument: And, Firſt, He argues from the great reſpect the *Jews* always had for the Sacred Books, as appears, to mention no more, from *Philo*, *Joſephus*, and *Trypho* in *Juſtin Martyr*; which laſt (according to the Maxims of thoſe of his Sect,) affirms, That they were ſo far from corrupting the Sacred Scriptures, that all of 'em believe 'twould have been a more enormous Crime than to worſhip the Golden Calf, conſecrate their Children to Idols, make 'em paſs through the Fire to ſacrifice 'em, or to kill the Prophets. This Learned *Sorboniſt* argues in the Second place, that if the *Jews* had corrupted the Holy Scripture out of hatred to the Chriſtians, to deprive 'em of thoſe Advantages by which they ſupported the Doctrines of the New Teſtament, they would certainly have falſified thoſe Paſſages which contain'd the cleareſt Predictions of our Saviour, and with which they were hardeſt preſſed by the Chriſtians; but theſe Paſſages have ſtill continued in their Purity, and are ſometimes more expreſs in the *Hebrew* Text than in the Vulgar Tranſlation, there being a great number of clear Prophecies concerning our Bleſſed Saviour which the Chriſtians alledge againſt the *Jews*, in which 'tis agreed, the *Jews* have made no Alteration. In the Third place, he proves, That ſuppoſing the *Jews* ſhould have been willing to have falſify'd the Sacred Books, 'twas morally impoſſible they could do it; For how could they conſpire to carry on that Deſign? How could they, when diſpers'd all over the World, agree ſo unanimouſly upon the ſame falſification? How could they falſifie all the Copies without leaving ſo much as one in its Original Integrity? Admitting they could have accompliſh'd their Deſign in reſpect of the Copies which were in their poſſeſſion, How could they have corrupted thoſe which were in the hands of Chriſtians? For the *Jews* that were firſt converted to Chriſtianity, did no doubt, keep Copies of the Sacred Books. The *Nazarenes* Law did, without all queſtion, keep Copies of the Bible: Now the *Jews* were never Maſters of thoſe Copies, and by conſequence could not corrupt them. *Hegeſippus*, who liv'd a little after the Apoſtles, and came off from *Judaiſm* to *Chriſtianity*, did certainly underſtand *Hebrew*, as we may learn from *Euſebius*: This Perſon had, without doubt, the *Hebrew* Copies of the Old Teſtament: Many other Chriſtians likewiſe of *Paleſtine*, originally *Jews*, underſtood and read the Bible in *Hebrew*; 'tis impoſſible then, that the *Jews* could have falſify'd their Copies and that no body ſhould have perceiv'd it. From the 12th Year of the Emperor *Adrian*, the *Hebrew* Text was conformable to that which we have at preſent, as appears by *Aquila*'s Verſion. This pretended Falſification then, muſt have been made betwixt the taking of *Jeruſalem* and the beginning of the Second Century, *i. e.* within the compaſs of 30 or 40 Years: But, is it any way likely, that in that time when there were ſtill many converted *Jews* in *Paleſtine*, none of 'em ſhould have preſerv'd the Copies they had, uncorrupted? Shall we believe that the *Jews* could in ſo little time, ſuppreſs all the Copies of the *Hebrew* Text, and ſubſtitute new ones in their Place? The *Hebrew* Text which *Origen* inſerted ſome little time after in his *Hexapla*, was agreeable to that we now have. In fine, in *Jerome*'s time, the *Jews* and *Chriſtians* had the ſame *Hebrew* Text that we have at preſent; and St. *Jerome*'s Verſion is a certain Evidence, that no conſiderable Change has been made in it ſince that time, and by conſequence, that the *Jews* have not corrupted it; and beſides all this, if any farther Evidence were neceſſary, it might be added, That the extraordinary and ſcrupulous Diligence of the *Maſſorites*, muſt needs have contributed mightily towards the Preſervation of the Text. With theſe Reaſonings, beſides others, which the Reader may conſult at his leiſure, the Learned *Du Pin* proves to a Demonſtration, That the *Hebrew* Text is tranſmitted down to us in its Original Genuineſs and Purity. *Du*

Pin's *Complete Hiſtory of the Canon of the Old and New Teſtament. Vol.* 1. To return to *Morery*, who obſerves, That the Old *Hebrew* Characters, made uſe of by *Moſes*, and thoſe Writers who liv'd before the Captivity of *Babylon*, are thoſe which were preſerv'd by the *Samaritans*: This was not only the general Opinion in St. *Jerome*'s time, as he obſerves in his Preface to the *Kings*, but is farther confirm'd by old Medals, upon which there is the Inſcription of *Holy Jeruſalem*, in *Hebrew* Words, and *Samaritan* Characters; now this Inſcription, ſays Monſieur *Du Pin*, in his *Nouvelle Bibliotheque*, *&c.* could not have been made after the ſeparation of the Ten Tribes in the Reign of *Rehoboam*, and in the Year of the World 3060, becauſe, after that Separation, the *Samaritans* did not any longer look upon *Jeruſalem* as a Holy City: [But this Reaſoning of Monſieur *Du Pin* ſeems not cogent in the Opinion of others, becauſe the *Characters* were not chang'd in the time of *Rehoboam* but after their return from the Captivity; and therefore the Money might be ſtamp'd with the Old *Characters* at *Jeruſalem*, under the Poſterity of *Rehoboam.*] After this Diviſion of the Kingdom, the *Iſraelites* or Ten Tribes preſerv'd the *Pentateuch*, as handed down to 'em from *Moſes*, and gave it to the *Cutheans*, a People who came from *Aſſyria* and *Perſia*, who were afterwards call'd *Samaritans*: The Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin* likewiſe kept the ſame Characters, to the time of the Captivity; but being brought to *Babylon*, they learn'd by degrees, to write and ſpeak the *Chaldean* Language, inſomuch that when *Eſdras* made a Collection of the Canon of the Old Teſtament, he got the Copies tranſcrib'd in *Chaldee* Characters, as being better known to the *Jews*, and which they have generally made uſe of ever ſince. Indeed the *Jews* did not only make uſe of the Characters of the *Chaldeans*, but likewiſe of their Language, which was that of the *Syrians* or *Aſſyrians*, and was very near that of the *Hebrew*. 'Tis true, this Language was not very common at firſt to all the *Jews*, but by little and little, both the Languages were run together; and the Vulgar Tongue of the *Jews* was the *Syriack* Language mix'd with old *Hebrew* Words, and which afterwards, in the common way of ſpeaking, was call'd the *Hebrew* Tongue: Notwithſtanding this, the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament continued to be always written in *Hebrew*, the *Jews* reading it in this Language in their Synagogues, and explaining it to the People in the *Mother Tongue*, which probably was the Original of the *Chaldaick* Paraphraſe. The *Hebrew* Text continued in this condition without Points, till about the Year of our Lord 500, when the *Jews* of *Tiberias* invented thoſe Vowel-Points, to govern the Reading and Pronunciation of the *Hebrew* Language; for St. *Jerome* informs us in his 22d Queſtion upon *Jeremy*, and in his Commentary upon *Habakkuk*, that in his time the Pronunciation of *Hebrew* was not aſcertain'd and regulated by Points, as it has ſince been. *Morery* proceeds to ſay ſomething about the Tranſlations of the New Teſtament, and affirms, that there was none made in the Vulgar Tongues till the 14th Century, and inſinuates pretty plainly, as if the Bibles lying open to the Underſtanding of the Laity, had done diſſervice to the Church: To this Opinion we ſhall only oppoſe the Authority of the Learned *Du Pin* above-mention'd, who proves at large, That the Sacred Hiſtorians, both of the Old and New Teſtament, writ in the Vulgar Tongue generally uſed and underſtood in the Countreys where they liv'd. That becauſe (tho' the *Greek* was commonly, yet not generally underſtood in the Weſt,) the Bible was very early Tranſlated into the *Latin* Tongue; ſo likewiſe thoſe people who underſtood neither *Greek* nor *Latin*, as the *Syrians*, *Ethiopians*, *Egyptians*, *Armenians* and *Perſians*, had their own Tranſlations of the Holy Scripture in their ſeveral Languages, after they were converted to the Chriſtian Faith: Afterwards the *Arabick* being become the Vulgar Language in the *Levant*, the People had both the Old and New Teſtament Tranſlated into that Language, and of late Years the *Greeks* themſelves have caus'd them to be Tranſlated into the Vulgar *Greek*. Monſieur *Du Pin* proceeds to ſhew, that even in the Weſt there were Tranſlations of the Bible into the Vulgar Tongues before the 14th Century. He likewiſe proves at large, both from the Authority of the Scriptures and Fathers, and from the reaſon of the thing, that the reading of the Holy Scriptures was intended for the Laity as well as the Prieſts, and that 'tis very uſeful for all ſorts of People. *Du Pin*'s *Complete Hiſtory of the Canon of the Old and New Teſtament*, *Vol.* 1. *Father Simon*'s *Critical Hiſtory of the New Teſtament*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 32.

TETRAPLA, a Book of the four Verſions of the Bible, made by the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, diſpos'd in four Columes. The Name comes from the Greek τετραπλᾶς, which ſignifies *Quadruplex*, that is, Fourfold. See *Hexapla*. *Du Pin nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques*.

TETRAPOLIS, a Country of *Syria*, where were four remarkable Towns, *viz.* *Antioch*, *Seleucia*, *Apamea*, and *Laodicea*, once called Siſters for their Concord and good Underſtanding. *Strabo*, *lib.* 15.

TETRICUS (*Caius Preſuvius*) Præfect in *Gaul*, and Proconſul in *Aquitain*. He got himſelf proclaimed Emperor at *Bourdeaux* on the requeſt of *Victorine* or *Victoria*, called the Mother of Armies. The Inſolence of his Soldiers grew ſo ungovernable, that he came to *Chalon* upon the *Marne*, and deliver'd himſelf into the Emperor *Aurelian*'s Hands, who carried him in Triumph to *Rome*, and ſome time after made him his Intendant in *Italy*, and Governor of ſome Provinces. This *Tetricus* had a Son of his Name, who was alſo led in Triumph to *Rome*, but afterwards *Aurelian* admitted him into the Senate, and without depriving him of his Anceſtor's Eſtate let him live at his Eaſe, belov'd and eſteem'd by all that knew him. *Trebellius. Pollio.*

TETUAN, a Town and ſmall Commonwealth of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, with a Port at the Mouth of the *Mediteranean*. *Latin* Authors call it *Tetuanum*. It's hither all the *Caravans* come, who go by Sea to *Meccha*, by *Alexandria* and *Egypt*.

TETZÉL (*John*) a *Dominican*, and Inquiſitor, was choſe by the *Teutonick Knights* to preach the Indulgences which they had obtained for the War againſt the *Muſcovites*, which he did with Succeſs. Some time after this, the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* being named by Pope *Leo* X. to publiſh the Indulgences of the Year 1517, gave the Commiſſion to this *Tetzel*, who aſſociated thoſe of his own Order with him in the Employment; and when *Luther*, at *Stupitz*'s requeſt, had faſtned upon the Door of *Wittemberg* Church 95 Propoſitions, whereof many were againſt the Pope's Power, the Treaſure of the Church, and the Worth of Indulgences, *Tetzel* oppoſed 106 other Propoſitions to the former, which, as Inquiſitor, he burn'd publickly; and on the other hand *Luther* burn'd his. This was the Beginning of the Diſputes betwixt the *Dominicans* and *Auguſtines*, which occaſion'd *Luther*'s Reformation; which, together with the Reprimand given by the Nuncio *Charles Miltitz* unto *Tetzel*, as the Occaſion of the Diſorders of *Germany*, afflicted him ſo much, that he died of Grief in 1519. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſm.*

TEUCER, Son of *Telamon* King of *Salamine*, an Iſland over againſt *Attica*, and Brother to *Ajax*, with whom he went to the Siege of *Troy*. When he returned from this Siege, his Father baniſh'd him becauſe he did not revenge *Ajax*'s Death on *Ulyſſes*. This Misfortune did not at all ſhake *Teucer*'s Conſtancy, who encouraged thoſe that followed him with a Promiſe of a more pleaſant Dwelling, ſaying, that we ought to eſteem that for our Country where we are well; and ſo went to the Iſle of *Cyprus*, where he built a new *Salamine*. *Cicero. Horace.*

TEUCER of *Crete*, King of *Phrygia Minor*, ſince called *Troas*, Reigned in Conjunction with his Son-in-Law *Dardanus*, who married his Daughter *Batica*. It was one of his Grand-children, called *Tros*, that gave Name to the City of *Troy*, Capital of this Kingdom; and from *Teucer* the Inhabitants were called *Teucri*.

TEUDEGILDE, was a poor Shepherd's Daughter, but ſo great a Beauty that *Charibert* King of *France*, fell in Love with, and married her. She out-lived this Prince, and made uſe of all her Charms and Treaſures to win *Gontran* King of *Orleans*; who having deprived her of her Wealth, cloiſtered her in a Monaſtery at *Arles*, where ſhe died. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 4. *&c.*

TEVIOTDALE, Lat. *Teviotia*, a Country in the South of *Scotland*, taking Name from the River *Teviot*, which runs through it. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and the Inhabitants were always well eſteemed for their Valour during the Wars betwixt *Scotland* and *England*. Its principal Town is *Jedburgh*, where the County-Courts are held; though in Writings it is always called the Shire of *Roxburgh*, from an ancient Town and Caſtle now deſtroyed. The ancient and honorable Family of *Douglas* of *Cavers* are hereditary Sheriffs of this County. It's divided from *England* by *Cheviot* Hills, bounded on the Weſt by *Liddiſdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Euſdale*, on the North with the Sheriffdom of the *Foreſt*, and on the Eaſt with the *Mers*. The principal Families of this Country are the *Scots* and *Kerrs*; the Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh* and *Monmouth* being chief of the former, and the Earl of *Roxburgh* the moſt conſiderable of the latter in this County.

TEUPOLUS (*Bajamond*) Son to a Doge of *Venice*, formed a Deſign to oppreſs his Country, and uſurp the Sovereignty; but the Plot being diſcovered, the States ſent for ſome Troops to *Venice* to oppoſe him; and having worſted his Party at a Rencounter in the Place of St. *Marc*, they ſecured him, and puniſh'd his Accomplices. *Egnar. lib.* 3. *cap.* 5.

TEUTATES, a Name under which the ancient *Gauls* worſhipped *Mercury*, to whom they ſacrificed humane Victims; the *Druids* either burning, piercing them with Arrows, or ſtrangling them in the middle of their Temples. *Strabo. Cæſ. Comment.*

TEUTOMALUS, King of the *Salians*, Inhabitants of the ancient *Gallia Viennenſis*, being forced to leave his Country to the *Romans*, who eſtabliſhed themſelves in it under the Conſul *C. Sextius*, he withdrew to the *Allobroges*, and with the help of his Allies maintained a ſecond War againſt *Cn. Domitius*, about 632 of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv.*

TEUTOMATUS, King of the *Nitiobriges*, People of the ancient *Aquitain*, was Son of *Ollovico* that Reign'd before him: He adhered to *Vercingentorix*, and with his Forces contributed to repair his Loſs at *Avaric*. *Cæſar* ſays, that this Prince, who was under the Walls of *Gergovia* during the Siege, was ſurprized in his Tent aſleep; and thinking of nothing leſs than an Attack that Day, the *Roman* Soldiers beat up his Quarters ſo very ſuddenly, that he had not time to put on his Cloaths, and that it was as much as he could do to ſave himſelf, his Horſe being wounded under him. *Cæſar. de Bello Gallico, lib.* 7.

TEUTONS, This Name was given to the ancient *Germans*, bordering upon the *Cimbrians:* They inhabited the Iſlands of *Funen* and *Zelande* in *Denmark*, were very troubleſome to their Neighbours, and held out a long time againſt the *Romans*.

TEUTONS, The Name of the Knights of the Teutonick Order, anciently that of our Lady of *Mount Sion*, inſtituted in 1191, by *Henry* of *Jeruſalem*, the Patriarch, and other Chriſtian Princes, in favour of the *German* Nation. On this occaſion, when the Emperor *Frederick* undertook the *Croiſade*, with ſeveral other great Princes, to recover the Holy Land, whereof *Saladin* Sultan of *Egypt* made himſelf Maſter in 1187, a great number of *German* Lords and Gentlemen follow'd him in quality of Voluntiers, who ſignaliz'd themſelves upon all occaſions. And after the Emperor's Death, being without a Generaliſſimo before *Acre*, beſieg'd by the Chriſtians, they choſe *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, ſecond Son of the Emperor, and *Henry* Duke of *Brabant*, for Captain-Generals of their Nation: under whom they diſtinguiſhed themſelves with ſo much Bravery, at the Taking of *Acre*, and other Places of that Country, that *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem* propoſed to inſtitute an Order in their Favour, and with the Patriarch and other Princes, formed the Statutes according to the Model of the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and the *Templers*, whence they extracted what they thought would beſt become an Order both Military and Hoſpitable. The Statutes, amongſt other things, ſet forth, that the Knights ſhould be *well Born*, that they ſhould vow the Defence of the Chriſtian Church and Holy Land, and give Entertainment to the Pilgrims of their Nation; and finally, that they ſhould call themſelves, Knights of our Lady of *Mount Sion*. The Emperor *Henry* VI. and Pope *Celeſtin* III. approved the Inſtitution, order'd that they ſhould be clad in White, and wear a black Croſs, in form of that of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, in their Habits, Standards, and Arms, with a Field Argent, and live according to St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule. Hereupon the King of *Jeruſalem*, with Duke *Frederick* of *Suabia*, by the Emperor's Authority, created the firſt Knights to the number of 40, making *Walpot* their great Maſter. All Chriſtian Princes ſhew'd their Affection to this Order by their Liberalities and Endowments, which began to be very conſiderable under the fourth great Maſter *Herman* of *Saltza*, elected in 1210, in whoſe time theſe Knights reſcued *John* the Son of *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem*, in a Battel which the Chriſtians loſt againſt *Conradin* King of *Syria*; in Acknowledgment of which good Service, the ſame *John* honour'd them with the proper Arms of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*. After this the Duke of *Maſovia* in *Poland* gave theſe Knights a Grant of what Lands they could Conquer from the *Pagans* in *Pruſſia*, which the Pope and Emperor confirm'd. So that the *Teutons* having gain'd an entire Victory, beat the Infidels quite out of that Country, and by little and little made themſelves Maſters of *Livonia* and *Curlande*; and having built ſeveral Churches, Towns, and Caſtles, and planted ſeveral *German* Colonies, they entred *Ruſſia*, where they alſo eſtabliſh'd the Chriſtian Religion. But whilſt they were Victorious in thoſe Parts, and made conſiderable progreſs towards the Baltick Sea, the Town of *Acre* was taken by the Sultan of *Egypt* in 1291, and the Knights there were forced to return into *Germany*. The principal Houſe of the Order was eſtabliſh'd at *Marpurg* a Town of *Heſſia* in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and afterwards tranſlated to *Marienbourg* in *Pruſſia*. In 1510 theſe Knights choſe *Albert*, Marquis of *Brandebourg*, Nephew to *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, for their great Maſter. But this Prince embracing *Luther*'s Doctrine, treated with the King of *Poland* to make himſelf abſolute Maſter of *Pruſſia*, upon condition to do Homage for it to the Crown of *Poland*. After this Agreement the Duke quitted the Title of Great Maſter, and drove all the Knights out of *Pruſſia*. Since that time this Country is call'd *Ducal Pruſſia*. The *Teutons* retir'd to *Mergenthein* alias *Mariandal* in *Franconia*, and choſe *Walter de Cromberg* for the Adminiſtrator of *Pruſſia*, who was then Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Germany* and *Italy*. Now this Order conſiſts of 12 Provinces, *viz.* that of *Alſace* and *Burgundy*, that of *Auſtria*, of *Coblentz*, and *Etſch*, ſtill called Provinces of the Juriſdiction of *Pruſſia*, the Provinces of *Franconia*, *Heſſe*, *Bieſſen*, *Weſtphalia*, *Lorrain*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, and *Utrecht*, which are of the Juriſdiction of *Germany*. But now the *Hollanders* are Maſters of all that belonged to the Order in the Province of *Utrecht*. Each Province has its *Commandaries*, and the ancienteſt of the Commanders is call'd the Provincial, but all are under the great Maſter, as their Chief. The 12 Provincial Commanders aſſembled together, can chuſe a great Maſter or Coadjutor. The great Maſter keeps his ordinary Reſidence at *Mariendal* in *Franconia*, ſince the Order was forc'd out of *Pruſſia*, and is worth about 20000 Crowns a Year. The moſt part of the Commandaries are poſſeſſed by *German* Lords, and Princes younger Brothers. The Arms of the Order are, *Argent, a Croſs Patee Sable ſurmounted with a Croſs Potent, Or. Heiſſ. Hiſtoire de l' Empire.*

TEWKSBURY, Lat. *Theocicuria*, a Market and Borough Town of *Tewksbury* Hundred in the North-Weſt of *Gloceſterſhire*, ſituate at the Fall of the *Avon* into the *Severn*. Noted for its Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and for the Battel fought here *Anno* 1471, between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, by King *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. which determined the long Quarrel for the Crown, and ſettled it on the Houſe of *York*. *Edward* the Prince, only Son to King *Henry* VI. was ſlain in this Battel.

TEXEL, a ſmall Iſland at the Mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle and good Harbour on its South ſide, the uſual Place where the Dutch Fleet rendezvouz in times of War. General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarl*, beat the *Dutch* near this Place, *July* 31. 1653, kill'd their famous Admiral *Van Trump*, burn'd and ſunk 26 of their Men of War, with the Loſs of two ſmall *Engliſh* Ships, and drove the reſt into the *Texel*.

TEXTOR (*Raviſius John*) a famous Grammarian of *Nevers* in *France*, flouriſh'd about the middle of the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral things, as, *Officina*, *Cornucopia*, *Specimen Epithetorum*, &c. *Geſner. Biblioth.*

THABOR, or *Tabor*, a famous Mountain of *Galilee* in *Paleſtina*, near the great Plains of *Eſdrelon*, and the little River of *Kiſhon*, ſix Miles from *Nazareth* towards the Eaſt. It was on the top of this Mountain that *Jeſus Chriſt* transfigur'd himſelf in preſence of the Apoſtles, St. *Peter*, St. *John*, and St. *James*. One may ride up it about a thouſand Paces on Horſe-back, but thence the way is ſtraight and ſteep to the top, not winding, as in other Mountains. *Joſephus* ſays, 'tis 30 Furlongs high, that is, 3750 Paces: and ſome very credible Travellers affirm, that they were a whole Day getting up to the top. It is of a Cylindrical Figure, ſomewhat like a Sugar-loaf; and on the ſide of *Nazareth*, towards the South and Weſt, cover'd with Shrubs and Buſhes that are always green, and well ſtock'd with wild Beaſts, eſpecially Boars and wild Hogs, becauſe the *Mahometans* imitate the *Jews* in their Averſion to Swines-fleſh. On the top of this Mountain the Empreſs *Helena* built a very ſumptuous Church with three ſmall Chappels, to repreſent the three Tabernacles, one for *Jeſus Chriſt*, one for *Moſes*, and the third for *Elias*, which are now almoſt buried under the Ruins of the Church: They are little ſquare Vaults, and diſpoſed in form of a Croſs: That in the middle marks the Place where our Saviour was during his Transfiguration; and thoſe on both ſides where *Moſes* and *Elias* were by him: The middlemoſt has an Altar in it, where the Fryars of *Nazareth* celebrate Maſs always by Candle-light, becauſe the building is under ground. It's very freſh and cold upon the top of this Mountain, even during the greateſt Heats, by reaſon of the continual Wind thereon. Here are abundance of fine Ciſterns cut in the Rocks, full of excellent Water, and ſhaded with Fig-trees. From this Mountain may be ſeen thoſe of *Hermon*, *Gilboa*, *Samaria*, the Mountain of *Precipice*, that call'd the Mountain of Bleſſings, where our Saviour preach'd the excellent Sermon recorded in the 5th of *Matthew*; and alſo the Sea of *Galilee*, or Lake of *Geneſareth*. At the foot are the Towns of *Naim* and *Endor*, now quite ruin'd, and inhabited by *Arabians*; the great Plains of *Eſdrelon*, the Valley of *Jezreel*, and the Torrent or Brook of *Kiſhon* or *Endor*, which divides it ſelf into two Branches, whereof one paſſes at the foot of Mount *Hermon* near the Town of *Endor*, whence it runs into the Sea of *Galilee*. It was on the Banks of this Brook, which has its Spring near *Thabor*, that *Siſera*'s Army was cut in pieces. The other, after ſeveral Windings in the Plains of *Eſdrelon* and *Zebulon*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*, between Mount *Carmel* and S. *John d'Acre*. It was near this little River of *Kiſhon* that *Elias* put the 450 Falſe Prophets of *Baal* to death. *Joſephus* ſays, That *Alexander Jannæus*, King of the *Jews*, built a Fort on the top of this Mountain, which *Veſpaſian* took by Compoſition, *A. C.* 82. *Godfrey* of *Bologne* rebuilt the Churches on this Mountain, and erected two Monaſteries there in 1099, making it a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Jeruſalem*. *Saladin* baniſh'd the Chriſtians thence in 1187, and they retook it in 1253. Pope *Alexander* IV. gave it to the *Templers*, but in 1290 the Sultan of *Egypt* laid it quite deſolate. *Doubdan Voyage of the Holy Land.*

THALASSIUS. was a Favourite of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, probably upon the account of his being an *Arian*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* reports him to have been *Præfectus Prætorio*; and St. *Athanaſius* ſtiles him *Comes:* but let his Dignity be what it will, he was one of the Emperor's Miniſters of State, and Repreſented him at the Council of *Sirmeum*. *Athanaſ. Epiſt. ad Solit. & Apol. ad Conſt. Ammian. Marcellin. l.* 14. *&* 22. *Zoſim. l.* 1. *&c.* There was another of this Name, who was a Monk, and an Acquaintance of St. *Maximus* the Martyr: He liv'd about the Year 650, and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, which are now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*; as, *De ſincera Charitate, ac vera Continentia. De regimine Mentis, &c. Coccius in Indic. Auth. Theſau. Cathol.*

THALES, a Philoſopher, and the firſt of thoſe called the Seven Sages, or Wiſe Men of *Greece*, Son of *Examius* and *Cleobulina*. Some affirm that he was born in the 36th Olympiad, in *Phœnicia*, and deſcended from *Cadmus* and *Agenor*'s Family. But this is certain, that he was the firſt in thoſe Parts who deſerved the Name of Sage, and that he was Author of the *Ionian* Sect, ſo call'd becauſe he was born at the Town *Miletum* of *Ionia*. He is thought to be the firſt that penetrated into the Secrets of Aſtronomy, and that none before him had foretold the *Eclipſes* of the Sun, nor underſtood the Courſe of the Stars. He held, that the Water was the Principle or Beginning of all other things; that the World had a Soul, and was full of Spirits. He obſerv'd the different Seaſons and Changes of Time, and divided the Year into 365 Days. This Science, that *Greece* was not acquainted with before his Time, he learn'd partly from the Prieſts of *Egypt*, whither he travell'd, and partly by his own proper Studies and diligent Search into the Phænomena of Nature. He went to meet *Crœſus* who lead a powerful Army into *Cappadocia*, and help'd him to paſs the River *Halys* without making any Bridge. He died in the 58th Olympiad, and the 92d Year of his Age. Theſe following Maxims are attributed to him. *That it's the hardeſt thing in the whole World to know ones ſelf: The eaſieſt to adviſe another: And the Sweeteſt to accompliſh our Deſires. That to live well, we muſt keep from what we reprehend in others. That Health is the Happineſs of the Body: Knowledge the Felicity of the Soul. That there was nothing more Ancient than God, Greater than Space, Quicker than Spirit, Stronger than Neceſſity, nor Wiſer than Time.* Adding, *That we are to ſay nothing to provoke any Body that can Injure us: And ſhould live with our Friends, as with People that may become our Enemies.* Diogen. Laert. Tully l. 1. de Divin. Lactant. l. 3. c. 14. Divin. Inſt.

THALES, a *Lyrick* Poet of the Iſle of *Crete* or *Candie*, whom *Solon* ſent to *Sparta* to excite the People to the Love of Vertue, and diſſuade them from the Seditions and Enmities that reign'd amongſt them: ſo that it was he that prepared the way for *Lycurgus* to bring the *Lacedæmonians* to their Duty.

THALESTRES, Queen of the *Amazons*, having a ſtrong Deſire to ſee *Alexander the Great*, travell'd out of her Dominions in queſt of him; and being near his Camp, ſent him word, ſhe was come to make him a Viſit: *Alexander* having acquainted her that ſhe ſhould be welcome, ſhe order'd her Train to make a Halt, and came to him attended with only 300 Women. Being ask'd the Occaſion of her Coming, ſhe told him, *'Twas to have Iſſue by him*; which if it happen'd to be a Daughter, ſhe would keep her to her ſelf: but if a Son, he ſhould be ſent to his Father. *Quint. Curt. l.* 5. *Arrian* gives no credit to this Story, *l.* 7. *c.* 6.

THALIA, one of the Nine Muſes, which ſome will have to be the firſt Inventor of Geometry and Agriculture. She preſides over *Comedy*, and is repreſented with a Waggiſh and Laſcivious Countenance, crown'd with Ivy, and holding a Mask in her Hand.

THAME, a Market Town in *Oxfordſhire* upon the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, which takes its name from the River *Thame*, which almoſt encompaſſes it, and is here cover'd with a Bridge, leading into *Buckinghamſhire*. It's Capital of its Hundred, enjoys the Benefit of a Free School, and has an Hoſpital founded by the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*.

THAMES, *Tamiſis*, the principal River of *England*, is ſo called from the *Thame* and *Iſis*, which joining into one Stream at *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, taking there the name of *Thames*. The *Tame* has its ſource in *Buckinghamſhire*, the *Iſis* ſprings in *Wiltſhire*, receives the *Windruſh*, and the *Even Lods* before it comes to *Oxford*, beneath that City the *Charwell* a large Stream, at *Dorcheſter*; the *Thames*, as was ſaid before, is joined by the *Kennet* and the *Loddon* from *Barkſhire*; the *Coln* from *Buckinghamſhire* receives the *Brent* from *Middleſex*, the *Wey* and *Wandle* from *Surrey*, the *Lea* and *Roden* from *Eſſex*, and the *Darent* from *Kent*. It waters in its courſe *Dorcheſter* and *Henley*; in *Barkſhire*, *Reading* and *Windſor*; in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Maidenhead*; in *Middleſex*, *Stanes*, *Brentford*, *Weſtminſter*, *London*; in *Surrey*, *Kingſton*, *Richmond*, *Lambeth* and *Southwark*; in *Eſſex*, *Berkin*; in *Kent*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich* and *Graveſend*. Though this River is in no way to be compared for the length of its courſe with the *Danube*, *Rhine*, and *Loire*, yet it may be ſaid to exceed them in the excellency of its Waters, and the gentleneſs of its Stream, and eſpecially in the vaſt Riches that are continually conveyed upon it from all parts of the World, Ships of great Burthen coming up as far as *London*, which is ſixty Miles from the Sea, and the Tide reaches as far as *Kingſton*, which is twenty Miles higher.

THAMUS, a Maſter of a Ship, born in *Egypt*, ſailing to *Italy*, and having on Board *Epitherzes*, Father of the Orator *Æmilianus*, had a good Gale of Wind till he came over againſt the *Echinades*, now call'd *Le Curzolari*, over againſt the Gulph of *Corinth* or *Lepanto*, where the Sea was becalm'd, and the Ship was forc'd by the Tide, near to the Iſland *Paxos*: The greateſt part of the Crew being awake in the Night, a Voice was diſtinctly heard from the Iſland, calling to *Thamus*; to which he making no anſwer, neither the firſt, nor the ſecond time: The Voice grew ſtronger, and bid him, *That as ſoon as he came to* Palodes, *he ſhould give notice that the great* Pan *was dead*: *Thamus*, as ſoon as he came up to the Place, did as he was bid; and immediately upon declaring his Meſſage, he heard great groanings and lamenting. This News was preſently ſpread at *Rome*, and was ſo much taken notice of, that the Emperor *Tiberius* ſent for *Thamus*, who confirm'd the truth of it; upon which, the Learned being conſulted, were of opinion, that this *Pan* was the Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. Some Chriſtians pretend to believe, that the Death of our Saviour happening at that time, was ſignify'd by this extraordinary Voice. *Plutarch de Oracul. defect. Euſeb. lib.* 5. *de Prepar. Evang. cap.* 9.

THAMUZ, an Idol of the *Hebrews* and *Phenicians*, ſpoken of in the eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel*. *R. David Kimchi* ſays, That they celebrated its Feaſt in the Month *Thamuz*, which anſwers our *June* and *July*, and that then the Idol ſeem'd to weep: Which was effected thus, The Prieſts after having put Lead round the Eyes, heated the Statue in the inſide, until the heat melted the Metal. Moſt Authors ſay, that *Thamuz* was the ſame with *Adonis*, of whom St. *Jerom* ſpeaks thus: Adonis *or* Thamuz, Venus's *Favourite, was a very handſome Young Man, who being killed in the Month of* June, *was brought to Life again, as is reported*. The Idolatrous *Hebrews* call the Month of *June* by this Name, and celebrate every Year a Feaſt in Honour of this *Thamuz* or *Adonis*, whereof the Ceremony was to bewail him as Dead, and praiſe him afterwards as come to Life again. Some believe, that *Thamuz* or *Adonis* was the ſame with *Oſiris* King of the *Egyptians*, in whoſe Honour theſe People kept two Feaſts the ſame Month, one for his Death, that they called 'Αφανισμὸς, and the other for the Reſurrection, which they called 'Ευρέσις. *Abenephe* ſays, that *Thamuz* was King of *Egypt* when the *Iſraelites* were in Bondage; That he inſtituted the Ceremonies of *Oſiris*. Which theſe People after their return, continu'd to celebrate, and call the Month they did it in *Thamuz*. Father *Kircher* ſays, that this *Thamuz* was alſo called *Tetmoſis* and *Tamoſis*. *Kircher Oedipus Ægyptiacus, Tom.* 1. *Selden de Diis Syris.*

THAMYRIS, a Poet, born at *Odriſa* in *Thrace*, and one of the beſt Muſicians of his time: He had a great many good Qualities, but his Vanity ſpoil'd 'em all. His Voice and his Skill were ſo extraordinary, that the *Scythians* choſe him for their King, notwithſtanding he was a Foreigner. *Plutarch*, as *Natalis Comes* cites him, commends him very much for this Talent, and affirms, that he wrote a Poem of the Wars of the *Titans* againſt the Gods: Others make him the Author of a thouſand Verſes upon the Creation of the World, and that he wrote a Syſteme of *Theology*, conſiſting of Three thouſand Verſes, which was extant in *Suidas*'s time. He is ſaid by ſome, to be eight Generations older than *Homer*, or five at the loweſt; and that he was the third Perſon that carry'd off the Prize at the *Pythian* Solemnities. *Homer* tells us, he had the confidence to challenge the Muſes, to a Tryal of Skill in Muſick, and being worſted, loſt his Sight for his Preſumption. *Plato*, according to the Principles of Tranſmigration, fancy'd the Soul of *Thamyris* remov'd into a Nightingale. *Homer Iliad.* 2. *Pauſanius, lib.* 4. *Conon apud Photium, n.* 186. *p.* 428. *Suidas. Natalis Comes Mythol. lib.* 6. *cap.* 14, *&c.*

THANET, Lat. *Tanetos*, *Thanatos*, a ſmall Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Kent*, ſurrounded on the South by the Sea, and on the Weſt by the River *Stoure*, here call'd the *Yenlade*. It's about eight Miles long and four broad. It was in this Iſland that the *Saxons* firſt landed, and alſo St. *Auguſtin* the Monk. *Nicholas* Lord *Tufton* was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles* I. in 1628. *Richard* the fifth of this Family ſucceeded in 1680.

THARBIS, Daughter of one of the Kings of *Ethiopia*, who is ſaid to have fallen in love with *Moſes* as he aſſiſted the *Egyptians* at the Siege of *Saba*, ſo that they married, and the Town thereupon ſurrendred to *Moſes*, who led his Victorious *Egyptians* back into their Country, but was ill rewarded for his Service. *Joſeph. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Antiq. Jud.*

THARGELIA, in Greek Θαργηλία, Feaſts which the *Athenians* kept in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*, under which Names they worſhipped the Sun and Moon. *Suidas.*

THARSAMUNTHUS, a famous *Roman* Soldier, who gain'd a Victory over the *Goths*, but being wounded in the Leg, was ſo tranſported with Fury againſt the Enemy, that he vow'd to be reveng'd when he was cur'd: He went alone into their Camp, where he kill'd many of them before they could put themſelves in a poſture of Defence; and being environ'd, he laid many at his Feet, and would never give up his Sword until he drop'd in ſight of the *Romans*, who ſtood and admir'd his Courage. *Procopius de Lib. Goth.*

THARSHIS, according to moſt of the Interpreters of the Holy Scripture, is the place whither *Solomon* ſent his Fleet for Gold, Silver, and other precious Merchandiſes. Authors do not agree what place this was; ſome think there was a particular place of this Name, whether it was *Tharſis* of *Cilicie*, or *Tarteſſus* in *Spain*, and that becauſe the *Hebrews* were not good Seamen, and look'd upon the Voyage of *Tharſis* to be a long one, they call'd all their other long Voyages by the ſame Name, as in the laſt Age the Name of the *Indies*, which properly belong'd but to a Country of *Aſia*, water'd by the River *Indus*, was given to all the Southern Coaſts of *Aſia*, as alſo to *America*, becauſe they were long Voyages as the former. *M. l' Abbe de Choiſ. Vic. de Salomon.* See *Ophir*.

THASSILON, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Chiltrude*, Siſter to *Pepin* King of *France*, to whom he did Homage in an Aſſembly held by this Prince at *Compeigne*. But *Pepin* ſuſpecting that he had contracted an Alliance with *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, his Father-in-law watch'd him ſo cloſe, that he never could undertake any thing to his Diſadvantage. *Thaſſilon* ſwore the like Allegiance to *Charlemagne*, but broke his Oath, which drew that Prince's Arms into his Country. *Thaſſilon*, to procure Peace, beg'd pardon for what had paſſed, and gave his Son *Theudon* as Hoſtage for his future good Deportment. Yet this inconſtant Duke, at his Wife's requeſt, undertook a new War againſt the King, in which being made Priſoner, he and his Son were condemn'd to be put to Death, but *Charlemagne* chang'd the Sentence into a perpetual Impriſonment. *Thaſſilon* died in the Abby of *Olton* 788. *Haimo, lib.* 4. *Otho Frizen, lib.* 5, *&c.*

THEACO, an Iſland of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalonia* the Iſle of St. *Maure*, and the *Curzolaires*. The Ancients call'd it *Ithaca*. It has a wide and ſafe Port, and formerly had a Town which *Plutarch* calls *Alalcomene*, but now there are only ſome Villages: The Inhabitants are about fifteen thouſand, and moſt of them People that were baniſh'd from *Zante*, *Corfou*, and *Cephalonia*. The *Cephalonians* chuſe one every Year, to whom they give the Title of Captain of *Theaco*, but muſt be approved by the Miniſters of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, and then Judges between theſe Iſlanders, and decides their Differences. It's thought this Iſland was *Ulyſſes*'s Country, and the place of *Penelope*'s Reſidence, whoſe Memory is ſtill in ſuch Veneration there, that the Inhabitants have a conſideration for ſome certain Ruins, thought to be the Remains of that chaſt Princeſſes Palace. *P. Coronelli's Deſcription of Morea.*

THEAGENES, a very famous Wreſtler, who wone about 1400 Prizes in the Olympick and other Publick Games, and was therefore by the Oracle of *Apollo* ranked amongſt the Heroes, and had a Statue of Copper erected for him after his Death. An envious Fellow whip'd this Statue ſo often, that it fell and cruſh'd him to death at laſt; whereupon his Children call'd it to an account, (for according to *Draco*'s Laws, inanimated things were to be brought to trial for Manſlaughter,) and condemn'd it to be caſt into the Sea. But the *Theſſalians* being afterwards afflicted with Famine, and the Oracle conſulted what they ſhould do, it bid them recall the Baniſhed: Which being underſtood of *Theagenes*'s Statue, they fiſh'd it up, put it in its former place, and Sacrific'd to it as a God upon the Reputation it had acquir'd of curing ſeveral Diſtempers. *Suidas* makes mention of three other *Athenians* of this Name. *Pauſanius in Æliac.*

THEANO, *Pythagoras*'s Wife, and Daughter to *Pithonacte*; was Native of the Town of *Crotone*. She was a very deſerving Woman, and of ſo great Learning and Wit, that ſhe taught Philoſophy with her Sons after her Husband's Death. It's alſo ſaid, That ſhe writ a Poem in Hexameter Verſe. *Diogenes Laertius.*

THEATINS, or *Teatins*, Fryars ſo called from the Town of *Teate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, whereof *John Peter Caraffa*, Superior of this Order, afterwards known by the Name of *Paul* the IVth, was Biſhop. Their proper Name, according to the firſt Inſtitution, was that of Regulars, and their Founder one *Gaetan* of *Thiene*. The *Theatins* were eſtabliſh'd at *Rome* in 1524, afterwards at *Venice* in 1527, at *Naples* three Years after; and Cardinal *Mazarin* ſettled them at *Paris* in 1644. *John Baptiſt Turffi in Annal. Theat.*

THEATRUM, a place deſign'd for the ſight of Publick Plays, differing from the Amphitheatre in this, that the firſt was in form of a half Circle, the Amphitheatre of a round or oval Figure. What we now call *Theatrum* was call'd *Pulpitum* by the *Romans*, and was a high built place, where the Actors came to rehearſe and act their Comedy; and what we call Galleries and Boxes, was much the ſame with what they call'd *Theatrum*; all the Building comprehended the Scene, the *Orcheſtra* or Space between the Stage and Seats, and the Steps or Stairs whereon the Spectators ſate. The Scene in general comprehended all the Room the Actors took up, as well they that repeated, as they that danc'd or did their parts by Geſtures, and were called *Pantomimes*; this was a ſumptuous Building, enrich'd with Ornaments; behind it was a place where the Actors retir'd and dreſs'd themſelves. The ſecond part call'd *Orcheſtra*, was the loweſt part of the Theatre, where the Senators ſate as now in our Comedies Perſons of Quality are ſuffered upon the Stage, and take up part of that place allotted for the Actors. The Ancients diſtinguiſh'd three ſorts of Scenes, *viz.* the Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick, whereof the Decorations were Paintings brought forward by Engines. The Tragick had its Pillars, Statues, Baluſters, and other Ornaments belonging to a Royal Palace. The Comick repreſented private Houſes with their Balconies. The Satyrick was adorn'd with Groves, Mountains, Caves, and all ſorts of Landskips. The third part were the Steps or Seats for the Spectators. *Valerius Maximus* ſays, that until the 558th of *Rome*, the Senators ſate amongſt the common People: But their Seats were ſeparated by *Attilius Serranus* and *L. Scribonius*, *Ediles*, according to the Advice of *Scipio Africanus*; and there was alſo a Law made afterwards to give the Gentlemen their Seats apart. *Suetonius* relates, that *Auguſtus* iſſued an Edict, to forbid Womens ſitting upon the Steps of the Theatre, but ordering them up to the top amongſt the common People. The Ancient *Romans* had no Theatres nor Amphitheatres for their Stage-plays, but took the Diverſion ſtanding; they had afterwards Seats of Earth raiſed round the place where they were acted in; and in the 599th. there was a Theatre built, which *Scipio Naſica* deſtroy'd ſoon after. *Pompey* the Great was the firſt that built one of Stone, on the top of which was a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, thereby to hinder the Cenſors from demoliſhing it. *Roſin Antiq. Rom. l.* 5. *c.*4. *Euripides*'s *Life, Edit. Cantab. by the Learned Mr. Barnes, which the Reader may conſult, if he would ſee more upon this Argument.*

THEBALDESCHI (*Francis*) Cardinal and Arch-Prieſt of St. *Peter*, Native of *Rome*, one of the ſixteen Cardinals that aſſembled there after Pope *Gregory* XI. his Death in 1378. Whilſt the Sacred College held a Conclave for the Election of a new Pope, and expected *Bartholomy Prignan* Archbiſhop of *Paris* his conſent; the People impatient for a *Roman* Pope, ruſh'd into the Conclave with ſo much Fury, that the Cardinals, to appeaſe them, and ſecure themſelves from danger, cry'd out, That the Cardinal of St. *Peter* was juſt then choſen, and that it was the part of the Magiſtrates of *Rome* to make him conſent to his Election. This was no ſooner noiſed in the Town, but the People flock'd in great numbers to worſhip this pretended Pope, who was a poor Old Man above Fourſcore Years of Age, then forced him to St. *Peter*'s Church, and put him upon the Altar according to cuſtom, though he cry'd out as loud as he could, That it was not he but the Archbiſhop of *Bari* that was choſen. Thence they carried him, do what he could, to the Pope's Palace, and created him with the uſual Ceremonies. Thus things went on until the next Morning that *Bartholomy Prignan*'s Election was publiſh'd. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Grand Schiſme.*

THEBES or *Dioſpolis*, a Town of *Egypt*, one of the greateſt and moſt beautiful of all Antiquity, it being aſſured that it was 140 Furlongs round, and had a hundred Gates, which made it be call'd *Hecatompylos*. It was ruined by *Cornelius Gallus* Governor of *Egypt*. *Tacitus* ſpeaks thus of it in his Deſcription of *Germanicus* his Voyages. Thence he viſited, ſays he, the great Streets of ancient *Thebes*, where were then ſtill in *Egyptian* Characters, engraven on *Obelisks* the Marks of its former Wealth. An ancient Prieſt order'd to interpret them, ſaid, That there had been 700000 Combatants in this Town, and that with this numerous Army King *Rhamſes* ſubdued *Lybia*, *Ethiopia*, *&c.* The Tributes the People paid were alſo mark'd, the weight of Gold and Silver, the number of Horſes and Arms, the Ivory and Perfumes for the Temples. The Cuſtoms upon Corn and other Goods, which bore great Proportion with what the *Roman* Power, and the Violence of the *Parthians* impoſed upon the Nations they had ſubdued. *John Leon* aſſures us, that the Modern Name of this Town is *Theres*; but *Sanſon* thinks it's *Minio*, which now belongs to the *Turks*. *Tacit. lib.*2. *Annal. c.* 19.

THEBES, a Town of *Greece* in *Beotia*, call'd *Heptapylos* by *Pindar*, by reaſon of its ſeven Gates. *Cadmus* built it *A. M.* 2620. or at leaſt augmented it with a Fortreſs call'd *Cadmea*, famous in the Works of Poets. Thirty ſeven Years before the Deſtruction of *Troy*, *Polinices* Son of *Oedipus*, and *Jocaſta*, arm'd againſt his Brother *Eteocles*, and beſieged *Thebes*, with *Adraſtus* King of *Argos*, and ſome others. This War, generally call'd the Enterpriſe of the Seven Generals againſt *Thebes* was Fruitleſs, but their Children carried the Town ten Years after, *A. M.* 2843. The *Thebans* were very Powerful, and maintain'd a War againſt the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*; which laſt they utterly defeated at the Battle of *Leuctra* in *Beotia*, by the Valour of *Epaminondas*, though they were but few in compariſon of the Enemy, who with their Credit, loſt there their beſt Men, and their King *Cleombrotus*. *Philip* of *Macedon* conquer'd the *Thebans*, and put a Garriſon of *Macedonians* in their Town, cutting all them off that he either had an Averſion for or ſuſpected, forc'd the reſt away, and recall'd thoſe of his Faction whom they had baniſh'd, giving them Offices and conſiderable Places. The *Thebans* carried this heavy Yoke with much Reluctancy, ſo that upon the report of *Alexander*'s Death they revolted, and ſolicited their Neighbours to do the like; but the Town being taken the ſecond time was quite deſtroy'd, not one Houſe being left ſtanding but that of *Pindarus*. This happen'd in the CXI *Olympiad*, about the 419th of *Rome*. *Caſſander*, *Antipater*'s Son, repair'd it twenty Years after, and it had afterwards the Title of an Archbiſhoprick, but is now an inconſiderable Borough call'd *Stives*, ſubject to the *Turks*.

THEERS, otherwiſe call'd *Alchores*, are a ſort of *Indians* who profeſs no Religion; all People abhor them, which is the reaſon that they live in the outermoſt parts of the Suburbs, to be out of the way of other People: They are employ'd to lead Criminals to the place of Execution. *Mandeſlo, Tom.*2. *of Olearius.*

THEMIS, ſaid to be the Daughter of Heaven and Earth, was conſider'd as the Goddeſs of Juſtice, and the firſt that gave Oracles to the *Pagans*. *Heſiod in Theog. Diador. Sicul. l.* 5.

THEMIS, call'd *Carmenta* by *Euſebius*, refuſed to marry *Jupiter*, whereupon he forced her, and had Juſtice, Law and Peace by her, according to the Fable. *Euſeb. lib.*3. *Prepar. Evang.*

THEMISON, a famous Phyſician, mention'd by *Juvenal*, *Satyr* 10.

THEMISTIUS, a famous Orator, living under the Reigns of *Conſtantius*, *Julian* the Apoſtate, *Jovian*, *Valens* and *Valentinian*. He was a Peripatetick Philoſopher, and wrote Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*, and upon the account of his Learning and Employments, made a conſiderable Figure. His Religion was Heatheniſm; but notwithſtanding that, he was ſo far from having an averſion to the Chriſtians, that he employ'd his Intereſt and Rhetorick at Court to ſtop the Perſecution which the *Arian* Emperor *Valence* had rais'd againſt the Orthodox; endeavouring to ſoften the Emperor in a fine Harangue made upon this occaſion, where he ſhews, that there were greater Diviſions among the Heathens than among the Chriſtians, and that ſuch differences in Opinion ought not to be capitally puniſhed. This *Themiſtius* had a great ſhare in *Julian* the Apoſtate's Favour. We have ſeveral of his Orations extant, which were addreſs'd to the Princes under whom he liv'd. *St. Aug. de Categ. Suidas, &c.*

THEMISTOCLEA, Daughter of *Mneſarchus* a Goldſmith of *Samos*, and Siſter of *Pythagoras*, was very Learned in Morals, as appears by the ſeveral good Maxims which ſhe communicated to her Brother. *Strabo.*

THEMISTOCLES, an *Athenian* Captain, Son of *Neocles*, a Man famous for. his Birth and Vertue: He was ſo wild in his Youth, that his Father diſinherited him; but inſtead of diſpiriting him, this did but raiſe his Courage; for concluding with himſelf that he could not waſh off that Stain, but by ſome great Actions of Courage and Conduct, he devoted himſelf to the Publick Good, and applied all his care to get Friends and acquire Reputation. He was generally taken up in deciding private Diſputes, and propoſing neceſſary Expedients, which he was as happy at putting in execution as inventing. He was intruſted with the Management of the War againſt *Corfu*, which he brought to a happy Concluſion, ridding the Sea of all Pyrates, and rendring Commerce free. This was ſoon follow'd with greater Advantage by his Victory at Sea againſt *Xerxes* in the LXXV *Olympiad*. But being afterwards accuſed by the *Lacedemonians*, and baniſh'd by the *Athenians*, he went to *Admetus* King of the *Moloſſians*, thence to *Aſia*, and afterwards into *Perſia*, where the King gave him ſome Towns for his Subſiſtence. He died at *Magneſia*, ſome ſay of a Natural Death, or according to others, by taking a draught of Bull's Blood, rather than bear Arms againſt his Country. This happen'd about the 29th of *Rome*. *Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch in his Life.*

THEMISTOGENES, of *Syracuſe*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, who liv'd in *Artaxerxes Mnemon*'s time. *Xenophon* ſpeaks thus of him, They that have the Curioſity to ſee how *Cyrus* rais'd his Men, how he marched his Army againſt *Artaxerxes*, how he ordered the Fight, and how after his Death the *Grecians* return'd into their Country by the Bridge over the *Euxin* Sea, let him read *Themiſtogenes* of *Syracuſa*'s Hiſtory of *Cyrus*, Brother to the ſame *Artaxerxes*.

THEOBALDS, a Royal Seat of the Kings of *England* in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*, not far from *Hodſdon* on the *Lea*, and leſs from *Waltham Abby* in *Eſſex*. It is delightfully ſituated amongſt Groves and Springs, Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, built it; and *Robert* Lord *Cecil* his Son, of the ſame Office to King *James* I. much beautified it.

THEOCRINES, a *Grecian*, who was firſt a Tragick Poet, and afterwards turn'd Informer; his Name became odious by inventing of Calumnies, which made *Demoſthenes* call *Eſchines* a Tragical *Theocrines*. And St. *Jerom* obſerves, that the *Pagans* uſed to call the *Chriſtians* by this wicked Name, becauſe by their Profeſſion of Holineſs, they ſeem'd to accuſe the Idolaters of Impiety. *St. Jerome Epiſt. ad Furiam.*

THEOCRITUS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Syracuſe*, liv'd in the time of *Ptolomeus Lagus*; he wrote Paſtorals, call'd *Idyllia*, afterwards imitated by *Virgil* in his *Ecclogs*. 'Tis ſaid, the Tyrant *Hiero* put him to Death for giving him an ill Character. *Theocritus* wrote in the *Dorick* Dialect, and was a conſiderable Maſter in his way. *Strabo, &c.*

THEODAT, or *Theodahade*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, was Son to *Amalfride*, Siſter to King *Theodorick*, and of a Perſon of Quality of this Court. *Amalaſuntha* having loſt her Son *Athalarick*, and ſeeing her ſelf without Support, put *Theodat* on the Throne, but on this condition, That ſhe her ſelf ſhould always Govern, which he promiſed: But finding himſelf well ſettled, and aſſur'd of the Crown, he baniſh'd his Benefactrix to an Iſland of the Lake *Volſena*, where he got her Strangled in a Bath in 534. The Emperor *Juſtinian* reſolv'd to revenge the Death of this Princeſs, and taking his Opportunity, during the Diſorders of the *Goths*, reunited *Italy* to the Empire. *Mundus* and *Beliſarius* did him conſiderable Service in this Juncture, one ſubduing *Dalmatia*, and the other making himſelf Maſter of *Sicily*. Theſe Succeſſes frightned *Theodat* ſo much, that he proffer'd to ſubſcribe to what the Emperor pleaſed, even to the reſigning of the Kingdom, ſo he might be allow'd a Penſion, and live quietly. But the Face of Affairs changing afterwards, he put Pope *Agapet* upon a Journy to make his Peace with that Prince. But theſe Precautions were to no purpoſe, all went againſt him, his own Son-in-law *Ebremond* ſubmitted to *Beliſaſarius*, who reduc'd *Naples*, and all the neighbouring Country; ſo that not knowing what to reſolve upon, he gave the Conduct of his Army to *Vitiges*, one of his Captains, far more noble by his Valour than Birth, who being well beloved by the *Goths*, was proclaim'd King in 536 or 37, ſeizes *Theodat* as he return'd from *Rome* to *Ravenna*, and put him and his Son *Theodegiſilus* to Death, a juſt Puniſhment for his Ingratitude to *Amalaſuntha*. And thus God made uſe of one Traitor to puniſh the others Treachery. It's ſaid, that *Theodat* was Learned, and compoſed a Hiſtory. *Procopius, lib.* 1. *de Bell. Goth. Caſſiodor. lib.* 10. *Epiſt.* 3. *&c.*

THEODEBERT, or *Thiebert*, Firſt of the Name, King of *Metz*, ſucceeded his Father *Thierry* or *Theodoric* I. King of *Auſtraſia* in 534, and in the beginning of his Reign committed ſeveral violent Actions unworthy a Chriſtian Prince, but afterwards by the care and good Advice of *Nizier* Biſhop of *Trews*, he mended his Life, and liv'd with as much Juſtice and Piety as could be deſir'd. Seeing the *Romans* and *Goths* engag'd in a War wherein Fortune balanc'd the Succeſs, he look'd upon it as the moſt favorable Opportunity that could offer, to deprive them both of *Italy*, the ſubject of their War; whereupon he entred it, ſome ſay, with an Army of 100000, others ſay of 200000 Men, and had the good Fortune to force both Camps in one day, ſo that being Maſter of the Field, he ravag'd the Country, and took ſeveral Places, but his Army growing Sick, he was forc'd to repaſs the *Alps*. This Warlike Prince, accuſtom'd to conquer, defeated the *Danes*, who had made an Incurſion into his Country, and kill'd their King *Chochilaicus* in 516. He died in 548, as he was preparing a formidable Army, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Lombards*, againſt *Juſtinian*, and deſign'd to march to the Gates of *Conſtantinople*. His Death was occaſion'd by the fall of a great Branch, which a wild Cow or Ox ſhook down upon his Head as he was Hunting in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. *Gregory de Tour. Procop.*

THEODEBERT II. King of *Auſtraſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Childebert* in 595 or 96. The Kingdom was divided between him and his Brother *Thierry*, his Grandmother *Brunehaud*, that govern'd three Years during his Minority, endeavouring to make him paſs for a Suppoſititious Prince, irritated him ſo much, that he baniſh'd her his Court; whereupon ſhe went to the other Brother, King of *Burgundy*, and perſuaded him to declare War againſt *Theodebert*, but this not having the deſigned Succeſs, ſhe ſollicited both of them to engage in a War againſt their Couſin *Clotaire* II. over whom they had conſiderable Advantage in 590, and after this declared War againſt each other, *Theodebert* was overcome, his Troops put to flight at the Battels of *Toul* and *Tolbiac*, and he was himſelf killed at *Cologne*, whither he fled in 511, and the 26th of his Reign: His two Sons *Meroves* and *Clotaire*, were both put to Death by the wicked *Brunehaud*'s Orders. *Mezeray.*

THEODEBERT, or *Thietbert*, Son of *Chilperic* I. who put himſelf at the Head of his Troops, againſt his Brother *Sigebert* I. King of *Auſtraſia*; he was taken in 568, and kept Priſoner a whole Year; being then ſet at Liberty, he took the Field, entred *Touraine* and *Poitou*, committing ſtrange Hoſtility, ſparing nothing either Sacred or Prophane, and defeated *Sigebert*'s Army commanded by *Gondebaud*, but was himſelf kill'd afterwards at a Battel near *Angouleme* in 575. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 4. *cap.* 40. *Haimo, lib.* 3. *Fredegarius, &c.*

THEODECTES, a Tragick Poet, who for making uſe of Scripture Subjects, is ſaid to have been puniſh'd with the loſs of his ſight, and to have recover'd it afterwards upon his Repentance. *Joſeph.*

THEODELINDA, Queen of the *Lombards*, who after her Husband *Autharis* his Death about 592, kept the Crown, and conferr'd it upon her ſecond Husband *Aigulphus*; ſhe brought the *Lombards* to quit *Arianiſm*, but fell her ſelf afterwards into the Schiſm of the Biſhops of *Iſtria*, diſſenting about the three Chapters, until *Gregory* the Great reclaim'd her. She outliv'd *Aigulphus*, and govern'd the Kingdom with her Son from 616 to 626, that *Arioaldus* dethron'd them. *Paulus Diaconus, lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Long.*

THEODON I. under whoſe Conduct the *Boians* eſtabliſh'd themſelves in *Vindelicia* in 508. He was of the Illuſtrious Family of the *Agilolfingians*, which furniſh'd *Bavaria* with many Illuſtrious Princes. Authors do not agree about the Eſtabliſhment of this Prince in *Vindelicia*, yet there is more likelihood that *Theodoric* King of *Italy*, gave him leave to bring a Colony thither, which increaſed by little and little, than that he ſettled there by force of Arms; for it's certain this Prince receiv'd the Laws of the *Goths*, and that *Theodoric* Son of *Clovis*, preſcribed them new ones. *Andr. Brunner. Annal. Boiorum.*

THEODON III. Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded *Garebald* II. He marry'd *Reginatruda*, Daughter of *Childebert*, or of *Theodebert* King of *France*; and by her perſuaſion turn'd Chriſtian, and was Baptiz'd at *Regentsburg* by *Rupert* Biſhop of *Worms*, whom upon his Death-bed, he recommended to his Son *Theodebert*, and enjoin'd him to look upon him as his Father. *Andr. Brunner. Annal. Virt. & Fort. Boiorum.*

THEODORA, Wife of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, was declar'd *Auguſta* at the ſame time that her Husband receiv'd the Diadem from his Uncle *Juſtin* the Elder. *Anthimus* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, being her Favourite, ſhe endeavour'd to protect and keep him in his Place; but failing, ſhe reſolv'd to croſs Pope *Agapetus* in all his Deſigns, and ſped pretty well by her Credit with the Emperor, whom ſhe brought to favour the *Eutychians*. She was alſo engag'd in the buſineſs of the three Chapters, favour'd *Vigil*'s Schiſm againſt Pope *Silverius*, and died in 548. *Procop. de Bello Goth. & Perſ. in Anect. &c. Evagrius, lib.* 4. *Hiſt.*

THEODORA AUGUSTA, and *Porphyrogenet*, was Daughter to *Conſtantine* the Young, and Siſter to *Zoe*. She was put into a Monaſtery, and afterwards brought to the Throne, after *Conſtantine*, ſirnam'd *Monomachus* or the Dueliſt. She reign'd ſix Years and eight Months, and died in 1056, having created for Emperor *Michael* VI. ſirnam'd the Old Man, or *Stratioticus*, that is, the Warrior. *Curopalat. in Annal.*

THEODORA, a *Roman* Lady, ſhe was very powerful at *Rome* in 908, by the means of the Marquis of *Tuſcany*, who gave her the Command of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*. She created Popes as ſhe pleaſed, gave *John*, one of her Gallants, the Biſhoprick of *Bolognia*, afterwards the Archbiſhoprick of *Ravenna*, and at laſt made him Pope under the Name of *John*. She had a Daughter called *Marozia*, who was as Handſom and Leud as her ſelf. *Baronius Luitprand.*

THEODORET, Biſhop of *Cyrus*, a Town of *Syria*, lived in the fifth Age, was Native of *Antioch*, and Diſciple to St. *John*

Chryſoſtom: His private Expence was very ſlender, but was liberal to the Publick; for he built great Bridges, made publick Baths and *Aqueducts* at *Cyr*, and was in ſuch favour with the Princeſs *Pulcheria*, that on his account his Dioceſe was not burthened with new Taxes. He had the misfortune to ſide with *John*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, his Primate; which *John*, notwithſtanding he was a Catholick, believ'd the Council of *Epheſus* had been too haſty in condemning and depoſing *Neſtorius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, not treating him with that Juſtice and Moderation which the cauſe required. *Theodoret* was engag'd in another Diſpute liable to miſconſtruction, and that was, his writing againſt the Twelve *Anathema's*, which St. *Cyril* had publiſh'd in a Synod of *Alexandria* againſt *Neſtorius*. However, afterwards both *Theodoret* and *John* of *Antioch* were reconcil'd to St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*; and thus *Theodoret* being diſengag'd from *Neſtorius*, wrote learnedly againſt his Hereſie, and recover'd himſelf from former miſ-interpretations. The *Eutychians* depoſed him in the pretended Synod of *Epheſus*; but he was afterwards re-eſtabliſhed in the General Council of *Chalcedon*, *An.* 451. There is no mention made of him in Hiſtory after this Council, which makes ſome think that he did not out-live it long; though others ſay, that he did not die before 460 or 470. His Works are a ſufficient Evidence of the Greatneſs of his Learning, and the Beauty of his Genius. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, the laſt publiſh'd by *P. Sermond* in 1642, is in 4 Volums *Greek* and *Latin*, the two firſt contain Comments upon ſeveral places of Scripture; the third, *An Expoſition upon the Epiſtles of St.* Paul, five Books of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which begin at the Hereſie of *Arius*, and reaches to the time of *Theodoſius* the Younger. *Gennadius* ſays, he continued them to the Reign of *Leo*, in five other Books that are loſt. This Volume contains alſo 147 Epiſtles, with the Hiſtory of the Famous *Anchorites* of his time. The fourth Volume contains four Treatiſes, the firſt Entituled *Enariſtes*, or *Polymorphus*, contains three Dialogues; the ſecond in five Books, treats of Hereſie; the third has ten Elegant Diſcourſes of Providence; and the laſt twelve againſt the *Pagans*. The whole Philoſophy and Divinity of the Ancients are comprehended in his Work, Entituled, *De Curandis Græcorum Affectibus*, i. e. *The Knowledge of the Evangelical Truth by the Philoſophy of the Gentiles*. *Gennadius* ſpeaks of another Treatiſe of his againſt *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, in Defence of the Myſtery of the Incarnation. *Garnier* the Jeſuit publiſh'd a 5th Volume of *Theodoret* in 1684, containing ſeveral Pieces of his that were diſperſed; among other Writings, this Volume has alſo ſome Diſſertations of *P. Garnier* concerning *Theodoret* and his Works. *Photius* has the Arguments of 27 Books againſt the *Eutychians* wrote by the ſame *Theodoret*, but unhappily loſt. We muſt not forget to take notice, that the Name of this Learned Prelate was afterwards concern'd in the buſineſs of *the three Chapters*, in conjunction with *Theodorus Mopſueſtenus*, and *Ibas* of *Edeſſa*, and that this Controverſie was puſh'd ſo far, that the Doctrine of this Father was condemn'd in the 5th General Council, *i. e.* the ſecond held at *Conſtantinople* in 553, in which they cenſur'd *Theodoret*'s *Anathema's* which he had oppos'd to thoſe of St. *Cyril*; however, there paſſed nothing in this Council againſt the Perſon of *Theodoret*, inaſmuch as he had both publickly renounc'd *Neſtorius*'s Opinion, and declar'd againſt it in his Writings, and had alſo been receiv'd to Communion by Pope *Leo*, and the Fathers of the Council of *Chalcedon*. St. *Leo*, *Gennadius*. *Liberat*. *Phot*. *Baron*. *Bellarmin*. *Voſſius*. *Hoffman* adds, That he rather defended *Neſtorius* his Perſon than Doctrine: That he was in great Eſteem at *Antioch* for his Doctrine, Eloquence and Piety. *Dallæus* calls him *Sanctiſſimus & S. Literarum intelligentia Præcellentiſſimus Theologus*. *Druſius* ſpeaks thus of him, *Sectator Magni Joannis Chryſoſtomi, cujus imitatione fluidus admodum & in elocutione facilis & Atticam gravitatem redolens.*

THEODORIC, King of *Mets*, was Son to *Clovis* the firſt Chriſtian King, and the firſt who preſcrib'd Laws to the *Boii* or People of *Bavaria*; it was upon this Model that the Emperor *Juſtinian*, ſome Years after, made a Collection of all the *Roman* Laws. He died in 531. *Andreas Brunner Annal. virtut. & fort. Boior.*

THEODORIC, King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, was Son of *Valamer* King of part of *Dacia* and *Moeſia*, by a Concubine call'd *Erlieve* or *Euſebia*. Some Authors give him the Sirname of *Amale*, becauſe he was deſcended from an ancient King of that Name. Being returned from *Conſtantinople*, where he was kept a Hoſtage ten Years under *Leo* the *Thracian*; he was crown'd King after the Death of his Father and Uncles *Theodemer* and *Widemer*, and ſoon after aſſiſted the Emperor *Zeno*, expell'd by *Baſiliſcus*, and defeated the Officers that had revolted againſt this Prince; who thereupon honour'd him with a Triumph, erected him a Statue on Horſe-back in the great Square at *Conſtantinople*, adopted him for his Son, and gave him part of *Lower Moeſia*, and the Town of *Novi*, where he kept his ordinary Reſidence, with leave to march againſt *Odoacer* into *Italy*, who had defeated *Phœba* King of the *Heruli*. *Theodoric* looking upon this Conjuncture as favourable to his Deſigns, came into *Italy*, and having beaten *Odoacer* in ſeveral Engagements, at laſt beſieg'd him in *Ravenna*: This Siege holding two Years, *Theodoric* concluded a Peace with *Odoacer* in 493, dividing *Italy* betwixt them; but ſome time after he put him to Death, on pretence of ſome ill Deſigns. Being ſole Maſter of *Italy*, he endeavour'd to confirm himſelf in his new Dignity, by powerful Alliances; for he took to Wife *Clovis* of *France*'s Siſter, and married his own two to *Alaric* King of the *Viſigoths*, and *Sigiſmond* Son of *Gonebaud* King of the *Burgundians*; and having made Peace with the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, and the *Vandals* of *Africa*, applied all his Care to reform and mend the Government of his Kingdom by proper Laws and Regulations, which was much diſordered by the former Wars; and for this end he made uſe of *Caſſiodore*, a Man of Senſe and great Learning, who was his Secretary of State. Though this Prince was an *Arian*, he did not moleſt, but rather protected the Orthodox: He did not love that any ſhould change his Religion to pleaſe him, and condemn'd one of his Officers to loſe his Head for becoming *Arian*, pronouncing theſe remarkable Words, *If you could not continue true to your God, how can you prove Faithful to me that am but a Man?* *Caſſiodorus*'s Epiſtles make mention of a great many ſerviceable Expedients made uſe of by him for the advantage of the Common-wealth; he added a hundred and fifty Laws to thoſe which were formerly obſerv'd in the Empire. After this and ſeveral other great Actions, that made him equal to the greateſt Princes of Antiquity, the laſt Years of his Life blemiſhed all the former; for after he had occaſion'd Pope *John*'s Death, he condemn'd *Boetius* and *Symmachus*, two of the greateſt Men then in *Italy*, to die, upon groundleſs Suſpicions, but did not out-live the Murther himſelf any long time; for being one day at Table, and ſerved with a Fiſh's Head in his Diſh, he cried out, that it was the Head of *Symmachus* who threatned him. And getting up in a Fright, lay down on his Bed, and died in a few days after, continuing to his very laſt extremely diſturb'd. This happen'd in 526. *Caſſiodorus*. *Sigonius*. *Baronius*. *Jornand. de Reb. Goth. Procop. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Goth.*

THEODORIC, the Firſt of this Name, K. of the *Viſigoths* or *Goths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded *Vallia* in 419, or according to others 429, he laid Siege to *Arles*, but was beaten thence by *Aetius*; ſome time after he defeated *Litorius* General of the *Roman* Army, and led him Priſoner to *Toulouſe*. But when the formidable Forces of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, put all the Princes of the *Gauls* into a great Conſternation, he join'd his Forces with *Merovee* King of *France*, *Aetius*, and *Gundicaire* King of the *Burgundians*, and fought and defeated *Attila*; *Theodoric* behaving himſelf very gallantly was kill'd in the Fight, *Anno* 451. in the 23d or 33d of his Reign. *Baronius*. *Jornandes de Reb. Goth. Gregor. lib.* 2. *&c.*

THEODORIC II. Son to the firſt, depriv'd his eldeſt Brother *Thoriſmond* of his Crown and Life in 453, and did ſo well improve the Diviſions of the *Romans*, that he extended his Limits, and made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Narbonne*, which was deliver'd him by Count *Agrippin* in 462. Being advanc'd pretty far into *Spain*, *Rechaire* King of the *Suevi* his Brother-in-law, gave him Battel; but being worſted, and taken in his Retreat, *Theodoric* ſentenced him to Death, and was himſelf kill'd ſoon after by the contrivance of one of his Brothers call'd *Evaric*, who mounted the Throne in 466. *Jornandes.*

THEODORUS I. of this Name, Pope, Native of *Jeruſalem*, choſen in 641. oppoſed the Hereſie of the *Monothelites*, and excommunicated *Pyrrhus* and *Paul*, Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* upon that account. He died in 649. He cauſed the Bones of the Martyrs, *Primus* and *Feluccarus*, to be removed out of the Sandy Grott in the *Via Nomentana* to *Rome*, where he depoſited them in the Church of St. *Stephen* the Proto-Martyr, ſparing no Coſt in Ornaments of Silver and Gold upon their Tombs. He alſo built and adorn'd a Church in the *Via Flaminea*; as likewiſe two Oratories, one near the *Lateran* Church, dedicated to S. *Sebaſtian*, and the other in the *Via Oſtenſis* to *Eupolus* the Martyr. He apply'd himſelf, like a good Biſhop, to all thoſe things which he thought might tend to the Advancement of the Chriſtian Religion, being a Perſon obliging to all Men, but extraordinarily charitable to the Poor. *Anaſtaſius in vit. Pontif. Platin.*

THEODORUS II. a *Roman*, Son to *Photius*, was choſen Pope after *Stephen* VI. according to ſome, but according to others after *Romanus*, whom ſeveral put in the number of Anti-Popes, but *Theodorus*'s Election was Canonical. He died twenty days after his Promotion in 901. having done nothing conſiderable, but reſtor'd the Decrees of *Formoſus*, which *Stephen* VI. abrogated. *Ciaconius*. *Baron. A. C.* 902, *&c.*

THEODORUS, a pretended Pope choſen after *John* V. in 687. the Electors diſſenting in their Choice of a Pope, occaſion'd a Schiſm between *Peter* the Arch-Prieſt and this *Theodorus*; the firſt being choſen by the Clergy, the other by the Soldiers of *Rome*; but this Diſorder was appeaſed by the Creation of *Conon*, choſen by the conſent of both Parties. After his Death, *Theodorus* and the Arch-Deacon *Paſchal* divided the People into Factions; and moſt Authors agree with *Anaſtaſius* the Library-keeper, that *Sergius* I. his Election appeaſed the Diſorder. Yet this Pope's Epitaph found in the *Vatican*, ſhews, that *Theodorus* held the Chair, and that *Sergius* was never in peaceable Poſſeſſion until after his Death.

THEODORUS. General of the Emperor *Valens* his Army. Some Philoſophers of his time, who applied themſelves to Magick, made a Tripot of Lawrel, to know of the Devil who ſhould ſucceed to the Empire: He made anſwer, A Valiant Man, whoſe

Name began with *Theod.* This coming to *Valens* his Ears, he ſeiz'd *Theodorus*, and put him and thoſe whoſe Names began with *Theod* to Death: Yet notwithſtanding theſe cruel Precautions, *Theodoſius* the Great ſucceeded him. *Sozomen. Ammian. Marcellin.*

THEODORUS, a Phyſician, being introduc'd by *Theophylact, Simocatta*, to ſoften the barbarous humour of *Chagan* King of the *Avares* or *Huns*, acquainted him with *Seſoſtris* King of *Egypt*'s ſudden alteration of Temper on ſight of one of the four Kings, whom he had the Inſolence to uſe as a Horſe to draw his Chariot thus; *Seſoſtris* perceiving one of theſe Captive Princes having his Eyes fix'd upon the Wheel, and asking him why he did ſo, he anſwered, Becauſe it gave him a perfect Idea of the Viciſſitudes of the tranſitory Things of this World, which are no ſooner up than down, and no ſooner down but raiſed again. This wiſe Anſwer procur'd him his Liberty, and *Seſoſtris* did never after uſe his Priſoners with ſo much Contempt. *Theophylact Simocatta in Hiſtoria Mauritii Imper. lib.* 6. 11.

THEODORUS, a Philoſopher, ſirnam'd the Atheiſt, Diſciple to *Anniceris*, *Denis* the Logician, and *Ariſtippus*. He held that the end of all things was Joy and Grief; that the firſt conſiſted in Prudence, and the ſecond in Folly and Diſorder; approv'd all Crimes, and maintain'd that none was of its own nature Shameful, but only was ſo in the opinion of the People, which he call'd a Multitude of Ignorants. He ſurpriſed his Auditors with captious Queſtions, and deluded many into his Opinion, for which he was baniſh'd *Athens*, and ſome ſay put to Death. *Diogenes Laertius* ſays, he ſaw a Book of his concerning the Gods, for which he had a great Eſteem. *Diog. Laert.*

THEODORUS, Biſhop of *Ceſarea* in *Cappadocia*, was in ſo great Eſteem with the Emperor *Juſtinian*, that he made him believe, that nothing hindred the Reception of the Council of *Chalcedon*, but the Praiſes and Approbations which it gave to *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſtia*, and the Epiſtles of *Ibas* of *Edeſſa* to *Maris*; and that if he could get their Writings, and thoſe of *Theodoret* againſt *Cyrillus* of *Alexandria* condemn'd, none would refuſe to ſubſcribe to the Council, whereof he pretended himſelf a very zealous Defender. *Juſtinian* who did not underſtand his Cunning, did eaſily comply. This was in 538, and eight Years after the Emperor taking the opportunity of the Nuncio *Pelagius*'s abſence, publiſh'd a Writing in form of a Conſtitution or Ordinance againſt the three Chapters, which had very ill Conſequences; the Pope excommunicated *Theodorus* as Author of all the Diſorder, but admitted him again to the Communion of the Church upon his Submiſſion, and Confeſſion of the Orthodox Faith; yet he was ever an *Eutychian* in his Heart, and it was at his Perſuaſion that the Emperor *Juſtinian* undertook the Defence of the Opinion of the *Incorruptibles*. *Baronius in Annal.*

THEODORUS LASCARIS, a Greek Emperor, who reſided at *Nice* in *Bithynia*; was Son-in-law to the Uſurper *Alexis Angelus Comnenus*, Brother of *Iſaac Angelus*. *Alexis* ſucceeded to this laſt, and *Alexis* the Younger his Nephew and Son to *Iſaac*, was Crown'd after him, and Strangled by the Uſurper *Alexis Ducas Murzufle*: This latter growing intolerable, was outed by the *French* and *Venetians*, who took *Conſtantinople* in 1204. *Theodorus Laſcaris*, whom the Clergy had declar'd Deſpot againſt the Uſurper, quitted the Town, with his Princeſs and Children, and retir'd to *Nice*, where he was Crown'd Emperor, and Reign'd eighteen Years over a part of what was left of the *Greek* Empire. See *Byzantin Hiſtorians*.

THODORUS LASCARIS the Younger, call'd ſometimes *Ducas*, ſometimes *Conſtantine*, was Son of *John Ducas*, to whom he ſucceeded in 1255, Aged 33. He was ſolemnly Crown'd Emperor of *Conſtantinople* by the Patriarch *Arſenius*, made War againſt the *Bulgarians*, from whom he retook many Places; and having concluded a Peace with them, he made Head againſt the *Tartars* who invaded *Cappadocia*. He died in *Aſia*, *Auguſt* 1259, leaving his Son *John*, then but ſix Years of Age, under the Tutelage of the Patriarch *Arſenius*, and *George Muzalon* Maſter of his Wardrobe. *Nicephoras Gregorias*, *Spond. in Annal.*

THEODORUS, Biſhop of *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, was bred in a Monaſtery, but noted for his Incontinence. *Chryſoſtom*, who was his Companion, wrote that fine Remonſtrance to him, which is to be ſeen in his Works, intitul'd, *Theodorus Fallen*. He began to reform, but did not perſevere; yet he was choſen Biſhop, and died as he liv'd. *Neſtorius* was his Diſciple, and learn'd his Errors from him, as appears by the fifth Council from *Gregory* the Great, and the Abridgment of *Liberatus*: *Theodorus* wrote in Favour of *Neſtorius*; and after the Celebration of the Council of *Epheſus* in 431, the *Neſtorians* publiſh'd that Piece, not only in *Greek* but alſo in the *Syriack*, *Armenian* and *Perſian* Languages. *Theodoret* ſpeaks advantagiouſly of this Prelate, being ignorant of the Errors of his Writings, which were oppos'd by St. *Cyril*, *Proclus* of *Conſtantinople*, and *Rabullus* Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, that was ſucceeded by *Ibas*, who blames him in a Letter to *Maris* a *Perſian*, for condemning *Theodorus*, whom he extols very much: And about the ſame time, *Theodoret* Biſhop of *Cyrus*, oppoſed his *Anathema's* to thoſe denounc'd by St. *Cyrillus* againſt the *Neſtorians*; but *Ibas* and he having afterwards ſubmitted, were reſtor'd to their Sees by the Council of *Chalcedon*; yet in the enſuing Century the Writings of theſe three Prelates occaſion'd great Diſorders in the Church, and were call'd the Buſineſs of the three Chapters, which was not compoſed until the fifth General Council in 553, when an *Anathema* was denounced againſt the Perſon and Writings of *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſtia*, which was the firſt time that the Church condemn'd any Perſon after their Death. *Liberatus*, *Evagrius*, *Theodoret*, *S. Gregory*, *Baronius. Fifth Gen. Council*, *Act.* 4*th*.

THEODORUS, a famous Stickler for Images: He died in 826, and left ſeveral Treatiſes.

THEODORUS, *Diogenes Laertius* makes mention of 24 great Men of this Name, the firſt was of *Samos*, and adviſed the laying of Charcoal in the Foundation of the Temple of *Epheſus*, ſaying, That the place being moiſt, the Coal would become ſo ſolid, that no Water would be able to get into it: The ſecond was Native of *Cyrenes*, a Geometer, and *Plato*'s Maſter: The reſt were all fam'd Orators, Philoſophers, *&c.*

THEODORUS, Biſhop of *Frejus* in *Provence*, liv'd in the fifth Century, and ſucceeded *Leontius*. He conſulted Pope *Leo* the Great, how he ought to manage himſelf, (with reference to the Enjoyning of *Penance*,) towards Diſorderly and Excommunicated Perſons, who lay at the point of Death; to which the Pope made him a very uſeful and ſignificant Anſwer, extant in his Works. *Leo Epiſt.* 91. *St. Marth. Gal.* XL. *Baron. in Annal. &c.*

THEODORUS GAZÆUS, born at *Theſſalonica*, retir'd into *Italy* when *Conſtantinople* was taken by the *Turks*. He found a great Friend in Cardinal *Baſſarion*, which to ſpeak truth, was no more than was due to his Learning and Merit. He was taught *Latin* in *Italy*, in which he became ſo great a Maſter, that he ſpake it with as much eaſe and exactneſs as if it had been his native Language. He Tranſlated *Ariſtotle*'s Hiſtory of *Animals*, *Theophraſtus* of *Plants*, and ſome other Pieces, into *Latin*. He likewiſe Tranſlated *Tully*'s *De Senectute* into *Greek*; wrote a Treatiſe of *Months*, of the Original of the *Turks*, *&c.* And 'tis probable, had gone on farther, had he not been diſcourag'd by the ſlender Reward given him by Pope *Sixtus* IV. to whom he had made a Preſent of ſome of his Writings. He died in 1478. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. cap.* 26. *Voſſius*, *Leo Alatius*, *Spondon*, *&c.*

THEODORUS LECTOR, liv'd in the fifth Century, and was ſo call'd, becauſe he was a *Reader* in the Church of *Conſtantinople*. He publiſh'd two Books of Hiſtory, call'd, *Collectanea Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ*, in which he begins at the Death of *Theodoſius* the Younger, and goes on as far as the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtin*. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. &c.*

THEODORUS STUDITES, ſo call'd, becauſe he was Abbot of the Monaſtery built by the Conſul *Studius*, in the Suburbs of *Conſtantinople*. He liv'd in the 9th Century, and was, as *Morery* obſerves, one of the moſt Learned Men of his time. He could not bear the *Liberty* which the Emperor *Conſtantine*, Son of *Leo* IV. took, in parting with his Empreſs, and marrying *Theodora*, which diſorder being conniv'd at by the Patriarch *Taraſius*, *Studites* and *Plato*, another Abbot, refus'd to Communicate with him for ſome time. This *Theodorus* was a zealous Champion for Images, and ſuffer'd pretty much for his Opinion. He dy'd in the Year 826. He wrote ſeveral things, as his Will and Teſtament, which *Baronius* inſerts at large. One hundred and thirty four Catechetical Sermons, Epiſtles, *&c.* His Life is written by *Michael Studites*. *Zonaras*, *Curapalates*, *Cedrenus*, *Baronius*, *&c.*

THEODOSIUS I. Emperor, call'd the Great, Son to another of the Name, an excellent Officer, whom *Valens* put to Death in *Africa*, though it was he who deliver'd him from the Tyranny of *Firmus*; was a Native of *Spain*: The great Proofs which he gave of his Valour and good Conduct, and the good Services which he had already done the Empire, made the Emperor *Gratian*, being attack'd by the *Goths* and *Germans*, to admit *Theodoſius* to an equal ſhare of the Government with himſelf: All People approv'd the Choice, and he receiv'd the Purple at *Sirmich* in 379, the 43d Year of his Age. Paſſing thence into *Thracia* he quite routed the *Goths*, and carried the News himſelf of this important Victory to *Gratian*. Falling ſick the Year after at *Theſſalonica*, he was Baptized, and then publiſh'd ſeveral Edicts againſt Hereticks. *Athanaricus* King of the *Goths*, being baniſh'd his Kingdom, came to *Conſtantinople*, where *Theodoſius* receiv'd him as a Prince, and ſhew'd much Concern and Pity for his Misfortune. Afterwards he made Peace with the *Perſians*, upon conditions that were both Honorable for the Empire, and Glorious to the Emperor's Perſon. He call'd the ſecond General Council held at *Conſtantinople* in 381. *Valentinian*, who reign'd in the Weſt, was much incommoded by the Uſurper *Maximus*, who having kill'd *Gratian*, declar'd himſelf Emperor: *Theodoſius* fortify'd himſelf, firſt by Prayer and Faſting, and afterwards marching againſt him, defeated him in two Battels, one in *Hungary*, and the other in *Italy*; and purſuing him to *Aquileia*, forc'd his Soldiers to deliver him into his hands. He rendred this Victory glorious by his Moderation, for he intended to pardon him, but the Soldiers holding him unworthy of Mercy, and fearing the ill Conſequences of that Clemency, drew him out of his Tent, and cut off his Head. This happen'd in the Year 388. *Theodoſius* having thus ſettled the Weſt for *Valentinian*, aſſur'd the Eaſt for himſelf and his Succeſſors, and came the Year after to *Rome*, to receive the Honour of a Triumph, and quite aboliſh'd all the Remains of Idolatry. But in 390 the Inhabitants of *Theſſalonica* having in a Tumult kill'd one of his Lieutenant Generals, he abandon'd the Town to the Diſcretion of his Troops, who kill'd Seven thouſand of the Inhabitants: All People murmur'd againſt this Action, and St. *Ambroſe* writ the Emperor a Letter, to exhort him to Sorrow and Repentance for it. And ſome Months after, this Prince being at *Milan*, he refuſed to admit him into the Church until he had undergone eight Months Penance for that raſh Action. After this, *Arbogaſtus* having kill'd *Valentinian* to avoid the Puniſhment of his Crime, choſe *Eugenius*, a mean Man who had taught Grammar, and got him declar'd Emperor, on Condition that he would tolerate Idolatry. *Theodoſius* march'd againſt him, routed his Army, and he himſelf being taken Priſoner, the Soldiers cut off his Head in 394, and *Arbogaſtus* kill'd himſelf, for fear of falling into the Conqueror's hands. After this Victory the Emperor came to *Milan*, where he died of a Dropſie in 395, aged 60, leaving two Sons, *Arcadius* Emperor of the Eaſt, and *Honorius* of the Weſt. *Theodoret*, *Socrates*, *Zozimus*.

THEODOSIUS II. call'd the Younger, was Son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*. *Arcadius* dying in 408, left his Son, then but ſeven Years of Age, under the Guardianſhip of *Iſdegerdes* King of *Perſia*, in whom he had great confidence. This Prince not thinking it ſafe to leave his own Kingdom, ſent *Antiochus*, a very able Man, to take care of the young Emperor's Education. He began his Reign by ſevere Edicts againſt the *Jews* and *Hereticks*, and in 415 declar'd his Siſter *Pulcheria Auguſta*, with whom, though but young, he divided the Imperial Power. She, to render her Brother as great by his good Qualities, as he was by his Birth and Dignity, choſe him very able Maſters, and took care of his Education her ſelf. *Socrates* ſpeaks very advantagiouſly of his Inclinations, Prudence, Piety and Love for the Study of Philoſophy. He made this fine Anſwer to ſome who ask'd him, why he did not put ſome People to Death who had offended him: *Would to God I could bring all thoſe to Life that have died on that account.* *Theodoret* alſo praiſes and brings many Examples of his Piety, concluding that God recompenc'd his Zeal for Religion, by a viſible Protection of him againſt his Enemies; and that *Rhodas*, General of the *Scythians*, having croſſed the *Danube*, ruining all *Thracia*, and threatning *Conſtantinople*, was conſum'd with all his Army, by Fire from Heaven. Yet we muſt confeſs, that *Theodoſius* was rather a good Man than a great Prince, and that *Pulcheria* govern'd all along abſolutely under his Name; it's true, ſhe govern'd ſo very well, that during her Adminiſtration, the Empire enjoy'd perfect Peace, and was a Terror to its Enemies. *Theodoſius* married *Athenais* the Philoſopher *Leontius* his Daughter, which at her Baptiſm took the Name of *Eudoxia*. He ſent a great Army into *Africa* againſt *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals*, under the Conduct of *Aſpar*; and this being defeated, he ſent another by Sea againſt him, under the Command of *Areobindus*, *Anaxillus* and *Germanus*, but was forc'd to recall them, to oppoſe *Attila*, who with his *Hunns* ravaged all *Thracia*; and being unable to ſtop theſe *Barbarians* before the return of his Army, he was forc'd to diſpatch his Ambaſſadors to *Attila*, to give him Six thouſand Livres of Gold, and promiſe them a thouſand yearly to retire. He baniſh'd *Neſtorius* from *Conſtantinople*, endeavour'd to reconcile the Prelates, eſpecially *John* of *Antioch*, and *Cyrillus* of *Alexandria*, and publiſh'd new Laws againſt the *Pagans*, *Jews*, *Samaritans* and *Hereticks*. But in the mean time *Pulcheria* quitting the Court upon ſome Difference with the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, the Emperor for ſome time was a Prey to the *Eutychian* Hereticks, until *Pulcheria*'s return brought things aright again, and *Theodoſius* went to *Epheſus* to make publick Satisfaction for protecting the falſe Council: And after his return to *Conſtantinople*, as he was a Hunting, his Horſe fell and hurt him, ſo that he was brought home in a Litter, and died ſoon after. Others ſay, he died of a Sickneſs, and ſome will have it, he fell into a River; however it was, he died in 450, aged 49, without Iſſue. *Pulcheria* choſe *Marcian* after him. *Socrates*, *l.* 7. *Hiſtor.*

THEODOSIUS III. ſirnam'd the *Adramitian*, was ſet on the Throne againſt his will in 715. The Fleet ſent about that time againſt the *Sarazens*, having kill'd their General, and revolting to eſcape Puniſhment, bethought themſelves at *Adramitium* a Town of *Phrygia*, to proclaim *Theodoſius* Emperor, who was one of the Prince's Receivers or Collectors. He did what he could to hinder their Deſign, but they forc'd him to accept the Empire, and ſupported him againſt *Anaſtaſius* II. In the mean time *Leo* of *Iſauria*, who pretended to the Crown, declar'd againſt *Theodoſius* with all the Land-Army, which deſpiſed ſuch a ridiculous Choice, advanced to *Nicomedia*, and took *Theodoſius*'s Son Priſoner; who endeavour'd to oppoſe his Paſſage, and then march'd towards *Conſtantinople*. Whereupon *Theodoſius*, who had no ill Deſign, ſent the Patriarch St. *Germain* with an Offer to yield him the Empire, and devote himſelf to God in retiring from the World, ſo he would grant him his Life. This being agreed, both he and his Son entred into Orders, and withdrew into *Epheſus*, where he paſſed the remainder of his Life in Pious Exerciſes; and at his Death order'd they ſhould put no other Epitaph upon his Tomb, but this *Greek* word ὑγίεια, which ſignifies Health. *Theophanes*, *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*.

THEODOSIUS, an intruding Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, liv'd in the fifth Century. He was an *Eutychian* Monk, who in the Year 451, made it his buſineſs to aſperſe the Biſhops aſſembled at *Chalcedon*. The Monks of his Party were ſo troubleſom to the good Biſhop *Juvenal*, that he was forc'd to quit the Town, and retire for ſhelter, to the Emperor at *Conſtantinople*. The diſorder of theſe Monks did not ſtop here; for upon *Eaſter-Day* in the Year 452, they had the confidence to make him their Biſhop. Having uſurp'd this Dignity, his Temper appear'd ſuitable to his Title, for he govern'd at the moſt Tyrannical and Savage rate imaginable, ſetting Houſes on fire, murthering a great many People of eminent Piety; ſhutting the Town-Gates againſt honeſt Men, and opening thoſe of Priſons, to give Villains their liberty: But notwithſtanding his Claim and his Actions were thus of a piece, and his Character ſo remarkably blemiſh'd, he made a ſhift to ſurprize the good Nature of the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, (Dowager to *Theodoſius* the Younger.) and infect her with the *Eutychian* Hereſie. *Euthymius* did what he could againſt this wicked Monk, and the Emperor *Marcian* gave orders to take him up; but he having notice of it, made his eſcape to Mount *Sinai*, where he caus'd a Report to be ſpread, as if Pope *Leo* had confirm'd the Hereſie of *Neſtorius*; having the aſſurance to blacken the Emperor *Marcian* and *Pulcheria* with the ſame Imputation; but his Calumnies were ſoon detected and expos'd by that Empreſs. *Evagrius*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Nicephorus*, *lib.* 15. *cap.* 9. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 452.

THEODOTION of *Epheſus*, liv'd about the end of the ſecond Century, was Diſciple of *Tatian*, and afterwards Follower of *Marcion*; then became *Jew*, and tranſlated the Old Teſtament into *Greek* in *Commodus*'s Reign; this Tranſlation is more hardy than that of *Aquila*, taking the liberty both to leave out and to add great things, as *Origen* has obſerv'd. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 184. *Serarius in Prelag. Bibl. c.* 16, 17. *R. Simon Crit. Hiſt. Old Teſt.*

THEODOTUS, a Silver-ſmith, invented new Errors, holding the Son of God to be inferior to *Melchiſedec*, who was, ſaid he, Eternal, without Father or Mother, and the Advocate of Angels: That Jeſus Chriſt was but pure Man, and exerciſed the Office of Mediator only for Men. His Followers were called *Melchiſedecians*. *Tertull. Euſebius*, *Baronius*.

THEODOTUS of *Byzantium*, a Currier or Tanner by Trade, having denied Jeſus Chriſt in the Perſecution, added a new Crime to his Apoſtaſie, teaching that our Saviour was Conceiv'd by the Operation of the Holy Ghoſt, and yet was but a Pure Man; excelling others only in Juſtice and the Sanctity of Life. He came to *Rome* to ſpread his Errors there, and lay hid a long time before he was diſcover'd, but was forc'd thence by Pope *Victor*'s Excommunication. *Euſeb. Baron.*

THEODOTUS, or *Theodotion*, was Maſter to the laſt *Ptolomy*, whom he counſell'd to put *Pompey* to Death, and the better to perſuade him to it, made a long Speech, which he concluded with this Proverb, *The Dead never Bite.* He fled betimes to avoid the Puniſhments which *Julius Cæſar* threatned *Pompey*'s Murtherers with, and wandred up and down hated by all Men. *Plutarch. in vit. Pomp.*

THEOGNIS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Megara* in *Greece*, and living in the 59th *Olympiad*. He wrote ſeveral Pieces: And is different from another Tragick Poet of the ſame Name; which latter was ſo cold and unaffecting in his Expreſſions, that they call'd him *Snow-Ball*. *Euſeb. Chron. Lilius Giraldus Hiſt. Poet. Scaliger*, *Voſſius*, *T. le Fevre*, *&c.*

THEOGNIS, Biſhop of *Nice*, and Diſciple of the Martyr St. *Lucian*, was one of the *Lapſi*, and offer'd Incenſe to Idols in the *Diocleſian* Perſecution, and afterwards went in to the *Arian* Hereſie. He was Depos'd in the Council of *Nice*; and tho' he was afterwards Reſtor'd, yet never quitted his Un-Orthodox Opinions. *Baron. in Annal.*

THEOLOGY. The word ſignifies, a Diſcourſe concerning God; it being the buſineſs of this Science to treat of the Deity. The *Heathens* had their Theologues or Divines, as well as the *Chriſtians*: The Fathers making no difficulty to uſe theſe Terms, in ſpeaking of thoſe who wrote of the Heathen Religion. *Euſebius*, in his Fourth Book *De Preparatione Evangelica*, and St. *Auguſtin* from *Vano*, in his Tract *De Civitate Dei*, diſtinguiſh the Theology of the *Heathens* into three ſorts: *Firſt*, The Fabulous and Poetical: *Secondly*, Natural, which was explain'd by Philoſophy and Phyſicks: The *Third*, was Political or Civil. The Firſt and Second of theſe, lay at the mercy of Poets and Philoſophers, who could add, retrench, and modellize the Syſteme as they pleas'd; but as for the Political or State Theology, that being ſettled by the Magiſtracy, could not be alter'd without their Authority, it being forbidden by Law, as *Euſebius* obſerves, to Poets and Philoſophers, to innovate any thing of this Nature. The *Romans* were very exact in this Point, and made a Law to ſecure the Old Religion, which *Tully* has cited in his Second Book *De Legibus*. The State Theology of the *Heathens* conſiſted chiefly in the ſolemn Service of the Gods, and in the Belief they had in Oracles and Divinations, together with the Ceremonies with which they were treated and perform'd. Theſe Doctors or Pagan Divines, were well ſatisfy'd of the unreaſonableneſs and impoſture of their Eſtabliſh'd Religion, but had not the courage to declare openly againſt it. Divinity amongſt the *Chriſtians*, is divided into Poſitive and

Scholaſtical: Poſitive Divinity is founded upon Fact and Inſtitution, having the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers for its ground and bottom; and this, properly ſpeaking, is the true Divinity. The other call'd *Scholaſtical*, is principally ſupported by Reaſon, which is made uſe of to ſhew, that the *Chriſtian* Theology contains nothing inconſiſtent with natural Light: And with this View it is, that *Thomas Aquinas* makes uſe of the Authority of Philoſophers, and Arguments from natural Reaſon, becauſe he was engag'd with Philoſophers who attack'd the Chriſtian Religion with Arguments from thoſe Topicks. This latter ſort of Divinity, Monſieur *Morery* obſerves, is by no means ſerviceable at this time o'th day to encounter Hereticks; which made Cardinal *Perron* ſay, That the greateſt School-Divines were none of the beſt to engage in Controverſie; theſe great Doctors being ſometimes puzled with a ſlight Difficulty. Father *Simon* is of opinion, that Scholaſtical Divinity came firſt from the *Moors* or *Arabians*, who were very ſubtile at it, and underſtood Metaphyſicks exactly. *Perron in Perronianis. R. Simon Remarques ſur le Voyage du P. Dandini Jeſuite.*

THEON of *Alexandria*, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician, flouriſh'd in the fourth Century in *Theodoſius* the Great's time: He writ Commentaries upon *Ptolomy*, and ſome other Pieces, that have made him famous to Poſterity. He had a Daughter call'd *Hypatia*, whom *Syneſius* calls his Miſtreſs in *Philoſophy*. *Socrates*, *Voſſius*.

THEOPASCHITES, Hereticks that attributed the Paſſion to the Three Perſons of the Trinity. *Foulon*.

THEOPHANES of *Byzantium*, liv'd in the Sixth Age, in the Reign of *Juſtin* II. who ſucceeded *Juſtinian* in 565. He is eſteem'd for a Hiſtory in Ten Books, which he publiſh'd of *Juſtin*'s War againſt *Coſroes*, and for ſome other Pieces. This Author ſays, that the uſe of Silk-worms began to be known to the *Greeks* and *Romans* in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s time.

THEOPHANIA the Empreſs, Wife of *Romanus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; after whoſe Death, in 963, ſhe poiſon'd her eldeſt Son *Stephen*, ſparing *Baſilius* and *Conſtantine*, becauſe being then very young, they could prove no Obſtacle to her Ambition. Afterwards having made *Nicephorus Phocas* Triumph in the *Hippodrome*, ſhe intreagu'd ſo well, that the Eaſtern Army declar'd him Emperor; ſo that he was receiv'd at *Conſtantinople*, and Crown'd by the Patriarch *Polieuctes*, and then married the Empreſs. But ſhe who conſented to the Match only through a blind Paſſion, ſoon chang'd her Love into Hatred; ſo that upon the News ſhe receiv'd that *Otho*'s Lieutenants, whom he endeavour'd to ſurpriſe Treacherouſly, had cut his Troops in pieces, and retaken *Calabria* and *Apuleia* from the *Grecians*, ſhe cauſed him to be murther'd by *John Zimiſces* an Officer of great Reputation, who was at the ſame time plac'd upon the Throne: but he repenting himſelf of the Crime, baniſh'd the Murtherers and the cruel *Theophania*, who put them and him upon the Action, and join'd the young Princes *Baſil* and *Conſtantine* to the Government with him, who after his Death recall'd their Mother from Baniſhment, and gave her part of the Government as before. *Maimbourg* Hiſtory of the Schiſm of the *Greeks*.

THEOPHILUS, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded *Timotheus* about 385, and was ſo much conſider'd for his Learning, that the Council of *Capua*, in 389, nam'd him to decide the Difference between *Evagrius* and *Flavian*, both ordain'd Biſhops of *Antioch*: this laſt being ſuſpicious of him, refuſed to conſent he ſhould be Judge; yet *Theophilus*, by his great Prudence, compoſed the Diſpute, and reconcil'd *Flavian* in 402 to Pope *Innocent* I. He endeavour'd to put an end to the Diviſions of ſome of the Churches in *Egypt* and the *Eaſt*, who were ſomewhat imbroil'd about the Doctrines of *Origen*. He reconcil'd St. *Jerom* and *Ruffinus*, and in the Year 399, having notice that the *Origeniſts* infected the Monks of *Nitria*, he conven'd a Synod againſt them, condemn'd 'em as Hereticks, and expell'd 'em both *Alexandria* and *Egypt*. St. *Chryſoſtom* being deſirous to make up the Breach betwixt theſe Monks and their Prelate, was thought to go too far by *Theophilus*, who, upon this ſcore, became his Enemy, and preſiding at the Synod, *ad Quercum*, got him depos'd; and after his Death would never conſent to have his Name put in the Dypticks; though Pope *Innocent* I. did thereupon Excommunicate him. He died in 412, after he had preſided over the Church of *Alexandria* 27 Years. St. *John* of *Damaſcus* ſays, that he was in a very great Agony on his Death-bed, and could have no Quiet in his Spirit, till he had honour'd *Chryſoſtom*'s Picture which was brought him. He wrote againſt the *Origeniſts*, and *Anthropomorphites*, and about the Day of Celebrating *Eaſter*. *St. Jerom*, *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*.

THEOPHILUS, Emperor of the Eaſt, ſucceeded his Father *Michael* the *Liſper* in 829, who had aſſociated him to the Empire before, and inſpir'd him with a Hatred againſt Images. He began his Reign by puniſhing thoſe that aſſiſted his Father in the Murther of *Leo* V, and ſent his Mother-in-law *Euphroſyne* into that ſame Convent whence his Father had taken her. This Prince had many good Qualities; he was dextrous, and a Lover of Juſtice, and knew how to conceal his Faults ſo well, that he was admir'd and prais'd by all his Subjects. He fought five Battels againſt the *Saracens*, and was always unfortunate: his Sorrow for the laſt was ſo great, that he died of it, *A. C.* 842, after a Reign of twelve Years and ſome Months. *Curopalatus*, *Baronius*.

THEOPHOBUS, Brother-in-law to *Theophilus* the Greek Emperor, was born at *Conſtantinople*, his Father was a *Perſian* Embaſſador of the Royal Blood; and *Theophilus*, to engage him in his Service, married his Siſter to him, and made him Commander of the Troops compoſed of thoſe *Perſians*, who, to eſcape the Tyranny of the *Saracens*, had paſſed into the *Grecians* Service. Theſe Troops being not well paid by *Theophilus*, proclaim'd *Theophobus*, their General, Emperor; but he appeaſed the Tumult, and refuſed the Sovereign Authority, as he did once afterwards: And though he thus gave Proofs of his Fidelity, as he had done of his Courage upon ſeveral Occaſions; yet *Theophilus* ſuſpecting him, order'd that he ſhould be cloſely confin'd: And being himſelf ſoon after very weak, and near his End, commanded *Theophobus*'s Head to be cut off, though innocent; and having deſir'd it ſhould be brought him to his Bed, with all the Strength left him he took it up by the Hair, and raiſing his Voice, cry'd, *Well, if I ceaſe to be* Theophilus, *you muſt alſo ceaſe to be* Theophobus. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſtoire des Iconoclaſtes.*

THEOPHRASTUS of *Ereſus*, a Philoſopher, Son of *Melanthus*, firſt heard *Lucippus*, then was *Plato*'s, and at laſt *Ariſtotle*'s Diſciple; who chang'd his Name of *Tyrtanus* to *Theophraſtus*, becauſe of his Divine Eloquence. He ſucceeded this Philoſopher, and compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes mention'd by *Diogenes Laertius*. He ſaid of an Orator without Judgment, that he was a Horſe without a Bridle. When he obſerv'd one that ſaid nothing, *If you are a Man of Parts*, ſaid he, *you do ill*; *if you are not*, *you are an able Man*. He always uſed to ſay, That there was nothing ſo dear as Time; and that they that laviſh'd it to no purpoſe, were the moſt prodigal People of the World. His Characters of Vertues and Vices are tranſlated very well into French by M. *de la Bruyere*. He uſed to ſay, that a Learned Man was never alone, a Stranger in any Country, or without Friends. *Cicero* ſays, That at his Death he expoſtulated with Nature, for making Stags and Ravens ſo long-liv'd, who needed it not at all; and Men ſo ſhort, who could improve a longer Life, in rendring themſelves perfect in all ſorts of Literature and Arts. *Diogen. Laertius*, *Strabo*.

THEOPHYLACTUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was Son of *Romanus*, who abuſing the Youth of his Son-in-law *Conſtantine*, *Porphyrogenetes* plac'd his own Children upon the Throne, and made *Theophylactus*, a younger Son, Patriarch at the Age of Sixteen; but the Care and Management of the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs were left to *Tryphon*; who in 944, refuſing to reſign his Place, was depoſed, and *Theophylactus* put in Poſſeſſion of the whole. This hopeful Prelate doted ſo upon Horſes, that being one Day at Divine Office, when News was brought him that a Mare which he lov'd much had Fol'd, he ran to the Stable to ſee it, and then return'd to make an end of the Office. *Baronius*.

THEOPHYLACT, Archbiſhop of *Achrida* in *Macedonia*, (call'd by the *Turks*, *Giuſtandil*) liv'd in the 9th Century, as Cardinal *Baronius* has clearly prov'd, notwithſtanding ſeveral learned Men believ'd he liv'd in the 11th. He was born at *Conſtantinople*, and apply'd himſelf early to the Study of Divinity, in which he made ſo great a Progreſs, that he was look'd upon as one of the moſt learned Men of his Time: 'Tis not known exactly what Year he died in, only that it was after 1071, and that he liv'd ſome time with Pope *Gregory* VII. He wrote Commentaries upon the 4 Evangeliſts, the Acts of the Apoſtles, the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, upon *Habakkuk*, *Jonah*, *Nahum*, and *Hoſea*; in which he makes great uſe of St. *Chryſoſtome*'s Works. *Meurſius*, in 1617, printed 75 of his Epiſtles in Greek, tranſlated into Latin by *Marinier de Valens*, and inſerted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. Father *Gratzer*, in his 2d Volume *De Cruce*, printed a Treatiſe of *Theophylact*, intitled, *Oratio in Adorationem Crucis medio Jejuniorum tempore*. And in 1651 Father *Poſſin* printed another Greek and Latin Tract under *Theophylact*'s Name, call'd, *Inſtitutio Regia ad Conſtantinum Porphyrogenitum Michaelis Ducis Filium. Sixtus Senenſis, in Bibl. Poſſevin. in Appar. Baron. A. C.* 1071. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

THEOPHYLACTUS, call'd *Simocatta*, flouriſh'd about 612, under the Empire of *Heraclius*. He writ the Hiſtory of the Emperor *Maurice*, in eight Books, whereof the five firſt treat of his War againſt the *Perſians*, and the three other of that againſt the *Avares* and *Sclavonians*, with the Account of his Death. Beſides theſe, he has writ Letters on all ſorts of Subjects. *Photius*, *Suidas*.

THEOPOMPUS, born in the Iſle of *Scio*, was an Orator and Hiſtorian. He liv'd in the time of *Artaxerxes*, *Ochus*, and *Philip* of *Macedon*. He was one of *Iſocrates*'s Schollars, and was very eminent for the Orations, Epiſtles, and Hiſtory, written by him. And here we may take notice, that *Ariſtæus* and *Joſephus*'s Relation how this Orator loſt his Senſes by his preſumption in tranſcribing ſome Paſſages of the Holy Scriptures into his Works, will ſcarcely hold in the Chronology, the Scriptures being not tranſlated into Greek till the Reign of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, which was a conſiderable time after this *Theopompus* was dead: and therefore if the Story be true, it muſt belong to ſome other *Theopompus*. *Athenæus l.* 3. *Strabo l.* 14. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. l.* 1. *c.* 7.

THEOPOMPUS, King of *Sparta*, who eſtabliſh'd the *Ephori*.

THEOSKEPOSTI, the Name of the *Grotto*, where S. *John* the Evangeliſt writ his *Apocalypſe* in the Iſle of *Patmos*, which many now call *Palmoſa*. This Iſland is in the *Archipelago* towards *Aſia*. *Daviti de l'Aſie*.

St. **THERESA**, born at *Avila*, a Town of *Old Caſtille* in *Spain*, of a Noble Family. She was a profeſs'd *Carmelite* at 21 Years of Age, and eſtabliſh'd an Order which ſhe call'd *Reformed*, with ſuch Succeſs, that ſhe left 30 Monaſteries, 14 of Men, and 16 of Nuns of that Order at her Death, all Founded by her ſelf: and beſides a great number of Letters all Collected into a Volume, ſhe compoſed ten ſeveral Books upon Godly Subjects, or concerning her Order, which are as follow: 1. Her Life, written by her ſelf. 2. The Way to Perfection. 3. The Foundations. 4. The Manner of Viſiting Nunneries. Theſe four, by the Order of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, were ſent in Manuſcript into the Library of the famous Monaſtery of the *Eſcurial*. The 5th is call'd, The Manſion or Caſtle of the Soul. The five following Treatiſes are much leſs than the former: The firſt treats of Divine Love, upon the ground of ſome Paſſages in the *Canticles*; the ſecond is call'd, Exclamations; the third, Spiritual Advices; the fourth, Her Preparations for Confeſſion; the fifth, Additions to her Life. Pope *Gregory* XV. Canoniz'd her in 1622. She died in 1582, and is extremely magnified for her Piety and Auſterities, by thoſe of her Communion. *Hiſt. de la Reform. des Carmelites*.

THERMIA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, towards *Europe*; formerly call'd *Polyagos*: *Italian* Pilots gave it the Name of *Serminea* or *Fermia*, a corrupted Word from *Thermia*, which ſignifies a hot Bath; for near the Sea it has ſome mineral and hot Fountains of excellent uſe for a great many Diſtempers, particularly for Swellings. The Town of *Thermia* is very conſiderable, and there is a great Borough at the foot of an old Caſtle. *Baudr*.

THERMODON, now call'd *Pormon* according to *le Noir*, is a River of *Cappadocia*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Euxine* Sea towards *Themiſcyra*. *Suidas* will have another of that Name in *Thrace*; and *Plutarch* makes mention of that which was in the *European Scythia*, in the Country of the *Amazones*.

THERMOPYLÆ, now call'd *Boca di Lupo*, a famous Paſſage of *Mont Oeta*, call'd *Banima*, upon the Gulph of *Ziton* in *Theſſaly*, leading into *Phocis* in *Achaia*. Near this place Aſſemblies of all *Greece* were kept on certain Days: And it was here alſo that *Leonidas*, at the Head of 300 *Lacedemonians*, courageouſly reſiſted the whole *Perſian* Army. *Demoſth*.

THERMUTH, *Pharaoh*'s Daughter, that ſav'd *Moſes*, and brought him up when expoſed upon the River. *Joſeph*.

THERSIPPUS of *Athens*, a Man of very great Strength, who always expos'd himſelf generouſly for his Country: Being at laſt diſabled, *Solon* aſſign'd him a Penſion, and made a Law, That all ſuch as loſt the uſe of their Limbs in the publick Service, ſhould be maintain'd at the Commonwealth's Charge. *Heracl*.

THERSITES, one of the moſt Deformed and Sillieſt Men in *Greece*, who preſuming to Affront *Achilles*, was ſtruck dead by him with his Fiſt. *Homer* has deſcrib'd his Uglineſs ſo much to the life, that to expreſs the greateſt Deformity, it ſuffices to compare it to that of *Therſites*. *Homer*, *l.* 2.

THESEUS, placed in the number of the Demi-Gods, was Son of *Egeus* King of *Athens*, and of *Æthra* Daughter of *Pitheus*. He gave Marks of his Courage on all Occaſions, in oppoſing thoſe that diſturbed the publick Peace, defeating whole Companies of Robbers, taming Monſters, *&c.* He made War againſt the *Amazones* in their own Country, and defeated *Creon* King of the *Thebans*. Poets feign'd, that he kill'd the *Minotaure* of the Iſland *Crete*, whereof *Minos* was King: The truth is, that *Minos* being very powerful at Sea, to revenge his Son *Androgeos*'s Death, oblig'd the *Athenians* to ſend him a yearly Tribute of Boys and Girls; until *Theſeus*, by his Valour, freed them from the Obligation, by killing the *Minotaure*; and came out of the croſs Windings of the Labyrinth, by the Aſſiſtance of *Ariadne* the King's Daughter. This Princeſs follow'd him, but he left her in the Iſle *Naxos*. *Theſeus* coin'd ſome Money with an Ox ſtamp'd on one ſide, either in memory of the *Minotaure*, the Bull he had overcome at *Marathron*, or that he would incite the *Athenians*, by ſuch a Figure, to apply themſelves to *Agriculture*. And it was hence, in *Plutarch*'s Judgment, that the Ancients uſed to ſay, *Such a thing is worth ten Oxen, ſuch another worth a hundred*, meaning the Pieces coin'd with that Stamp. *Theſeus* inſtituted the *Iſthmick* Plays in Honour of *Neptune*, and in Imitation of *Hercules*, who had eſtabliſh'd others for *Jupiter*. It's ſaid that *Lycomedes*, King of the Iſle of *Scyros*, threw him headlong from a Rock: *Pirithous* was his ſpecial Friend. *Hoffman* adds, that the *Minotaure* was a famous General under King *Minos*; that the Poets feign how *Theſeus* went with *Pirithous* to Hell to force *Proſerpine* thence, and that *Pirithous* was kill'd, and he himſelf kept in Chains by *Pluto*, until *Hercules* his great Friend ſet him at Liberty. *Plutarch in his Life*.

THESMOPHORIA, otherwiſe called *Cereales*, Feaſts inſtituted in the Town of *Eleuſis*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Ceres*, by *Triptolemus*, whom ſhe had taught to Sow all kind of Grain. During the Solemnity of the Feaſts, ſeveral Virgins carried certain Books on their Heads, that contain'd the ſecret Myſteries of that Goddeſs's Service, which were not to be reveal'd on pain of Death. Theſe Ceremonies and Sacrifices were ſo Religiouſly obſerved, that during all the time, the Women lay upon the ground, without Eating or Drinking, and had not the liberty of having their Husbands with them; for they were to be pure, and without any Crime. There were alſo other Ceremonies obſerved, according to the difference of Places. The *Sicilian* Women ran with their lighted Torches, and call'd *Proſerpine* aloud, becauſe *Ceres* did ſo in ſearch of her. The Country-men and Labourers alſo ſolemniz'd a Feaſt in her Honour, call'd *Ambarvales* by the Latins, which were Proceſſions round their Fields: See *Ambarvales*. They alſo uſed, when their Corn was cut down, to offer this Goddeſs the Firſt-fruits of their Grain. And they that were a-kin, or any ways allied, celebrated Feaſts together in her Honour. It being forbidden, under pain of Death, to diſcover the Myſteries of *Eleuſis*, we have but a little Account of 'em from Antiquity. What is to be met with upon this Subject, may be ſeen in *Meurſius*'s *Eleuſinia*, and in the *Sixth Tome of the Bibliotheque Univerſelle*.

THESMOTHETÆ, certain Magiſtrates of the Council of *Athens*, who to the number of ſix, with the *Archonte*, the King and *Polemarch*, govern'd the Commonwealth. This Name was given them, becauſe they chiefly had the Care to eſtabliſh Laws, and put them in Execution, took cognizance of Criminal Matters, and gave Places to Judges according to their Ranks. *Demoſth*.

THESPIS, a Tragick Poet, Native of *Icaria* a Town of *Attica* in *Greece*, flouriſh'd about *A. M.* 3050. In his time Tragedy was carried on by a Choir, that is, a Set of Muſicians and Dancers, who, as they danced, ſung Hymns in Praiſe of *Bacchus*. He, that the Muſicians and Dancers might have time to reſt, and that the People ſhould have ſome other new Diverſion, introduced an Actor, who between every two Songs repeated ſome Diſcourſe upon a Tragical Subject: This Actor's Diſcourſe was call'd *Epiſode*; whence ſome have call'd this Poet the Inventor of Tragedy. He alſo furniſh'd *Satyr* with Actors; and *Horace* ſays, he brought forth his Satyrs in an uncover'd Cart, where they rehearſed their Poems, their Faces being daub'd with the Dregs of Wine, or according to *Suidas*, painted with Ceruſe and Vermillion, to imitate the Satyrs, who are repreſented with a red and high-colour'd Viſage.

> *Ignotum Tragicæ Genus inveniſſe Camænæ,*
> *Dicitur & Plauſtris vexiſſe Poemata Theſpis,*
> *Quæ canerent agerentque perunƈti Fæcibus ora.*
> Horat. de Art. Poet.

The *Epiſode* meeting a kind Reception amongſt the People, *Æſchylus* introduc'd two Actors, and *Sophocles* added a third, which brought Tragedy to its full Perfection. *Caſſiod. Diogenes Laertius.* See *Epiſode*.

THESSALY, a great Country of *Greece*, part of *Macedonia*, between *Epirus* and *Attica*. It has had different Names, derived from divers Princes who have lived therein, and was divided into five parts, *Theſſaly Proper* the Country of the *Pelaſgi*, *Eſtioſia*, *Magneſia*, and *Phtiotide*. All theſe Provinces had very fine Towns, their Inhabitants were well bred, civil, but ſomewhat too voluptuous, yet they did not want Courage. The Air is good, the Soil fruitful. *Theſſaly* for a long time had its particular Kings, until it was firſt ſubjected to the *Macedonians*, and afterwards to the *Romans*. *Deucalion* was one of their moſt ancient and celebrated Kings. He reign'd in the ſame Age with *Cecrops* firſt King of *Athens*, 349 Years before the Ruin of *Troy*. *Hellen*, his Son, gave Name to a great part of *Greece*. *Dorus*, his 2d Son, left his Name to the *Dorians* near *Parnaſſus*. *Xuthus*, the 3d, was the Father of *Achæus*, Founder of the *Peloponneſian Achæans*. *Ion*, his 4th Son, was the chief of the Inhabitants of *Attica*. The Inhabitants, noted for Magick and Drunkenneſs, were the firſt that minted Gold and Silver, tam'd Horſes, and put Ships to Sea. They are ſtill warlike, and are a handſome Race of People, having black Hair, black Eyes, and their Faces of a beautiful ſanguine freſh Colour. The Country produces delicious Figs, Water Mellons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Limons, Citrons, excellent Grapes, Almonds, Olives, and Onions. Sultan *Amurath* Conquered the greateſt part of this Country, and his Poſterity ſtill enjoy it. It is encompaſſed with *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Oſſa*, and *Oeta*, four great Mountains. It is reaſonably well Peopled, and for the moſt part inhabited by Chriſtians. Its modern Name is *Janna*, from a Town of this Name, beſides which there is *Lariſſa*, &c. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, *Briet*.

THESSALONICA, now called *Salonichi*, a famous Town of *Macedonia* belonging to the *Turks*, with a good Port at the End of the Gulf of this Name. It was formerly Metropolis of *Macedonia*. St. *Paul* Preached the Goſpel, and Converted a great number of People, here: He deſigned to have returned thither afterwards; but not being able to compaſs it, he ſent *Timothy* to confirm the Inhabitants in their Faith. It ſtands at the foot of a Hill, 220 Miles from *Durazzo* to the Eaſt, 350 from *Conſtantinople* to the South-weſt, and 230 from *Athens* to the North, defended by ancient Walls and a Caſtle. *Theodoſius the Great* ſlew 7000 of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In 895 it was taken and ſack'd by the *Saracens*. The Eaſtern Emperors, to whom this Town was ſubjected, ſold it to the *Venetians*, from whom *Amurath* II. took it in 1432. The *Turks* kept it ſince; and it's now the beſt Peopled, and one of the beſt Towns for Commerce in the *Levant*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Chalcondylas*.

THESSALUS, Son of *Hippocrates*, and Brother of *Draco*, both very learned Phyſicians, and worthy of their Father: Thoſe that maintain the contrary, miſtake them for the Sons of another *Hippocrates* of *Athens*, ſo ignorant indeed, that when

People ſpoke of any dull Fellow, they generally ſaid, he was as ignorant as *Hippocrates*'s Sons. *Caſtellan. in vit. Medic. illuſtr.*

THESTOR, a Prince of *Crete*, had two Daughters, whereof one was called *Thonoé*, and the other *Leucippe*; the firſt of which was taken away by Pyrates, who carried her to *Caria*, where the King bought and married her. *Theſtor* ſometime after reſolved to go to ſeek his Daughter, and landed in *Caria*, where he was taken for a Spy, becauſe he would not diſcover himſelf in an Enemies Country. *Leucippe* came alſo thither diſguiſed in the Habit of a Prieſt, in obedience to the Oracle, which order'd her to take that Habit if ſhe deſired to find her Father and Siſter. The Queen *Thonoé* obſerving the Air and good Meen of *Leucippe*, endeavoured to gain her Love; but meeting a Diſappointment, accuſed her of a pretended Crime: whereupon ſhe was condemned to Death. This Execution was to be done in the Temple by way of Sacrifice. *Theſtor* was choſen to do it, and was to have his own Life and Liberty upon that Condition. Though he did not know his Daughter in her Diſguiſe, yet he found ſome Averſion in his Heart to ſpill the Blood of ſo handſome a Perſon; and in deploring his Misfortune, made ſeveral Exclamations, in which he pronounced his own and the Names of both his Daughters. The Queen, who ſat with the King to ſee this Sight, was ſurprized to hear her Name; nor was *Leucippe* leſs when ſhe heard hers and her Fathers: ſo that all three obſerving each other narrowly, they knew one another. The King join'd his Joy to their Tranſports; and after he had treated his Father-in-law and Siſter, he ſent them home into their own Country, laden with rich Preſents. *Hygin, Fab.* 190.

THESTOR, Son of *Idmon* and *Laothoe*, and Father of the Soothſayer *Chalchas*; upon which account this latter is called *Theſtorides* by the Poets. *Ovid. Metam.* 12.

THETFORD, Lat. *Sitomagus*, a Market and Borough Town of *Shoreham* Hundred in the South-weſt Borders of *Norfolk*; called *Thetford* from the River *Thet*, upon which, and the *Ouſe*, it is ſituate, with a Bridge over the laſt leading to *Suffolk*. It was ſack'd by the *Danes* in 1004 and in 1010. In the 11th Century the Biſhop's See was removed hither by Biſhop *Herfactus* from *North Elmham*, and then it began to thrive: But his next Succeſſor but one removed it hence to *Norwich* in 1088, where it has continued ever ſince. *Thetford* is ſtill a Corporation, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. The *Lent-Aſſizes* for the County are uſually kept here. It gave the Title of *Viſcount* to the late Earl of *Arlington*. *Thetford* is 70 Miles from *London*.

THETYS, Wife of the *Ocean*, and Mother of *Nereus* and *Doris* who married together. It was of this Marriage that the Nymphs of the Earth and Sea came; whereof *Thetis*, the younger, was the moſt charming: Her Beauty charmed *Jupiter* ſo, that he married her; but having afterwards underſtood by the Oracle, that ſhe ſhould be brought to Bed of a Son who ſhould be greater than the Father; he married her to *Peleus*. The Wedding was very magnificent; all the Gods and Goddeſſes being invited to it except *Diſcord*, who to be revenged for the Contempt, threw a Golden Apple amongſt them with theſe Words engraven on it, *Let it be given to the Faireſt*. *Pallas*, *Venus*, and *Juno*, put in for it, and pitch'd upon *Paris* to decide the Difference; who determined for *Venus*. *Thetis* was *Achilles*'s Mother. *Ovid. Metam.*

THEUDAS, a certain *Jew*, an Impoſtor and Magician, who ſeduc'd the People ſo far, that he gather'd four hundred Men, perſuading them to quit the City of *Jeruſalem*, aſſuring them, that by his Word alone he would drain *Jordan*: Yet his Troops was at laſt exterminated, he himſelf Beheaded, and the Head brought to *Jeruſalem*. *Act. cap.* 3. *Euſeb.*

THEUDISCLES XV. King of the *Goths*, began his Reign under the Emperor *Juſtinian* about the Year 548. A Plot being formed againſt him, he was kill'd as he ſat at Supper at *Seville*, after he had Reigned only a Year and ſeven Months. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

THEUDOREDUS VI. King of the *Goths*, began to Reign under the Empire of *Theodoſius* the Younger, in 421. He refuſed the *Romans* Alliance, laid Siege to *Orleans*, and being at the famous Battel againſt *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, in the Plains of *Chalons*, where there were above 300000 Men kill'd; he quitted his Horſe, and had the Misfortune to be trod to Death in the 33d Year of his Reign. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

THEVENOT (Monſieur *de*) was a Gentleman of a good Family in *France*, and born in 1633. He was bred in the College of *Navarre* in *Paris*. He began his Travels in 1652, coming firſt for *England*, then croſſing over into *Holland*, afterwards into *Germany*, and then to *Italy*, where he ſtaid till after the Creation of Pope *Alexander* VII. From thence he Travelled over moſt part of *Turkey*, *Egypt*, *The Holy Land*, *&c.* After which he came back to *France*, where making a ſhort ſtay, he ſet out again, and Travell'd over *Perſia* and the *Indies*; and as he was returning through *Perſia* into *Europe*, he died at *Miana*, a little place, about 30 Leagues from *Tauris*, in *November* 1667. He was very exact in making his Remarks, carrying his Obſervations oftentimes to very Minute-circumſtances; which Particularities are often uſeful, tho' poſſibly not Ornamental to his Hiſtory. His Travels are divided into Three Parts: The firſt, into *Turkey*: The ſecond, into *Perſia*: And the third, into the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Firſt Part only was publiſh'd by himſelf; the two others were collected from his Memoirs, and printed after his Death. Monſieur *Thevenot* underſtood the *Turkiſh*, *Arabick*, and *Perſian* Languages perfectly well, was a good Botoniſt, and made a conſiderable progreſs in natural Philoſophy, Geometry, Aſtronomy, *&c.* *Preface to Thevenot's Travels, &c.*

THEVET (*Andrew*) born at *Angouleſme*, liv'd in the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, but the moſt conſiderable is his *Pourtraicts of Illuſtrious Men*, which he dedicated to King *Henry* III. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas Biblioth. Franc.*

THIARD (*Ponthus de*) Biſhop of *Chalons* in *Burgundy*, was born at *Baiſſy* in the Dioceſs of *Macon*, in the Year 1521, of a Gentleman's Family. He was a good Linguiſt, and a conſiderable Maſter in the *Belles Lettres*, and was counted an eminent Poet for his time. He likewiſe apply'd himſelf to the Study of Mathematicks, *Plato*'s Philoſophy and to Divinity. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. had a great Value for him. He died in 1605, being 84 Years of Age. He wrote ſeveral Pieces of *Poetry*, *Homilies*, *Ephemerides Octavæ Sphæræ*. *De Cœleſtibus Aſteriſmis*. *De Erroribus Amatoriis*. *De Genealogia Hugonis Capeti*. *Diſcurſus Philoſophici*, *&c.* This Prelate made his own Epitaph, which runs thus:

Non teneor longæ dulciſq; cupidine vitæ,
Sat vixit cui non vita pudenda fuit.
Nec fama illuſtris me tangit gloria, forſan
Per genium vivent ſat mea Scripta ſuum.
Nilq; moror quo ſint mea membra tegenda Sepulchro,
Hæc propria Hæredis ſit pia cura mei.
Sed cupio ut tandem mens Chriſti inixa levetur,
Peccati duro pondere, ad Aſtra vehar.

Several great Men have given this Biſhop a Character of Advantage. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc. &c.*

THIBAUD, or *Theobalde*, King of *Auſtraſia*, was Son to *Theodebert*. He endeavoured the Re-eſtabliſhment of Pope *Vigilius* and the Biſhop of *Dacius*, who were exil'd by the Emperor *Juſtinian* afterwards. The ſame *Juſtinian* after this, ſent Embaſſadors to engage him to arm againſt the *Goths*, but had no Succeſs, becauſe *Thibaud* died ſoon after, leaving no Iſſue. *Clotaire* I. married his Widow, and poſſeſſed himſelf of his Eſtate. *Gregory of Tours.*

THIBAUD I. King of *Navarre*, and the ſixth Count of *Champagne* of this Name, was ſirnamed *The Poſthumous, the Great*, and *Maker of Songs*, becauſe he was a great Admirer of *Provencial Poetry*, and compoſed ſome pretty Songs in that Tongue. He made War againſt *France* during the Minority of St. *Lewis*; but this Difference was ſoon adjuſted, and he a little after ſucceeded his Uncle *Sancho the Strong* in the Kingdom of *Navarre*; and at his Return from his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, died at *Troy*, *July* the 10th, 1254. *Hiſt. de Camp. & de Navarre.*

THIERRI, the firſt of this Name, King of *France*, was Son of *Clovis* II. Brother to *Clotairius* III. and *Childeric* II. was ſettled in the Kingdom of *Neuſtria* and *Burgundy*, by the care of *Ebroin*, Major of the Court or Palace, in 669. But a little time after, *Childeric* got him ſhav'd and put up in the Abby of St. *Denis*, and *Ebroin* was put in that of *Luxeuil* in *Burgundy*. Both had their Liberty after *Childeric*'s Death; and *Ebroin* being re-eſtabliſhed in his Dignity of Major, ſacrificed a great many conſiderable Men to his Reſentment and Revenge. He made War in *Thierri*'s Name againſt *Dagobert* II. call'd the Young King of *Auſtraſia*, and defeated *Martin* and *Pepin*, Dukes of *Auſtraſia*, in 681. But this King was not always Victorious; for *Pepin Heriſtel*, who was acknowledged Major of the Palace, defeated his Army at the Battel of *Tetri* in *Vermandois*, in 687. *Thierri* died in 690 or 91, leaving *Clovis* III. and *Childebert* II. *Fredegarius. The Annals of Metz. Mezeray, &c.*

THIERRI II. ſirnamed of *Chelles*, becauſe he was brought up in a Monaſtery of that Name, was Son to *Dagobert* II. King of *Auſtraſia*, and third of that Name of *France*. *Charles Martel* brought him out of the Convent where he was bred effeminately amongſt Women, and placed him upon the Throne in 720 or 21, and govern'd the Kingdom glorioſly under his Name; for it was in his Reign that he wone the memorable Battel of *Tours* where *Abderamus* was kill'd, and beat the *Wiſigoths* quite out of the Kingdom. All this time *Thierri* lived quiet in his Palace, and died in 737, the 24th or 25th of his Age. There was an *Interregnum* of four or five Years from this *Thierri* I. to *Childerick* III. laſt King of the firſt Race.

THIERRI, the Firſt of this Name, King of *Auſtraſia*, whom ſeveral Authors by miſtake, reckon amongſt the Kings of *France*, was Son of *Clovis* the Great. The Town of *Mets* was his Capital. In the Year 516, he defeated the *Danes*; and being join'd with *Clodomir* his Brother, fought *Godomar* King of *Burgundy* in the Plains of *Voiron* in *Dauphine*: This happen'd in 524. Afterwards he aſſiſted *Hermenfroy*, King of *Thuringia*, who at firſt promis'd him great things, which he made a Jeſt of after his Turn was ſerv'd; but *Thierri* being provok'd with this ill Uſage, rais'd an Army, and being aſſiſted with *Clotarius* his Brother, beat the *Thuringians*. Sometime after, in the Year 531, having drawn *Hermenfroy* to *Zulphia*, under the colour of a ſafe Conduct, he order'd him to be thrown down a Precipice from the top of the Town Walls; and by this means, he added *Thuringia* to his own Dominions. While he was engag'd in this War, *Childebert* his Brother made himſelf Maſter of *Auvergne*, either becauſe he thought him dead, or had a mind that People ſhould believe ſo. *Thierri* having notice of his Brother's Practices,

ctices, march'd againſt him, and recover'd all the Places which the other had ſeiz'd: This *Thierri* died in 534, at the Age of 51, having Reign'd 23 Years. *Theobert* I. his Son ſucceeded him. *Gregor. Turon, lib.* 2. *&c* 3. *Procop. Fredegarius, &c.*

THIERRI II. call'd the Young King of *Burgundy* and *Auſtraſia*, was Son of *Childebert* II. He paſſed the firſt Years of his Life with *Theodebert* II. under the Regency of Queen *Brunehaud* their Grandmother. In the mean time having *Burgundy* for his ſhare, he retired thither, and received *Brunehaud* when Baniſhed from the Court of *Auſtraſia.* She perſuaded him to take Arms againſt his Brother; but this unjuſt War was unſucceſsful to him. Both Brothers had better Succeſs againſt *Clotaire* II. who loſt two Battels near *Sens* and *Eſtampes* in 599 and 604. *Thierri* married *Etmerberge*, Daughter of *Bertric* King of the *Viſigoths*, but he ſent her ſhamefully back the Year after; ſome think it was at the Solicitation of the wicked *Brunehaud*, who would not ſuffer a Princeſs of ſenſe to be near that King, but help'd him her ſelf to ſome Wenches that were at her Devotion. That unhappy Prince committed ſeveral ill things to pleaſe her: He Defeated his Brother at the Battels of *Toul* and *Tolbiac*, and having put him to Death in 611, took *Cologne*, ſeiſed his Treaſures and Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*; but died of a Flux as he led an Army againſt *Clotaire* II. who re-united both the Brothers Eſtates to his Kingdom of *France*. *Fredegaire, &c.*

THINITES, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt* who Reigned at *This*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Thebes* in *Upper Egypt*. The firſt King was *Menes*, who begun the Empire of *Egypt*, and founded the three Principalities of *This*, *Thebes*, and *Memphis*. *Athotis* his Son ſucceeded, and had for Succeſſor his ſecond Son *Cencenes*, who commanded at *This*, whilſt the Eldeſt, named *Athotis* II. Reigned at *Thebes*, and another of his Sons at *Memphis*. There were eight Kings after *Menes*'s Death in the firſt *Dynaſty* of the *Thinites*, whereof the laſt was *Bienaches*. This Principality was afterwards poſſeſſed by another Family, whereof *Bochus* was chief. This Family, called the ſecond *Dynaſty* of the *Thinites*, whereof *Cheneres* was the ninth and laſt King, is thought to have been deſtroyed by *Pammus* King of *Thebes*, who conquered the Kingdom of *Memphis*. *P. Pezron. Antiquites des Temps.*

THIONVILLE, upon the *Moſelle*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* belonging to the Kings of *France*. *Latin* Authors call it *Thodonis Villa.* Its Situation and Fortifications are ſuch, that it has paſſed a long time for impregnable. The Duke of *Guiſe* took it in 1558, but it was afterwards delivered to the *Spaniards*. The *French* were beat before it in 1639, but they made themſelves Maſters of it in 1643, and kept it by the Peace of the *Pirenées*. It was in this Town that *Charlemagne* generally aſſembled the Prelates and Barons of his Kingdoms, as in 806, when he divided his Poſſeſſions among his three Sons. In 822 and 32, Biſhops met here, and made ſeveral Canons drawn up in four Chapters, againſt thoſe that *Mal* treated the Clergy, which were found ſo juſt and reaſonable, that *Lewis* the *Debonaire* confirm'd them in a Council of *Tribur*; and all the Princes of *France* and *Germany* ſubſcrib'd their Approbation. Here was alſo an Aſſembly of Prelates in 835, who after having declared their Abhorrence of the wicked Proceedings of *Ebbo* the Archbiſhop of *Reims* and his Adherents, who had depos'd *Lewis the Meek*; they depos'd that Prelate as the chief Author thereof: this treaſonable Practice being abhorr'd by all Perſons of Vertue and Conſcience. *Charles the Bald*, *Lotharius*, and *Lewis*, Sons of *Lewis the Meek*, aſſiſted at another Council here in 844.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a Name that was given to the Governours of Provinces of the *Roman* Empire, who made themſelves Maſters of their Governments under the Emperors *Valerian* and *Gallien*, about 260. They all got themſelves proclaimed Emperors by the Legions they commanded, and ſo ſhar'd the Sovereign Authority amongſt them. Here follow their Names, very neceſſary for the underſtanding of Hiſtory, drawn from Inſcriptions and Medals.

1 *Odenatus.*
2 *Herodis*, or *Herodianus* his Son.
3 *Manius Acilius Aurelius.*
4 *M. Fulvius Macrianus.*
5 *Q. Macrianus* his Son.
6 *Cn. Fulvius Quietus.*
7 *Servius Anicius Baliſta.*
8 *P. Valerius Valens.*
9 *Calpurnius Piſo.*
10 *T. Ceſtius Alexander Æmilianus.*
11 *M. Caſſius Latienus Poſthumus.*
12 *C. Junius Caſſius Poſthumus.*
13 *Q. Nonius Regillianus.*
14 *Sex. Julius Saturninus.*
15 *C. Annius Trebellius.*
16 *T. Cornelius Celſus.*
17 *Ap. Claudius Cenſorinus.*
18 *Herennianus Odenatus*'s Son.
19 *Timolaus*, Son of *Odenatus.*
20 *Vabalath Odenat*'s Son.
21 *Mæonius*, Couſin of *Odenat.*
22 *Spurius Servilianus Lollianus.*
23 *Aul. Pomp. Ælianus.*
24 *M. Aurel. Victorinus.*
25 *C. Victorinus* his Son.
26 *M. Aurelius Marius.*
27 *P. Piveſius Tetricus.*
28 *C. Piveſius Tetricus* his Son.
29 *Victoria Victorina*, or *Vitruvia.*
30 *Zenobia.*

Victoria, the Wife, or according to others the Mother of *Victorin*, one of the *Thirty Tyrants*, and *Zenobia Odenat*'s Widow, deſerved a Place amongſt the reſt, for the Greatneſs of their Courage. *Tribellius Pollio de Trigint. Tyran.*

THISBE, a *Babylonian* Young Gentlewoman, *Pyramus* his Sweet-heart. They having continued their Love a long time, without being ſuffered to ſee each other but through a Hole of a Wall, becauſe their Parents were againſt the Alliance, agreed at laſt upon a Meeting-place to accompliſh their Deſires. *Thisbe* came firſt, and ſate under a Mulberry-Tree, until ſhe was frighted away at the ſight of a Lioneſs, which came out of the Wood to drink at a Fountain that was near. Her Scarf drop'd as ſhe haſtned away, which the ravenous Beaſt tore and defiled with his bloody Jaws. *Pyramus* coming a little after, and finding his Miſtreſſes's Scarf in that condition, concluded that ſhe was devoured; and being tranſported with Deſpair, threw himſelf upon his Sword. *Thisbe*'s Fear being over, ſhe came out of the Place where ſhe hid her ſelf in, and finding her Lover mortally wounded, killed her ſelf with the ſame Sword that made an end of him: both their Bloods changed the Fruit of the Mulberry, which was before that time White, into Red. *Ovid. l.* 4. *Metam.*

THISTLEWORTH, a Town of *Middleſex*, 8 Miles Weſt South-Weſt from *London*, ſeated upon the *Thames* near *Sion-Houſe*, and well inhabited by Gentry.

THOAS, King of the Iſle of *Lemnos* in the *Egean Sea*, eſcaped by the Policy of his Daughter *Hypſipyle* when the Women of that Iſland maſſacred their Husbands for preferring Slaves to them, and retired to *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, where he made himſelf Maſter as well as High-Prieſt of the Temple of *Diana*. *Hygin.*

THOAS, a Citizen of the Town of *Patras* in *Achaia*, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, after he had bred a Serpent a long time in his Houſe, he reſolv'd to rid himſelf of her, ſo went to a very remote Wood, and left her there; but as he came back, being ſet upon by Thieves, who were about to take his Life, the Serpent hearing him cry out, and knowing his Voice, ruſh'd out upon the Robbers with ſuch Fury that they were forced to fly. *Ælian. lib.* 3.

S. THOMAS the Apoſtle, ſirnamed *Didymus*, not being with the reſt when our Saviour appeared to them after his Reſurrection, he would not believe what was ſaid of it until he ſaw and touched his Feet, Hands, and the Wound in his Side. This Incredulity occaſioning an inconteſtable proof of the Reſurrection, made ſome of the Holy Fathers ſay, That his Doubt did us more Service that all the other Apoſtles Faith. He Preach'd the Goſpel to the *Ethiopians*, *Parthians*, *Perſians*, *Medes*, and *Indians*, and to thoſe of the Iſland of *Taprobane*, and was run through with a Lance near the Town of *Meliapur*, now called the Town of *St. Thomas*. Our Modern Hiſtorians of the *Eaſt-Indies* aſſert, as a certain Truth, that in the Kingdoms of *Narſinga* and *Cranganor*, and in the neighbouring Provinces, it paſſes for unqueſtionable Tradition, that this Apoſtle Preach'd the Goſpel there. The Chriſtians who live there call themſelves Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, and report ſeveral ſtrange Things of him, contained, they ſay, in their *Annals*, which are ſung by the Children of *Malabar* in that Country Language. Dr. *Cave*, in his *Antiquitates Apoſtolicæ* ſays, that as it was cuſtomary with the Jews when travelling in Foreign Countries, or familiarly converſing with the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to aſſume a *Greek* and *Latin* Name of great Affinity, ſo this Apoſtle was called *Thomas* and *Didymus*, both which in the *Syriack* Verſion ſignifie Twin. *Simeon Metaphraſtes* ſays, he was brought up to the Trade of Fiſhing; that he made up in pious Affections what he ſeemed to want in the Quickneſs of his Underſtanding, not readily apprehending ſome of our Lord's Diſcourſes, nor over-forward to believe more than himſelf had ſeen, as appears by his refractory Unbelief of our Saviour's Reſurrection, though it had been foretold by *Moſes* and the Prophets, told him by our Saviour himſelf before his Paſſion, and atteſted by the reſt of the Apoſtles, Eye-witneſſes thereof: When he ſatisfied his Faith with a Demonſtration from Senſe, our Saviour replied no more, but that it was well he believed his own Senſes, yet that it was a more noble and commendable Act of Faith to acquieſce in a rational Evidence, and to entertain the Doctrines and Revelations of the Goſpel upon ſuch Teſtimonies and Aſſurances of the truth of Things, as will ſatisfie a wiſe and ſober Man though he did not ſee them with his own Eyes. St. *Thomas* is ſaid to have diſpatched *Thaddæus* to *Abgarus Toparch* of *Edeſſa*, between whom and our Saviour the Letters commonly ſaid to have paſſed, are ſtill extant in *Euſebius*, whom he firſt cured of an inveterate Diſtemper, and afterwards converted him and his Subjects to the Faith. The Apoſtolick Province aſſigned to him, as *Origen* tells us, was *Parthia*; after which *Sophronius* and others tell us, that he Preached the Goſpel to the *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Carmans*, *Hyrcanians*, *Bactrians*, and neighbouring Nations; and ſome will have it that he met with the *Magi*, who brought the New-born Jeſus the Preſents, and

Baptized and took them along with him as his Companions and Aſſiſtants in the Propagation of the Goſpel. He came at laſt to *India*, and travelled as far as the Iſland of *Taprobane*, ſince called *Sumatra*, Preaching every where with all the Arts of Gentleneſs and mild Perſuaſions, not flying out into tart Invectives and furious Heats againſt their Idolatrous Practices, but calmly inſtructing them in the Principles of Chriſtianity, by degrees perſuading them to renounce their Follies, knowing that confirm'd Habits muſt be cured by ſlow and gentle Methods; and by theſe means he brought the People from their groſs Errors to the Entertainment of Religion. The *Portugueſes* tell us, that St. *Thomas* came firſt to *Socotora*, an Iſland of the *Arabian* Sea, thence to *Cranganor*, where having Converted many, he travelled farther into the Eaſt; and having ſucceſsfully Preached the Goſpel, returned to the Kingdom of *Cormandel*, where at *Malipur*, the Metropolis, not far from the Influx of the *Ganges* into the Gulf of *Bengala*, he built a Church, and Converted *Sagamo*, Prince of the Country. The *Brackmans* foreſeeing that this tended to ſpoil their Trade, put him to Death, one of them running him through with a Lance at Prayers. The Authors abovementioned pretend ſeveral ancient Inſcriptions to confirm the Truth of this. Some will have his Body tranſlated to *Edeſſa*, but the Chriſtians of the Eaſt conſtantly affirm, that it remained in the Place of his Martyrdom; the judicious Reader may meaſure his Belief by the Credit of the Reporters, and the rational Probability of the Things reported. *Gregory* of *Tours* tells us of a Lamp which burnt before his Tomb at the Solemnization of his Anniverſary, without any humane Aſſiſtance; but the Reader may chuſe whether he will believe it.

THOMAS, Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, a Name given to the Chriſtians of the *Indies* of the *Chaldean* and *Neſtorian* Sect. Their Hiſtory at length may be ſeen in that writ by *Alexis* of *Meneſes*, Archbiſhop of *Goa* in 1599. Theſe Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Attempts made to reform them, remain obſtinate in their ancient Cuſtoms; and if they comply ſometimes with the Miſſionaries, it's but in outward Appearance. When they are deſired to ſubmit to St. *Peter* or to the Church of *Rome*, they anſwer, That as St. *Peter* was Chief of that, ſo St. *Thomas* was Head of their Church, and that both Churches were independent the one of the other, and ſtand ſtedfaſt in acknowledging the Patriarch of *Babylon*, without minding the Pope, for they hold, as *Morery* reports it, *Neſtorius*'s Opinion, receive no Images but the Croſs, nor have they any great regard for that neither: They hold, that the Souls of Saints do not ſee God before the Day of Judgment, and allow three Sacraments, Baptiſm, Orders, and the Euchariſt; nor do they agree in theſe neither, there being ſeveral Forms of Baptiſm in the ſame Church. They abhor Auricular Confeſſion, and for their Conſecration make uſe of ſmall Cakes made with Oil and Salt: The Wine they uſe is nothing but Water, in which they ſteep Raiſins: They obſerve no Age for Orders, but make Prieſts at 17, 18, 20, *&c.* who may marry as often as their Wives die. They adminiſter no Sacraments without their Fees or Reward; and as for Marriage, they make uſe of the firſt Prieſt they meet with. They all have an extraordinary reſpect for the Patriarch of *Babylon*, chief of the *Neſtorians*, and cannot abide to hear the Pope named in their Churches, where for the moſt part they neither have *Curate* nor *Vicar*, but the eldeſt preſides. It's true, they go to Maſs on *Sundays*, not that they think themſelves obliged in Conſcience to do ſo, or that they would ſin mortally if they did not. In 1546 *Dom Juan Albuquerque*, a *Franciſcan*, Archbiſhop of *Goa*, erected a College at *Crangannor* for the Converſion of theſe Chriſtians to the Church of *Rome*: The Jeſuits eſtabliſhed another, a League from *Crangannor*; and in 1559 *Meneſes* Archbiſhop of *Goa*, and Primate of the Eaſt, was employed in a great Miſſion hither to promote the ſame Converſion, but all to no purpoſe. Children, unleſs in caſe of Sickneſs, are not Baptized till the 40th Day. At the Death of Friends, their Kindred and Relations keep an eighth Day's Faſt in memory of the departed. They obſerve the Times of *Advent* and *Lent*, the Feſtivals of our Lord and many of the Saints, thoſe eſpecially that relate to St. *Thomas*, the *Dominica in Albis*, or *Sunday* after *Eaſter*, in Memory of the famous Confeſſion which St. *Thomas* on that Day made of Chriſt after he had been ſenſibly cur'd of his Unbelief; another on the 1ſt of *June*, celebrated not only by *Chriſtians*, but by *Moors* and *Pagans*. The People who come to his Sepulchre on Pilgrimage, carry away a little of the red Earth of the place where he was interred, which they keep as an ineſtimable Treaſure, and believe it to be a Sovereign Remedy againſt Diſeaſes. Their Prieſts are ſhaved in faſhion of a Croſs. Father *Simon*, in his Hiſtory of the Nations of the *Levant*, and in his Remarks upon *Gabriel* of *Philadelphia*, does not charge them with ſo many Errors as *Meneſes* does. *Hiſtoire Orientale.*

THOMAS A KEMPIS, a Canon Regular of St. *Auguſtin*'s Order in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cullen*. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, the chief of which are his *Imitation of Chriſt*, in four Books; *Soliloquia Animæ*, *Hortulus Roſarum*, *Vallis Lilliorum*, *&c.* His Book of the *Imitation of Chriſt*, which ſome attribute to *John Gerſon*, others to the Abbot *Geſſenus* a Benedictine, is Tranſlated into moſt Languages, and is ſeen in the *Turkiſh* Tongue in the Emperor of *Morocco*'s Library, who prefers it to all other Books. He died in 1471, being 91 Years of Age. *Joh. Badius in ejus Vita. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

THOMAS AQUINAS, a Fryar of the *Dominican* Order, was born in 1224, ſtudied at *Cologne* and *Paris*: He new-modell'd the Scholaſtick Divinity, and was therefore called the *Angelick Doctor*, and Eagle of Divines. The moſt illuſtrious Perſons of his time were ambitious of his Friendſhip, and put a very high Value upon his Merit, ſo that they offered him Biſhopricks, which he refuſed with as much Ardor as others ſeek after them. He died on his Journey to the ſecond Council of *Lions* in 1274, the 50th Year of his Age. Pope *John* XXII. Canoniz'd him in 1323, and *Pius* V. declared him Doctor of the Church in 1567; his Body was removed to *Toulouſe*, under the Pontificate of *Urban* VI. in 1368, and is look'd upon as a great Ornament to the City. We have his Works in 18 Volumes, printed at *Lions* in 1556, at *Rome* in 1570, at *Antwerp* in 1612. *Baron. Bellarm.*

THOMAS, call'd a Tyrant or Uſurper of the Eaſt, was a common Soldier, and grew ſo Succeſsful and Ambitious, that at laſt he graſp'd at the Throne. It's ſaid, that a Hermit meeting *Leo* the *Armenian*, *Michael* the *Liſper*, and this *Thomas* together in the Army, told them that the two firſt would be Emperors, and that the laſt ſhould periſh in his Attempt to become one: This Prophecy, whatever Spirit it proceeded from, was true, and the Event quickly began to verifie it. *Leo* came to the Empire, and gave *Thomas* one of his beſt Legions, and ſome time after *Michael* having placed himſelf upon the Throne, *Thomas*, who always had been his Enemy, made the Army revolt againſt him, took Poſſeſſion of *Aſia*, and under colour of revenging his Benefactor, reſolved to march to Dethrone him: In the mean time hearing that the *Saracens* had Revolted, he turn'd his Arms that way; and having ſubdued them in a little time, and augmented his Troops with theirs, he marched to *Antioch*, and got himſelf Proclaim'd Emperor, and Crown'd by the Patriarch *Job*: Then having had the good Fortune to make himſelf Maſter of the Naval Army of the Empire, he marched to Beſiege *Conſtantinople*, but without Succeſs; for being twice beaten at Sea, having loſt three Battels on Land, he retired out of Deſpair, to *Adrianople*, where the Inhabitants deliver'd him to *Michael* in 823. This Prince put him to inexpreſſible Torments to have the Pleaſure to ſee him die a lingring Death; and when he found he was juſt ſpent, he cauſed him to be impaled with *Anaſtaſius*, whom this unfortunate *Thomas* had drawn out of a Monaſtery and created *Cæſar*. Others ſay, That having Debauched the Wife of one of the Senators of *Conſtantinople*, he fled to the *Saracens*, and abjured his Faith; that afterwards he called himſelf *Conſtantine*, Son of *Irene*; and that he made himſelf Maſter of *Armenia* under *Leo* the *Armenian*. *Baron. Annal.*

THOMASINI (*James Philip*) Biſhop of *Emonia*, or *Citta Nuova* in *Iſtria*, liv'd in the 17th Century, and Publiſh'd two Volumes of *Elogies* of Famous Men, with a Catalogue of their Works; the greateſt part of which are *Italians*: This Performance was ſo well eſteem'd, that it procur'd him his Biſhoprick. This Author likewiſe wrote ſeveral other Pieces; among others, a Collection of Men of Learning, who were famous in the 17th Century: We have alſo a Catalogue of Manuſcripts of his, both Publick and Private, belonging to the Towns of *Padua*, and *Venice*: The firſt of which was printed with ſhort Notes in 1639, and the latter in 1650. *Labb. Bibl. Belg.*

THOMYRIS, or *Thomiris*, Queen of the *Scythians*, being enraged that *Cyrus* had put her Son *Spargapiſes* to Death, whoſe Army he defeated in an Ambuſcade, raiſed freſh Troops, and ſet upon the Victorious Army with ſuch extraordinary Courage, that ſhe put 200000 *Perſians* to the Sword; and not content with that Revenge, cut *Cyrus*'s Head off, which as ſhe dip'd in a Baſon full of Blood, ſhe cry'd, *Filii mei ſanguinem hauſiſti, & meum ſitiviſti, Cyre, at ego te cruore ſaturabo,* You ſpilt my Son's Blood, and thirſted after mine, but now *Cyrus* I will give thee thy Fill. *Juſtin. l.* 1. *Herod. l.* 2. Yet *Xenophon* ſays, that *Cyrus* died peaceably in his own Kingdom.

THONGCASTER, or *Thongcaſtle*, a Market Town in the North of *Lincolnſhire*. It belongs to *Brodley Wapentake* in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and is ſo called from an ancient Caſtle built here by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, after he had beaten the *Picts* in *Vortiger*'s Quarrel, for the raiſing whereof King *Vortiger* granted him ſo much Ground as an Ox-hide cut into Thongs would compaſs; from whence it got the Name of *Thongcaſter*. The Town is well compacted, and ſtands upon the ſide of a Hill.

THANON or *Tounon*, in Latin *Tunonium*, a Town of *Savoy*, on the Lake of *Geneva*, being the Capital of *Chablais*.

THOR, or *Thordoen*, *Thoron*, which in the *Swediſh* Tongue ſignifies Thunder, is the falſe God of the Idolatrous *Laplanders*, which in their own Language they call *Tiermes*, that is, Thundering, or the noiſe of Thunder: They alſo give it the Name of *Aijeke*, which ſignifies Great Grandfather or ancient Father, and attribute to him a Sovereign Authority over all miſchievous and malevolent Spirits that inhabit Mountains, Lakes, and live in the Air: They alſo allow him a Bow to kill theſe with, and imagine he makes uſe of the Rainbow. They worſhip him as Author of Life and Death, and Governour of all Men: They repreſent him by the Stump or Trunk of a Tree, the top being ſomewhat formed, but very coarſly, like a Man's Head. They ſtick a piece of Steel and a bit of Flint in this Head, that it may ſtrike Fire at pleaſure: They ſet alſo a Hammer by his Hand, which they ſay, he ſometimes makes uſe of beſides his Bow and

Arrows, againſt evil Spirits. Being thus dreſs'd up, they place him upon a Table in form of an Altar, which generally ſtands behind their Cabins: Round this Altar they ſtick Branches of Pine and Birch, and border the Alley towards it with the ſame. The Victims they generally ſacrifice to theſe Idols are *Rennes*, which are a ſort of Deer: and ſometimes they offer other Beaſts, as Lambs, Dogs, Rats, and Hens, which they buy from the Merchants of *Norway*, for they have none in their own Country. After the Sacrifice, they place before the Idol a kind of Box made of Bark of Trees, full of Bits of Fleſh taken from every part of the Body of the Victim, with the Fat melted. *Scheffer's Hiſtory of Lapland. Bartholin. Antiq. Danic.*

THOROLD (*Sir John*) Son of *Anthony Thorold* of *Marſton*, in *Com. Lincoln*, Eſq; By his Wife *Grizilla Wray*, Daughter of Sir *John Wray* of *Glentworth*, in *Com. prædict.* Bar. This Family of the *Thorolds* is of *Saxon* Extraction, and has for many Ages been ſeated in *Lincolnſhire*. *Thoroldus de Bukendale* was Sheriff of that County before the Conqueſt; and, during the time of his Shrievaldry, gave his Mannor of *Spalding* for a Cell to the Abby of *Croyland*, as appears by the Date of the Charter. He was deſcended from one *Thorold*, Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, in the Reign of *Kenulphus* King of *Mercia*. *Thorold*, Benefactor to the Abby above-mention'd, was Brother to *Godiva*, Wife of *Leofrick*, Earl of *Mercia*, which Lady was a great Benefactreſs to the Town of *Coventry*, having perſuaded her Husband the Earl, to diſcharge that Place of the Burthen of a ſervile Tenure, (as *Dugdale* ſuppoſes,) upon condition of her riding naked through the Town. The Lady having the advantage of very long Hair, comply'd with the Terms, and had the Privileges agreed for made good to the Corporation: Since this remarkable Action, the eldeſt Daughter of the Family of the *Thorolds*, has always been Chriſten'd *Godiva*. About the Reign of *Henry* I. this Family intermarry'd with *Marſton* Heireſs of *Marſton*, where it ſtill continues. His Arms are *Sable, Three Goats Salient, Argent. Ingulphus, pag. 65. Ed. Gale. Monaſticon Anglicanum, Vol. 1. pag. 306. Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. 1. pag. 9.*

THORAX, a Mountain of *Lydia* near the Town of *Magneſia* or *Maniſſo*, where a certain Grammarian, called *Daphitas*, was crucified, becauſe he uſed to ſpeak ill of Princes in his Verſes; whence came the Proverb, *Remember Thorax*, when we would have one hold his Tongue leſt he might injure himſelf. *Strab. lib. 14.*

THORISMOND, King of the *Wiſigoths*, eldeſt Son of *Thierry* or *Theodorick*, who was killed in the Battel fought againſt *Attila* in 451. *Thoriſmond* was in this Fight himſelf, and was wounded. He came to receive the Crown after his Father's Death, but enjoyed it not above a Year and ſome Months, being then murther'd by his Brothers *Theodorick* and *Frederick*, as we learn from *Idacius his Chron.*

THORN, a Hanſe or Free Town of the Royal *Pruſſia* upon the *Weſil*; it's a ſtrong Place, and was built in 1234 by the Knights of the *Teutonick Order*, who were forc'd to deliver it to the King of *Poland* in 1454, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remains. It's Famous both for the long Sieges it ſuſtain'd, and the Birth of the Famous Mathematician *Copernicus*. It was here alſo that *Albert* King of *Poland* died in 1501, and where the great Diſputes aroſe between the *Bernardins* and *Jacobins*, which were appeaſed in 1345. There was a Conference of *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts* and *Roman Catholicks* held here in 1645, which had no Succeſs: It was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, but was retaken by the *Poles* in 1658, after a Siege of ſix Months. The *Swedes* recover'd it afterwards, and the *Poles* ſurpriz'd it again in 1665. It has a fine Univerſity. *Harlſnoch. Diſſert. de Orig. Relig. Chriſt.*

THORNDIKE (*Herbert*) Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, went into Holy Orders, and was made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. He was a Perſon of unexceptionable Life and great Learning. His Works are, *A Diſcourſe of the Primitive Form of the Government of Churches. A Diſcourſe of Religious Aſſemblies. A Diſcourſe of the Rights of the Church. Epilogus. De jure Finiendi Controverſias Eccleſiæ Liber. A Diſcourſe of the Penalties which a due Reformation requires. Juſt Weights and Meaſures.*

THOROS, or *Theodorus*, King of *Armenia*, was Son of *Haiton*, whom he ſucceeded in the Kingdom. He could not abide that *Amauris* of *Luſignan*, his Couſin, ſhould have the Adminiſtration of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, which King *Henry* his Brother had given him, and therefore confin'd *Henry* very cloſe, to make him give it to ſome other; but at laſt he was forc'd to ſet him at Liberty and come to a Peace. After his firſt Wife's Death, who was Daughter of *Capeſan* Emperor of the *Tartars*; he married *Chelvis*, Siſter of *Henry* King of *Cyprus*, and died in 1300, leaving *Luion* her Son, who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom. *Hiſtoire de Raiamine du Cypre.*

THRACIA, a great Province now called *Romania*, bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*; on the Eaſt, by the *Propontis* and the *Black Sea*; on the North, by *Bulgaria*; and on the Weſt, by *Macedonia*. It formerly had very famous and conſiderable Towns, as *Abdera*, *Cypſele*, *Perinthus*, *Apollonia*, *Bizantium* now *Conſtantinople*, *Philippopolis*, *Adrianople*, *Trajanople*, *&c.* The *Hebre* which runs by *Adrianople*, the *Neſſus*, and the *Mariza*, are the greateſt Rivers; and *Rodolpe*, *Orbelus* and *Hæmus* its moſt conſiderable Mountains. The ancient *Thracians* were diſtinguiſh'd amongſt themſelves, as well by Name as in their Manners, and ſcarce agreed in any thing but Barbarity and Brutality. They firſt had their particular Kings, afterwards became Tributary to the *Macedonians*; and *Caius Scribonius Curio* Proconſul, ſubjected them to the *Romans*. After this they were forc'd to follow the Deſtiny of the reſt of *Greece*, and fell under the Tyranny of the *Turks*, who are the only abſolute Maſters of it, ſince the taking of *Conſtantinople* by *Mahomet* II. The *Thrauſi*, mention'd by *Livy* for a Cuſtom of Rejoicing at Deaths, and Mourning at Births, were ſome of its ancient Inhabitants. This Province is twenty days Journey in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſeven broad. *Strabo. Pliny, &c.*

THRAPSTON, a Market Town of *Naviſford* Hundred in *Northamptonſhire*, upon the Eaſtern Banks of the River *Nen*, 53 Miles from *London*.

THRASEAS, or *Thraſus*, a pretender to Prophecy; told King *Buſiris* in a great Drought which laid *Egypt* waſte, that there was no other way to obtain Rain, but by Sacrificing to *Jupiter* all the Foreign Paſſengers. The Tyrant ask'd him what Country he was of himſelf: And having declar'd that he was a Stranger, *Buſiris* anſwer'd, That he ſhould be the firſt Sacrificed; which was performed accordingly. *Ovid. lib. 3. de Arte Amandi.*

THRASIMOND, or *Thraſamond*, King of the *Vandals* in *Africk*, ſucceeded his Brother *Gondebaud* or *Gunthamunt* in 496. They were all *Arians*, and great Perſecutors of the Orthodox. *Gunthamaud* iſſued three rigorous Edicts againſt the Orthodox Biſhops; ſo that thoſe left in *Africk* thinking their Church could not hold much longer, ordain'd a great number, that there might be ſome to defend the Flock againſt the Hereticks. Which this Prince took ſo ill, that he baniſh'd above a hundred of them into *Sardinia*, amongſt whom was St. *Fulgentius*, much admir'd by the King himſelf, for Learning and Eloquence; and this Perſecution laſted 27 Years. He made War againſt the *Moors*, but generally to his Diſadvantage; and at laſt the Governor of *Tripoli*, a Man of Piety and Courage, nam'd *Cabaon*, defeated and cut off moſt of his Troops, having prepar'd himſelf for the Battel by Prayer and Faſting; and *Thraſimond* died ſoon after this loſs in 522. *Procop. lib. 1. de Bell. Vandal.*

THRASYBULUS, Captain of the *Athenians*, beat the thirty Tyrants out of the City, and reſtor'd it to its Liberty: He afterwards wone ſeveral Victories in *Thrace*, took ſome Towns in the Iſle of *Metelin*, and kill'd *Therimacus* General of the *Lacedemonians*, in a Battel which was about the 62d of *Rome*. Two Years after he was kill'd in *Pamphilia* by the *Aſpendians*, who engag'd for the *Lacedemonians*. *Xenophon. Diod. Sic. &c.*

THRASYBULUS ſucceeded his Brother *Hiero*, Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, in the LXXVIII *Olympiad*, but was forc'd a Year after to retire into *Lower Italy*, where he liv'd like a private Man in the Town of *Lecri*. *Diod. Sicul. lib. 11.*

THRASYDEUS, Son and Succeſſor of *Theron*, Tyrant of *Agrigentum*: He was defeated by *Hieron*, and ſome time after kill'd by his Citizens, who thereby recover'd their former Liberty. *Diod. Sic. lib. 11.*

THRASYLAUS, a noble *Athenian*, who imagin'd that all the Veſſels which anchor'd at the Port of *Pyreum* near *Athens*, from whatever Country they came, belong'd to him; being a Perſon of Quality, they ſpared no coſt to bring him to himſelf, and when he recover'd from his Indiſpoſition, he ſaid, That he never had more Pleaſure, than whilſt he was Diſtemper'd, which he remembred very well. Adding, That they would have oblig'd him much, to let him enjoy a Happineſs that put him in Poſſeſſion of all things, without depriving any Body of the leaſt. *Athenæus, lib. 12.*

THRASYLLUS, an *Athenian*, very expert in Military Affairs; who governing the State of *Athens* with *Thraſybulus* Admiral of the Fleet, beat *Mindarus* a *Lacedemonian*, chief of the *Peloponneſians*, in a Sea-fight near the Town of *Seſtos*. *Thucydides lib. 8.*

THRASYLLUS, a famous Mathematician, much belov'd by *Tyberius*, whom he comforted when baniſh'd to the Iſle of *Rhodes* by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, with the hopes of ſeeing him ſoon again at *Rome*; and boldly told him, That the Veſſel they ſaw draw near the Iſland, came with ſome good News, which fell out accordingly; for *Tiberius* receiv'd Letters from *Auguſtus* and *Livia*, which recall'd him. Some add, That *Tiberius*, when in this ſame Iſland, deſign'd to have thrown *Thraſyllus* headlong from the top of a high Wall, becauſe this Learned Man knew all his Thoughts and Deſigns: But ſeeing him look Sad, and hearing his Anſwer, That it was becauſe he fear'd ſome ill Accident; he changed his Reſolution, not being able to put to Death a Man endued with ſuch great Knowledge. *Dion. Sueton. Zonar.*

THRASYMACHUS, a Rhetorician, Native of *Calcedonia*, was the firſt that taught the Artificial ranging of Words, and Cadence of Periods: He lived in *Alexander* the Great's time. *Suidas* makes mention of his Works.

THRASYMEDES, Son of *Phylomelus*, being deeply in Love with the Daughter of *Piſiſtratus*, and meeting her, in a great Solemnity kiſs'd her, which the Brothers looking upon as a great Affront, the Father ſpoke to them thus; *If Puniſhment be the Requital of Love, what muſt we do to thoſe that hate us?* Afterwards *Thraſymedes* having got ſome of his Companions together,

ther, and obſerving his Miſtreſs ſacrificing on the Sea, he with Sword in Hand put the Attendants to Flight, and took her into his Ship; but as he was ſailing to *Ægina*, was taken by *Hippias Piſiſtratus* his eldeſt Son. Being brought before the Tyrant, he boldly bid him to do what he pleaſed; adding, That he deſpiſed Death, when he reſolv'd to take his Daughter away. *Piſiſtratus* admiring his Courage, freely gave him his Daughter in Marriage. *Polyæn. lib.* 5.

THRASYMENE, a Lake of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, now call'd the Lake of *Perouſe* in *Ombria*, a Province of the Church-lands upon the Frontiers of *Tuſcany*, ſeven Miles from *Perouſe*: The *Italians* call it *Il lago di Perugia*; and it's otherwiſe call'd *Il lago di Caſtiglione*, and *Il lago di Paſſignano*. This place is Famous for the Victory wone by *Hannibal* over the Conſul *Flaminius*. *Plutarch in vita Flaminii*.

THRIZUS, or *Tryſus*, a cruel Tyrant, who fearing that his hard Government ſhould occaſion ſome Conſpiracy againſt him, he forbad his Subjects upon pain of Death, to ſpeak to one another, either in publick or private, and this reach'd the very Geſtures and Signs they were oblig'd to make uſe of for neceſſary things. Whereupon one of the Subjects of more Courage than the reſt, bethought himſelf to go to the middle of the publick Market-place, where Sighing and Weeping in great Deſpair, without ſpeaking a Word, he drew all the People about him, upon whom *Tryſus* ruſh'd with his Guard, which the People, being rendred deſperate, diſarm'd, and then kill'd himſelf. *Elian. l.* 14. *Var. Hiſt.*

THRONBURG, a Market Town of *Thornbury* Hundred in the South-Weſt of *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Severn*, 89 Miles from *London*.

THRONES. Agents of the third Order of the firſt Hierarchy, ſo call'd, becauſe they ſerve as Thrones for the Majeſty of God. *Dionyſ. de Cæleſt. Hierarch. cap.* 6.

THRUSK, or *Thriſk*, a Market and Borough Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and Hundred of *Budforth*; it had anciently a ſtrong Caſtle, and now ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It's 153 Miles from *London*.

THUANUS JACOBUS AUGUSTUS, youngeſt Son of the Preſident *de Thou*, was much admir'd by all Great Men that were his Contemporaries, for his Prudence and Probity in the Diſcharge of his Office of Preſident a Mortier, and will be no leſs by ſucceeding Ages, for the Depth and Erudition of the Works he left behind him. He was born in 1553, and having ſtudied in the Univerſities of *Paris* and *Orleans*, travell'd into *Italy*, *Flanders* and *Germany*. His Father deſign'd him for the Church, and got *Nicholas de Thou* his Uncle, Biſhop of *Chartres*, to reſign his Benefices to him: But he quitted theſe after his Father's Death, was receiv'd Counſellor in the Parliament; and at laſt, through the Care of his Uncle *Auguſtus de Thou*, had the Survivance of the Place of Preſident a Mortier, and took Poſſeſſion thereof in 1595. He follow'd King *Henry* III. after the Barricado's at *Paris*, and was ſent by him along with the Sieur *Schomberg* into *Germany*, whence he went to *Venice*, where receiving the News of that Prince's Death, he return'd into *France*, where *Henry* IV. charm'd with his Learning and Integrity, often call'd him to the Council of State, and imploy'd him in important Negotiations, as to treat with the Deputies of the Duke of *Merceur*, and at the Conference of *Surene*, *&c.* After the Death of *Amiot* Biſhop of *Auxerre*, he nam'd him great Maſter of his Library: He was afterwards one of the Catholick Commiſſioners in the Famous Conference of *Fontaine bleau*, between *Perron* Biſhop of *Evreux*, and the Sieur *de Pleſſis Mornai*. During the Regency of Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*, this Sage Magiſtrate was one of the General Directors of the Treaſury; was deputed to the Conference of *Loudun*, and imploy'd in other important Buſineſs; which he diſcharg'd with ſo much Prudence, that he was eſteem'd the *Cato* of his Age, and the Ornament of *France*. The King join'd him in Commiſſion with Cardinal *Perron*, to reform the Univerſity of *Paris*, and to carry on the Royal College begun by his Care. In 1601 he was choſen Temporal Protector of the Order of St. *Francis* throughout the whole Kingdom of *France*, and then he took care to finiſh the Body of the *Franciſcans* Church at *Paris*. Notwithſtanding all theſe great Diverſions, he writ the Hiſtory of his Time in *Latin*, from 1543 to 1608, in CXXXVIII Books, a Work both for Subject and Style, comparable to the Performances of the Antients. He alſo left Memoirs of his own Life; and died at *Paris* 1617.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek Hiſtorian, of whom we know nothing certain, but what he tells us himſelf, neither do we know whether his Grandfather married the King of *Thracia*'s Daughter, whence his Father had the Name of *Orolas* or *Olorus*, nor whether this Grandfather, call'd *Miltiades*, was akin to him of that Name, that eſtabliſh'd himſelf in *Cherſoneſe*, and was deſcended of the famous *Miltiades*; but what is more, is, that he was a Citizen of *Athens*, General of an Army in *Thracia*, where he was in great Credit, becauſe of the Gold Mines fallen to him, either by the King his Grandfather, or by the Wife he married. It's ſaid of him, that being at the *Olympick Plays* very young, when *Herodotus* read his Hiſtory there, and weeping at what he heard; the ſame *Herodotus* addreſſing himſelf to *Thucydides*'s Father, ſaid, He eſteem'd him very happy in a Son, that gave ſuch early Proofs of his Affection for the Works of the Muſes. However he was unjuſtly baniſh'd by *Cleon*'s Faction, for not ſuccoring *Amphipolis*; and during this Exile, imploy'd great Sums to procure *Memoirs* for the deſign he had to write his Hiſtory, which we have of his in eight Books. It was deſign'd to give an account of the War of *Peloponneſus*, which laſted 27 Years between the Commonwealth of *Athens* and *Sparta*, but dying as he writ the Succeſs of the 21ſt Year, he left the Work imperfect of the ſix laſt, which *Theopompus* ſupplied ſince, and *Xenophon* continued. Some think the eighth Book is not his, and attribute it to his Daughter, or to the ſame *Xenophon*; but the Learnedſt Criticks judge it to be *Thucydides*'s own, and that Sickneſs hindred him to poliſh this part of his Work. *Dionyſius Halic.* writes, that *Demoſthenes* was ſo much taken with *Thucydides*'s Style, that he wrote his Book over eight times. *Cicero de Oratore* ſpeaks of him thus, *Graviter ſane & probe res geſtas & bella & prælia narrat Thucydides.* And in the ſame place adds, *Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio mea ſententia facile vicit.* See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. La Mothe le Vayer. Jugem. des Hiſt.*

THULE, commonly taken to be *Iſland* in the Northern Ocean, but is more properly *Schetland*.

THURINGIA, or *Thuringen*, a Province of *Germany* in *High Saxony*, with the Title of *Landtgraviat*; it's between *Miſnia*, *Franconia*, the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, the Country of *Heſſe*, and Principality of *Anhalt*. It formerly had its particular Kings, but was afterwards ſubject to the Kings of *France* of the firſt Race. Now it's divided between the Duke of *Saxony*, *Weimar*, the Count of *Mansfield*, and ſome others. *Erford* the chief Town is under the Elector of *Mayence*. It is inviron'd with woody Mountains, but the Country it ſelf is plain, pleaſant, and fruitful in Corn, has ſome Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt, ſo that it wants nothing but Wine. It's about 120 Miles ſquare, ſo populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, 140 Cities, as many Market Towns, 150 Caſtles, and 2000 Villages.

THURISMOND VII. King of the *Goths*, ſucceeded his Father *Theudorede* in 451. and in the firſt Year of *Marcian*'s Reign, overcame the *Huns*: After his Triumph he became ſo very Inſupportable, that his Brothers *Theuderic* and *Frederick*, cauſed him to be kill'd in 453: Before he fell he reveng'd himſelf on the Murtherers, killing many of them with a Knife which he forced out of one of their Hands, before the loſs of his Blood quite weakned him. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

THURNAI (*Simon*) a Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, Learned, but ſo Inſolent, that defending a *Theſes* of the Incarnation of the Word, with the general Applauſe of all the Auditors; he ſpoke thus, *O Jeſule, Jeſule, Quantum in hoc quæſtione confirmavi Legem tuam & exaltavi; profecto ſi malignando & averſando vellem fortioribus argumentis ſcirem illam infirmare & deprimendo improbare.* He became ſo very ignorant after this, that his Son having ſpent a whole Year to teach him the Lord's Prayer, and the 24 Letters to no purpoſe, diſcontinued, crying, *Quare cecidiſti de Cœlo Lucifer. Matth. Paris. in Hiſt. Angl. ad Ann.* 1201. *Polydor. Virg. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Angl.*

THYESTES, Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, Father of *Egiſthus* and Brother of *Atreus*, he committed Inceſt with his Siſter-in-Law *Europa*, Wife of *Atreus*, who to revenge himſelf of the Injury, cut the Child's Noſe off as ſoon as born, and preſented it at Table to *Thyeſtes*. Poets ſay, that the Sun turn'd back and hid it ſelf at the ſight of ſo horrid an Action. *Ovid. Met.*

THYMBREUS, a Sir-name given to *Apollo*, either from ſome Plains of *Troas* call'd *Tymbræ*, or from a Town of that Name, wherein he was chiefly adored. *Strabo* ſays, there was a Temple dedicated to *Apollo Thymbreus*, where the River *Thymbris* diſcharges it ſelf into the *Scamandre*, which is the place where *Achilles* was kill'd by *Paris*, whence came the Fiction that *Achilles* was kill'd by *Apollo*'s Arrows. *Virg. lib.* 3. *Æneid.*

THYMELE, a certain Buffooning Dancer and Muſician, whom the Emperor *Domitian* was very much taken with. It was from her that the Songs formerly ſung in *Bacchus*'s Honour, were call'd *Thymelies* or *Thymeliennes*. *Mart. lib.* 1. *Epigr.*

THYMOETHES, Son of *Priamus* and *Ariſbe*, his Mother being brought to Bed of him the ſame day that *Hecuba* bore *Paris*, and the South-ſayers having foretold, that *Troy* ſhould be ruin'd by one that was born that day, *Priamus* commanded that both ſhould be put to Death; but the Order was executed only on *Thymoethes*, *Paris* being preſerv'd by *Hecuba*. Others ſay, that *Thymoethes* was *Ariſba*'s Husband, and that his Son being put to Death on the account aboveſaid, he deferr'd his Revenge until he contributed to the taking of *Troy*; for though he knew that the *Grecians* were in the wooden Horſe, yet he was one of the firſt that preſſed to take it into the Town. *Servius, in lib.* 2. *Æneid.*

THYNNE, (whoſe firſt Name was *Bouteville*,) came into *England* in the Reign of King *John*; who during his Wars with the *Barons*, ſent unto his Subjects in his Countries of *Poictou* and *Gaſcognie* for Troops to aſſiſt him. They ſent him a great Army of *Gaſcoignes* under the command of *Sauery de Malleon* or *Malo Leone*, and of *Poictevins*, commanded by *Geoffery* and *Oliver de Bouteville*, two Brothers, who joined with his Forces here, made him for ſome time Victorious over his Rebellious *Barons*, and particularly took *Beavoire* Caſtle, (now the Earl of *Rutland*'s) from *Albini*, call'd *Pincerna*, then Earl of *Arundel*; for which good Service *Geoffrey de Bouteville* was conſtituted Governor of it, and Knighted. All which is recorded by *Matt. Paris*, *Polydore Virgil*, and ſeveral Hiſtorians after them. In which Command he carried himſelf ſo fairly, that the Earl of *Arundel* gave him Lands in *Shropſhire*, part of his two great Mannors of *Stretton* and *Cardington*, (where he ſettled himſelf,) which are ſtill by a little change of Language call'd *Botfield's Lye* or *Botfield's Place*; at *Botfield's Lye* they remain'd long very conſiderable: And the Grandſon of Sir *Geoffrey*, Sir *Adam Bouteville*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. was one of the Knights who went out of *Shropſhire* to ſerve that King at the Siege of *Caer-Laverock*, as appears by an ancient Manuſcript in Parchment ſtill remaining in that County. Afterwards in the time of the Wars between *York* and *Lancaſter*, that part of *England* adhering to the Title of *York*, the Family of *Bouteville* was oppreſs'd, and the greateſt part of their Eſtate taken away in the Reigns of the Three *Henry*'s. However, ſome of the Family continued at *Botfield's Lye*, and remain there at this day, keeping the Name of *Botfield*, and give the ſame Arms with the *Thynne*'s. But another Branch of the Family took the Name of *Thynne*, ſtill retaining *Bouteville*, writing *Thynne* alias *Bouteville*, as appears by the Firſt Edition of the Works of *Chaucer*, collected and publiſh'd by *William Thynne* alias *Bouteville*, dedicated to *Henry* VIII. That *William Thynne* was in great favour with *Henry* VII. and Maſter of his Houſhold, who lyes buried in *Barking Church* near the *Tower*. Sir *John Thynne*, the Raiſer of the preſent Family, was Nephew to that *William*, and bred up by him, who having render'd himſelf conſiderable by his Parts and Travels, was taken into the Service of the Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, and made his chief Officer. He was Knighted in the Battel of *Muſcleborough* againſt the *Scots*, whilſt the Wounds he receiv'd there were bleeding, and had the *Scotch* Lion given him for an Addition to his Arms. Afterwards he grew into ſo great favour with the Protector, that he was eſteem'd his chief Counſellor; and when that Duke was twice impriſon'd in the *Tower*, was both times committed thither; and tho' he eſcaped with his Life, was the laſt time fined 6000 *l.* and had ſeveral great Offices and good Leaſes taken from him. During the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he was by the Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen, made the chief Officer of her Family, by the ſtile of Comptroller; but in thoſe dangerous Times of Perſecution, he retired into the Country, and lived ſeldom with her, eſpecially in her Confinement; for which reaſon, he was not advanc'd by her when ſhe came to Reign. Living in the Reigns of *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. when Abbies and Chauntries were diſſolv'd, by his Favour at Court he purchaſed many of thoſe Lands; and marrying the Daughter of Sir *John Greſham* (by whom he had above 2000 *l.* a Year) left a conſiderable Eſtate to his Family, and match'd his four Daughters to ſome of the beſt Families in the Weſtern Parts of *England*. His Son (for diſtinction call'd Sir *John Thynne* the younger) married a Daughter of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, by whom he had 1000 *l.* a Year in Land, and left Sir *Thomas Thynne* his Son and Heir; whoſe firſt Wife was *Mary* Daughter to the Lord *Audley*; and his ſecond, *Katharine Howard*, Grandchild of *Thomas* Viſcount *Bindon*, ſecond Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*. By his firſt Wife he had Sir *James Thynne*, who married the Lady *Iſabella Rich* Daughter to the Earl of *Holland*, but had no Children, whereby his Eſtate deſcended to his Brother's Son *Thomas Thynne* who was murther'd. After whoſe Death, by virtue of an Entail, the Eſtate came to *Thomas Thynne* created Viſcount *Weymouth* by King *Charles* II. Son of Sir *Henry Frederick Thynne* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. Which Viſcount *Weymouth* married the Lady *Frances Finch*, Daughter of *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelſea* and the Lady *Mary Seymour*, Daughter of *William* Duke of *Somerſet*. His Lordſhip's Arms are, Barry of Ten Topaz and Diamond. *Matth. Paris*, *Polydore Virgil*, *Dale's Catalogue of the Nobility of England*, &c.

THYNNEE, in Greek Θυνναῦον, was a Fiſh-Sacrifice which the Fiſhermen of *Greece* offer'd to *Neptune*, to move him to be favourable to their Fiſhery. *Cœlius Rhodiginus* makes mention of this Sacrifice: This is by ſo much the more remarkable, that we find by it that *Agrippa* miſtook in his Book of the Vanity of Sciences, when he ſays, *cap.* 76, that Fiſh was never offer'd in Sacrifice.

TIARA, a kind of a round and high Cap, incircled with three Golden Crowns, ſet with Jewels in three Rows one over another, ending in a point that ſupported a Globe, with a Croſs over it. *Nicholas* I. choſen Pope in 858, was the firſt, who to ſhew his Sovereign Authority, took one Crown. *Boniface* VII. created in 1294, added a ſecond; and *Urban* V. choſen in 1362, took a third. *Anaſtaſius Biblioth. in Nichol. I.*

TIBARENIANS, according to *Strabo* and *Pliny*, were certain People, Neighbours of the *Chalybes* near the Black Sea, who were ſuch ſtrict Obſervers of Juſtice, that they would not ſet upon their Enemies until they gave notice of the Place and Time of Fight. When the Women were brought to Bed, the Husbands lay down and were ſerved by their Wives as if it had been they who had been brought to Bed. *Valer. Flaccus*, *l.* 5. *Nymphodor in Aſiæ Periplo*, &c.

TIBERIAS, or *Genezareth*, commonly call'd *Tabaria*, a Town of *Paleſtina* in *Galilee*. *Herod* gave it this Name in Conſideration of the Emperor *Tiberius*. There is alſo the Sea of *Galilee* called the Sea of *Tiberias*. After the taking of *Jeruſalem* by the Chriſtians under *Godfrey of Bovillon*, *Hugh* of *St. Omer* coming into the *Holy Land*, receiv'd the Principality of *Galilee* and Lordſhip of *Tabarie* of *Baudovin* I.

TIBERIUS (*Claudius Nero*) Son of *Tiberius Nero* and *Livia Druſilla*, whom *Auguſtus* married. Authors ſpeak of him as a dangerous, cruel, and miſtruſtful Prince, as infamous for his Voluptuouſneſs as for his Cruelty. He was rais'd to the Empire more by the Artifices of his Mother *Livia*, than the Choice of *Auguſtus*, who never approv'd his wild Inclinations, nor his lewd and Debauch'd Courſe of Life. He began his Reign after the Emperor's Death, about the 19th of *Auguſt*, A. C. 14. His Government at firſt was pretty mild, whether he diſſembled, or had ſo much Conſideration for his Mother, that he would not diſoblige her: but this laſted but a ſhort time; for never was there ſo great an Hypocrite, nor ſo falſe a Prince. His fear of loſing ground in his Authority, was always ſtronger than the Love of his neareſt Kindred and deareſt Friends. The Death of *Germanicus*, the great Object of his Jealouſie, and of his Wife *Agrippina*, were as unhappy as bold Proofs hereof. Their Sons *Druſus* and *Nero* were treated with the ſame Rigor. His beſt Friends could not eſcape his hands. After he had raiſed *Sejanus* to the higheſt degree that a Subject could aſpire to, he miſerably made him away, involving all thoſe he ſuſpected, or had a mind to be reveng'd of, in his Fate. The Senate was depriv'd of its nobleſt and moſt vertuous Members, through the Malice of Informers, the Inſtruments of his Cruelty and Miſtruſt. Nor was he leſs monſtrous in his ſenſual Pleaſures, which were not ſo well hid, nor ſo cloſe kept in the Iſle of *Caprea*, where he liv'd for a time, but *Suetonius* diſcover'd them. *Tiberius* had for his firſt Wife *Vipſania* Daughter of *Agrippa*, whom he was forc'd to repudiate to marry *Julia* Daughter of *Auguſtus*, whom he alſo Divorc'd a little after. He had a Son call'd *Druſus* by his firſt Wife, who left three Children, two Sons, one of which died young, and the other was kill'd by *Caligula*; and a Daughter twice married, firſt to *Nero* Son of *Germanicus*, and after his Death to *Rubellius Blandus* Father of *Rubellius Plautus*, whom *Nero* put to Death. In the mean time, Life became troubleſome, and a burthen to *Tiberius*, who had in himſelf a Puniſher of all his wicked Actions. But as if he deſign'd to make People forget them, he choſe a Succeſſor worſe than himſelf, *Caligula* the Son of *Germanicus*, though he ſeem'd leſs for him than for the young *Tiberius*, being often heard to ſay of *Caligula*, That he was a Serpent whom he bred for the People of *Rome*, and a *Phaeton* whom he raiſed for the Ruin of the Univerſe. His Death is differently diſcours'd of. *Suetonius* holds, That *Caligula* gave him a lingering Poiſon; others ſay, that they refuſed to give him Food as he recover'd of a Fever; ſome others, that he was ſtifled with a Bolſter thrown upon his Face, when he was heard to call for his Ring that they had taken off his Finger in one of his ſwooning Fits: And add, That when *Caligula* perceiv'd he would not let the Ring go, for he declar'd him his Succeſſor to whom he ſhould give it, ſtrangled him with his own hands. But be it how it will, it's certain *Tiberius* died a violent Death, being 78 Years old, whereof he Reign'd 22, and near ſix Months. *Suetonius* ſays, That this Emperor ſpoke Greek and Latin very well, and writ ſome Lyrick Verſes, intituled, *Complaints upon Julius Cæſar's Death*; and compoſed Greek Verſes in imitation of *Euphorion*, *Rhianus*, and *Parthenius*, whoſe Pictures he placed in the Publick Libraries. This made the Learned of thoſe Times to write in Praiſe of theſe Poets, and dedicate their Works to *Tiberius*. *Suet. Tacit. Dion.* &c.

TIBERIUS (*Flavius Aniſius Conſtantinus*) originally of *Thracia*, was choſen by *Juſtin* the Younger to govern the Empire, and afterwards created *Cæſar* by him: He fully anſwer'd the Expectation that People had of his Probity and Underſtanding. After *Juſtin*'s Death he reign'd alone, and had the good Fortune to beat the *Perſians*, who were become very formidable under the Conduct of their King *Coſroes*. He died near *Conſtantinople*, in 582, after a Reign of three Years and ten Months, with all the Glory and Reputation of a great Prince: it's true, he was the leſs regretted, becauſe he left for Succeſſor his Son-in-law *Mauriſius*, from whom the World expected as happy and prudent an Adminiſtration, as from himſelf. He created him *Cæſar* at his Return from the War of *Perſia*, and made an excellent Speech, related by *Nicephorus*, *lib.* 18. *cap.* 6.

TIBERIUS, a famous Impoſtor, who in 726 took this Name, and would have had People believe that he was of the Race of the Emperors; thinking thereby to ſet himſelf upon the Throne. He ſeduced ſome People of *Tuſcany*, who proclaim'd him *Auguſtus*: but the *Exark*, aſſiſted by ſome *Roman* Troops, beſieg'd him in a Caſtle whither he fled; and having taken him, cut off his Head, and ſent it to the Emperor *Leo Iſauricus*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Iconoclaſtes.*

TIBET, a Kingdom of *Great Tartary*, that comprehends many other Kingdoms: Towards the North it has *Tartaria Propria* and *Deſerta*: Towards the Eaſt *Tangut* and *Catay*; the *Indus* to the South, and *Usbok* to the Weſt. Several ſay it's part of the *Turqueſtan*. It's very Cold here ſix or ſeven Months of the Year; ſo that they are forc'd to lay up Proviſions for that time, by killing great numbers of Cows and Sheep in the beginning of *September*, and putting them into Salt. The *Tibetans* exactly obſerve their Laws, and puniſh Criminals with great Severity, firſt cutting off their right Leg, and putting out one of their Eyes; two days after they cut off their other Leg, and put out the other Eye: and if they do not die of this, they cut off both their Hands. They have an Averſion for *Mahomet*'s Law, and cannot abide to be call'd Heathens. Their Prieſts are call'd *Lamas*, and obſerve the ſame Religion, though their Ceremonies and Cuſtoms differ. Some marry, others live ſingle, and ſeveral in Communities under Superiors. All live on Charity, and go a-begging, though many of them are very Rich. They believe that God is Three and One, and call the firſt Perſon *Lama-Conjoc*, the ſecond *Cho-Conjoc*, and the third *Sanguya-Conjoc*. They alſo hold that there is a Paradiſe for the Good, and a Hell for the Bad. Theſe *Lamas* have a Ceremony of Bleſſing Water, by reading ſome Prayers in a Book, which they eſteem much; then mixing Gold, Coral, and Rice with it, they ſprinkle ſome in their Houſes to drive the Devils away, and burn Frankincenſe in their Kings Palaces. Beſides this, they attribute to them the Cure of ſeveral Diſtempers, and other Superſtitions. They call the People to Church by ſound of Trumpet, but this is but twice a Year; the *Lamas* go oftner, and ſometimes ſtay three or four Months there together, to pray and confer upon what is contain'd in their Books. They drink in Mens Skulls, and have Beads of dead Mens Bones, to make them remember the Dead. *Deſcription, of* Tibet *join'd to the Hiſtory of what paſſed in* Ethiopia *in* 1624, 25, *and* 26.

TIBRE, which the Latins call *Tiberis*, and the *Italians Teverre*; a River of *Italy*, which has its Source in *Mont Falterota*, near *Monte Corvajo* in the *Apennin*, between the States of *Florence* and *Romandiola*; receives the *Chiana*, *Nera*, *Teverone*, and forty leſſer Rivers; runs by *Rome*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Tuſcan* Sea, a hundred Miles from its Source by two Mouths, whereof the leſſer, call'd *Fiumicino*, forms a Port built by the ancient Emperors, and which the Popes have endeavour'd to preſerve.

TIBULLUS (*Albius*) a Roman Gentleman and Latin Poet, who liv'd in *Auguſtus*'s time. He was well acquainted with *Horace*, *Ovid*, and all the other famous Authors of that Age. He accompanied *Meſſala Corvinus* in his Expedition to *Corfu*, where being taken very ſick, and believing he ſhould die, he wrote himſelf this Epitaph:

Hic jacet immiti conſumptus morte Tibullus
Meſſalam Terra, dum ſequiturque Mari.

But Campaigning being not his Talent, he gave it over, and apply'd himſelf to the writing of Elegies and Love-Verſes, of which there are four Books extant. *Lilius Giraldus Hiſt. Poet.*

TICHO-BRAHE, Son of *Otho-Brahe*, Lord of *Knuſtrop* and *Beatalbida*, was born in 1546. Having obſerved at fourteen Years of Age, that an Eclipſe of the Sun hapned in the very ſame moment that the Aſtrologers foretold; he look'd upon it as a very great matter, and took a fancy to learn that Science: And it's ſaid, that his Deſire to make new Diſcoveries in Aſtronomy, put him to the Expence of above 200000 Crowns in Gold. He did not only excel in Aſtronomy, but alſo in Chymiſtry, wherein he made rare Diſcoveries, and cur'd ſeveral Diſeaſes that ſeem'd incurable; diſtributing his Remedies with much Liberality and Charity to all that needed them. He had a great Genius and Inclination for Poetry, and diverted himſelf often in making of Verſes, of which that which *Martial* uſed to ſay in another Caſe is true, *Sunt bona, ſunt quædam mediocria, ſunt mala plura.* He lov'd to joak extremely, but could not abide to be joak'd upon, nor to be contradicted. It's ſaid that he was alſo ſo ſuperſtitious, that if he met an Old-woman as he went from home, he would return back inſtead of continuing his Journey; and look'd upon the meeting of a Hare as an ill Omen. He was extremely belov'd by *William* Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, who was alſo well skill'd in Aſtronomy. As for his Syſtem, he eſtabliſh'd it thus: He places the Earth immovable in the Centre of the World: That the two Luminaries, *viz.* the Sun and Moon, make their Courſes round it, eſtabliſhing that ſame Globe in the mean time as the Centre of the Firmament, and *Primum Mobile*: for making the Earth ſtand ſtill, he was forc'd to imagine a *Primum Mobile*, as *Ptolomy* did. He makes the Sun Centre of the Motion of *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: And becauſe the Motion of the Earth ſhock'd a great many Aſtronomers and Philoſophers, as ſeeming contrary to Reaſon, Senſe, and Religion, many rejected *Copernicus*'s Syſtem to embrace *Tycho*'s, who gave much the ſame account of the Celeſtial Appearances; but both of them at laſt quitted *Ptolomy*'s Hypotheſis, as not agreeing with new Obſervations, ſince the Invention of *Teleſcopes*. *Ticho* travell'd much, and was eſteem'd by ſeveral Princes, who would fain have engag'd him to them. *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, gave him the Iſland of *Weer* or *Huena*, where he built the Caſtle of *Vraniburg*, or Town of *Heaven*, to make his Aſtronomical Obſervations, and the ſeveral Inſtruments and Machines that have been the Admiration of the Learned: There he invented his *New Syſtem*, wherein he only chang'd ſomewhat of that of *Copernicus*. After *Frederic* II. died he left *Denmark*; and the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. having offer'd him his Protection, he retir'd to *Prague*, where he died in 1601, the 55th of his Age, of a Retention of Urin, occaſion'd by a fooliſh reſpect to the Emperor, as he rid with him in his Coach. He wrote, *Progymnaſmata Aſtronomiæ inſtaurata, de Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phænomenis, Epiſtolas Aſtronomicas*, &c. *Gaſſend. in ejus Vita. Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 126. *Voſſius de Scientia Mathematica*, &c.

TICKHALL, a Market Town of *Strafford* Hundred in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, having a diſtinct Liberty, call'd, The Honour of *Tickhall*, 119 Miles from *London*.

TIDSWALL in *Darbyſhire*, ſo call'd from the Ebbing and Flowing Well near to it call'd *Wedon-Well*, one of the ſeven Wonders of the *Peak*; an indifferent Market Town, beautified with a fair Church, and a Free School. It's 120 Miles from *London*.

TIEL, *Tila*, a ſtrong Town in the Province of *Gelderland*, ſeated on the North ſide of the *Vahal*, two Leagues from *Bommel* to the Eaſt, and five from *Vtrecht* to the South-eaſt. This Place is mention'd by *Sigebertus Gemblacenſis* in the Year of Chriſt 451, under *Valentinian* III. Emperor of *Rome*, and was then taken by *Attila* the *Hun*. Under the Kings of the *Franks* it became an Earldom, and was called *Comitatus Teiſterbantiæ*. In the Year 1304 it was firſt walled, during the Wars between the *Brabantines* and *Geldrians*; after which it grew greatly, and was every day improved in Strength and People, till it was able to defend it ſelf againſt any Enemy: but then the narrow Streets made it leſs delightful and healthful. The *Franks* gave this Place to the Biſhoprick of *Vtrecht*, by whom it was given as a Fee to the Dukes of *Brabant*. In the time of *Reinald* II. Earl of *Gelderland*, it was by the Mediation of *Philip* King of *France* exchanged for *Haſden*, and re-united to *Gelderland* in the Year 1336. It has ſuffer'd very much in ſo many Ages. In 1009 it was taken and burnt by the *Normans*: In 1136, and 1301, it ſuffer'd much by War and Fire: In 1286 *Reinaldus* I. took and ravag'd it: In 1315 *Otho* Earl of *Bury* took it: In 1332 *Reinald* II. took and diſmantled it: But the moſt famous Siege was that made by *Charles* V. in the Year 1528, with an Army of 20000 Men, which yet were not able to take this place. This Town was anciently alſo one of the *Hans* Towns, and included in the League of Commerce, for ſo the ancient *German* Word *Hanzen* ſignifies, it being the ſame with our *Engliſh* Word *Hanſell*. *Georg. Hornius Diſſertationes Politicæ, p.* 26.

TIENSU, an Idol of the People of *Tonquin* in the *Indies* towards *China*, which they adore as the Patron of Arts, and ſacrifice to it that it may give Wit, Judgment, and Memory, to their Children. *Tavernier Voyage des Ind.*

TIGNONVILLE (*William*) Provoſt of *Paris* under *Charles* VI. condemn'd two Scholars, in Orders, to be hang'd, for a Murther committed in 1408. But becauſe the Univerſity at that time had great Power, he being afraid that the Scholars would come to reſcue the Priſoners, got them executed in the Night by Torch-light: They hung on the Gibbet three or four Months, during which time the Univerſity ſued ſo vigorouſly for Reparation of this Breach of Privilege, that *Tignonville* was at laſt forc'd to cut the Bodies down, kiſs them three times, and accompany them with his Officers to the Convent of the *Maturins*, whither they were carried in a Coffin upon a Cart, led by the Executioner, mounted on the foremoſt Horſe, and clad in a kind of Surplice of white Linnen. Their Epitaph is ſtill to be ſeen in the *Maturins* Cloiſter on the Chapter-ſide. *Mem. de l'Vniverſité.*

TIGRANES, King of *Armenia*, was one of the moſt powerful Princes of his Time. The *Syrians*, tir'd with the Revolutions that had waſted their Country, put themſelves under his Protection. He maintain'd the War againſt the *Romans*, and was overcome by *Lucullus* and *Pompey*; but upon yielding part of his Eſtates to theſe Conquerors, they declar'd themſelves Protectors of the reſt, and ſuffer'd him to live in Peace. *Juſtin, Livy*, &c.

TIGRIS, *Tigil* or *Tegil*, in Hebrew *Hiddekel*, a River of *Aſia*, which has its Source in *Armenia Major*. This Word *Tigris*, which in the Language of the *Medes* ſignifies an Arrow, expreſſes the Rapidity of this River, which croſſing the Lake *Arethuſe*, runs into a Pit or Cavern at the foot of Mount *Taurus*, and thence into another Lake call'd *Thoſpites*, and buries it ſelf a ſecond time under the Ground; but after having receiv'd ſeveral Rivers, it ſeparates *Syria* from *Meſopotamia*, divides it ſelf in two parts, forms a great Iſland, and where it joins again, receives the Name of *Paſitigris*, runs through the Lakes of *Chaldea*, and at laſt empties it ſelf, by two mouths, into the *Perſian* Gulf. The Emperor *Trajan* deſign'd to cut a Canal, to join the *Tigris* with the *Euphrates*; but having found that the *Euphrates* was the higheſt of the two, he was afraid it ſhould empty ſo much of its Water into the other, that it would become unnavigable. Monſieur *Thevenot*, who ſail'd upon this River, obſerves, that it's very crooked, full of Iſlands and Banks of Stone. Mr. *Tavernier* adds, That it's divided below *Bagdat*, and that there are the Ruins of a great City between the two Branches; the Walls ſtill ſtanding are ſo very broad, that ſix Coaches may go a-breaſt on them. At the point of the Iſland form'd by theſe two Streams, are three ſtrong Caſtles. As for its Rapidity, *Corvin Novoſor* ſaith, it goes as far in one day as a Horſe-man can run in ſeven. Other Travellers who ſaw it ſay, That its Rapidity makes the Lookers-on giddy. The overflowing of this River makes the neighbour Country fruitful in Corn, Rice, Pulſe, and Dates. *Strabo, Plin.*

TIKEN-HALL, in *Darbyſhire*, where are made great ſtore of Earthen Pots, diſperſed into ſeveral Countries.

TILBURY, a Fort in *Eſſex*, ſeated on the *Thames* over againſt *Graveſend* in *Kent*. Here the four Proconſular ways made by the *Romans*, croſſed each other. This place is famous for the Reſidence of St. *Chad*, Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles*, when about 630 he Converted and Baptiz'd that Nation. Alſo for an Encampment here by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order in 1588, when the *Spaniſh Armado* was expected.

TILLEMONT, in Flemiſh *Thienen*, in Latin *Tena*, or *Tenaæ*, or *Tillemontium*, a conſiderable Town of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in the Dutchy of *Brabant* on the River of *Geet*, three Leagues from *Louvain*. It was one of the four Principal Towns of *Brabant*, until it was almoſt ruin'd during the Civil Wars between the *French* and thoſe of *Liege*. The Duke of *Guelderland* plunder'd it in 1507, but the Inhabitants of *Namur* purſu'd him, and having ſurpriz'd his Camp in the Night near St. *Hubert* in *Ardenne*, recover'd the Booty, and took many Priſoners. This Town was Surrendred to *Don John* of *Auſtria* in 1578, and has a very fine Church dedicated to St. *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*. *Guicciardin*.

TILENUS (*Daniel*) a *Sileſian*, and a Miniſter of *Sedan*, liv'd in the 17th Century, and follow'd the Opinions of *Arminius*, and had a warm Diſpute with *Peter du Moulin*, a *Gomariſt* or *Calviniſt* Miniſter. *Spondan. A. C.* 1613. *La Mercure Francois ſur l' An.* 1613. *Pag.* 277. *& dena.*

TILLET (*John du*) Biſhop of St. *Brieu*, and afterwards of *Meaux*, was a Perſon of Note for Learning in the 16th Century. His Works are, *A Chronological Abridgment of the Kings of* France. *A Treatiſe* De Miſſa. He likewiſe ſet forth the Works of *Lucifer Calaritanus*, in 1568, *&c.* He died in 1570. *Thuanus Hiſt. Poſſevin. in Appar. Du Verdier, & la Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.*

TILLY. See *Terclas*.

TILON COLUP, a famous Impoſtor, who call'd himſelf *Frederic* II. About 1284, he had much of that Emperor's Air, and could give an account of his Life, Wars and Adventures to the leaſt Circumſtances, becauſe he was one of his Domeſticks; he appear'd in *Germany* 34 Years after *Frederic* the Second's Death, which happen'd in 1250, the 54th Year of his Age. He gain'd Credit to his Impoſture by telling his Tale thus: That finding after all his Misfortunes, they had a deſign to poiſon him, he reſolved to retire from the World, and ſhut himſelf up in a Monaſtery; and that feigning to paſs into *Sicily* on this Deſign, he entred *Apuleia*, and went to a Caſtle call'd *Forentine*, where he pretended Sickneſs, that having truſted the Secret to a Lord who had a little before quitted his Service, and had then a faithful Servant with him; he by their means procur'd the Body of a Man who died the day before, which he in the night time drew up into his Chamber by the Window, and put in his Bed, and went out at the Window himſelf, and that it was this Body which his Son *Mainfroy* buried at *Palermo* inſtead of his: That for himſelf he arriv'd at the *Chartreuſe* of *Squillace* in *Calabria* in a Diſguiſe, where for a Sum of Money and ſome Diamonds, he was receiv'd; and the Lord that accompanied him having a Brother there, took the Habit alſo. That after *Charles* of *Anjou* had cut off his Grandchild *Conradin*'s Head in 1268, he came to another *Chartreuſe* Convent in *Champagne*, near the Town of *Langres*, call'd *Luny*, whence afterwards he came into *Germany*. And thus, either by his Cunning or Witchcraft, he drew not only ſimple Burgeſſes, but alſo ſome Princes and great Lords to his Party; amongſt others the Marquis of *Miſnia* and *Thuringia*; and being receiv'd by thoſe at *Nuiz*, he had the Boldneſs to write to the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. to quit the Empire; who under a pretext of Willingneſs to comply, made uſe of all means to ſeize his Perſon; and having gain'd the Inhabitants of *Wetzlar* in the County of *Heſſe*, he cauſed him to be brought back again to *Nuiz*. Others ſay, That this Impoſtor being beſieg'd in the Town of *Nuiz*, the Inhabitants deliver'd him to the Emperor, who condemn'd him to be burnt as a Magician. *De Rocoles les Impoſteurs Inſignes.*

TIMAGORAS, an *Athenian*, who being ſent Embaſſador to *Darius*, had the Complaiſance to adore him after the *Perſian* way; which being told to the *Athenians* at his Return, they condemn'd him to Death for that Meanneſs, which they reckon'd diſhonourable to their Country. *Val. Max.*

TIMANTHES, a Painter of Antiquity, whoſe Works, particularly his *Iphigenia*, were extremely valued. *Plin. lib.* 35. *Valer. Maxim. &c.*

TIMARATE, one of the three Old Women which *Jupiter* made uſe of to pronounce his Oracles at *Dodona*; the two others were call'd *Promenie* and *Nicandra*. The *Theſſalonians* call'd theſe Women *Peliades*; and becauſe Πελειάδες in *Greek* ſignifies *Pigeons*, ſome feign'd they were *Pigeons* that pronounced the Oracles of *Dodona*. *Archealog. Attic. lib.* 7.

TIMARIOTS, Soldiers who enjoy the Revenues of certain Lands allow'd them by the Grand Signior to ſerve in his Armies. Theſe Fiefs they poſſeſs are call'd *Timars*, perhaps from the Greek Τιμὴ, which ſignifies Price and Honour; for *Timar* is the recompence the Sultan gives for the Services done him. This Revenue is ſettled by Letters Patents from the Grand Signior, and may be from 6000 to 20000 *Aſpers* lacking one. For the Sum of 20000 compleat, is the Revenue of a *Zaim*. Theſe *Timariots* are oblig'd to Equip a Horſe-man for every 3000 *Aſpers per Annum*; theſe Horſe-men are call'd *Gebelins*, and are diſpoſed in Regiments that have their Colonel with Colours and Kettle-Drums; they are never excus'd from ſerving in Perſon with the Train, which their Eſtates obliges them to bring into the Field with them; they are oblig'd to ſerve, whether it be by Sea or Land; for if they happen to be Sick, they muſt get themſelves carried in Litters; if Children, then are they carried in Baskets or Hampers, and ſo inur'd from their Youth to the Fatigues of War. The moſt part of the *Timariots* have the Revenue of their Lands for them and their Heirs; and others enjoy them but during Life. In this caſe, or if they happen to die without Children, theſe Lands return to the Crown, ſometimes much increaſed by the Induſtry and good Management of thoſe that poſſeſſed them; ſo that the *Grand Signior* Letting them to others according to their Worth, gets a greater number of Soldiers by the Bargain. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

TIMÆUS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher of *Locri* in *Italy*, wrote a Book *De Natura*, ſtill extant: This is that *Timæus* whoſe Name *Plato* makes uſe of in his Dialogues. *Voſſius.*

TIMOCHARES, Native of *Ambracia*, a Town of *Epirus* in *Greece*, and Officer of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*; he came ſecretly to *Fabricius* a Roman Conſul, promiſing to poiſon the King if he might be rewarded. *Fabricius* having ſent to acquaint the Senate with this Propoſition, diſpatch'd Embaſſadors immediately to that King, to adviſe him to have a care of his Domeſticks, who had a Deſign upon his Life, but ſaid nothing in particular of *Timochares*. *Aul. Gel. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8.

TIMOCLEA, a Noble *Theban* Dame, being forc'd by one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains, after the taking of *Thebes*, found this means to revenge her ſelf; for as that Inſolent Fellow preſſed her to tell him where her Treaſure was hid, ſhe told him that ſhe had thrown it into a Well, whither he joyfully deſcended: And when ſhe found by his Voice that he was at the bottom, ſhe threw ſo many Stones down upon him, that ſhe cruſh'd him to Death. This Action was praiſed by *Alexander*, who thereupon order'd that no ſuch Violence ſhould be offer'd for the future to Perſons of her Birth. *Plutarch.*

TIMOLEON, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who when his Brother *Timophanes* had made himſelf Maſter of the Commonwealth's Army, with deſign to Uſurp the Sovereignty, he preferr'd the Love of his Country to that he had for his Brother, and conſented that *Satyrus* their Brother-in-Law ſhould put this new Tyrant to Death. He was afterwards choſen to go to *Sicily* to deliver the Town of *Syracuſe* from the Oppreſſion of the Tyrant *Dyoniſius*. And before he departed, being in the Temple of *Delphos*, a Fillet that had Crowns painted on it, drop'd on his Head, from the place where Preſents were hung, which was look'd upon as a promiſing Omen of his Victory. Having vanquiſh'd *Dionyſius*, he baniſh'd him to *Corinth*, raſed the Citadel of *Syracuſe*, and carried his Victorious Arms againſt *Icetas* chief of the *Leontins*, People of the ſame Iſland, and againſt *Mago* General of the *Carthaginians*, that deſign'd to make themſelves Maſters of *Sicily*. He afterwards overcame the Tyrants *Mamercus* and *Hippo*, the one of *Catana* and the other of *Meſſina*, and deliver'd the whole Iſland from the Oppreſſion it groan'd under. He loſt his Sight about the latter end of his days, which oblig'd him to live a private Life, wherein he enjoy'd the Glory that he had acquir'd by his great Actions. After his Death they raiſed him a Sumptuous Monument, environ'd with fine Galeries, and Fencing Schools to teach Young Men in. This Place was afterwards call'd *Timoleonte*. *Diodor. Plutarch. Cornel. Nepos.*

TIMOMACUS, a *Byzantin* Painter, who drew the Pictures of *Ajax* and *Medea*, which *Ceſar* bought for 80 Talents, which are about 48000 Crowns, and placed them in the Temple of *Venus*. *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 35. *cap.* 11.

TIMON, an *Athenian*, a Savage Man, and Enemy to Society, was ſirnam'd *Miſanthropus*, that is, *Man-hater*. Being one day ask'd, Why he hated all Mankind beſides young *Alcibiades*, whom he cheriſh'd? Made Anſwer, That it was becauſe he foreſaw he ſhould be the occaſion of the Ruin of the *Athenians*. And being one day in great Company, though he always avoided ſuch; he ſaid aloud, That he had a Fig-tree on which ſeveral had hang'd themſelves, but that deſigning to build a Houſe, he intended to cut it down; wherefore he adviſed them, that if any had a mind to make uſe of the Occaſion, they ſhould do it quickly. His Tomb was on the Sea-ſhore, on which was Ingraven an Epitaph, wherein he made Imprecations againſt thoſe that ſhould read it. He liv'd in the time of the *Peloponneſian* War. *Laertius. Plutarch.*

TIMOPHANES, a *Corinthian* Captain, Brother of the Famous *Timoleon*, was choſen General of the Horſe in the War which the *Corinthians* had againſt the *Argives*. Some time after, they gave him the Command of 400 Horſe, raiſed for the Service of the Commonwealth, with which he deſign'd to Uſurp the Sovereign Authority. See *Timoleon*.

TIMOSKA, *Ankudina*, who call'd himſelf Son of *Zuski*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, was Native of *Vologda*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name in *Muſcovy*, and Son of a Linnen-Draper, call'd *Demko Ankudina*. The Archbiſhop of this Town took him into his Service, becauſe he was a Handſom Man, and had a good Voice, and afterwards gave him his Neece in Marriage: This puffed him up with ſuch Pride, that he ſtil'd himſelf Son-in-Law of the *Vaivode* of *Vologda* in his Letters, and liv'd at ſuch an extraordinary Rate, that he ſpent his Wife's Portion. This and the Archbiſhop's Death made him go thence to *Moſcow*, where he got a place in the Exciſe Office; but following his old Courſe, laviſh'd away a great part of what he receiv'd, and fearing to be brought to an account, and ſeeing that his Wife reproach'd him with his way of Living, he ſhut her up in a Stove, ſet Fire to his Houſe, and fled to *Poland* ſo ſecretly, that it was thought at *Moſcow* that he periſh'd with his Family when his Houſe was burn'd. *Timoska* made his eſcape thus in 1643, but in 1645 finding that the Great Duke of *Moſcovy* was ſending an Embaſſador to that Crown, and that ſo he might be diſcover'd, he went to *Chmielmski*, General of the *Coſſacks*, and beg'd his Protection againſt the Perſecutions made againſt him, becauſe he was near akin to *Zuski* that was Great Duke of *Moſcovy* in 1610. As his Cheat began to take, he was diſcover'd by a *Moſcovite*, which forced him to fly to *Conſtantinople*, where he became *Mahometan*; but having play'd ſome Prank here, he made his eſcape to *Rome*, abjur'd *Mahometaniſm*, and turn'd *Roman Catholick*: From *Rome* he went to *Vienna* in *Auſtria* in 1650, thence to *Tranſilvania* to Prince *Ragotski*, who recommended him to Queen *Chriſtina* of *Swedeland*: This Princeſs receiv'd him very kindly, conſidering him as Son of the Great Duke *Zuski*, until hearing his Character by an Embaſſador of *Alexis Michel*, Great Duke of *Moſcovy*; ſhe had him taken up at *Ruel* in *Livonia*, whither he had fled; but he found means to make his eſcape out of Priſon, went to *Bruxelles*, thence to *Leipſic*, where he made Profeſſion of *Lutheraniſm*. A little after, the Duke of *Holſtein* put him into the hands of thoſe the Great Duke ſent in 1653, to carry him to *Moſcow*; when he was put to the Queſtion, he maintain'd that he was a Prince, and Son to the Great Duke *Zuski*; but when his Mother and Son were brought before him, he would not ſpeak a word more. Whereupon his Sentence was pronounc'd to be led to the great Square, there to have both his Legs and Hands cut off, and then his Head, which was to be ſtuck upon a Stake, and his Body to be thrown amongſt Carrion. *Olearius*'s *Voyage of Moſcovy*.

TIMOTHEUS, Son of *Conon* the *Athenian*, a famous Captain, who added much to the Glory left him by his Father; for he was both Eloquent, well experienced in War, and withall extraordinary Lucky: The *Athenians* erected him a Statue in the Publick Square at *Athens* for the Victory he won over the *Lacedemonians*; and becauſe he environ'd the Town with a Wall, ſome envious People placed his Image near that of Fortune, that brought him Towns ready taken in her Nets as he lay faſt aſleep. He was juſtly offended at this proceeding, ſaying, That the Honour of his Actions was due to him and not to Fortune. And it's added, That Fortune irritated at his Ingratitude, croſſed his Deſigns ſo much, that he never afterwards had any Happy Succeſs. *Cicero* commends him for his Learning and Wit. *Ælian. Var. Hiſt. lib.* 13. *Cic. lib.* 2. *de Offic.*

TIMOTHEUS, the *Mileſian*, Son of *Therſander* the Muſician, that added the 10th and 11th Strings to the Harp. He flouriſhed in *Philip* of *Macedon*'s time; and it's ſaid, the Sweetneſs of his Muſick rais'd *Alexander* the Great's Courage, who felt himſelf moved to great Actions by the Sound of ſuch Inſtruments. *Suidas. Pliny.*

TIMOTHEUS, Firſt Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded his Brother *Peter* in 380. The Antients give him the Character of a very Holy Prelate. He died in 385. The *Theodoſian Code* makes mention of him, in a Law Publiſh'd by *Theodoſius* the Great, by which Lay-Judges were forbid to take any cognizance of Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. *Lib.* 3. *de Ep. Jud. Sozomen, lib.* 6. *Hiſt. Eccl. cap.* 29, *&c.*

TIMOTHY the Evangeliſt, Diſciple of St. *Paul*, Son of a *Gentile*, but his Mother was a *Chriſtian Jeweſs*; he was ſtoned to Death as he oppoſed the Impious Worſhip of *Diana*, and the Superſtition of the *Gentiles* in one of her Feaſts. *Euſebius Baronius.*

TIMOTHY II. called *Ælurus*, an *Eutychian*; he was ordained Biſhop by two Heretick Prelates that were depoſed for their Hereſie, perſecuted all the Clergy that were not of his Party, tormented the Laicks, and committed ſo many other Violences, that the Governour of *Alexandria* forced him out of Town; at which time his Party by his Order, murthered *Proterius*. *Timothy* was afterwards baniſhed by the Emperor *Leon*, *Baſiliſcus* re-eſtabliſhed him again, and he began his Violences with more Fury than before, but at laſt he poiſoned himſelf about 477. *Evagrius.*

TINE, a River of *Northumberland* in the North of *England*, riſes Weſtward out of the very Borders of *Scotland*; from whence it takes its courſe South-Eaſtward till it falls into the Sea, towards which it becomes a Boundary betwixt *Northumberland* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. Amongſt the Rivers it receives into its Channel, the *Read* and *Alow* are the Principal. *Newcaſtle* ſtands upon the *Tine*, and moſt of our Coals from theſe Parts, are brought down that River to *Sheales*, and from thence by Sea.

TINE, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, one of the *Cyclades*; it was firſt called *Hydruſia* from its Waters, then *Ophiuſa*, by reaſon of its Serpents; and at laſt was called *Tenos*, whence was form'd the word *Tine*. This Iſland was famous in former times for a Temple and little Grove conſecrated to *Neptune*, whither People came in great Numbers to Sacrifice to that Falſe God. The Town, or rather the *Chorion* of *Tine*, is a great League from the Sea at the foot of a Fortreſs, which belongs to the *Venetians* as well as the reſt of the Iſland. The Country has excellent Wines, very delicious Figs, and a great quantity of Rabits: The Inhabitants Traffick in Silk, and are Papiſts, there being but few of the *Grecian* Church. *Magin* and *Ariſtotle* ſay, that there was a Fountain in this Iſland, whoſe Water did not mix with Wine. *Pliny, Magin. Atheneus.*

TINGMOUTH, a Sea Town of *Exmiſter* Hundred in the South-Eaſt parts of the County of *Devon*, called *Tingmouth*, from its Situation on the Channel at the mouth of the River *Ting*, a ſmall, open, and obſcure place, more like a Hamlet than a Town, the Reſort only of Fiſher-men, who here had ſome few Thatch'd Houſes which were burnt by the *French* Fleet in 1690.

TINMOUTH, Lat. *Tunnocellum*, *Tinomothum*, a conſiderable Sea-Port and Caſtle in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham* upon the River *Tine*, which divides theſe two Counties, and here falls into the *German* Sea, having paſſed by *Newcaſtle*, called from it *Newcaſtle upon Tine*. In the Reign of *William* II. *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, truſting too much to the Strength of the Caſtle of *Tinmouth*, was taken Priſoner by that Prince after a ſharp Siege.

TIPASA, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Ceſarienſis* in *Africk*, formerly a Biſhoprick, but now ruined, and no more than a Village called *Saca*, ſituated near *Alger*. It was here the famous Miracle happen'd in 484, when *Cyrola*, Patriarch of the *Arians*, was Biſhop under *Hunneric* King of the *Vandals*. This Tyrant being furiouſly enraged againſt the Orthodox, ſent his Officers with expreſs Orders to cut out all their Tongues who refuſed to become *Arians*. This barbarous Order was put in execution, and the Inhabitants came in great numbers to profeſs the true Religion: And after their Tongues were cut out, they cry'd with a louder and ſtronger Voice than ever, That *Jeſus Chriſt was True God*. And that which made this look ſtranger, was, That a Young Man born Dumb, began then to ſpeak like the reſt. This cannot be called an Imaginary Wonder, nor one of thoſe ſubtile Illuſions people's Credulity take for Miracles, there are ſo many Witneſſes who atteſt it, as not only having heard, but alſo ſeen it themſelves. *Victor Uticencis* then in the place, ſaid, If any body doubted the Truth of it, he might come to *Conſtantinople*, where, amongſt ſeveral others, he ſhould ſee the Deacon *Reparatus*, who ſpoke very well without a Tongue, and is therefore in great Eſteem in *Zeno*'s Court. The Hiſtorian *Procopius*, who ſerv'd in the Field under the Emperor *Juſtinian*, and was a Perſon of great Reputation, declares, That in his time, there were ſeveral of theſe Perſons at *Conſtantinople*, who ſpoke with eaſe, without Tongues. *Æneas Gazeus*, a Platonick Philoſopher who liv'd at the ſame time, had a mind to be ſatisfied of the truth of this wonderful Report; and after having examined the Mouths of ſeveral of theſe venerable Perſons, found their Tongues cut out by the Roots. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. de Arianiſm.*

TIPORA, a Kingdom of the firm Land of the *Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, with a Capital of the ſame Name. It ſtretches to the North and Weſt of the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Arracan*: The Inhabitants are ſubject to the Swellings of the Throat, becauſe the Waters are unwholſom. *Davity, de l' Aſie.*

TIPPERARY, a County of the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, called by the Iriſh *Cnutae Thobruideardum*. It's bounded on the Eaſt with the County of *Kilkenny*, on the Weſt by that of *Lymerick*, on the South by the Counties of *Waterford* and *Cork*, and on the North by *Gallway*, from which it's ſeparated by the *Shannon*. The principal Places of it are *Caſhel*, *Caryck*, *Clonmel*, *&c.* It is one of the Titles, as a great part of it is in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Ormond*. The Soil is very good both for Paſture and Corn.

TIPPING (Sir *George*) of *Wheatfield* in *Com. Oxon.* deſcended from an ancient Family, originally of *Tipping-Hall*, within the County *Palatine* of *Lancaſter*, was Knighted upon the Borders of *Oxfordſhire*, where he receiv'd King *James* I. in his Royal Progreſs, 30 *Jul.* 1605, being then High Sheriff of the County. *William Tipping* of *Merton* in the ſame County, Eſq; (his Grandfather,) match'd with *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas*, and Siſter and Heir to *William Burt* of *Shobbington* in *Com. Bucks*, Gent. whoſe Son *Thomas Tipping* Eſq; of *Draycot*, in the County of *Oxford* aforeſaid, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Latton* of *Chitton.* in *Com. Berks*, Eſq; was Father to the ſaid Sir *George*, who had Iſſue by *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Borlace* Eſq; of *Little Marlow* in *Buckinghamſhire*; *John Tipping* Eſq; who wedded *Anne* the Eldeſt Daughter, and one of the two Coheirs of Sir *Chriſtopher Pigot* of *Dodderſhall*, in the ſame County, Knight, which *Ann* (extracted by Heirs General, from the ſeveral Families of *Gifford*, *Iwardby*, *Miſſenden*, *From*, *Spigurnell*, *Brewſe*, Lords of *Buckingham* and Barons of *Brember*, *Milo* Earl of *Hereford*, *Newmarch* Lord of *Brecknock*, *Langſton*, *Pigot* of *Laughton*, *Edy* and *Saunders*,) was Mother to Sir *Thomas Tipping* of *Wheatfield*, Knighted by King *Charles* II. 15 *Jun.* 1660, who married *Elizabeth* the younger Daughter, and Coheir of Sir *White Beconſaw* of *Moils-Court* in *Hantſhire*, Knight, deſcended from the Heirs General of the Families of *Aſhton*, *White* of *Chriſt-church*, *Fenrother*, *Bond*, *Lutton*, *Prowz* and *Long* of *Glaſtenbury*.

TIRAQUEAO (*Andrew*) a famous *French* Lawyer, living in the 15th and 16th Century; who, beſides his being eminent in the Practice of his Profeſſion, wrote ſeveral conſiderable Treatiſes, as, *Of the Laws of Marriage: The Privileges of Nobility: Commentaries upon* Alexander ab Alexandro, *&c.*

TIRCONNEL, Lat. *Conatia*, a Caſtle and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, bounded on the South-Weſt and North, by the *Virgivean* Ocean, on the Eaſt by *Tyrone* and *Colrane*, alſo called the County of *Dunghall*. The Country is Champain and full of Harbours. It extends from North-Eaſt to South-Weſt, above 80 *Engliſh* Miles, and almoſt 30 broad; ſo that it ſeems to be one of the greateſt Counties in *Ireland*, but it has no conſiderable place in it except *Dunghall*; the River *Dugh* and the Lake of *Foyle* ſeparate it from the reſt of *Ulſter*.

TIRESIAS, one of the moſt famous South-ſayers of Antiquity, was Son to *Everus* and the Nymph *Chariclo*; being originally deſcended from *Eudæus*, one of thoſe who were born of the Serpent's Teeth, ſown by *Cadmus*. *Tireſias* was blind, the occaſion of which Accident is differently related: Some ſay, The Gods blinded him, for his having diſcover'd more than was convenient; others will have it, That *Minerva* pull'd out his Eyes for being ſurpriz'd by him, Diſrob'd in the Fountain *Hyppocrene*: And 'tis alſo commonly ſaid by the Poets, That *Juno* ſtruck him blind for deciding a Caſe between *Jupiter* and her, to her Diſſatisfaction; but to ſupport him the better under his Misfortune, *Jupiter* gave him the Faculty of Divination. The Poets likewiſe feign, That *Tireſias* was metamorphos'd into a Woman, but return'd to his own Sex again. *Strabo* ſays, he was Bury'd near the Fountain *Tilphouſa*, and that the *Thebans* worſhipp'd him as a God. *Homer. in Odyſſ. Calimach. in Lavacrus Palladis. Ovid, lib. 3. Metam. Strabo, lib. 9.*

TIRIDATES, King of *Armenia*, Brother to *Vologeſes* King of the *Parthians*, who after ſeveral Diſputes in the Field with *Corbulo*, Proconſul of *Syria*, being at laſt Defeated, came to a Treaty with the *Romans*, and receiv'd the Crown from *Nero*, as a Homager to that Emperor. *Tacit. lib. 5. Annal.*

TIROL, a Province of *Germany*, giving the Title of an Earldom to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; it lyes between *Bavaria*, *Carinthia*, *Saltsbourg*, *Swiſſerland* and *Italy*. It's divided into *Tyrol*, which derives its Name from a ſmall Borough, in the Biſhoprick of *Trent* and *Breſſenon*, and into the County of *Bregens*, *Feldkirk*, *Fludents*, and *Montfort*. The Capital Town is *Inſpruck*, the others are *Bolzano*, *Bregens*, *Brixen* or *Breſſenon*, *Trente* and *Hall*. This Country is very fertile, and rich in Mines of Gold and Silver, watered by the Rivers *Etſch* and *In*, the *Alpes* of *Trent* divide it. *Tirol* had its particular Princes, but through default of Heirs Male it fell to the Emperor.

TIRRISS, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſlands, eight Miles in length and three in breadth, being the moſt Fruitful of them all, in Cattel, Corn, Fiſh and Fowl. It has a Lake of Freſh Water, with an Old Caſtle, and an Harbour convenient for Gallies. *Buchan.*

TISIPHONE, one of the three Furies of Hell, called ſo from the Greek words *Tiſis*, which ſignifies Revenge, and *Phonus* Murther, becauſe ſhe puniſhed Murthers. This Fiction was invented to repreſent the unfortunate Condition of the Wicked, both in this and the next World.

TISSERAN (*John*) a *Franciſcan* of *Paris*, founded the Order of *Filles Penitentes*, the Penitent *Magdalens* in 1493. he was a great Preacher, and is ſaid to have Converted ſo many, that ſome were ſuffered to beg through the Town for the reſt, until *Lewis* of *Orleans*, afterwards 12th King of the Name, gave them the *Hotel* of *Orleans* in 1500, where they lived until 1572 that Queen *Catherine* of *Medicis* placed them elſewhere. *Genebrard.*

TITAN, Son of Heaven and Earth, or *Veſta*, eldeſt Brother of *Saturn*, whom, for all that, at his Mother's Requeſt he ſuffered to enjoy the Crown, upon condition that he ſhould bring up no Male Children, that ſo the Kingdom ſhould fall again to his own Off-ſpring: But *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Pluto* being ſav'd and brought up by *Rhea* their Mother; *Titan* and his Children ſeeing themſelves fruſtrated of their Hope, took Arms againſt *Saturn*, overcame him, and kept him Priſoner until his Son *Jupiter* ſet him at liberty and quite defeated the *Titans*. *Diodorus* and others reckon but ſix *Titans* and ſix Daughters; of this Number were *Japet* Father of *Prometheus*, and of *Hyperion* Father of the Sun and Moon: and it's hence the Sun is called *Titan*, and the Moon *Titanis*. The *Egyptians* reckon 45, and ſome confound theſe *Titans* with the Giants, but others diſtinguiſh them, and ſay, the *Titans* made War againſt *Saturn*, and the Giants againſt *Jupiter*. *Tit* in the *Phœnician* Language ſignifies Mud, which agrees with the Fable of the *Titans*, being Children of the Earth. *Nat. Comes.*

TITARESIUS, now the *Titareſo*, a River of *Theſſaly*, which has its Source at the Foot of Mount *Titare*, paſſes near the Town of *Farſa*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the River *Falampria*, formerly called *Peneus*. Hiſtorians obſerve, that *Falampria* will not receive it, and that after it has carried its Waters, which ſwim a-top like Oil, it caſts them out of its Channel, and forces them to take another Courſe, becauſe they come from *Styx*. But *Lucan* ſays, that *Titareſo* being part of the River *Styx*, ſo much eſteemed by the Gods themſelves, ſcorns to mix its Water with them of any ordinary River. *Plin. Lucan.*

TITHON, Son of *Laomedon* King of the *Trojans*, and Brother of *Priamus*, was taken away by *Aurora* for his Beauty, and carried into *Ethiopia*, where ſhe had a Son by him called *Memnon*. Poets add, that at *Aurora*'s Requeſt, *Jupiter* rendred *Tithon* immortal; but that forgetting to deſire he ſhould not grow old, he fell ſo very decrepid, that taking no Pleaſure in the Joys of this World, he obtained of *Aurora* to be changed into a Bird called *Cigale*, which never dies, but changes its old Skin and grows young again.

TITIAN, a Painter; the moſt univerſal Genius of all the *Lombard* School, the beſt *Colouriſt* of all the Moderns, and the moſt eminent for Hiſtories, Landſchapes and Pourtraicts, was born at *Cadore* in the *Venetian* Territories, *Anno* 1477, being deſcended from the ancient Family of the *Vecelli*. He was bred up in the School of *Gio. Bellino*, at the ſame time with *Georgione*: But improv'd himſelf more by the Emulation that was betwixt him and his Fellow-Diſciple, than by the Inſtructions of his Maſter. 'Tis true, he was cenſur'd by *Michael Angelo Buonaroti*, for want of Correctneſs in *Deſigning*; but that Defect was abundantly ſupply'd in all the other Parts of a moſt accompliſh'd Artiſt. He made three ſeveral Pourtraicts of the Emperor *Charles* V. who Knighted him, created him Count *Palatine*, and aſſign'd him a conſiderable Penſion out of the Chamber of *Naples*. He alſo Painted *Philip* II. *Solyman* the Magnificent, Emperor of the *Turks*, two Popes, three Kings, two Empreſſes, ſeveral Queens, and almoſt all the Princes of *Italy*. He was ſo happy in his Conſtitution, that he never had been ſick till the Year 1576, when he died of the Plague, Aged 99. *Ridolphi vies des Peint de l' Etat d' Veniſe. Vaſſary vies des Peint. A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters, bound up with Dryden's Tranſlation of Freſnoy.*

TITICACA, *Tiquicaca*, a vaſt Lake in the Kingdom of *Peru*; the beginning of which is 40 Leagues from *Cuſco* to the South. It is about 80 Leagues in compaſs, and in ſome Places 70 or 80 Fathoms deep. When it is agitated by furious Winds, it rageth like the Sea, but has no Communication with the Ocean, being 60 Leagues from the South Sea, and parted from it by vaſt Mountains. It has many and ſome very large Iſlands poſſeſſed by the *Indians*, who ſecure in them their beſt Goods. *Acoſta* ſaith, it receives 10 great Rivers, and it has one Out-let, not large but very deep, ſo rapid withal, that no Bridge can be laid over it, nor Boat paſs it; but the *Indians* have found a way to paſs by a Bridge of Ropes made of Graſs, ſo ſtrong, that Man and Beaſt paſs ſecurely over them. The Waters are brackiſh, yet not ſo ſalt as the Sea, but thick and not drinkable. It has only two ſorts of Fiſh, but plenty of Water Fowl. The Outlet paſſeth to the South into a ſmaller Lake, 50 Leagues from this called *Paria* and *de Aulagis*, which has no Out-let, but is thought to paſs into the South Sea by ſubterraneous Caverns. *Laer. p. 458.*

TITUL, a ſtrong Fort and Town ſeated at the Fall of the *Tibuſcus* into the *Danube*, upon an Hill four *German* Miles from *Belgrade*, and three from *Peter Waradin*, and well Fortified, according to the ancient way with Towers. It was Taken the 25th of *July* 1688, by the Imperial Forces, and was thought a very convenient Poſt to ſecure the Bridge at *Peter Waradin*, and promote the Taking of *Belgrade*. Five hundred *Janizaries* that were in it, Surrendred at the firſt Summons, though they had 18 Pieces of Canon, and Victuals and Ammunition for a long Siege.

TITUS, the Emperor, was eldeſt Son of *Veſpaſian* and *Flavia Domitilla*. His Father, at his coming to the Crown, left him the care of the Wars of *Judea*, which he ended by the Taking of *Jeruſalem*, and had the Honour of a *Triumph*. He ſucceeded *Veſpaſian* in 79, and was ſirnamed *The Delight of Mankind*, for his great Clemency, Liberality and Mildneſs. He had all the Vertues of a great Prince; and amongſt the reſt, his Liberality was very remarkable, and Hiſtory has recorded that excellent Saying of his, when having ſpent a day without giving any thing, he cry'd, *Friends, we have loſt this Day*. He was a great Lover of Learning, and compoſed ſeveral Poems in *Greek* and *Latin*. His Reign was but two Years, ten Months, and twenty Days, for he died *A. C.* 81, the 41ſt of his Age. *Domitian* his Brother is thought to have poiſoned him, that ſo he might come to the Throne. *Sueton. Joſephus. Eutrop. &c.*

TITUS LIVIUS, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, Native of *Padoua*; he came to *Rome*, where his Merit ſoon acquired him great Friends, whereof *Auguſtus* was one: This Prince's Favour help'd him with means to have faithful *Memoirs* for the Compoſure of his Hiſtory, whereof he wrote part at *Rome*, and the reſt at *Naples*, whither he retir'd ſome times to work with leſs Interruption; and after *Auguſtus*'s Death, he return'd to his Birthplace, where he died in the 4th Year of *Tiberius*'s Reign, the very ſame Day that *Ovid* died, as *Euſebius* obſerved. His Hiſtory which began with the Foundation of *Rome*, ended at the Death of *Druſus* in *Germany*; it was not then divided into Decads, but in 140 Books, whereof we have but 45; nor do theſe follow in order neither: We want the ſecond Decad, and we have but the firſt, the third, fourth, and one half of the fifth, found at *Worms* by *Simon Grynéus*; and ſince that time the beginning of the forty third Book was found among the Manuſcripts of the Library of *Camberg*. It's true, this Fragment was not received without ſome Debate. *Francis Bartholin*, who brought it out of *Germany* into *Italy*, *Anthony Querenge* and *Gaſpard Luſignan* Author of the firſt Impreſſion, believ'd it Authentick. *Voſſius* and ſome others were againſt it, ſaying, it could deceive none but ſuch as had *Midas* his Ears. Before this Hiſtory, *Ti-*

tus Livius writ ſome Philoſophical Dialogues, which he dedicated to *Auguſtus*, according to *Seneca*. *Quintilian* aſſures us, that he gave excellent Precepts of Rhetorick in a Letter directed to his Son; and *Suetonius* obſerves, that he was choſen amongſt the learnedſt Men of his Age to have the care of the Inſtruction of young *Claudius*, afterwards Emperor. Yet his Hiſtory is what he got moſt Reputation by; for ſome have given him the ſame Commendation the Rhetorician *Seneca* gave *Cicero*, *viz*. That he was as great in his Genius, as the *Romans* were in their Empire: And *Pliny* the Younger obſerves, that a *Spaniard* came to *Rome* from *Seville* or *Cadez*, then thought to be the extremity of the Earth towards the Weſt, to have the Satisfaction to ſee and diſcourſe with him. *Sueton. Voſſius.*

TITUS, a Diſciple of St. *Paul*, whom that Apoſtle made Biſhop, or rather Archbiſhop of *Crete*; we have a Canonical Epiſtle written to him. He is ſaid to have Preach'd the Goſpel in *Dalmatia*, and died in *Crete*, being 84 Years of Age. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Hieron. De Script. Eccl. Baron. in Annal. & Martyrol.*

TITYRUS, the Shepherd's Name made uſe of in the Bucoliques of *Virgil* and *Theocritus*. He was called thus from the *Greek* Word *Tityros*, which ſignifies the Reeds whereof Shepherds made their Flutes and Flagelets.

TITYUS, Son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Elare*, Daughter of *Orchomenus*. This Nymph being with Child, and *Jupiter* fearing *Juno*'s Indignation, hid her in a Cavern under Ground until ſhe bore *Tityus*, who was of a prodigious Bigneſs. *Elare* dying in the Labour, the Earth nouriſhed and brought the Child up, who therefore was ſirnamed *The Son of the Earth*. He was afterwards ſo raſh to attempt the Honour of *Latona*, *Apollo*'s Mother; for which being ſhot to Death by his and *Diana*'s Arrows, he was hurl'd to the bottom of Hell, where his Body ſtretched out at large, covered nine Acres of Land; and a Serpent, or Vultur, according to *Homer*, continually fed upon his Liver, which grows again with the Moon. *Ovid. Apollonius Rhodius.*

TIVERTON, a Market and Burrough Town of *Tiverton* Hundred in the County of *Devon*, ſituate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Leman* and *Ex*, and is a Town of good Account and great Trade for Cloth. It hath a fair Stone-Bridge, is governed by a Mayor and twelve Burgeſſes. It's 136 Miles from *London*.

TIVOLI, upon *Teverone*, a Town of *Italy* in *Campania di Roma*, with a Biſhoprick. *Latin* Authors call it *Tibur*. It's 15 Miles from *Rome*, much viſited by Travellers for its Paintings, Antiquities, Fountains, Palaces, and Gardens, which make it one of the fineſt Places of all *Italy*. It was built by Cardinal *Hippolyto* of *Eſt*. The Cataracts of the River *Terevone* have formed Vaults in the Rocks, in which *Sibylla Tiburtina* is ſaid to have lodg'd. There are ſtill ſome Remains of a little Temple to be ſeen, and ſaid to have been dedicated to this *Sibylla*: Others will have it, that it was dedicated to *Hercules*, by reaſon of this Inſcription found in the Town, *Herculio Saxano*, or, *To* Hercules *of the Rock*. Half a League from *Tivoli* is a Lake which is four or five hundred Paces round, and very deep: The Water being Sulphureous, People Bath themſelves for many Diſtempers, in a little Brook called *Sulforata* that runs from it. The Lake is very remarkable for many floating Iſlands that ſwim upon it, all covered with Reeds, and the Earth of the Iſland ſo thick that long Poles cannot reach the bottom. There is no other way to gueſs at the Depth of this Lake, but by obſerving how long it is after a Stone is thrown into it e'er a Bubble riſes. The biggeſt of the Iſlands is about 25 Paces long and 15 broad. The reaſon given for theſe floating Iſlands, is, that the Lake abounding with Springs of Sulphureous Waters, its Bubbles raiſe a great deal of rarified Mud with them, which ſwimming a-top, and ſticking to Bullruſhes and Herbs, grows bigger and bigger by the Acceſſion of the like Subſtance. Theſe Iſlands thus formed of Porous and Sulphureous Earth, do not ſink, but yield Ruſhes, as other Marſhes do. There are floating Iſlands near St. *Omer* which are inhabited; *Pliny* makes mention of ſeveral. *J. Spon. Voyage of Italy*, 1675.

TLASCALA. The City of *Tlaſcala* is ſeated to the Eaſt of *Mexico*, in 20 Degrees of North Lat. ſurrounded by ſteep Rocks and Precipices, in which it has fruitful Valleys, and well watered by Springs and Rivulets. The Inhabitants of this City, ancient Enemies of the *Mexicans*, joined with *Cortez*, and enabled him to take *Mexico*; who obtained from *Charles* V. that they ſhould never pay any other Tribute to the King of *Spain* but a Sheaf of Wheat for every Perſon, which amounteth to above 13000 Buſhels in the Year. The *Spaniards* have fixed here a Biſhop's See, and extended the Bounds of the Dioceſe from Sea to Sea 100 Leagues. This City is a very great Mart of Cattel, *Cochineale*, and all *Indian* and *Spaniſh* Merchandize; but the Biſhop's See was removed in 1550 to *Penubla de los Angelos*.

TLEPOLEMUS, Son of *Hercules* and *Aſtyoche*, whom *Hercules* carried from *Epyre* or *Corinth*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*; having killed *Lycimnius* his Uncle, Son to *Mars*, he fled his Country; and equipping a Fleet, landed in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, where he made himſelf Maſter of three Towns, whereof he was declared King. In the time of the *Trojan* War he came to the Aſſiſtance of the *Grecians* with nine Ships, but was ſlain by *Sarpedon*, King of *Lycia*. *Homer*.

TMOLUS, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, upon the Frontiers of *Lydia*, famous for the Saffron and Wine gathered on it. The River *Pactolus* runs thence. The modern Name is *Tomalitze*.

TOBOLSK, a Town of *Moſcovy*, Capital of the Province of *Siberia*. It has on one ſide the River *Irtim*, and on the other *Tobol*, from whence it has its Name.

TOCHO, a famous *Goth*, ſo expert an Archer, that he never miſs'd beating an Apple off the Top of a Stick in any place within the reach of his Bow. This being reported to *Haraud* his King, he was willing to ſee the Experiment, and commanded that he ſhould ſhoot an Apple off his Son's Head: He obeyed, and arm'd with three Arrows, placing the Child where he could ſee nothing but the Apple, ſhot it juſt in two. The King asking afterwards what he carried the other two Arrows for? He made Anſwer, that it was to ſhoot Both at him for the Injuſtice of his Command, if he had the misfortune to hurt his Child. *Bonfrerius.*

TOKAY, a very ſtrong Town in *Upper Hungary*, with a Citadel, upon the River *Bodroch*, which there diſcharges it ſelf into the *Teiſſa* or *Theiſs*. This Town was taken by the *Turks*, but the Emperor retook and kept it until 1683, that Count *Tekeli* ſeiz'd it, who loſt it again in 1685. *Tekeli*'s *Life*.

TOLEDO, upon the *Tage* or *Taje*, *Toletum*, in *Carpetanis*, Capital of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, with an Archbiſhoprick and Primacy. The Situation is very odd, being a Rock ſeparated from high Mountains by the River *Tagus*. The Top is a kind of Platform where the Church and Caſtle are built; the reſt is all covered with Houſes. The Town is big; its Cathedral, the Palace of the Archbiſhop, and that which *Charles* V. built, deſerve to be ſeen. *Toledo* has been the Reſidence of the Kings of the *Wiſigoths* and ſome *Moors*, under which laſt *Alfonſus* VI. called *The Valiant*, conquer'd it in 1085. The Archbiſhop of *Toledo* is Primate of the Kingdom, and born Chancellor of *Caſtile*. He has 19 Suffragan Biſhops, and is eſteemed one of the greateſt and richeſt Prelates in Chriſtendom, his Revenues amounting to 30000 *l. per Annum*. There was formerly a very remarkable Palace in this City, of great Strength, always kept lock'd up with Bolts and Irons, becauſe it was generally believed that the Ruin of *Spain* ſhould accompany or ſoon follow the opening thereof. But when *Rodericus*, thinking that there was ſome Treaſures laid up in it, broke the Doors open, he found nothing but a Cheſt full of Linnen, repreſenting odd Shapes and Apparels, with this Inſcription, *A tali gente exitium Hiſpaniæ imminet*, which prov'd true; for *Rodericus* was overcome, and all the *Gothiſh* Nobility ſlain ſoon after by the *Saracens* and *Moors*. This Town is thought to be the Centre of *Spain*, being nine Days Journey from *Corduba* to the North, from *Lisbon* to the North-Eaſt, from *St. Jean de Luz* to the South, and ſo much from *Valencia* and *Almeria* to the Weſt. There has been a great many Councils held at *Toledo*, the firſt of which met in the Year 400, where amongſt other things they publiſh'd a Confeſſion of Faith againſt the Hereſies then on foot, and more particularly againſt the *Priſcilianiſts*, who committed great Diſorders in *Spain*. There was likewiſe twenty Canons made here for the Regulation of Diſcipline.

TOLEDO (*Don Pedro de*) was born in this City. He gave a remarkable Inſtance of his Probity when made Governor of *Milan*, in which Poſt he was put by *Philip* IV. at the beginning of his Reign. The firſt day he came to his Government, a Noble Man of that Country hoping to gain an Intereſt in him, ſent him a fine Preſent of all ſorts of Wild-Fowl; *Don Pedro* as ſoon as he had receiv'd 'em, order'd 'em to be made ready, and ſent 'em back juſt fit to be ſet upon the Table; and by this generous Return got rid of that croud of Preſents, which People ſeldom ſend but with a deſign to corrupt thoſe whom they either fear or have occaſion to make uſe of. *Quevedo.*

TOLEN, or *Ter-Tolen*, an Iſland and Town of the *Low Countries* in *Zeland*, at a little Diſtance from the pleaſant Place of *S. Martin of Dyck*. It has two other pretty conſiderable Towns, and ſome good Villages.

TOLET (*Francis*) Cardinal, one of the moſt Learned Divines of his time, was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, in 1532. He ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Salamancka*, and was call'd the Monſter of Ingenuity, by *Dominico Soto*. Afterwards he went to *Rome*, and after ſeveral other conſiderable Preferments, was made Cardinal by Pope *Clement* VIII. in 1593. He was a great Admirer of Equity and Juſtice, as appears from his promoting the Reconciliation of *Henry* IV. with the See of *Rome*, notwithſtanding he knew his own Prince, the King of *Spain*, was againſt it; for which Fairneſs and Impartiality, that King of *France* had a great regard for him. He died in 1596; having written Learned Commentaries upon ſeveral Books of the Scripture, as upon St. *John*, Twelve Chapters of St. *Luke*, *&c.* He wrote likewiſe, Sums of Caſes of Conſcience, or Inſtructions for Prieſts in Eight Books: Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*, and a great number of other Tracts. *Spond. in Annal. Hilarion de Coſta. Alegamb. Nicholas Antonio, &c.*

TOLHUYS, a Place of *Betau* in the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, become famous ſince the *French* ſwam over that River in 1672 to fight the *Dutch*, being intrenched on the other ſide and routed them.

TOMBUT, a Kingdom of the Country of the *Negroes* in *Africa*. The King's Power appears in his ordinary Guard, which is of 3000 Horſe and an infinite number of Foot, who uſe poiſon'd Arrows. He entertains a great number of learned Men, but is a great Enemy to the *Jews*. The chief Town is alſo called *Tombut*, whereof the Houſes are built of Chalk and Straw, except the King's Palace. The Inhabitants of this Country are of a very mild Humour, and paſs a great part of their time in Leaping and Dancing. They weave Linnen and Cotton, are rich, and want nothing but Salt, which is brought from *Tegaza*, through Deſarts, for 500 Miles. They uſe unminted Gold in their Commerce. The King of *Morocco* and *Fez* ſent 1700 Men under the Command of *Hamade*, a *Moor*, to Conquer this Country in 1594; who, though many of his Men periſhed in the Deſarts for want of Water, entred *Tombut*, and forced the King to pay 60 *Quintales* of Gold *per Annum*. In 1594 there came hence to *Morocco* 30 Mules laden with this Tribute, at which time the King of *Fez* was ſending 3000 Men, which were reckoned ſufficient to reduce the whole Kingdom, as being a People altogether unskilful in War, and having no other Arms but poiſon'd Poles and Arrows. *Hackluit. Magin. in his Geography.*

TOMONBEIES. *Emir Chebir* of the *Mammelucks*, the powerfulleſt Man under the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, was a good Commander, but proved Treacherous; for being ſent by his Maſter *Campſon* againſt *Zamballac* Governour of *Damaſcus*, who refuſed to own him as *Soldan*; he joined the Rebel, and came with him to *Caire*, where they took *Campſon*, and impriſon'd him in the Town of *Alexandria*. *Peter Martyr Bibl. Hiſt.*

TONANTIUS (*Ferreolus*) Captain of the Prætorian Guards in *Gaul*, was born about 450, at the Caſtle of *Trevidon*, 4 Leagues from *Milan*, upon the little River of *Trevezels*. *Ferreol* his Father, who had the ſame Place under *Honorius*, was ſo conſiderable for his Birth, that all his Anceſtors for a great way up, had been Senators, and honour'd with a Triumph. The Mother was alſo very famous both for her Birth and other Endowments. *Tonantius Ferreolus* was Præfect the Year that *Attila* advanced as far as the River *Loire*, and came to Beſiege *Orleans*; and it was he who perſuaded the *Gauls* to join their Forces with thoſe of *Aetius*, Commander of the *Roman* Horſe, that ſo altogether they might make a more vigorous Oppoſition againſt this powerful Enemy of the Empire. His happy Succeſs rendred him ſo recommendable in *Gaul*, that he was look'd upon as their Deliverer. The *Romans* alſo valued him highly, and made uſe of him in their greateſt Difficulties, in which he always had good Succeſs. It's obſerved, that *Thoriſmond* King of the *Goths*, having laid Siege to the Town of *Arles*, which then belong'd to the *Romans*, changed his Deſign by the force of his Eloquence at the Feaſt he invited him to. In 467 the *Gauls* having reſolved to complain of the Adminiſtration of *Arvandus Præfectus Prætorio*, who had favour'd the Enemies of the Empire, *Tonantius* was deputed for this Buſineſs to *Rome* with *Thaumaſtus* and *Petronius*, all three Learned and Eloquent Men, who carried with them the Letters of *Arvandus* which they had intercepted; and preſenting themſelves before the Senate all in Black, repreſented *Arvandus*'s Crime ſo well, that he was condemned to loſe his Head by the common Executioner; but *Sidonius* had this Puniſhment changed into an Exile. Some Modern Authors look upon this famous *Gaul* to have been the Stock of *Charlemagne*'s Anceſtors. *Sidonius. Du Bouchet.*

TONGRES upon *Jecker*, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. It's not doubted but it is very ancient, being firſt ruined by *Attila*, and afterwards by the *Normans*. Some pretend, that St. *Materne*, ſent by St. *Peter*, preach'd the Goſpel, and was firſt Biſhop of this Place, where he had eight Succeſſors, until St. *Cervais* removed the Seat to *Maſtrick*, whence it was afterwards changed to *Liege*. Thoſe of the Country call it *Tongeren*, and *Latin* Authors *Tungri* or *Aduatuca Tungrorum*; yet now it has nothing conſiderable but its Name and the Glory of its ancient Splendor.

TONQUIN, a Kingdom of the *Indies* beyond the *Ganges*, towards *China*, bordering on the Province of *Canton* to the Eaſt, and to the Weſt the Kingdom of *Brama*; to the North it has the Provinces of *Quamſi* and *Junnan*, and to the South *Cochinchina*. Though People are apt to think, that the Climate of this Country is exceſſive hot, yet it's temperate enough, both by reaſon of the many Rivers that help to refreſh it, as alſo by the Rains that fall in their Seaſons, and ſeem to make a continual Spring. Here is never any Froſt nor Snow, and the Trees are always cover'd with Leaves. The Plague, the Gout, the Stone, with other Diſtempers, very common in *Europe*, are not ſo much as known to the *Tonquinois*. Two Winds divide the Year, the North and South, and each Reigns ſix Months; the firſt begins in *Auguſt*, and refreſhes the Earth, ſo that no Place can be then more pleaſant than *Tonquin*; the other begins in *February*, *June* and *July*, and are the Rainy Months: Yet once in every ſeven Years there riſe furious Winds called *Ouragans* or *Hurricanes*, which blow down Houſes, Trees, and do great Damage, but do not laſt above 24 Hours. *Tonquin* is about the Bigneſs of *France*, containing many Provinces, whoſe Limits are not very well known. The *Tonquinois* being no great Geographers, the moſt underſtanding amongſt them aſſure, that there are about 20000 Towns and Burroughs in the Country, and ſay, there would be a great many more if People did not delight much in living on the Water in Boats, which ſerve them for Houſes. The moſt conſiderable Towns are *Checo* or *Cachao*, which is Capital of the Kingdom; *Bodego*, *Cuadag*, *Kecou*, *Ketoi*, *Cimpa*, and *Cuaſay*. The Country is watered by many Rivers, whereof ſome bear great Galleys and Barks. They have no Wine, nor other Corn but Rice, which grows in great Quantity, and ſerves to make Drink and Strong-Waters of. They have a great many ſtrange Trees; amongſt others a Palm-Tree, which bears Nuts as big as a Man's Head, with a very hard Shell, which contains a white Kernel that taſtes like Sweet-Almonds, beſides about two great Glaſſes full of a very freſh and well-taſted Liquor. The other Trees have alſo very particular Things, as the *Gojavier*, which much reſembles a Lawrel-Tree, and bears Apples full of Kernels, a little bigger than thoſe of *Pomegranates*. Theſe Apples have a ſort of little *Noſe-gay* growing on the top of 'em. The *Papager*, another of their Trees, bears a Fruit of a delicious Taſte, much like a little *Melon*. The *Araguer* has no Branches but only on the top, and affords a Fruit much like a *Nutmeg*. In four Iſlands towards *Cochinchina*, are Bird's Neſts that make very excellent Sauce: Theſe Birds are about the bigneſs of Swallows, and make their Neſts of a kind of *Gum*, which when diſſolved in warm Water, ſerves to ſeaſon Fleſh and Fiſh; and the Sauces which are mix'd with it, have ſuch a fine Flavour, that they ſeem to have all the fine Spice of the Eaſt in them. To the Eaſt of theſe, are five other leſſer Iſlands, where is found a prodigious Quantity of Tortoiſes, which are ſo good Victuals that the *Tonquinois* and *Cochinchinois* have often fought about them. There is alſo Sugar in abundance, but hardly any Sheep, Aſſes, or Lions, to be ſeen in all the Country. Their Woods are full of Tygers, Stags, and Apes, the Plains cover'd with Cows and Hogs; and as for Hens, Ducks and Turtles, they have them without number. Their Horſes are very ſtately: They alſo have a great number of Elephants; nor is there any Place of *Aſia* where they are ſo big, ſo tall, nor ſo docile and well manag'd. For Religion, the *Tonquinois* are divided into three Sects; the firſt takes its Original from an ancient Philoſopher called *Confucius*, whoſe Memory is very famous in all *China* and moſt neighbouring Kingdoms. They of this Sect believe, that when a Man dies his Soul vaniſhes into Air. They ſacrifice to the Sun, Moon, and other Planets, and have four principal Gods, and a Goddeſs beſides. The Gods are called *Brama*, *Raumu*, *Betolo*, and *Ramonu*, and the Name of the Goddeſs is *Satibana*. But the King, the *Mandarins*, or Lords of the Court, and the learned Men, adore only the Sky. The ſecond Sect came from a kind of Hermit called *Chacabant*, who is generally follow'd by the Common People; he left them Ten Commandments and the Doctrine of the Tranſmigration of Souls, which, with the reſt of his Opinion, may be ſeen under his Name. The third is that of *Lanthu*, a famous Magician, who taught part of *Chacabant*'s Doctrine, and added ſome Precepts concerning Charity and the Care of the Poor. The *Tonquinois* adore three Things in their Houſes; the Hearth or Houſhold God; the ſecond, an Idol they call *Tienſu*, which is as the Patron of all Arts and Mechanick Trades; the third, called *Buabin*, which they invoke to render their Houſes happy. And ſome adore the five Parts of the Earth, for they place a fifth in the middle of the other four; and in worſhipping theſe, they have for each its particular Colour; for when they Sacrifice to the North their Cloaths, Table, Diſhes, and all are in Black; when they adore the South, they are clad in Red; in Green for the Eaſt, and White for the Weſt; and for that in the middle of the World, they wear Yellow. They keep great Solemnities on New-years-day, in honour of thoſe that in their Life-time have done any fine Action or ſhewn Courage, even tho' Fighting againſt their Country. Above 40000 Soldiers Muſter in a great Plain, whither the Princes and *Manderins* have orders to come; the King alſo is there: After the Sacrifices they burn Frankincenſe before a great many Altars, on which are written the Names of the Captains and illuſtrious Men whoſe Memory they celebrate; then the King, Princes, and Lords of the Court, bow before all, except theirs that rebelled againſt their lawful Prince; againſt which the King ſhoots five Arrows, and this Action is followed with the Diſcharge of the Cannon, and a triple Salvo of the Muſqueteers to put all thoſe Souls to flight. This Ceremony being ended, the *Bonzes* feaſt on the Meat that was offer'd in Sacrifice: The firſt and laſt days of the Moon are alſo Holy-days with them. Their *Bonzes* live in Fraternities under a Superior, in their great *Pagodes* or *Temples*, follow the Belief of *Chacabant*, and live on Alms; and all wear Beads of a hundred Grains round their Necks, which they ſay ſix times on thoſe Holy-days: They are ſuffered to marry, but if they do, muſt quit the Monaſtery. When they aſſiſt at great People's Burials, they ſound their Horns and Trumpets, whilſt the Bells of their *Pagodes* or Temples ring a mournful Peal. They have a particular Veneration for two Magicians called *Tay-bou* and *Tay-phou-Thouy*; and for a Witch they call *Bacoti*. Amongſt their other Superſtition, one is, to help the Moon when it ſuffers an Eclipſe; for they believe it's a Dragon fights againſt it, and endeavours to devour it; therefore they ring Bells, beat Drums, and ſhoot off their Muſquets, to frighten this Dragon away: And when the Eclipſe is over, they make great rejoicing, and are perſuaded, it was they that ſaved her. They give each Hour of Day and Night the Name of ſome Beaſt, as, the *Tiger*, the *Lion*, the *Bear*, *Horſe*, *Dragon*, &c. The Days alſo have the ſame Names. When a Child is born, they believe that the Beaſt which the Hour of his Birth bears the Name of, is fatal to the New-born; ſo that the laſt King of

Tonquin, born on the Hour called the *Horſe*, never went abroad on that Hour for fear of being hurt by a Horſe. *Tonquin* in former Times depended on *China*, but theſe ſix hundred Years laſt paſt, it has been govern'd by its particular Kings. The firſt King, called *Din*, a great Robber, having gathered a number of Vagabonds and Malecontents together, became ſo famous for his Valour, and by the many Victories he won, that he eſtabliſh'd himſelf upon the Throne: His two Sons ſucceeded him one after the other; but dying without Iſſue, the Kingdom became divided by Civil Wars; and the weakeſt Party having called the *Chinois* to their Aſſiſtance, ſoon became the powerfulleſt, and put a *Manderin* on the Throne, of the Family of *Lelequel*, who built the ſumptuous Palace of *Tonquin*. This King left only a Daughter, who married one of the greateſt *Mandarins* of the Family of *Tran*; but his Reign was diſturb'd by the Rebellion of his Subjects, who having ſeized his Perſon, put him to Death. After ten Years Diſorders, the *Chinois* made themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom, and eſtabliſhed Governors in it; but a valiant Commander beat theſe Uſurpers out, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Crown, which was kept 80 Years in that Family. After this time a great Lord of the Family of *Mar* uſurped the Throne, but was ſoon diſpoſſeſſed by a *Manderin* of the Family of *Tran*, who put him to Death at the Head of his Army. Though this Victorious Prince could, if he were willing, ſettle himſelf on the Throne, yet he would not take the Title of King, but of General of the Troops; and publiſhed over all the Provinces of the Kingdom, that if there was any Prince of the Family of *Lé*, he would put him in poſſeſſion of the Crown. There happened to be one on the Frontiers, who ſerved as a common Sentinel without making himſelf known; as ſoon as he was diſcover'd, a Royal Equipage was ſent him, and being conducted to *Cachao*, was declared King of *Tonquin*; yet the General reſerved the abſolute Command of the Army to himſelf, with the beſt part of the Revenues of the Kingdom: ſo that ſince that time, it may well be ſaid, there are two Kings, whereof the firſt called *Bue*, has the Name, and makes all the Shew; and the ſecond called *Choua*, has all the Authority. The King keeps generally within his Palace, goes abroad but on certain Days, and then in a *Palanquin* too, with Elephants, led Horſes, and ſome Officers on Horſe-back before it, Muſicians, Trumpeters, and Soldiers of the Guard coming after. The King has generally 2000 Soldiers for his Guard, and keeps about 20000 upon the Frontiers, with 50 Elephants trained up for War, and has above 100 great Galleys, with a great number of ſmall Galliots, on all the Rivers which the Enemy can invade his Country by: The Watermen when they Row, ſtand with their Face towards the Head of the Veſſels, quite contrary to our Rowers. The King gives publick Audiences daily, but the Edicts to be of Force, muſt be ſigned by the *Choua*. The eldeſt Son does not always ſucceed; for the *Choua* or Conſtable, with the Counſellors of State, have thought it better to leave the Prince the Liberty of naming which Child he pleaſed for his Succeſſor: And aſſoon as he has named his Succeſſor, the Chief Officers of the Army, the Counſellors of State, and Eunuchs, come to ſalute him, and take an Oath to Place him on the Throne after the Father's Death. The other Brothers remain confin'd in the Palace, whence they are not permitted to come forth but four times a Year, and have but ſix Days each time for their Recreation, the *Choua*'s Officers attending them where-ever they go. The Kingdom of *Tonquin* is divided into eight great Provinces, whereof each has its Governor and Magiſtrates, from whoſe Sentence they can appeal to Court, where there are 100 Counſellors of State to examine all the Appeals of the Kingdom, beſides the 32 Counſellors of the Royal Council which attend the King in his publick Audiences. The King has no Coin, either Silver or Gold; the *Tonquinois* making uſe in Commerce, of Cakes of Gold, whereof ſome are worth 100 *French* Crowns, and others 200. They alſo have Silver Barrs, which for leſſer Payments they cut, according to the Sum they are to pay, having each a pair of Seales in his hand that reſemble our *Roman* Weights, or they pay in foreign Coin for the moſt part in *Reals* of *Spain*. They have this Gold and Silver from *China* and *Japan*, for their Silks, Muſk, and *Lign. Aloes*. The Queens of *Tonquin* have none but Women and Maids to wait on them in their Palaces, no other being permitted there, not the very Eunuchs themſelves. When the Queen goes out of her Palace, ſhe is carried in a *Palanquin*, with ſix Elephants before it, two abreaſt, and ſeveral armed Officers. Her Ladies of Honour walk behind them, and after them eight Ladies of Quality, which draw a Chariot, into which the Queen is taken when ſhe comes out of her *Palanquin* or Chair; and then the Officers and Eunuchs withdraw out of her Sight; for it's a great Crime, even ſo much as to look upon her. For the Common People, they are naturally good humour'd, admire the Works of other Countries beyond their own, yet are not curious to Travel, ſaying, they will live at home to honour their Anceſtors. Their Complexion is ſomewhat Olive-colour'd, yet they are better made, and have not the Noſe nor Viſage ſo flat as the *Chinois*. They wear their Hair as long as it can grow, the common ſort curl and wind it up at top of their Head; but the Gentry, Magiſtracy, and Soldiers, have theirs round their Necks, to hinder it from coming on their Face, and look upon black Teeth to be the moſt Beautiful. They let their Nails grow, holding the longeſt to be fineſt. Their Habit is grave and modeſt, being a Gown that hangs to their Heels, tied round with a Silken Girdle, or mixed with Silver and Gold Thread; but the Soldiers wear theirs but to the Knee, and never have any Shoes or Stockins. The Common People, even the Burgeſſes of *Cachao* the chief Town of the Kingdom, all People of Handicraft-Trades, ſuch as Joiners, Lockſmiths, Maſons, *&c.* are Slaves a part of the Year, being all obliged to work three Months for the King's Houſe, two other Moons for the *Manderins* and great Lords; the reſt of the time is their own, and then they work for thoſe that pay them. This Service they call in their Language *Viecquan*, that is, Condition of Slave. They take great Delight to live on Water, which in their Country breeds no Crocodiles nor other dangerous Creatures, though there are great Numbers in the *Ganges*. Their Marriages cannot be concluded without the conſent of the Governor or Judge of the Place. The next Day after this Ceremony, the Husband calls the Wife Siſter, and ſhe him Brother. The Laws of the Kingdom allow the Man to put his Wife away, but the Women are not allow'd the ſame Privilege. They puniſh Adultery with Death. They often viſit, and always with a Train becoming their Condition. The *Princes* and *Manderins* ride on Elephants, or are carried in a kind of Chair or *Brancar* bore by ſix Men; their ordinary Retinue is of 50 or 60 Men, a Number they are not ſuffered to exceed; private Gentlemen and Officers of Court can have at moſt but ſeven Servants. They hold it a great Diſhonour to be bareheaded; none but Criminals, who are ſhaved as ſoon as taken, being ſo among them. They ſit croſs-leg'd, as our Taylors when at work. Great Lords where they receive Viſits, have a kind of Alcove covered with a very fine Mat of Ruſhes, as fine and ſmall as any Thred, which they prefer to the beſt Tapeſtries of either *Perſia* or the *Indies*, becauſe they are dearer, and freſher in great Heats, being beſides as ſoft as any Silk, and of that nature, that no Bugs (which are very troubleſom all over the Eaſt,) breed nor lodge in them. The *Princes* and *Manderins* ſit upon theſe Mats, and the reſt of the Nobility that wait on 'em, are ſeated round the Chamber upon Cuſhions, with others to their Backs. They neither have Knife nor Fork at Table, all that is ſerved up being cut ſmall before it's brought to the Dining Room; and theſe ſmall Morſels they take with the top of a Gilt Stick. The common ſort content themſelves with Rice boiled in Water, Fiſh dryed in the Air, or ſalted Eggs, and eat but little Fleſh, unleſs it be at their Feaſts. They delight much in Comedies, and are very good at repreſenting Seas, Rivers, and Battels on Water. The Actors and Actreſſes are very richly clad, the Women's Head-Dreſs being a kind of Mitre or *Tiara*, which becomes them extraordinary well. The only way to come to any Honour or Dignity in *Tonquin*, is Learning; but what they value moſt, is not the Knowledge of Languages, nor the Philoſophy of *Ariſtotle*, but the Study of their Laws, Mathematicks, *&c.* To become Gentlemen, the Youth muſt paſs through three Degrees, *viz.* that of *Sinde*, that of *Doucum*, and the *Tanſi*: For the firſt, they muſt ſtudy eight Years in what belongs to a Clerk, Attorney, and Counſellor; if they be found capable of theſe upon Examination, then they ſtudy five Years in Aſtrology, Muſick, Poetry, and in learning to make Mathematical Inſtruments. After this, they muſt employ four Years more to learn to Read and Write the *Chinois* Character, with the Laws and Cuſtoms of that Nation. The laſt *Examen* is made with much Solemnity in Preſence of the King, the *Manderins* of Gown and Sword, and all the other *Tanſi*. The number of the Candidates is ſometimes Three thouſand. There are Scaffolds ſet up in the great Square of the Palace, one for the King and Princes, and eight others for the Examiners and Candidates; and that every one may ſee what paſſes, the Scaffolds are made in the Form of an Amphitheatre: However, the *King* and the *Manderins* are preſent only the two firſt of the eight Days, during which this Exerciſe laſts: The laſt Day of the Solemnity, the Names of thoſe who have perform'd to ſatisfaction, are given up to ſixteen of the Principal *Manderins*; and after the King has given his conſent, theſe Candidates have a Violet Sattin Gown given 'em with the Name of *Tanſi*, and are Regiſter'd among the Nobility. This being done, every one of the new *Tanſi*'s, has a Liſt of the Towns and Villages given him; upon which the King Aſſigns him an Eſtate or Revenue; and after having been conducted to his Lodgings in a Gilt Chair, carry'd by eight Men, and attended with Trumpets and other Muſick, he comes to Court in order to be inſtructed in State Affairs, and qualifie himſelf for the Poſt and Function of a *Manderin*. All the Embaſſadors ſent to *China* and other neighbouring States, are drawn out of the number of theſe *Tanſi*'s. Their Phyſicians ſtudy nothing ſo much as the Nature of Plants, which they apply according to the different Kinds of Diſtempers: They have incomparable Remedies for the Falling-Sickneſs, Purples, and other Diſtempers that are thought incurable in *Europe*: They do not uſe Bleeding, but often preſcribe Tea for the Head-ach, Gravel, *&c.* This Herb is brought them from *China* and *Japan*, but that of *Japan* is beſt. They judge of Sickneſſes by the beating of the Pulſe, which they feel in three ſeveral Places and on both ſides, pretending, that by the Artery of the left Wriſts, they can tell the condition of the Heart; by that of the Arm, the Temper of the Liver; by the Temple Artery, the Diſpoſition of the Reins. The Ceremony of the Coronation is magnificent,

ficent, the new King's Liberalities very great, and the Number of his Victims to the Falſe Gods almoſt incredible; beſides which, he gives to the Value of a Million in Cakes of Gold, and Silver Bars, Pieces of Silk for the Ornament of Idols, and other things deſigned for the uſe of the *Pagodes* or Temples. Being ſeated on a very magnificent Throne, he receives the Oaths of Allegiance from the Lords and Officers of his Court, to whom he makes great Preſents. After theſe and other Ceremonies, he expects the Beginning of the New Moon to retire with the *Bonzes* or Doctors of the Laws, with whom he lives very frugally for a time, viſits Hoſpitals, and pitches upon a Place to build a *Pagode*, which he Conſecrates to ſome Idol. After this, and his Diverſion by Water, where Sea-Fights, Fire-works, (wherein the *Tonquinois* excel,) and other Sights are repreſented, he comes to the Palace of *Cachao*, and viſits the Princeſſes, being accompanied with none but his Eunuchs, &c. Nor is their Funeral-Pomp leſs magnificent; for when the King is dead, his Embalmed Body is laid in a Bed of State, and there ſerv'd for 65 Days as if alive, all the Meat during that time being diſtributed to the *Bonzes* and Poor. All the *Manderins* of the Sword and Gown go in Mourning commonly for three Years, the Royal Family nine Moons or Months, the Gentry ſix, and the common ſort three: During theſe three Years all Diverſions ceaſe, beſides thoſe that are performed at the Coronation of the new King; after which the young Prince cuts his Hair off, and wears a Straw Cap; as do alſo the Princes and forty *Manderins* Counſellors of State, until the King is buried; during which time, the three Bells of the Palace Tower never ceaſe Ringing. The Body is carried to the Deſarts beyond the Town of *Bodego*, which is about two Days Journey from *Cachao*, Capital of the Kingdom. But becauſe the new King and the whole Court perform this Journey a-foot, it takes them up fifteen or ſixteen Days. All the Way is covered with a Violet-coloured Linnen-Cloth, and at every Quarter of a League are Huts or Tents with Refreſhments. There is nothing can be imagined more ſumptuous than this Funeral-Pomp and March, which is begun by two of the King's Bed-Chamber, carrying each a Mace, and crying out the Name of the deceaſed King. After theſe walk twelve Officers of the Galleys, drawing the *Mauſoleum* in form of a ſquare Tower, with the King's Name written thereon. Then twelve Elephants follow, whereof the foremoſt four are rid by Officers that carry each the King's Standard. After theſe come the Gentlemen of the Horſe attended by two Pages, and twelve led Horſes with extraordinary rich Harneſs, the moſt part of the Furniture as well as the Bit, being of pure Gold. Then follows the Chariot that carries the Magnificent *Mauſoleum* where the King's Body lyes. This Chariot is drawn by eight Red Deer brought up for his uſe. The King, clad in White Sattin, walks a-foot after this Chariot, with his Brothers if he has any, attended with a great number of Muſicians. Next come four Princeſſes dreſs'd in White Sattin, followed by two Ladies of Honour clad in Violet, and accompanied with Haut boys and other Muſick; theſe carry Meat and Drink for the Dead. Next follow the Princes of the Blood clad in Violet Sattin, with Straw Caps; then the Officers of the Crown, the *Manderins* and Governors of the four principal Provinces of the Kingdom, having each a Battoon upon their Shoulder, with a Bag full of Gold, and variety of Perfumes, which is the Preſent of their reſpective Provinces. And then at laſt, come two Chariots, each drawn by eight Horſes, with great Cheſts full of Cakes, and Ingots of Gold and Silver Bars, rich Stuffs, and other Wealth. And the Proceſſion is clos'd by the Officers of Court and other conſiderable Perſons, who come ſome on Foot and ſome on Horſeback, according to the difference of their Offices and Qualities. The King's Body being come to *Bodego*, is put into a Galley to be carried to the Deſarts, and there ſecretly Buried; for there are but the ſix chief Eunuchs of Court that know preciſely where it is laid, and theſe ſwear never to reveal it to any one. This Ceremony is perhaps obſerved for ſome Motive of Religion, or that none may go to dig up what they bury along with it, according to the Superſtition of *Chacabant*, who perſuaded them that the Souls of ſuch as did not exactly obſerve the Law, ſhould paſs into other Bodies for 3000 Years, in which they ſuffer many Inconveniencies, as Hunger, Cold, and Poverty; for which Reaſon they bury ſeveral things with the King in his Tomb, for his Uſe in the other World: There they leave alſo the Meat and Drink the Princeſſes brought to *Bodego*, the Preſents of the four Provinces, and the two Chariot Loads ſpoken of in the Funeral Solemnity; and what is yet more ſtrange, ſeveral Court Lords and Ladies have buried themſelves alive near him, that they might be at hand to wait upon him where ever he goes. The ordinary Funerals are more or leſs pompous, according to the Quality of the Perſons deceaſed. They have in Funerals a great many Fire-Works, as in their Publick Rejoicings, and put a great Quantity of Meat and Comfitures upon the Tomb, thinking the Dead will make uſe of them; an Error which their Prieſts amuſe them with, and contrive their Buſineſs ſo, that there is nothing left the next Morning. *Tavern. Relat. of Tonquin. Hiſtoire du Tonquin du P. Marini.* The Reader may ſee more upon this Argument in *Dampier*'s Second Volume of his Voyages, &c.

TONSTALL (*Cuthbert*) was according to *Bale*, who was no Flatterer of his Character, born at *Hackford* in *Hertfordſhire*, about the Year 1476, of a good Family. He ſtudied firſt at *Oxford*, afterwards at *Cambrige*, and from thence removed to *Padua* in *Italy*, where he commenc'd Doctor. He was a general Scholar, being perfectly a Maſter in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues, and the beſt Mathematician in his time. He was likewiſe a conſiderable Civilian, Canoniſt and Divine; neither was his Life leſs commendable than his Learning: Upon both which Accounts, *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, gives him a great Character, as his Friend *Eraſmus* had likewiſe done before. As to his Preferments; he was made Maſter of the Rolls in 1516, Prebendary of *York* and Archdeacon of *Cheſter* in 1519, and Dean of *Salisbury* in 1521. He perform'd ſeveral Embaſſies, and amongſt others, was ſent by King *Henry* VIII. into *Spain*, to the Emperor, to Treat for the Enlargement of *Francis* of *France* in 1525. He was Conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, upon the Death of Biſhop *Fitz James*, in the Year 1522; and in the Year 1523, he was made Privy Seal, and tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Durham* in 1530; out of which See being ejected, upon the ſcore of Religion, in the time of King *Edward* VI. He was reſtor'd again by Queen *Mary*, and ejected a ſecond time by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1559, in which Year he died. He wrote *De Arte Supputandi, lib.* 4. Dedicated to Sir *Tho. More. In Laudem Matrimonii. De Veritate Corporis & Sanguinis Domini in Euchariſtia*, &c. *Wharton Hiſtor. de Epiſc. & Decan. Londinenſ. Athen. Oxonien.* &c.

TOPAZOS, an Iſland of the *Red Sea*, about 300 Furlongs from the Land. It's commonly ſo covered with Miſts, that it can hardly be diſcovered; yet it is famous for a great number of *Topazes* or *Chryſolithes*. Here was one found that was four Cubits long, which was given to *Bernice*, Mother of King *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, who got the Statue of Queen *Arſinoe* his Wife, made thereof. *Pliny, lib.* 37.

TOR, or *Eltor*, a Town and Port of the *Red Sea* in *Arabia Petraa*, with a Caſtle, which has a *Turkiſh* Gariſon. It lyes 40 Leagues from *Suez*, and is the moſt famous of that Coaſt as well for Commerce, as for the Buildings and Politeneſs of its Inhabitants, who are moſt of them *Jacobite* Chriſtians. There are alſo ſome *Greek* Monks in the Monaſtery of *St. Catherine*, who correſpond with thoſe of *Mount Sinai*, which is but about 18 Leagues thence. They ſay in this Country, that it was here *Moſes* croſs'd the *Red Sea* between *Tor* and *Suez*, which is now a barren Deſart without Water. Within three Leagues of *Suez*, are Wells called *Moſes*'s *Wells*, and are ſaid to have been made by him after he paſs'd the *Red Sea*. The *Arabians* have great Veneration for them, but do not all agree that this is the Paſſage of the *Iſraelites*; for ſome are of opinion, *Moſes* paſſed by *Corondol*, which is 15 Leagues from *Suez*, and 25 from *Tor*. *Marmol. of Afr.*

TORBERNE (*Ulric*) Governor of the Fortreſs of *Copenhagen*, in the Reign of *Chriſtian* King of *Denmark*, in 1524. Having diſcovered that *Febourg*, Secretary of State, had done him ſome Diskindneſs, he found means to perſuade the King, that *Columbine* his Concubine, had a great Kindneſs for this *Febourg*; whereat the King was ſo enraged, that he ſent him to carry the Governor a Letter, which was an expreſs Command to him to examine the Matter, and condemn the Secretary to Death, if he found him in the leaſt Guilty of the Charge. This Occaſion of Revenge was very welcom to *Torberne*, who little dreaming that it would come to his own Turn, condemn'd him to be Hang'd. But ſome time after, the Governor himſelf was ſeized at a Feaſt the King invited him to, and in his Examination before the Senate of *Denmark*, confeſs'd he once wiſh'd he could enjoy *Columbine*; but becauſe a Thought did not deſerve Death, the Senate abſolv'd him. The King, who had reſolv'd the Governor's Death, found fault with this Sentence, and ſent him to *Colberg*, where the Judges by Threatning and other Practices, were forced to ſentence him to die. This Severity, or Injuſtice rather, ſtartled the Nobility, who fearing the like Uſage, Revolted; and the Rebellion would have been of very ill Conſequence, had not the King had the Addreſs to perſuade the Lords of the Kingdom, by a certain thing that happened, that *Torberne* had deſerved what he ſuffer'd. *Varillas. Hiſtoire des Revolutions*, &c.

TOREDORIX, an *Aſiatick Gaul*, Native of a Country that was called *Toſſopiens*. Having gone to ſee *Mithridates* with ſixty of his Fellow-Citizens, he was received after ſo proud and haughty a manner, that he told his Companions it behoved them all to revenge the Abuſe that haughty Prince offered their Nation. The King was to be in a Park to ſee the Exerciſes that were wont to be done in that Place; and they were to have a ſecond Hearing there. Whereupon *Toredorix*, being a very ſtrong Man, offer'd to take the King in his Arms, and caſt himſelf with him into a deep place, whence he obſerv'd it was almoſt impoſſible to reſcue a Man's Life; but the King, upon ſome Accident, miſſing to come that day, they were ſent for to his Palace, where all reſolved to ruſh upon him, and tear him in pieces; but the Deſign being diſcover'd, they were condemn'd to have their Heads cut off; and to diſtinguiſh *Toredorix* his Puniſhment, who was Author of the Conſpiracy, it was ordered, his Body ſhould lye unburied. *Plutarch* who relates this Story, adds, That a young Woman of *Pergamus*, which this *Gaul* had loved, ventur'd, notwithſtanding the Prohibition, to bury his Body; and being diſcover'd, and carried before the King, he pardon'd her, becauſe unwilling to puniſh an Action which Love made her undertake.

TORNE, a Town of *Sweden*, Capital of *Botnia*, in which there is a River of the ſame Name.

TORNBURG, in Latin *Torda*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Hungary* in the Principality of *Tranſilvania*, and Capital of a County of the ſame name. This Town is remarkable for the Woman, who having convicted her Husband of Adultery, obtain'd leave of the Judge to cut off his Head in the Publick Square.

TORRINGTON, a Market Town of *Fremington* Hundred, in the North-Weſt parts of *Devonſhire* on the *Towridge :* It gives the Title of Earl, ſince the late Revolution, to *Arthur Herbert*, late Admiral of their Majeſty's Fleet.

TORSTOCK, a ſmall City in *Ruſſia*, but well built, which has about thirty Churches within its Walls, ſo that it ſeems at a Diſtance greater than it is. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls by *Twere* into the *Wolga* from the North above *Twere. Struys.*

TORTONE, in Latin *Dertona* and *Terdona*, a Town of *Italy* in *Milanois*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Milan* ; it's alſo Capital of a little Country called *Tortonez*. The Town is ſtrong, being defended by a *Citadel*. The *French* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1642, but it was retaken the Year following.

TORTOSA upon *Ebro*, a Town of *Spain*, between *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, and the Kingdom of *Valentia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Terragona*. Its Name in *Latin*, according to *Pliny*, is *Dertuſa* ; *Dertoſſa* according to *Strabo*, and *Dertoſa* according to others. It was taken by the *French* in 1649, but was retaken the next Year after. It has a Quarry of Marble, which for its Redneſs is called Jaſper.

TORTUGA, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Mexico*, 11 *D*. 12 *M*. Lat. fourteen Leagues from *Margareta* to the Weſt, fifteen from *Blanca* to the South-Weſt ; ſo ſeated, that in a clear day both *Margareta* and the Continent of *America* may be ſeen from it. It lyes in length from Eaſt to Weſt four Leagues, from North to South one Degree and a half ; the greateſt part, eſpecially to the Eaſt, is Rocky and Barren : by the Shoar it has ſome Woods, but the Shoars are Marſhy and Uſeleſs. It has nothing of Worth, but a natural Salt-pan, which furniſhes ſome Ship-loads every Year. *Laert.*

TOSCANY, a great Dutchy in *Italy*, between the *Tibre*, the Sea, and Mount *Apennin*, yet was formerly far greater under the Name of *Etruria*, than it is now. The Great Duke is Maſter of a good part, the Pope has the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, and the *Perugin*, and ſeveral other Princes have their ſhares in it as well as the Commonwealth of *Lucca*. The Country is very Fertile, waſh'd with divers Rivers, and well Peopled. The Chief Town is *Florence*, belonging to the Great Duke, who alſo has *Arezzo*, *Chiuſs*, *Cortone*, *Fieſoli*, *Livourne* or *Leghorne*, *Maſſe*, *Mont-Pulcien*, *Volterre*, *Soane*, *Piſa*, *Sienna*, *&c.* The Towns of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony are, *Civita Vecchia*, *Aquapendente*, *Monte Fiaſcone*, *Nepi*, *Orvieto*, *Pirouze*, *Toſcanella*, *Sutri*, *Viterbo*. The Family of *Medicis* obtain'd the Lordſhip of *Florence* in 1531. *Coſme* of *Medicis* was Crown'd Great Duke of *Toſcany*, as was ſaid before. *Cluverius. Leander Alberti Deſcript. Ital.* See *Florence*.

TOSCANELLA, a Town of *Italy* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, a Province of *Toſcany* ; it formerly had the Name of *Salumbrona*, *Tyrrhenia*, *Tuſcia*, and *Tuſcania*, and was very conſiderable, but is not ſo now, being almoſt deſtroy'd by ſixteen Sieges that it has endured.

TOSTATUS (*Alphonſus*) Biſhop of *Avila*, liv'd in the 15th Century. Authors of his own Time, give him a great Character both for his Memory and Learning ; it being ſaid of him, that he knew all that was to be known.

Hic ſtupor eſt Mundi qui ſcibile diſcutit omne.

He died in the Year 1454, being no more than 40 Years of Age, which is very extraordinary, conſidering his Works are no leſs than 27 Volumes, Printed at *Venice* in 1596. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Mariana, lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Spondan. A. C.* 1443. *&c.*

TOTILA, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, was placed upon the Throne about 541, after the Death of *Evaric*. Theſe People, at that time in an ill Condition, hoped to mend their Fortune under a Prince who had Wit and Experience as well as Valour ; nor were they miſtaken, for *Totila* retook ſeveral Towns and Provinces from the *Romans*, made himſelf Maſter of all *Lower Italy*, and the Iſlands of *Corſica*, *Sardinia*, and *Sicily* ; and a little after of *Rome* it ſelf, which he abandon'd to his Soldiers Diſcretion, who plunder'd it ſo miſerably, that the chief Ladies, eſpecially the Wife of *Boethius*, was forced to beg her Bread at the *Goths* Doors. *Totila* deſigned to have raſed it quite, but changed his Reſolution upon the Receipt of a Letter from *Beliſſarius*, contenting himſelf with deſtroying a part of the Walls, that he might return thither again at pleaſure. But *Beliſſarius* haſtned, after his departure, and made the Walls up with great Stones, without any Mortar or Cement. *Totila* return'd upon this News, and laid Siege to it, but was forced to retire, yet had ſome Advantages over the *Romans*, until *Narſes* ſent into *Italy* in 552, defeated the *Goths*, and kill'd him. *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Marius*, *Victor*, *Agathias*.

TOTNESS, a Market and Borough Town of *Colridge* Hundred in the South-Eaſt parts of *Devonſhire*. It ſtands on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Dart*, about eight Miles North and by Weſt from *Dartmouth*, formerly honoured with the Title of an Earldom, and laſt of all with that of Viſcount, in the Perſon of *Charles Fitz Charles*, a Natural Son of King *Charles* II. who made him Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viſcount *Totneſs*, and Earl of *Plimouth*.

TOUCESTER, or *Towceſter*, a Market Town of *Towceſter* Hundred in the South of *Northamptonſhire*, ſeated upon a ſmall River running Eaſtward from thence into the *Ouſe*, and beautified with a fair Church, though but a ſmall Town. *Cambden* takes it for the antient *Tripontium*, ſo called from the three Bridges it had. About 917, it was ſtrong enough to reſiſt the furious Aſſaults of the *Danes*. It's 60 Miles from *London*.

TOUG, in *Turkey* is a kind of Standard that is carried before the Grand Viſier, the *Bachas* and *Sangiacs*. It's a half Pike with a Horſes Tail, and Button of Gold that gliſters at the top. There are three carried before the Great Viſier when he Commands by the Grand Signior's order ; and all the *Beglerbegs* and *Baſſha's* of *Babylon* and *Great Cairo*, have three before them too within their own Juriſdictions, but when they go farther are allowed but two ; the other *Baſſha's* never have but two ; the *Sangiacs*, and ſome other Officers of the ſame Degree, but one. The word *Toug* ſignifies a Stick or Pike, and properly is underſtood but of the Wood of the Standard ; this they ſay was the origin of this Cuſtom. In a certain Battel, the Standard being taken by the Enemy, the General, or ſome ſay a ſimple Soldier, cut off a Horſes Tail, and having faſtned it to a half Pike, incouraged the Troops, and gain'd the Victory : Wherefore the Grand Signior, in memory of this Action, ordered that they ſhould make uſe of this Standard as a Mark of Honour. This ſomewhat reſembles what the *Romans* called *Manipulus*, which was a Pike that had a handful of Hay tied to it. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

TOUL, upon the *Moſelle* in *Lorrain*, belonging to the King of *France*, is a Biſhop's See, Suffragant to *Treves*. It is the *Tullum Leucorum* of the Ancients ; the Dioceſe is large, and has a great number of Abbeys, but there is little likelihood that the Town was built by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, King of the *Romans*, as ſome Authors have imagined. Here have been ſeveral Synods held, one in 550, on the Subject of St. *Nizier* of *Treves*, who had excommunicated ſome Debauch'd Lords ; another in 659, wherein *Charles* the Bald, attended by his two Nephews *Lothaire* and *Charles*, made Complaint againſt *Ganelon* Archbiſhop of *Sens*, convicted of Treaſon, for having ſided with *Lewis*, Brother but Enemy to the King. The Year after, the Biſhops of fourteen Provinces met at *Touſi* in this Dioceſs, where they made ſeveral Canons againſt thoſe who encroach'd upon the Eſtates of the Church, and plunder'd the Poor.

TOULON, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with a very fine Port and Biſhoprick, Suffragant of *Arles*. Its *Latin* Name is *Tolonium* and *Tolenium*. It's hard to judge whether *Toulon* was built by *Telo Martius*, who led a *Roman* Colony thither, as was believed, or whether this Name is deriv'd of *Tolon*, the famous Mariner, ſpoken of by *Lucan* in his *Pharſalia* ; or finally, whether *Tolumnus* a *Gothick* Captain, repair'd this Town under *Theodoric* King of *Italy*. We can only aſſure, that it is very Ancient, and that its Situation, Port, Commerce and Riches, make it one of the fineſt Towns of *Provence*. *Henry* IV. fortified it with very ſtrong Walls, and raiſed two Moles or Heighths, each of 700 Paces, that almoſt encompaſs the Port. The chief Sea-Arſenal is in this Town, which is alſo adorned with fair Houſes and ſeveral Churches. The Cathedral is ſaid to have a great number of Relicks ; the ancienteſt Prelate was *Honorius*, mentioned in St. *Leo*'s Epiſtle to the Biſhops of *Gaul*, who had for Succeſſor *Cyprian*, Author of *Ceſarea* of *Arles* his Life. *Bouche Hiſt. de Provence. St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt. &c.*

TOULOUSE, or *Toloſe* upon the *Garonne*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Province of *Languedoc*, with an Archbiſhoprick, Univerſity, and Parliament. It was called diverſely *Toloſa*, *Tectoſagum*, *Toloſum* and *Toloſatium*, and is one of the fineſt, largeſt and moſt ancient Towns of *France*. It was Capital of the *Tectoſages*, Famous for their Conqueſts, by which they had gathered ſuch great Riches in Gold and Silver, that having hid part in the Temple of *Apollo*, they buried the reſt in Marſhes, where the Conſul *Cepio* found it in 648 of *Rome*, to the value of Fifteen thouſand Talents ; the Gold and Silver being in Ingots ; but he had no great luck, nor any that received part of it, which occaſioned the Proverb of *Aurum Toloſanum*, to mark thoſe to whom their Riches were Fatal. This Town was a Colony of the *Romans*, as may ſtill be ſeen by ſome Remains of their Magnificence : Afterwards it was under the *Goths*, when King *Clovis* took it ; and after ſeveral Changes it had Counts, which dying without Iſſue, King *Philip* the Bald made himſelf Maſter of it, and the County of *Tolouſe* in 1271, and King *John* reunited it to the Crown in 1361. The Metropolis of St. *Stephen* is in the great place, adorned with a fine Fountain, whereon ſtands an *Obelisk* curiouſly wrought. This Church is very Magnificent, beſides which there are a great many other well built Churches, with a great number of Convents and Monaſteries. The *Franciſcan*'s Burying-place is famous for preſerving Bodies incorrupted ; and that of the *Dominicans* for the Body of St. *Thomas Aquinas*.

The Univerſity is the ſecond in the Kingdom, having ſeveral Colleges, whereof that of *Foix* is the moſt renowned, and was always much eſteemed for its famous Profeſſors. The Parliament alſo is the ſecond of the Kingdom, begun in King *Philip* the Fair's time, and eſtabliſhed by *Charles* VII. There are beſides the Parliament, ſome other Courts of Juſtice, with a Mint, whoſe marking and diſtinguiſhing Letter is *M.* The Town-houſe is very Magnificent, and is called *Capitole*, and the Sheriffs or Conſuls have the name of *Capitouls*. It formerly was govern'd by 24 *Capitouls*, choſen partly out of the City, and a part out of the Borough; this number was reduced to 12 under *Alphonſus* the laſt of the Counts of *Toulouſe*, and confirmed by King *Philip* the Bald, who ordered by Letters Patents, there ſhould always be ſix of the City, and as many of the Borough; this number has often ſince been increaſed and diminiſh'd; now there are eight for the City and two for the Borough. Near this City, it is ſuppoſed, the dreadful Battel was fought between *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and *Ætius* the Roman Lieutenant, *A. C.* 451. in which there periſh'd 500000 Men, and *Ætius* remained Victor. This City and Province being recover'd out of the hands of the *Moors* by *Charles Martel*, *Charles* the Great, in 779, granted it to one *Thurſin* with the Title of an Earl. It continued under an Earl for eighteen Deſcents, who were particularly famous for aſſiſting the *Albigenſes* in their Wars, till 1270, when it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. The preſent King of *France* had taken up a Deſign to make a Channel for Boats from this City to the Lake of *Maquetone*, that ſo it might be a kind of Centre of Trade between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean. *Cæſar. Comment. Strabo, lib.* 4. *Gregor. Turon. Antoin. Noguier. St. Marthe Gal. Chriſt. &c.*

TOUNESHEND (Sir *Horace*) of *Raynham* in the County ty of *Norfolk*, Baronet, paternally deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name, which had long flouriſh'd in thoſe parts, and by *Mary* his Mother, Daughter and Coheir to *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, from the moſt ancient and noble Family of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*: For putting himſelf in Arms, fortifying the Haven of *Kings Lynne* for King *Charles* the Second's Reception, and preparing conſiderable Forces both by Sea and Land, for the better ſecuring thereof, he was by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, upon the 20th of *April* in the Thirteenth of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Touneſhend* of *Kings-Lynne*, and to their Heirs Male of his Body. He firſt married *Mary*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *Edward Lewknore*, Knt. by whom he had no Iſſue, and afterwards *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Joſeph Athe*, *in Com. Midd*, Knt. by whom he hath Iſſue one Son, called *Charles*.

TOUR (*Henry de la*) Viſcount of *Turenne*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan* and *Raucourt*, was born at *Auvergne*, *Sept.* 28. 1555. At ſeventeen Years of Age, he commanded a Company of Lances at the Siege of *Rochelle* under *Charles* IX. but turning Proteſtant afterwards, he headed thoſe who eſpouſed their Cauſe in *Perigord* about 1575, took part with the Duke of *Alençon*, who made him Governor of *Touraine*: And in 1581, he was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniards* at the Battel of *Cambray*, and continued ſo for almoſt three Years, and at laſt paid 53000 Crowns Ranſom. In 1585, the King of *Navarre* imploy'd him againſt the *Roman Catholicks* in *Guienna*; and in 1586, he fought the Battel of *Coutras*: In 1590, he attended him at the Siege of *Paris*; and in 1591, was ſent to Queen *Elizabeth* to deſire Aſſiſtance for the Proteſtants. He was firſt Gentleman of the Chamber to the *French* King, and in 1592 made Mareſchal of *France*. In *October* the ſame Year, he defeated the Duke of *Lorraine* at *Beaumont*, where he received two Wounds. He took *Dun* on the *Meuſe*, *Laon* and *Ivoy*, defeated Count *Charles* at *Wirton*, and obliged the *Spaniards* to raiſe the Siege of *La Ferte* in *Luxembourg*, in 1595. In 1596, the King ſent him to conclude a League with the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. He died *March* 25. 1623, after many memorable Exploits. By his firſt Wife, he had *Bouillon* and *Sedan*, but no Iſſue; by his ſecond Wife *Iſabel*, Daughter to *William* Prince of *Orange*, and *Charlotte de Bourbon Montpenſier*, he had the Famous *Henry* Mareſchal of *Turenne*, who follows, and *Frederick Maurice de la Tour* who ſucceeded him; and having ſerved his Apprenticeſhip in the Wars, under his Uncles *Maurice* and *Henry* of *Naſſau*, *Lewis* XIII. made him General of his Horſe againſt the *Spaniards* in *Brabant*, in 1635, and Lieutenant General of his Army in *Italy* in 1642. He died at *Pontoiſe*, *Auguſt* 9. 1652.

TOUR (*Henry de la*) Viſcount of *Turenne*, Mareſchal General of the *French* King's Armies, ſecond Son of *Henry de la Tour*, Duke of *Bouillon*, was born at *Sedan*, *September* 1611. He made his firſt Campaigns in *Holland* under *Henry Frederic* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, his Uncle by the Mother's ſide; but having paſſed into *Lorrain*, he ſerved with his Regiment at the Siege of *La Mothe* in 1634, and at that of *Spire*; as alſo at the Battels of *Meliſſay*, *Hautrement* and *Vandervange* in 1635; then he threw Succours into the Caſtle of *Sancy* in *Luxembourg*, defeated three Regiments of *Croats*, and was Wounded at the Siege of *Saverne* in 1636, two Years after he commanded the Rear of the Duke of *Weimar*'s Army at the Battel of *Rhinauſe*, and at the Fight of *Enſiſhin*, and aſſiſted at the taking of *Briſac*. In *Italy* in 1639, he gave ſignal Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, *viz.* at the Fight of the *Route* near *Quiers*, and at that of *Cazal* in 1640, at the Paſſage of the *Po* near *Moncallier*, where he was Wounded the ſecond of *June* the ſame Year; as alſo at the Sieges of *Colioure* and *Perpignan* in *Rouſillon*. In acknowledgment of all which Services, the King honour'd him with a Mareſchal's Staff in 1643. After which, he ſerved as Lieutenant General in *Germany*, and behaved himſelf valiantly againſt the *Bavarian* Army in *Friburg*, the third and fifth of *Auguſt* 1644, and at the taking of *Philipsbourg* aud *Mayence*; but had the Misfortune to be beat by General *Mercy* at the Fight of *Mariendal*, the fifth of *May* 1645. he reveng'd himſelf at the Battel of *Norlinguen*, and contributed much to the Victory gain'd over the Imperialiſts the Third of *Auguſt* following, took the Towns of *Treves* and *Schorndorft*; and ſome time after *Aſchaffembourg*, *Hochſt*, *Steinheing*, and *Gernſhein*, and had great Advantage over the Emperor's and Duke of *Bavaria*'s Army at the Fight of *Sommerhoven*, where General *Melandre* was kill'd the 17th of *May*, 1648. After this, he led his own and the *Swediſh* Army into *Bavaria*, which he ravag'd, after having taken the Towns of *Feiſinghen*, *Muldorf*, *Landſhout*, *Papenhoven*, *Dingerlſingen*, and others. The loſs of the Battel of *Rethel* in 1650, when he ſided with the Princes, during the Troubles of *France*, occaſion'd his being brought into the King's Favour again, who gave him the Command of his Armies in the Diſorders of the Year 1652. The Battels of *Bleneau*, and that of the Suburb of St. *Anthony*, his retreat before the Prince's Army as *Villeneuve S. George*, gain'd him great Reputation and Honour, to which the taking of *Rethel* and *Mouzon* in 1653, the raiſing of the Siege of *Arras* the Year after, and forcing the *Spaniards* Lines, and taking *Landrecy*, *Conde* and *St. Guilain* in 1655, added much. The next Year he made an honourable Retreat at the Siege of *Valenciene*, and made himſelf Maſter of *La Capelle*. The relieving of *Ardres*, the taking of St. *Venant* and the Fort of *Mardyck*, were the Exploits of the Year 1657, and the next was Glorious for the famous Battel of *Dunes* near *Dunkirk*. So many great Services gave him a juſt Right to the place of Mareſchal General, which was given him in 1660. So that the War being renew'd with *Spain* in 1667, he commanded the Army that took *Tournay*, *Douay*, *Oudenarde*, *Ath*, *l'Iſle* and *Aloſt*. In 1668 he turn'd *Roman Catholick*. After this, the King having reſolved a War againſt *Holland*, he followed him in his Voyage beyond the *Rhine*, commanded the Army which took the Towns of *Arnheim* and *Nimeguen*, the Forts of *Burich*, *Knotzembourg*, *Sken*, *Bommel*, *Creve Cæur*, *Voorn* and *St. Andrew* in 1672, and ended this Campaign in taking up Winter Quarters in the Marquis of *Brandenbourg*'s Territories, and beating the Troops that oppoſed it. In 1673, the Emperor and Elector's of *Brandenbourg*'s Army, that came towards the *Rhine* to Succour the *Hollanders*, intended to enter into *Weſtphalia* to Quarter in the Biſhop of *Munſter* and Elector of *Cologne*'s Territories. Mareſchal *Turenne* oppoſed it, and obliged the Marquis of *Brandenbourg* to raiſe the Siege he laid to *Werle*, a Town of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*; after which the Viſcount took the Towns of *Ham*, *Soeſt*, *Hoextier* upon the *Weſer*, *Bilefeld*, *Ravensberg*, and other places belonging to the ſame Elector. And the King being inform'd of the Prince *Palatin*'s Engagement with the Emperor, ſent his Troops to poſſeſs themſelves of *Gemerſheim*, a League below *Philipsbourg*, and to demoliſh that Caſtle. It was then that the Mareſchal having croſſed the *Rhine* at *Philipsbourg*, defeated Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, and Count *Caprara*'s Troops, the ſixteenth of *June*, at St. *Zin*, in a little Town of the *Palatinate*, and three Weeks after beat the *Imperialiſts* and *Lorrainers*, who being reinforced with ſome Troops of the Duke of *Bournonvilles*, lay encamp'd upon the *Nekre* near *Ladenbourg*. The Duke of *Bournonville*, who commanded the Confederates Army in *Alſace*, was worſted by him the Fourth of *October* following, at a Village called *Enſeim*, near *Saverne*. The Confederate Army, reinforced by the Conjunction of the *Brandenburghers*, intended to enter into the Biſhopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, to attack *Champagne*; but the Viſcount, though far inferiour to them in number of Men, broke their Meaſures; and afterwards having provided for the Security of *Saverne* aud *Haguenau*, he marched his Troops through the Mountains of *Vauge*, and arrived the 29th of *December* a little beyond *Beffort*, a Town of *Suntgou*, thence advanced towards *Mulhauſen*, where he defeated the Confederates Cavalry. In 1675, he defeated them again between *Turkeim* and *Colmar*, a Town of *Upper Alſacia*, took the Town of *Ruſſac* the eighth of *January*, and obliged the Confederates to repaſs the *Rhine* and return into *Germany*. After this Action he came to Court, returned to the Army in *May*, and engaged thoſe of *Strasbourg* to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality: Then paſſing the *Rhine* at *Rhenaw* below *Strasbourg*, the eighth of *June*, he poſſeſſed himſelf of *Vilſtez*, an important Poſt, a League and a half from the Bridge of that City; and afterwards encamp'd at *Attenheim*, where he made a Bridge over the *Rhine*; then at *Botterwir*, *Biſcheen*, always near the Imperial Army, commanded by Count *Montecuculi* to obſerve the General's Motions, and hinder him of either having Proviſions by the way of *Strasbourg*, or ſending any of his Troops over its Bridge into *Alſacia*, and threw many great wooden Cages fill'd with Stones, and bound together with Cables, into the River, to ſtop Boats; but on the 27th of *July*, being advanced to the Village of *Salbach*, near the Enemies which he then deſign'd to have Fought; and taking a view of the Ground, with the Sieur of St. *Hilaire*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, he was killed by a Canon-ſhot from the Enemies Camp at the Age of 64. The King of *France*, to ſhew his Concern for his Death, and acknowledgment of his great Services, ordered that the ſame Honours ſhould be rendred his Memory, and the ſame Ceremonies uſed, as if he were firſt Prince of the Blood. All which was performed, his Funeral Sermon preach'd, and a Solemn Service kept at *Notre Dame* at *Paris*, where ſeveral Princes, and a great number of Perſons of the firſt Quality aſſiſted; and at laſt his Majeſty order'd his Body ſhould be carried and buried at St. *Denis*, the Burying-place of the Royal Family of *France*, and raiſed him a ſtately Tomb. *Chriſtoph. Juſtel. Hiſt. General. d' Auvergne.*

TOURAINE, a Province of *France* with the Title of Dutchy, belonging to the Government of *Orleans*, between *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Berry*, the Country of *Blois* and *Maine*. Its chief Town is *Tours*, the reſt of leſſer Note are *Ambois*, *Loches*, *Langez*, *Chinon*, *Chaumont*, *&c.* This Province is about thirty Leagues long, and as many in breadth. It abounds ſo with all ſorts of Fruit, that it's juſtly called the Garden of *France*. It's watered with ſeveral Navigable Rivers, which make it conſiderable for Commerce, as the *Loire*, the *Cher*, *Indre*, *Indrois*, *Vienne*, *&c.* The Inhabitants are generally good natur'd, Civil and Ingenious. *Papire*, *Maſſon.*

TOURNAMENT, an honourable Exerciſe in which Gentlemen entred the Liſts to ſhew their Dexterity and Courage. This word comes from *Tourner*, either becauſe they rode round a Ring, or turn'd often as there was occaſion. Theſe Military Exerciſes were in uſe under the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*; for *Nithard* reports, that at the Enterview of *Charles* the Bald, King of *France*, and his Brother *Lewis*, King of *Germany* at *Strasbourg*, the Gentlemen of both theſe Princes Retinue fought on Horſeback, to ſhew their Skill. And M. *Du Cange* takes notice, that theſe Sports were ſo particular to the *French*, that they were term'd *Conflictus Gallici.* The *Engliſh* imitated theſe Military Exerciſes in King *Stephen*'s Reign about 1140; but the uſe of 'em was not fully ſettled till King *Richard*'s time, about 1194. The *Germans* alſo began to practiſe theſe kind of Sports about 1036. *Modius*, who pretends they were known before that time, has rather romanc'd than writ a true Hiſtory; the *Greeks* themſelves acknowledging, that they learned them of the *Latins*, that is, the *French*, as their Authors alledge. *John Cantacuzenus* ſays, that theſe Military Plays were firſt ſeen in the Eaſtern Empire in 1326, at the Marriage of *Anne* of *Savoy*, Daughter of *Amedeus* IV. Count of *Savoy*, with the young Emperor *Andronicus Paleologus*; yet *Nicetas* and *Cinamus* report, That the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus* inſtituted them in imitation of the *French*, about 1145. As theſe Tournaments were deſign'd to teach Men the Art of War, ſo there were no Arms uſed that might hurt the Combatants, the Points of the Swords and Lances being blunted, as alſo the Edges of the Swords rebated, which for that reaſon were called *Courteous Weapons:* Yet notwithſtanding theſe Precautions, there often happened great Accidents in the Heat of the Fight, either by chance or through the Malice of the Combatants, ſome taking an occaſion to revenge themſelves of their Enemies for private Grudges. *Henry Knighton* ſpeaking of the *Tournament* that was kept in 1274 at *Chalon*, where King *Edward* and the *Engliſh* fought the Count of *Chalon* and *Burgundians*, ſays, That ſeveral were kill'd upon the ſpot; ſo that this *Tournament* was called the little War of *Chalon*; and Hiſtories are full of ſuch unhappy Accidents. This gave the Popes occaſion to forbid them, and Excommunicate all thoſe that ſhould aſſiſt at them: Secular Princes have alſo prohibited them, by reaſon of the Diſorders they commonly cauſed, or that they wanted the Lords and Gentlemen that aſſiſted at them for other Imployments. And *Tillet* reports, that King *Philip Auguſtus* made both his Sons ſwear, that they would not go to any ſuch Sports: Yet ſince his time, ſeveral Kings of *France* have fought in Perſon, as *Charles* VI. in 1385, at *Cambray*; *Francis* I. in 1520, between *Ardres* and *Guines*. And finally, *Henry* II. in 1559 at *Paris*, where he received a Wound in the Eye by a Splinter of the Count of *Montgomery*'s Lance, whereof he died eleven days after. There have alſo been Challenges of this Nature, wherein People fought in good earneſt, and which ſeldom ended without ſpilling of Blood, or the Death of thoſe that entred the Liſts. *Du Cange. Diſſertation 6. Sur l' Hiſtoire d' S. Lowis.*

TOURNAY upon the *Scheld*, a Town of *Flanders* belonging to the King of *France*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Cambray.* It's very ancient, being mention'd in *Antonin*'s *Itinerary*, and in the Eleventh Epiſtle of St. *Jerom.* The Town is very ſtrong, and defended by a Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the *Engliſh.* The *French* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1518, but *Charles* V. retook it from them in 1521. *Lewis* XIV. made himſelf Maſter of it again in 1667, and kept it by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle.* The Cathedral of our Lady is very fine; beſides which there are ten Pariſh Churches, two Abbeys, and ſeveral other Religious Houſes; for the Place is big, rich, and of good Traffick, having 72 different ſorts of Trades in it. It is Capital of a little Country, called *Tournaiſis.* *Lewis Guillart*, Biſhop of *Tournay*, made Synodal Ordinances here in 1520, and *Maximilian* of *Gant* in 1643. This City ſtands upon the *Scheld*, nine Leagues from *Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South, in the middle between *Dovay* and *Audenard*, and alſo between *Valencienne* and *Courtray* in the Borders of *Hainault.* *Guicciardin.*

TOURNON upon the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Vivarez*, with the Title of a County, and one of the Eleven Baronies of the Province. The Ancients called it *Turononium* and *Taurodunum.* It has a Collegiate Church, and a fine College that belongs to the Jeſuits, with ſome other Religious Houſes. *Davity deſcr. de Franc.*

TOURNON (*Francis de*) of the Noble Family of *Tournon*, Dean of the Cardinals, Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, *Auch*, *Bourges*, *Lions*, *&c.* was ſent Embaſſador into *Italy*, *Spain* and *England*, and afterwards made Governor of *Lions*, *Lionnois*, *Fovez* and *Beaujolois*; he hindred *Francis* I. from ſending for *Melancton* into *France*, whom he often wiſh'd to ſee, becauſe he was much valued by all People for his Parts. *Tournon* uſed this Artifice to diſſuade the Prince: As he went to Council, he took St. *Irenæus*'s Book againſt Hereticks along with him, and read it whilſt he expected the King, who when he came, did not fail asking what Book it was he was ſo intent upon; whereupon the Cardinal took occaſion to give him an Averſion to the Tenents of *Lutheraniſm*, and ſucceeded ſo well, that *Melancton* was countermanded. Cardinal *Francis* of *Tournon* rendred his Church conſiderable Service on this occaſion, ſays *Morerey. Thuan. Genebrard. Sainte Marthe.*

TOURS upon *Loire*, a City of *France*, Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbiſhop's See; it was called *Turonum*, *Turonium* and *Cæſarodunum Turonum.* It is big, fair and ancient; its Situation between the Rivers of *Cher* and *Loire*, render it very pleaſant and of great Traffick, eſpecially for its Silk Manufactories. The Cathedral of St. *Gratian* deſerves to be ſeen, Famous for its renowned Prelates. This Archbiſhop has for Suffragants *Mons*, *Angers*, *Nantes*, *Rennes*, *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, *Leon*, *Treguier*, St. *Malo*, St. *Brieux* and *Dol.* Beſides the Church of St. *Gratian*, there are St. *Martins*, a magnificent Structure, and ſeveral other ſtately Piles, which with its great Places, large Streets, and fine built Houſes, a Preſidial Generality, and Mint that marks with the Letter *E*, render it very conſiderable. *Clotild* King of *France*, died here in 537, and *Carloman* in 885. Near this place *Charles Martell* overthrew an Army of Four hundred thouſand *Sarazens*, Three hundred ſeventy five thouſand of which periſh'd in that Battel in 726. The firſt Council of *Tours* was held in 461, in which *Leo* Biſhop of *Bourges*, *Victor* Biſhop of *Mans*, and ſeveral other Prelates, drew up 13 Canons to revive the Diſcipline of the Church, which was then much decay'd. In 567, there was another Council held at *Tours*, in which there were 27 Canons made for the Regulation of Eccleſiaſtical Polity: The Prelates of this Synod wrote a Circular Letter to the People, to excite them to Publick Penance. Father *Harduin* the Jeſuit, has explain'd the Third Canon of this Council, in a Diſſertation printed at *Paris* in 1689. There was likewiſe a Third Council held here in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, in which the Fathers made fifty one Canons. That which they call the Fourth Council of *Tours*, was held in *Paris* in 849, by the Metropolitans of *Tours*, *Sens*, *Rheims* and *Roan*, againſt *Nemenoius* Duke of *Little Britain*, who had expell'd the Biſhops, plunder'd their Churches, and outrag'd their People. There were ſeveral other Councils held at *Tours*, particularly that held under Pope *Alexander* III. with *Lewis* VII. King of *France*, 70 Cardinals, 124 Biſhops, and 414 Abbots, in 1153 againſt the Emperor. The Proteſtants of *France* were firſt called *Hugonots* in this Town, becauſe they uſed to meet at one of its Gates, called the Gate of King *Hugo*, or *Hugh.* It is from this Town too, that the *French* Money has the *Tournois* added to it, *Sous Tournois*, *Livres Tournois*, *&c.* becauſe there has been a very conſiderable Mint here formerly. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Papire*, *Maſſon*, *Du Chaſne.*

TOWER of *Babel*, a famous Building ſpoken of in the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, *Gen. ch.* 12. *Nimrod*, Grandchild of *Cham*, one of *Noe* his Sons, form'd the Deſign of raiſing this Tower to the Skies, not only to render his Memory Eternal, but alſo that it might prove a place of Security ſhould another Deluge happen; and as a laſting Monument of the firſt, he choſe for this prodigious Enterprize a great Plain in the Land of *Shinar*, known ſince under the Name of *Chaldea*, and about 170 Years after the Deluge began the Work. The Body of this huge Maſs was Brick, cemented together with *Bitumen*, which is very common in that Country. Though it is not known preciſely what form it was of, yet common Opinion will have it to have been round. When it was built to a certain highth, God hindred the Continuation, by confounding the Language of them that carried it on, which was before that time one and the ſame. This difference of Tongues forced them to abandon the Enterpriſe, and ſeparate themſelves into as many Companies as there were different Dialects; and ſince that time this Tower was called *Babel*, that is, Confuſion. Both *Greek* and *Latin* Poets having heard this Story confuſedly diſcourſed of, have enlarged it after their manner, and feigned, that Giants deſigning to Dethrone the Gods, put ſeveral Mountains one over another, but that *Jupiter* directing his Thunder-bolts that way, buried them under the Ruins of that great Bulk. It's eaſie to apply this Fable to the Truth of Hiſtory, for *Nimrod* and his Subjects are repreſented by the Poets as Giants. The Tower that was to be of a prodigious heighth and breadth, is what they called *Pelion* and *Oſſa*, laid one over another. It's ſaid, the Ruins of this famous

Tower are ſtill to be ſeen a quarter of a League off the *Euphrates* towards the Eaſt, the Baſis is much of a ſquare Form, whereof the Circuit is about 1150 Paces. Theſe Remains for the moſt part are Brick dry'd in the Sun, and ſtuck together with Mortar that has Reeds broke ſmall into it, unleſs where it was neceſſary the Building ſhould be more Solid; then the Bricks were bak'd with Fire, and cemented with *Bitumen*, as *Petro della Valle* has obſerved, who got the two fineſt Proſpects of theſe Ruins deſign'd, *viz.* the Northern and Southern, and at his return to *Rome*, made a preſent of them to Father *Kircher* the Jeſuit, who cauſed them to be engraven. Some doubt whether theſe are really the Remains of *Babel*, but others make no Difficulty to believe it, for ſeveral Reaſons; firſt, becauſe it's the conſtant Tradition of the Country, where this great heap of Bricks is, called *Babel* in the *Arabick* Tongue. The ſecond, becauſe the Situation of theſe Ruins is the ſame with that of the ancient Tower; and that the Plain of *Shinar*, where it was built, is in this ſame place. Finally, the Scripture aſſures us, the Building was of *Brick* and *Bitumen*, both which are to be ſeen in what is ſtill left. *Father Kircher Turris Babel, lib.* 2.

TOWER of *Leander*, a ſmall Fortreſs which the *Turks* call *Khes Calaſi*, that is, the *Maidens Caſtle*, and the *Europeans* the Tower of *Leander*, but without any grounds, becauſe it was not here *Leander* uſed to croſs the Water when he went to viſit his Miſtreſs *Hero*, but at the *Dardanelles*. It's ſituated upon a Rock in the middle of the Sea, between the Point of the *Seraglio* of *Conſtantinople* and *Scutari*, on the other ſide in *Aſia*; the Form is ſquare but well furniſh'd with Canon. Here one may have a very pleaſant ſight of *Conſtantinople* and all the Neighbourhood, which are ſo very Charming, that ſome Travellers ſaid, when they ſaw them from this heighth, that they believed it an enchanted place. *Grelot's Voyage of Conſtantinople.*

TOWERS (*Seven*) call'd by the *Greeks*, *Hepta-pyrgion*; and in *Turkiſh*, *Jedicula*; is a Caſtle with Seven Towers, built in the South-Weſt part of *Conſtantinople*, and fronting the Sea of *Marmora* near the *Golden-Gate*. *Mahomet* II. built this Fortreſs in 1458: In theſe Seven Towers, the Priſoners of State, the Grandees of *Conſtantinople*, whom the Sultan has not a mind to put to Death, together with thoſe who are given in Hoſtage, are confin'd. This Place is very pleaſant, the Apartments fine, and the Priſoners want no manner of Conveniences. In the Year 1648, when the great Sedition broke out at *Conſtantinople*, the Soldiery being highly diſſatisfy'd with the Conduct of Sultan *Ibrahim*, Father of *Mahomet* IV. hall'd this Emperor out of the *Seraglio*, and drag'd him to the Seven Towers, where he was ſtrangled. Sultan *Oſman* likewiſe loſt his Life there in the ſame manner, by a Tumult in 1622. The Chriſtian Priſoners who are kept in this Place, are generally in for their Life-time; the *Turks* being commonly ſo obſtinately haughty, as not to be brought to the Terms either of *Exchange* or *Ranſom*. The Revenue of the *Moſchs* is laid up in the Seven Towers, which makes it a very conſiderable Exchequer; for ſome of theſe *Moſchs* are worth above a Hundred thouſand Crowns *per Annum de claro*; this Money is appropriated for a *Holy War*, *i. e.* to fight the Chriſtians; it being not to be touch'd upon any other occaſion. *Quiclet Voyage de Conſtant. Gilles vie de Mahomet* II. *&c.*

TOURRE, a River of *Angoumois*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Charante*. It's but four Foot deep, bears Boats of one hollow piece of Wood, if they conſiſt of more, they are pierc'd and eaten in a ſhort time by Worms which breed there. There has been a Book printed at *Poictiers* in 1567, treating of this River, and of a Tomb that was found Under-ground in it.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, in *Latin*, *Tranſmontana Provincia*, part of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, between *Galicia* and the River *Douro*. Its Towns are *Miranda de Douro* and *Bragance*.

TRADONIC (*Peter*) Doge of *Venice* after *John Patriciack*, in 836 ſignaliz'd his Prudence and Courage, yet had the Misfortune to loſe ſixty Galleys in a Sea-fight againſt the *Sarazens*. He was kill'd in St. *Zachary*'s Church at Evening Prayers, after he had govern'd the Commonwealth 28 Years. *Illuſt. de la Gaul. &c.*

TRAERBACK, a Town upon the *Moſelle* in the County of *Spanheim*, eighteen Miles from *Luxemburgh*, between *Trier* and *Coblentz*. The King of *France*'s erecting a new Fort over againſt this place in 1687, occaſioned a great Diſpute in the Imperial Diets, whether it was not a Violation of the twenty Years Truce, though he built it upon the Grounds reunited to his Crown.

TRAGEDIE, a Dramatick Performance upon the *Theatre*, wherein the Lives and great Actions of Princes and Heroes are repreſented: This in the beginning was but a Hymn of the *Pagan* Religion, ſung in Honour of *Bacchus*. *Hyginus* and *Athenæus* give this account of the Original of it: *Icarius* who reign'd in *Attica* about the Year of the World 2700, having learn'd of *Bacchus* the Art of Planting Vines and making Wine, found a He-goat in his Vineyard, which fed upon and ſpoil'd his Grapes; having taken it, he Sacrificed it to *Bacchus*; and during this Ceremony, they that aſſiſted, danc'd together round it, having ſmeared their Faces with the Lees of Wine, and ſinging the Praiſes of that God. They obſerved the ſame Ceremonies yearly, and call'd them *Trygodie*, that is, Vintage Song; and afterwards *Tragodie*, which we pronounce Tragedy, from Τράγος, a He-goat, and Ωδὴ a Song: The *Athenians* added a Chorus and Set-Dances. The moſt conſiderable Poets counting it an honour to compoſe theſe Hymns, which brought 'em often to a Vie with one another: So that then the Name of Tragedy became very Famous; and that which remain'd amongſt the Country People was call'd *Comedie*, that is, a Village-Song; and as by little and little the Subject which Poets uſed to take for the Praiſes of *Bacchus* was drain'd, they choſe little Stories and Fables, and took occaſion thence to Praiſe their God. Some will have *Epigenes* a *Sicyonian*, to have been the Inventer of Tragedy, that is, that he introduced the Chorus of Muſick, or at leaſt put the Poets upon diſputing the Prize in their Faculty, in Honour of *Bacchus*, or elſe invented the Fables and Hiſtories ſpoken of. Others are of opinion, that *Theognis*, who lived about the Year of the World 2880, was the Author of it; and that *Auleas* added the Muſical Chorus to this Dramatick Repreſentation: Be it how it will, Tragedy remained thus a long time; for People count fourteen Tragick Poets very Famous, and all Succeſſors of one another between this *Epigenes* and *Theſpis*, who lived about the Year of the World 3530, and was the firſt that introduced an Actor to repeat ſome Diſcourſe, and gave the Muſicians and Dancers time to reſt; for before *Theſpis*, the Chorus play'd the whole Tragedy, as *Diogenes Laertius* obſerves; that is to ſay, Tragedy had no *Actors*, but was only compos'd of a Chorus. What this *Actor*, introduc'd by *Theſpis*, rehears'd, was call'd an *Epiſode*, *i. e.* a Poem, coming between two Songs of the Chorus, or if you pleaſe, a Foreign Addition to the Chorus. Having thus begun to change its Form, the Number of Actors increaſed by little and little. *Æſchylus*, who lived about fifty Years after *Theſpis*, ſettled two Actors for the *Epiſodes*, and fitted them with Cloaths and Masks ſuiting the Perſonages they repreſented, as alſo *Cothurni* or *Buskins*, to make them ſeem as tall as Heroes. *Sophocles*, who was both contemporary with *Æſchilus*, and liv'd 10 or 12 Years after him, added a third Actor, and painted the Scene with Decorations according to the Subjects that were to be repreſented. Theſe *Epiſodes* were like our Modern Tragedies; for they were repeated between two Songs of the Chorus, as our Acts now between two Conſorts of Muſick or Violins. To diſtinguiſh Tragedies by the Cataſtrophe or Iſſue, there have been two ſorts, ſome were Fatal, and ended by ſome conſiderable Misfortune of the Heroes. Others had more favourable Exits, and ended with the Satisfaction of the chiefeſt Perſonages. Yet ſeveral have imagined, that the Name of Tragedy was proper only to thoſe Dramatick Poems, whoſe Cataſtrophe was always Unfortunate and Bloody; which Error proceeded hence, that the firſt Tragedies had generally ſuch Events, either that Hiſtories fell out ſo, or out of the Poet's Complaiſance to the *Athenians*, who were taken with Objects of Terror and Pity; but this did not happen always; and we ſee that of nineteen of *Euripides*'s Tragedies, the moſt part had happy Iſſues. *Ariſtotle* divides the ancient Tragedy into Four Parts, *viz.* *Prologue*, *Chorus*, *Epiſode* and *Exode*, or *Cataſtrophe*; but the new that ſucceeded, was compoſed of Five Acts and ſeveral Scenes, with *Interacts*, *Interludes* of *Muſick* or *Symphony*. *Hygin. Diogenes Laertius*, *Hedelin.*

TRAGI-COMEDIES, a Name that is given to Tragedies which have happy Iſſues, though there be nothing that is Comick in the whole Piece, and that the Perſonages as well as Subject be Tragick, that is, Heroick. *Garnier* ſeems to have been the firſt that made uſe of this word, as the Title to his Play, called the *Bradamante*, which ſeveral have imitated; and *Plautus* has imploy'd the ſame word of *Tragi-Comedy* in the Prologue of his *Amphitryon*, but in a very different Senſe from what we give it. *Mercury* ſays in this Prologue, that he will make a *Tragi-Comedy* of this Piece, becauſe that Gods and Kings were to act in it; and that he intended to mix the Meanneſs of Comick Diſcourſe with the Dignity of thoſe Perſons: So that it's plain, he made uſe of this word in a railing kind of way, not to ſignifie a Dramatick Poem, whoſe ſubject is always Heroick, and the end happy; but to ſhew a Comedy, wherein great Perſonages are introduced to Buffoon and Ridicule their Greatneſs. In which ſenſe, a great many of *Ariſtophanes* his Comedies are *Tragi-Comedies*; for in moſt of them, the Gods and Perſons of Condition mix and place themſelves with Slaves and Buffoons. The name of *Tragi-Comedy* is improper in the ſenſe we take it; for in all ſorts of Poems there is nothing that reſembles Comedy, all being Solemn and Sublime, and nothing Vulgar and Buffooning. Tragedy and Comedy were always ſuch different Poems, that not only the Perſons and Styles agreed in nothing, but alſo the Tragedians did not act Comedies, nor Comedians Tragedies. *Hedelin Pratique du Theatre.*

TRAGONARA, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

TRAJAN (*M. Ulpius Crinitus*) Emperor, Native of *Italica*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andalouſia*, or according to others of *Todi* in *Italy*; his Birth did not promiſe this great Dignity which his Vertue and Courage advanced him to; he was very Serviceable to *Veſpaſian* and his Son *Titus*, in their Wars againſt the *Jews*, where he commanded the Twelfth Legion, and afwards ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral occaſions; ſo that *Nerva* made him his Partner in his Empire barely for his Merit; and after that Prince's Death, the Soldiers ſaluted him Emperor, and dreſs'd him in the Imperial Purple. He wrote immediately to the Senate, that an honeſt Man ſhould never be condemn'd to Death by his order: A Promiſe which he kept very ill in relation to Chriſtians; for though he publiſh'd no expreſs Edict againſt them, yet the Prohibition of night Aſſemblies, and new and foreign Religions, furniſhed the Governors and Preſidents of Provinces with an occaſion of perſecuting the Faithful; the Fury of this Perſecution ceaſed a little upon *Pliny* the Younger's Advice; but this laſted but a ſhort time. *Trajan* hearing that *Decebalus*, King of the *Daci*, had revolted, march'd his Armies into his Country, and having defeated him twice, reduced *Dacia* into a Province. After this Conqueſt he return'd to *Rome*, where he received ſeveral Embaſſies from remote Countries, ſome even from the *Indies*, though their Name was hardly known at that time. It was then he began to build the famous Pillar that bears his Name, which was finiſhed not till ſeven Years after; it is one of the Maſter-pieces of Architecture; Pope *Sixtus* V. rebuilt it, and got the Statue of St. *Peter* put upon it. The Emperor afterwards won great Victories over the *Armenians*, *Parthians*, *Oſdroenians*, *Arabians*, *Aſſyrians*, *Iberians*, and over the Inhabitants of *Colchis*, and the *Perſians*, which he ſubdued with a Glory that would have been without Example, had not he ſtain'd it by baniſhing 11000 Chriſtians, which he Disbanded out of his Army, and ſent into *Armenia*. He was like to have periſh'd in the dreadful Earthquake that happen'd at *Antioch* in his time, being forced to be drawn out at a Window. After this, he quite exterminated the *Jews* who had revolted, and died in a Town of *Cilicia*, then called *Selinunte*, and afterwards the Town of *Trajan* or *Trajanopolis*. His Death happened in 117 of Chriſt, the 64th Year of his Age. *Pliny* the Younger, ſpoke that excellent Panegyrick to him, which is ſtill extant; but his cruelty and intemperate love of Boys, with his exceſs of Wine, ſhews the great Flattery of his Admirers. *Dion. in Traj. Aurel. Victor. Eutropius, &c.*

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Thrace*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It was called *Zernis*, but has ſince received that of the Emperor *Trajan*.

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Cilicia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Seleucia*. It's the *Selinus* or *Selinunte* where *Trajan* died. The *Turks* call it *Iſlenos*, as *Leunclavius* has obſerved.

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Sicily*, called *Dragina* by the *Greeks*, according to *Curopalates* his Teſtimony. It was a Biſhoprick in St. *Gregory*'s time, and is thought to be that now called *Traina* or *Troina*.

TRAJETO, a Town, Biſhoprick, and Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*; it grew out of the Ruins of the ancient *Minturnæ*.

TRALLES, or *Trallis*, an ancient Epiſcopal Town of *Lydia* under the Metropolis of *Epheſus*, or as others will have it, under that of *Sardis*: Here has been formerly a famous Temple of Victory, where it's ſaid, a Palm-tree was ſeen grow very green under *Cæſar*'s Statue, about the time of his Victory over *Pompey* at *Pharſalia*; but it's now almoſt ruin'd, and what ſtill remains is called *Chora*. St. *Ignatius* writ one of his Epiſtles to the Chriſtians of this Town.

TRANCOWITZ, or *Matthias Flaccus Illyricus*, his right Name was *Matthias Trancowitz*, called *Flaccus* or *Flacius*; and becauſe he was born at *Albonne* in *Illiria*, he received the Sirname of *Illyricus*. He was born in 1520, ſtudied at *Venice*, where he made great Progreſs in the Sciences; thence came into *Germany*, imbraced *Luther*'s Doctrin, and with *Nicolas Gallus*, *Amſdorſius*, and ſome others of that Party, oppoſed *Melancton* and others, who had changed ſomewhat in the Confeſſion of *Augsbourg*, which got the Name of *Mild Lutherans*, whilſt *Matthias* and his were called the *Rigid*. In the mean time *Flacius* compoſed ſeveral Works to maintain his Sentiments, and made himſelf much admired for his Learning, and then ſettling at *Magdebourg*, he with *John Vigand* of *Mansfeldt*, *Matthew Juge*, *Baſilius Faber*, and ſeveral others, undertook the Hiſtory of the Church, known under the name of the Centuries of *Magdebourg*, which we have in the thirteen Volumes. It was to refute this Work, that Cardinal *Baronius* compoſed his Annals. *Matthias Flacius* died at *Strasbourg* the Eleventh of *March* 1575, aged 55. This *Flacius* is by ſome Authors ſaid, to have fallen at laſt into *Arianiſm* and *Manicheiſm*; and *Schluſſelburg* a Proteſtant, puts him in his Catalogue of Hereticks. *Thuan. Sleidan, Prateole.*

TRANI, Lat. *Tranium*, *Trana*, a City in the Province *Di Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is great and populous, the See of an Archbiſhop, ſituate in a Fruitful Soil upon the *Adriatick Sea*, where it had heretofore a great Haven, which is now choak'd up with Sand. *Frederick* II. built a ſtrong Caſtle in it to defend it againſt the *Sarazens*.

TRANQUILITY, a Goddeſs of *Paganiſm*, ordered at *Rome* under the Name of *Quies*. Its Temple was without the Town near the Gate *Collatine*.

TRANSCHIN, a Province of *Upper Hungary* with the Title of County, whereof the chief Town is called *Tranſchin*. This County is upon the River *Vag*, between *Sileſia* towards the North, *Moravia* towards the Eaſt, the County of *Turocz* to the Weſt, and the County of *Nitrie* or *Nitrach* to the South; it belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

TRANSFIGURATION, a Feaſt inſtituted to celebrate the Memory of the day that *Jeſus Chriſt* appeared in a Glorious State with *Moſes* and *Elias* upon a Mountain, whither he led St. *Peter*, St. *James* and St. *John*. As to the Inſtitution of this Feaſt, *Baronius* proves it very ancient; however, the obſervation of it was made more Solemn by *Calixtus* III. in 1456. *Baronius, Not. in Martyrol. &c.*

TRANSILVANIA, a Principality of *Europe*, part of the ancient *Dacia* to the Weſt of *Hungary*, and Eaſt of *Moravia*, having Mount *Carpathus* to the North, and *Walachia* to the South. Its length and breadth are four days Journy each: It had its Name from the *Romans*, by reaſon of the Foreſts and Mountains that environ'd it; but the *Hungarians* called it *Erdely*, and the *Germans Sibenburgen*, a Name derived from the Seven Towns built there by the baniſh'd *Saxons*. Several other Inhabitants ſettled in it, but the *Saxons*, who beſt cultivated the Country, had the firmeſt footing. The *Romans* afterwards under *Trajan*, became Maſters of it. It was afterwards united to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, whence it was ſeparated in 1541; and now the Princes are Tributary ſometimes to the *Turk*, ſometimes to the Emperor of *Germany*. The Plains are very fruitful in Corn, the Hills cover'd with Vines and Mountains, well ſtock'd with Silver, Gold, and Salt Mines. They have alſo ſome *Bitumen*, whereof they make Torches, whoſe Smoak refreſh the Brain mightily. In their Woods they have great Numbers of Red and Fallow Deer, Bears, Bouflers, and Wild Horſes. Their Water is unwholſom, becauſe it paſſes through Mines of Alum and Mercury: But there are ſome that taſte like Wine, others that petrifie and form a hard Cruſt, round Wood, or any thing elſe thrown into 'em. This Principality is inhabited by three ſorts of Nations, *viz. Saxons*, *Bulgarians*, and *Hungarians*; the firſt poſſeſs the Province called *The Seven Towns*, the *Bulgarians* dwell on the Banks of *Mariſe*, the *Hungarians* poſſeſs the Frontiers of *Valachia*, and are of the *Greek* Church. Theſe are divided into Counties, pay no Tribute to the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, but are obliged to ſerve at their own Expences when he goes to War. The Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* were introduc'd here in 1561; for *George Blandrata*, Phyſician to *John Zapol* Count of *Scepus*, and *Vaivode* of *Tranſilvania*, made this young Prince embrace the Sentiments of *Luther* by means of *Denis Alexis*; but this Man not executing his Orders with care enough, he ſubſtituted *Francis David* in his Place, who of a *Lutheran* made the Prince a *Calviniſt*, and at laſt taught him the the Doctrine of *Arius*. *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, in 1571, afterwards choſen King of *Poland*, endeavoured to reeſtabliſh the *Roman Catholick* Religion; and to that end, gave the Government of this Principality to his Brother *Chriſtopher Bathori*, who caſt *David* into Priſon, where he died mad. He Founded a College of *Jeſuits* at *Colaſwar*; but dying in 1583, his Son *Sigiſmond* who ſucceeded him, to comply with the *Tranſilvanians*, was forced to diſmiſs the *Jeſuits*, but recalled them two Years after. The chief Towns of *Tranſilvania* are *Zebin*, *Braſſony*, *Coloſwar*, *Biſtrich*, *Zeſwar*, *Meges*, *Sebeſte*, *Alba Julia*, and *Hermenſtadt*. *Michael Abafti*, the Twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, who ſucceeded *John Kemani* in 1661, by a ſolemn Act given at *Hermenſtadt*, *May* 9. 1688, with the full conſent of the States of *Tranſilvania*, made an entire Submiſſion of this Country to the Emperor and the King of *Hungary* to laſt for ever; and accordingly he receiv'd Imperial Gariſons into all the principal Places. The ſaid Prince dying *Anno* 1690, the States in a general Aſſembly reſolved to adhere to the Intereſts of the Emperor and the young Prince, Son to the Deceaſed, he being confirm'd by the Emperor againſt all the Pretences of Count *Teckely* or the *Ottoman* Port, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Treaty. And thus they remain entirely Incorporated with the Crown of *Hungary* under the Protection of the Emperor. *Hiſtoire des Troubles de Hongrie.*

TRAPANO, or *Trapani*, in Latin *Drepanum*, a Sea-Port of *Sicily* in the Province or Valley of *Mazara*, upon the Weſtern Coaſt towards the Cape of *Marſale*, or *Coco*. Its *Latin* Name *Drepanum*, deriv'd from the *Greek* δρεπανὴ, which ſignifies *Falx*, ſhews its Situation repreſents a Reaping-Hook. It has near it, towards the South, a ſmall Iſland, or rather a Rock, that advances into the Sea, and is called *Colombara*, with a very ſtrong Citadel. This Town is built at the Foot of the Mountain formerly called *Erix*, but now *Trapani*, where the Ruins of the ancient Town called alſo *Erix* but now *Trapano Vecchio*, are to be ſeen. *Trapano*, ſaith the *Nubian* Geographer, *pag.* 173, is an ancient City ſurrounded by the Sea, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge on the Eaſt-ſide. The Haven on the South-ſide of the City is quiet and ſafe. This City was built by *Amilcar* the *Carthaginian*, *Anno Mundi* 3685, of *Rome* 488, and taken by *Atilius Calatinus* a *Roman* General, ſix Years after. It is well Fortified againſt the *Moors*, and has the Command of a very large Port, which antiently ſerved this Place and *Palermo* too. The Inhabitants of this Place are now ſaid to be the beſt Sea-men in the Iſland of *Sicily*. There is alſo a Fiſhery for a Coral, but it is ſmall and ill coloured. The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* made great account of this City both for the Port's ſake and their Paſſage into *Africa*.

TRAU, a Sea-Port belonging to the *Venetians* in *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant to *Spalatro*. It ſtands in a ſmall Iſland of the ſame Name, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge 70 Miles from *Zara*, and 12 from *Salona*, ſubject to the *Venetians* ſince 1420.

TRAVADOS, ſo the *Portugueſe* call a certain ſudden and impetuous Wind or Hurricane, which turns all things topſey-turvy, frevent in the *Atlantick* Ocean between *Braſil* and *Africa*, and about the Cape of *Good Hope*, where they firſt felt its Fury, to their great Loſs. It's very calm commonly before this Storm, and there appears a ſmall Cloud, which the Mariners call *Ox-Eye*, over one of the Peaks of the Promontory, which falling lower, covers the whole Summet. The Mariners, as ſoon as they obſerve this Sign, furl their Sails, and make all the haſte they can from the Shore to avoid the Fury of the Tempeſt; for of a ſudden a terrible Wind ruſhes from the top of the Mountain, and deſtroys all Ships within its reach. The Whirlwinds which often ſurprize Travellers in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, ſeem to be of this nature; for there appears firſt a thick and dark Cloud which darkens the Skies, and is followed by a Storm, which in a moment covers the Earth with ſuch a vaſt quantity of Red Sand, that whole Caravans of 6000 Men have been buried under it. Some think that the Body of the People loſt thus, dried by the Heat of the Sun when the Wind blows the Sand off, are the *Arabian* and *Egyptian* Mummies. *Becmannus Hiſt. Orb. Terr. Geogr.*

TRAVANGOR, a Town and little Kingdom in the *Indies* in *Malabar*, on this ſide the *Ganges*.

TRAVAUX, Labours called in *Spaniſh Boia de los Marabaios*, and in *Latin Sinus Laborum*, a Gulf of *America Meridionalis*, upon the Coaſts of the *Magellanick* Land, and near the *Wiſh'd for Port:* Others call it the *White Gulf*, and the *Gulf of St. George*.

TRAUSES, ancient People of *Thrace*, now of *Romania* near *Mount Æmus*, upon the Frontiers of *Lower Mœtia:* They were accuſtomed to lament at the Birth of their Children, and rejoice at their Death. *Liv.*

TREBELLIANUS (*Caius Annius*) Prince of *Iſauria* got himſelf declared Emperor in the 111th Age, and Reign of the Emperor *Gallienus*. He extended his Conqueſts, and began to become very formidable, until being drawn into the Field, he was kill'd by *Cauſiſoleus*, Brother to *Theodorus*, General of *Gallienus*'s Troops. *Trebellius Pollio.*

TREBELLIUS (*Pollio*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, lived in the time of *Conſtantius Chlorus* (*Conſtantine the Great*'s Father,) and writ the Lives of the Emperors from the two *Philips* to *Claudius* and his Brother *Quintillus*; of all which Works we have but part of *Valerian* the Father's Life, that of his Son, with the Lives of both the *Gallienus*'s and the *Thirty Tyrants*. *Vopiſcus* praiſes the Exactneſs of this Hiſtorian. *Geſner*, *Voſſius*.

TREBISONDE, in Latin *Trapezus*, a Town of *Cappadocia* in *Aſia Minor*, or as People ſpeak now of *Anatolia*. It's ſo very ancient, that *Tacitus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, and divers other Authors, have made mention of it; but it's more famous for being Capital of an Empire to which it gives its Name, which was eſtabliſhed by *Alexis Comnenus* when he fled from *Conſtantinople* in 1204. *Mahomet* II. aboliſhed it in 1460 or 61, after he had taken the Town of *Trebiſonde*. This State comprehends *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and ſome other Provinces.

TREBONIUS, one of thoſe that murther'd *Julius Cæſar*, having made his Eſcape into *Aſia*, was ſurpriſed at *Smyrna* by *Dolabella*, and put to a cruel Death. *Cicero in Philip.*

TREBULA, an ancient Town of the *Aborigenes*, now called *Monte Leone* in the Land of *Sabins*, a Province of the Church Lands in *Italy*. It has a Caſtle, with the Remains of ancient Inſcriptions and Ruins of a Theatre, which ſhew it has been very conſiderable formerly.

TREGARON, a mean Corporation and Market Town of *Pennarth* Hundred in *Cardiganſhire*, govern'd by a Mayor, and beautified with a fair Church; from *London* 140 Miles.

TREGONEY, a Borough Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, ſituate on a Creek of *Falmouth* Haven. It ſends two Burgeſſes to the Houſe of Commons. It's 210 Miles from *London*.

TREGUIER upon the Sea, or *Lantriguet*, an Iſle of *France* in *Low Britany*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Tours*. This Town is ancient, and was often ruined by the Incurſions of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. The Biſhop is both Spiritual and Temporal Lord thereof, under the Title of Count. The Cathedral is called *S. Tudgal*, which was the Name of their Firſt Biſhop. It is nine Miles from *S. Brien* to the Weſt, and thirty from *Rheims*. *Argentre Sainte Marthe Gall. Chriſt.*

TREMELLIUS (*Emanuel*) born at *Ferrara*. His Father was a Jew, and very learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue. He came into *Germany* with *Peter Martyr*, *Vermili*, and ſome others, who had privately turn'd Proteſtants: And after ſome ſtay at *Strasbourg*, he paſſed into *England*, whence he return'd again after King *Edward* the Sixth's Death, and taught in the College of *Honbach*, until he was called thence to be *Hebrew* Profeſſor at *Heidelberg*, where he turn'd the *Syriack* Interpretation of the New Teſtament into *Latin*, and undertook a New Verſion of the Old out of the *Hebrew*, aſſociating *Francis Junius* or *du Jon* of *Bourges*, who after *Tremellius*'s Death taking too much liberty in Correcting a Work whereof he was no Author, made it in the Judgment of a great many, not only more obſcure, but alſo more daring and preſumptuous. As to *Tremellius*'s Verſion of the Bible, Father *Simon* obſerves, that the moſt Learned Proteſtants had no great opinion of it; for which reaſon ſeveral of them have touch'd it over again: He adds, That *Tremellius* being a *Jew*, has ſomething ſingular in his Performance; that he often miſtakes the true ſenſe, and that his *Latin* is affected and full of Faults. *Thuan. P. Simon Critiques du Nouv. Teſt.*

TREMISSEN, a Kingdom of *Barbary*, according to *Leo Africanus*, hath three Provinces under it, the Mountains *Tenez*, and *Algezer* or *Algier*; for, as *Bugia*, it was ſometimes under this King, and at others under *Tunis*, as they prevailed. This Kingdom borders on the Weſt on that of *Fez*, on the Eaſt on that of *Tunis*, hath on the North the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the South *Mount Atlas*; it's Inhabited by the *Arabick* Family called *Delleg*. The River *Zha* ſeparates it from *Chauz*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*. It was called *Cæſaria Mauritania* by the *Romans*. In Length from Eaſt to Weſt it is 380 Miles, but in Breadth not above 25. It has two celebrated Ports, *Horam* or *Oran*, and *Marſa*, *Elcabir* or *Merſalcabir*, which are both in the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*. The King then Reigning being baniſhed by his Subjects, becauſe Unfortunate in this, and ſlain by *Barbaroſſa* the *Turk*, when he Conquer'd this Kingdom, *Abuchemmu* his Son was reſtored by *Charles* V. in 1535. To him ſucceeded *Habdulla*. Towards the Sea it is Woody; to the South Mountainous, Dry and Barren; and has for many Ages been deſolated by the wild *Arabs* and dreadful Wars with the Kings of *Fez*. The Kingdom is now long ſince ended, *viz.* in 1570, and it is ſubject to the Commonwealth of *Tunis*, under the Protection of the *Turk*. *Leo African, pag.* 216. The City of *Tremiſen* is called by the *Nubian* Geographers *Telamſam*, by *Leo Africanus Tlenſin*, is a great City, and was formerly the Royal Seat of Kings. It was ſmall, but in the Year of Chriſt 1001, it began to be better Peopled, and under *Abu Teſfin* it had 16000 Families. *Joſeph* King of *Fez*, after this, Beſieg'd it ſeven Years together; and when he had reduced it to great Straits, he was ſlain under the Walls of it by one of his own Subjects; which was followed by the Ruin of his Army. *Abulheſes*, another King of *Fez*, 42 Years after took this City, after a Siege of 18 Months, and he carried away the King and ſlew him, and Sack'd the City. It was rebuilt, and encreaſed again to 12000 Families, and had ſtately Moſques, and five Colledges, and Baths, and Inns, two of which were frequented by the Merchants of *Genoa* and *Venice*. The *Jews* had a great ſhare in the Trade, and were once very rich; but in the Year 1514, upon the Death of *Abuhabdilla* King of *Tremiſen*, they were all Robbed. The Walls are high and ſtrong, and have five Gates. On the South-ſide ſtands the Royal Palace, which is great and full of pleaſant Fountains, and has Noble Gardens. The Fields about the City are pleaſant and well built, and cultivated, yielding good Figs, Almonds, Peaches, Mellons, and Pome-Citrons. Three Miles to the Eaſt runs the River *Sefsif*. The Inhabitants for Bravery, excel thoſe of *Fez:* They are all of them Artificers, Merchants, Scholars, or Soldiers. The Merchants drive a great Trade with the *Negroes* of *Africa*.

TREMITI, an Iſland of the Gulf of *Venice*, upon the Coaſts of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the firſt of the Iſlands call'd the Iſlands of *Diomedes* by the Ancients, gives its Name to ſome others called the Iſles of *Tremiti*. The firſt has a famous Monaſtery of *Canon Regulars* of St. *John* of *Lateran*.

TREMITUGE, in Latin *Tremithus*, was formerly an Epiſcopal Town of the Iſland of *Cyprus*, and very famous for the Miracles of St. *Spiridion*, Biſhop thereof; but is now but a ſmall Burrough. Some ſay that *Nicoſia*, now Capital of the Iſland, was built upon the Ruins of that ancient Town. *Stephan. Suidas.*

TRENT, a noted River in *England*, by which it is uſually divided into Two Parts, North and South. It riſes in *Staffordſhire*, near *Mowcop Hill* toward *Cheſhire*, runs through the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, and at laſt falls into the *Humber:* In the firſt it waters *Burton*, in *Nottinghamſhire Newark*, and *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*.

TRENTE upon *Adeſſe*, a Town on the Confines of the County of *Tirol*, between *Italy* and *Germany*. Its *Latin* Name is *Tridentum*. It's Capital of a ſmall Country call'd *Tridentin*. The Biſhop is Lord of it, and Prince of the Empire, under Protection of the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. This Country is in the *Alpes*, call'd *Tridentines*, and the Town ſituated in a Plain, ſurrounded with very fruitful Hills, and water'd by ſeveral Brooks that run thither from all Parts, which make its Situation very agreeable. The Cathedral of St. *Vigil*, is very conſiderable for its Architecture, but yet more for the Chapter, whereof all the Members are Men of Birth, and have always the Power to chuſe one of their Body for their Biſhop. Beſides the Cathedral, there is a College that belongs to the Jeſuits, a great number of Convents and Monaſteries, with magnificent Palaces, that well deſerve to be ſeen of Strangers. This Town is famous for the laſt General Council, begun in the Year 1545, under the Pontificate of *Paul* III. being open'd on the 13th of *December*. The Biſhops at firſt, order'd the manner of Proceeding in the Council, and decreed, that they ſhould not Vote by Nations according to the Precedents of the Councils of *Conſtance* and *Baſil*; that Method appearing to 'em unfair, and being the occaſion of Diſorder, 'twas therefore reſolv'd, That every one ſhould have the freedom to Vote in his own Perſon, and that the Matters in Queſtion ſhould be govern'd by the Majority, according to the Practice of the laſt Council of *Lateran* under *Leo* X. The Proteſtants,

teſtants, ſays our Author, inſiſted upon a Council perfectly independent of the Pope, *i. e.* they would have had a Meeting without a Head, which was impracticable. They pretended likewiſe, that the Laity ought to have had the liberty of Voting; but to prevent ſuch an Imputation upon the Council, they ſtiled themſelves, *The Holy Oecumenical Council*, and not the Council repreſenting the Univerſal Church, (which latter was the Form of the Councils of *Conſtance* and *Bazil*,) that the Proteſtants might have no pretence of ſaying, That ſince the Laity were Members of the Church *Repreſented*, they ought alſo to be Members of the Church *Repreſenting*; which Aſſertion, ſays the *Supplement* of *Morery*, is but a poor Sophiſm, and eaſily Anſwer'd, by ſaying, That the Council repreſents the Church, inaſmuch as ſhe teaches and decrees by the Paſtors of it, to whom the Laity are united by their Submiſſion. The Third Seſſion was held *February* 4. 1546. where there were five new Cardinals, ſix Archbiſhops, thirty Biſhops, and a great many Abbots; here the Creed of *Conſtantinople* was read: And, that there might be time given for the Biſhops upon their Journey, the fourth Seſſion was Prorogu'd to the 4th of *April*; at which, there were preſent nine Archbiſhops and fourty one Biſhops. Then, according to the cuſtom of ancient Councils, the number of the Canonical Books of the Old and New Teſtament, and the Traditions convey'd down by the Church, from the Apoſtles to the preſent Age, was ſettled. The Council likewiſe declar'd, that the Vulgar Tranſlation ought to be eſteem'd Authentick. Afterwards the Fathers being deſirous to follow the Method of the *Auguſtan Confeſſion*, in order to examine it more exactly; for this Reaſon, in the fifth Seſſion they decreed, what was neceſſary to be believ'd concerning *Original Sin*: The Council declaring amongſt other things, *That tho' this Sin be remittted in Baptiſm, yet Concupiſcence, which is the effect of Sin, remains.* The ſixth Seſſion, upon the occaſion of ſome Diſturbances in *Germany*, was adjourn'd to the 13th of *January* 1547, in which, the Decree concerning *Juſtification* paſſed, wherein 33 Errors were condemn'd; ſome of which were, the Tenents of the *Pelagians*, who allow too much to the *Will*, aſſiſted only by natural Strength: Others of theſe cenſur'd Opinions, were held by the *Lutherans*, who aſcribe all to the Grace of God, which ſay they, governs and over-bears the *Will* by an irreſiſtible Force. The ſeventh Seſſion was held on the 3d of *March*, when they publiſh'd a Decree concerning the Sacraments in general, *i. e.* concerning the Number, Perſon inſtituting, the Neceſſity, Efficacy, Matter, Form, and Miniſter of the Sacraments. In the eighth Seſſion held on the 11th day of *March*, a Tranſlation of the Council to *Bononia* was reſolv'd on, upon the account of a Report of the Plague being at *Trent*; but this Reſolution being oppos'd by the Biſhops of *Germany*, who continued to ſit at *Trent*, after the *Italians* were gone off, the Council was re-commenc'd, or rather continu'd at *Trent* the Firſt of *May*, under Pope *Julius* III. in 1551. In the thirteenth Seſſion held that ſame Year, *October* 11. a Decree concerning the Euchariſt was read; in which the Council concluded againſt the Sacramentarians, *That Jeſus Chriſt was really preſent in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar*; and againſt the *Lutherans*, they decreed, *The Doctrines of Tranſubſtantiation, the Adoration of the Hoſt, and the Preſence of Jeſus Chriſt, at other times beſides that at actual Receiving.* They refus'd to define the Point of Communion under both Kinds for the Laity, and the Sacrifice of the Maſs; that the Proteſtant Divines, who ſeem'd very much concern'd in the ſettling of theſe Diſputes, and to whom they had given *a ſafe Conduct*, might have time to come up, and propoſe the Reaſons of their Opinions to the Council. In the fourteenth Seſſion, begun *November* 25. 1551. the Doctrine of the Church concerning the Sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction, were declared: As to Penance, the Council ſet forth the Neceſſity and Inſtitution of this Sacrament, how it differ'd from Baptiſm; and enlarging upon the three Branches of it, *viz.* Contrition, Confeſſion, and Satisfaction: They likewiſe ſet forth the Inſtitution and Effects of Extreme Unction. In the fifteenth Seſſion, begun the 25th of *January* 1552, they granted a new *ſafe Conduct* to the Proteſtants, and adjourn'd till the Firſt of *May*, to give others time to repreſent their Reaſons to the Council, concerning *Communion in both Kinds, the Sacrifice of the Maſs, and the Sacraments of Orders and Marriage.* The Divines in the mean time, holding Congregations to ſtate the Diſputes about Marriage, and to form Decrees upon their Concluſions, in order to propoſe 'em in the ſixteenth Seſſion; which being appointed, and ready to commence on the 28th of *April*, they underſtood that *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*, having join'd his Troops with thoſe of the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* and *Landgrave* of *Heſſe*, in Defence of *Lutheraniſm*, had made himſelf Maſter of *Augsbourg*, and ſeem'd to threaten the Security of *Trent*. This Turn of Affairs oblig'd the Legates to ſuſpend the Council by the permiſſion of *Julius* III. neither had they any opportunity of ſetting it on foot again during the Pontificates of *Marcellus* II. and *Paul* IV. but *Pius* IV. conven'd it again by his Bull dated the 29th of *November* 1560, to be held on *Eaſter-day* the Year following: In this Bull, he did not make uſe of the Term *Continuation*; that Word being very offenſive to the Proteſtants, becauſe they knew themſelves condemn'd in ſeveral Articles in the former Seſſion of the Synod: However, tho' the Pope forbore the *Term*, he expreſs'd the *Thing*, declaring, That the Oecumenical Council being ſuſpended by reaſon of the Wars, he took off this Suſpenſion, and conven'd it in the ſame Town of *Trent*, with the conſent of the Emperor, Kings, and other Chriſtian Princes. And becauſe, at the time aſſign'd for the new opening of the Council, there was but nine Biſhops arriv'd at *Trent*; the firſt Seſſion, *i. e.* the ſeventeenth of the Council, was not held till the 18th of *January*, 1562; in which a Decree was only drawn up and read, declaring, That the Council intended to Treat upon all thoſe Heads which they thought proper to compoſe the Differences relating to Religion, and which were neceſſary for the Correction of Abuſes, the Reformation of Manners, and for the reſtoring of Peace, and good Order to the Church. In the eighteenth Seſſion, there was a Decree made concerning the Index or Catalogue of prohibited Books; but this Index was not publiſh'd fitting, the Council, that the Proteſtants might not be diſoblig'd, by finding themſelves condemn'd in their Writings: There was likewiſe a Safe Conduct paſs'd, not only for the *Lutherans* of *Germany*, but for all other Nations. In the twentieth Seſſion, the Ambaſſadors of the King of *France* being arriv'd in *May*, embaraſs'd the Father's Proceedings; for theſe Ambaſſadors not only demanded (like the Imperialiſts) that the Propoſal of the *Spaniards* ſhould be rejected, who would have had a Declararation paſs, that the Council was only a *Continuation* of the former, but the *French* inſiſted on the contrary, That the Council ſhould be *declar'd* a New one; becauſe otherwiſe, not only the Proteſtants of *Germany*, but likewiſe thoſe of *France*, would never own it: To this, the Pope's Legates having reply'd, That they had no Commiſſion to change any thing, and much leſs to make a new Form of Indiction; the Ambaſſadors of the Emperor and *France*, acquieſs'd at laſt, for fear the Council ſhould break up. And becauſe thoſe who deſir'd the Points of Faith might not be determin'd till the Proteſtants had propos'd their Reaſons; theſe Points, which were to have been ſettled by the twentieth Seſſion, were deferr'd till the twenty firſt. In the mean time, the Ambaſſadors of the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*, thoſe of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, together with thoſe ſent from the *French* King, deſir'd, That for the gaining of the Proteſtants, Communion under both Kinds might be allow'd: This Matter was diſcuſs'd in ſeveral Congregations; after which, in the twenty firſt Seſſion, the Council made a Decree, That *'twas Matter of Faith to believe, that Communicating in one Kind, as to the Laity and Clergy that do not Conſecrate, is ſufficient for Salvation*; and ſo, without ſticking upon this Point any longer, they examin'd the Sacrifice of the Maſs, the Decree concerning which being read in the twenty ſecond Seſſion, ſets forth, *That the unbloody Sacrifice of the Euchariſt, is a daily Repreſentation of that upon the Croſs; that 'tis Propitiatory for the Living, and for the Faithful who are Deceas'd; that 'tis offer'd to God alone, tho' ſometimes in honour of the Saints, and out of regard to their Memory.* Afterwards having according to their cuſtomary Proceedings, made two Decrees for the Reformation of Manners and Diſcipline, they fix'd the twenty third Seſſion for the 12th of *November*; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* and King *Charles* IX. of *France*, inſiſting upon a Reformation of the Court of *Rome*, they were oblig'd to defer it till *July* in 1563. Now the Pope having ſatisfy'd theſe Princes, by letting 'em underſtand, that he had already begun the Reformation deſir'd, and that his Zeal in this Matter would go on as far as could be reaſonably expected, the twenty third Seſſion commenced on the 15th of *July*, in which the Council decreed the Doctrine of the Sacrament of *Orders*, i. e. *That there were always Seven Orders in the Church, ſome of which are greater than others: That thoſe only are Prieſts who receive Ordination from Biſhops: That Orders are a Sacrament, &c.* In the twenty fourth Seſſion held the 11th of *November*, the Council declar'd, *That Marriage is a true Sacrament; that the State of Marriage ought not to be preferr'd to Virginity or Celebacy, &c.* The twenty fifth and laſt Seſſion, was held upon the 3d and 4th of *December*, in which there were three Decrees publiſh'd concerning Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, and the Uſe of Indulgences. After this, the Council remitted all Diſputes and conteſted Senſes, which might ariſe concerning the meaning of their Decrees, to the Pope's Determination. And thus ended this famous Council, which had been thrice conven'd in the ſpace of Eighteen Years, having continued from 1545 to 1563, under the Pontificates of five Popes, *viz.* of *Paul* III. *Julius* III. *Marcellus* II. *Paul* IV. and *Pius* IV. Thus far *Morery*'s *Supplement*. Thoſe that would enquire farther into this Matter, may read Father *Paul*'s Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, in which the Reader will diſcover the Politick and Singular Meaſures of this Synod, how the Fathers who preſs'd for Reformation, were over-rul'd by the Paramount Intereſt of the Legates and Court of *Rome*; and laſtly, what a New Turn was given to Affairs, and how unexpectedly their Debates were precipitated by the ſurprizing compliance of the Cardinal of *Lorraine*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſme, &c.*

TRES ECCLESIÆ, or the *Three Churches*, a famous Place of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, three Leagues from *Erivan*. They are three Monaſteries at ſome diſtance from one another; the greateſt, as well as the beſt built, is the Reſidence of the great Patriarch of the *Armenians*; the ſecond is towards the South, about a Muſquet ſhot from it; and the third but a Quarter of a League to the Eaſt, is a Convent of Women. The *Armenians* call this Place *Egmiaſin*, that is, Only Son, which is the Name of the chief Church. The Patriarch has 47 Archbiſhops under him, and each of theſe has four or five Suffragant Biſhops, who all live together in Community with the Patriarch, and have ſeveral Religious Perſons to govern. This Patriarch's Revenue is about Six hundred thouſand Crowns, beſides a Poll of five Pence a Head that all the *Armenian* Chriſtians pay him yearly. He employs part of this Money in relieving the Poor that are not able to pay the *Carage*, or yearly Tribute they owe their *Mahometan* Princes; and when any Caravans paſs by, he treats the chiefeſt, and ſometimes the whole Company: At the latter end of the Feaſt, a Biſhop goes round the Tables with Paper in his hand, to mark what each of the Gueſts will beſtow upon the Church, and the Preſents are given the next Day after. The King of *Perſia* ſuffers them to have Bells and rich Ornaments in their Churches: Before People enter into 'em, each put off his Shoes: The *Armenians* ſtand for the moſt part, and ſeldom kneel as they do in *Europe*. They may ſit down all Maſs-time, unleſs at the Goſpel and Elevation of the Hoſt; then they ſtand up, kiſſing the Ground thrice at this laſt, and alſo take off their *Toques* or Caps, which they wear at all other Ceremonies. *Tavernier's Voyages de Perſe*.

TREVES upon the *Moſelle*, a Town of *Germany*, an Archbiſhop's See, and Electorate of the Empire. It's the *Auguſta Trevirorum* of the Ancients, who often make mention of it, eſpecially *Caſar*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Ammian. Marcellin*, *Salvian*, *Auſonius*, *Fortunatus*, *&c.* It was ruined four or five times by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Goths*, and *French*, but always recovered with greater Luſtre; which gave the Emperors that ſtaid any time in *Gaul*, occaſion to make it their ordinary Reſidence. The Archbiſhop of *Treves* in that Quality, is Prince of the Empire, and Temporal Lord of his Eſtate, and was formerly Metropolitan of the Biſhopricks of *Mayence*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasbourg*, *Worms*, and *Spire*; all which are now ſeparated from his Archbiſhoprick; ſo that he has but three Suffragants, *viz.* *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, which are under the King of *France*. They pretend they have our Saviour's Tunick at *Treves*, and that leſt it ſhould be ſtoln away, they conceal the Place it's hidden in. The moſt conſiderable Place that belongs now to the Elector, is the Town of *Coblentz*, and the Caſtle of *Ehrenbreitſtein*, commonly called *Hermanſtein*. The Caſtle is ſituated upon a Rock on the Banks of the *Rhine* over againſt *Coblentz*, not far from the Place where the *Moſelle* joins this River, which renders it impregnable on that ſide. The Town of *Coblentz* has Communication with this Fortreſs by a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine*, is environed with ſix good Baſtions, and has another good Stone-Bridge over the *Moſelle*. The Chapter of *Treves* has the privilege of chuſing their Archbiſhops, and receive no Princes, nor ſcarcely any Counts in their Prebends or Canonries; the Gentlemen reſerve them for People of their own Rank, as their only means to come to the Dignity of Elector or Prince of the Empire: but the Canons, before they are received, muſt give as good Proofs of their Gentility by Father and Mother, as is required of the Knights of *Maltha*. The Elector of *Treves* is great Chancellor of the Empire in *Gaul*, and in the Kingdom of *Arles*, but does not exerciſe the Functions of this Charge, becauſe theſe Places are not now under the *German* Empire; but has Precedency of the Elector of *Cologne*, and poſſeſſes ſeveral other Advantages, Votes before all the other Electors in the Diets and Aſſemblies of the Electors, in which he has his particular Seat over againſt the Emperor, between the two Benches of the other Electors. The King of *France* is Maſter of ſeveral Caſtles and Towns in this Archbiſhoprick all along the *Moſelle*, which makes it his Intereſt to defend him as Metropolitan of the Biſhopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, whereof he is Sovereign, but allows the Archbiſhop the Eccleſiaſtick Privileges. Several Synods have been held here, the chief whereof was that held in 386 upon the Subject of the *Priſcillianiſts* by Order of the Uſurper *Maximus*. The Prieſt *Ithacius* preſs'd ſo much to have theſe Hereticks condemned, that he compaſſed it at laſt; but the Biſhops judging that in this he had violated the Canons, and ſtain'd the Honour of the Church, which abhorred Blood, Excommunicated him with thoſe of his Faction. He made Application to *Maximus*, who thereupon called a Council, wherein *Ithacius* was abſolved by the Prelates of his Party. In 948 there was a Council held at *Treves*, where *Hugo*, and ſome other Rebels againſt *Lewis d' Outremar* King of *France*, were Excommunicated. It was put into the Hands of the *French* in 1632, to preſerve it, as was pretended, from the *Swedes*. They kept it until 1645. It was recovered from them in 1675, they having ſeized it a little before. They put a Gariſon into it in 1688. The Electorate of *Treves* is bounded on the North by *Liſall*, the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, and *Weſtrowalt*; on the Eaſt by *Wateraw*; on the South by *Lorain*; and on the Weſt by *Luxemburg*. It's of great Extent from Eaſt to Weſt, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are *Triers*, *Coblents*, *Boppart*, *Oberweſel.* and *Harmanſtein.* It is watered both by the *Moſelle* and *Rhine*, and affords all things needful for the Life of Man in great Plenty. The Inhabitants of this Dioceſe are called by the *Germans Trieriſhe.* *Heiſſ. Hiſt. de l' Empire.*

TREVICO, or *Vico della Baronia*, in *Latin Trivicus*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* and farthermoſt Principality, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Benevent*. It's a great and ſtrong City, ſurrounded on all ſides with Water, and therefore of difficult Acceſs. The *Venetians* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1339; in 1509 *Maximilian* the Emperor took it from them, but ſoon after reſtored it. It ſtands 18 Miles from *Venice* to the South-Weſt.

TREVISA (*John*) an *Engliſh* Prieſt, Vicar of *Berckley*, was a Perſon of Learning and Elocution. He Tranſlated ſeveral Books into *Engliſh*, the Bible, *Higderos Polychronon*, and *Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum.* He wrote likewiſe *Polychronici Continuationes. De memorabilibus Temporum. Geſta Regis Arthuri*, *&c.* He liv'd to the Year 1399, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. *Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

TREVISAN, or *Marche Terviſane*, a Province of the State of *Venice* in *Italy*, ſo called from its Capital *Treviſe*, which was formerly the Reſidence of the *Lombard* Marqueſſes who commanded in it. This Country comprehends the Territory of *Treviſan Belluneſſe* and *Feltrin*, has *Friouli* to the Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Trent* to the Weſt. Its Air is very temperate, and its Plains are both pleaſant and abounding in all ſorts of Grain, Fruit and Cattel. *Venice* was formerly its Capital.

TREVISE, or *Trevigi*, in Latin *Tarviſium*, a Town of *Italy* in the Territories of *Venice*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Aquileja*. It's Capital of the Marche *Treviſane*, to which it has given its Name. The Emperor *Maximilian* laid Siege to it in 1509.

TREVOUR upon *Sine*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Principality of *Dombes*. It has a Collegiat Church, Bailiwick, *&c.* Its *Latin* Name is *Trevoltium*.

TRIBALLI, ancient People of *Lower Myſia*, now *Bulgarians*. *Ternove* was formerly the Reſidence of their Princes, but now *Sophia* is Capital of the Country, and the *Bacha*'s Seat. *Pliny* ſays, that there have been ſome amongſt the *Triballi* that bewitch'd People with their very Sight, and kill'd if they fix'd their Eyes any conſiderable time upon any one, when angry. *Niceph. Laonicus. Lazius.*

TRIBE. This Name is taken for one of the 13 or rather 12 Families of the *Iſraelites*, or one of the Provinces of the *Land of Promiſe* that was divided between thoſe Familes. The Hiſtory of their Deſcent into *Egypt*, of their wonderful Increaſe in that Country, of their Deliverance and Conqueſts, of their Diviſions in *Roboam*'s time, are ſo well known by the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, that there's no need of Repetition: It will be enough to obſerve, that there is a Law mentioned, *Numb.*31. by which Heireſſes of the Tribe of *Iſrael* were to marry a Man of the Tribe of their Father, and of the ſame Family, that ſo the Inheritance ſhould not paſs from the Houſe. It's hence the Commentators of the New Teſtament infer, that the Bleſſed Virgin being an Heireſs, had married *Joſeph*, who was of the ſame Tribe and Family: And this was the reaſon why St. *Matthew* and St. *Luke*, deſcribing her Genealogy, gave an account of that of *Joſeph*, which was the ſame. But the *Levites* were not ſubject to this Law; for they had Liberty from the very Beginning to marry into all *Tribes*; in which Senſe we read *Judg.* 19. that a Man of the *Tribe* of *Levi*, who inhabited the Mountain of *Ephraim*, married a Woman of *Bethlehem* in the *Tribe* of *Juda*. Upon the falling off of the Ten Tribes under *Jerohobam*, and the Idolatrous Worſhip ſet up by that Prince; the Levites, who dwelt among theſe Ten Tribes, refus'd to live with them any longer, and remov'd into the Provinces of *Judah* and *Benjamin*.

TRIBE, a certain part of the *Roman* People, which *Romulus* divided into three, when he divided the City of *Rome* into three Quarters. *Tarquinius Priſcus* the fifth King, ſeeing the Town and Inhabitants much encreaſed, eſtabliſhed ſix, which Number grew greater from time to time; ſo that in 512 of the Foundation of *Rome*, there were 35, whereof ſome were called Town or City *Tribes*, and the reſt *Ruſtick*, or of the *Country*. And as it happened that the *Ruſtick Tribes* were the moſt eſteemed, the conſiderableſt Citizens of *Rome* were ambitious to be of them; whence it came to paſs, that the Word *Tribe* did not mark the Reſidence of thoſe that belong'd to it, but their Reception into a certain part of the People: ſo that there remain'd but four Tribes of the City, the *Suburane*, *Eſquiline*, *Colline* or *Quirinale*, and *Palatin*; the other 31 were *Ruſtick*, and bore the Name of ſome Place or Illuſtrious Family. Theſe Tribes met to create Magiſtrates of the ſecond Rank, as the *Tribunes* of the People, the *Ediles*, *Triumvirs*, *Proconſuls*, *&c.* for eſtabliſhing the Laws they called *Plebiſcita*, and upon ſuch other Affairs. This Aſſembly was ſometimes in *Mars* his Field, ſometimes in the *Roman* Square, but very often in other Places. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

TRIBUNES of the People, Magiſtrates of *Rome*, choſen to preſerve the Privileges and ſecure the Liberties of the People againſt the Power of the Nobles. They were firſt ordain'd after the great Difference that happened between the People and Nobles, which was appeaſed by *Menenius Agrippa*. At the firſt Eſtabliſhment there were but two, but theſe aſſociated three more to them, and this Number was encreaſed to ten by *L. Trebonius*. Their Authority was ſo great, that they could aſſemble the People and propoſe what they pleaſed, hinder the Deliberations of the Senate, approve or annul its Decrees, ſummon the other Magiſtrates before the People, and alſo their own Collegues and Aſſociates to the Tribunat; in fine, their Authority was ſo great, that they have ſometimes Impriſon'd *Conſuls*, and Fined their *Dictators*. Their Power in their Beginning reach'd but a thouſand Paces or Mile out of *Rome*; but *C. Calta* made a Law, by which they were impower'd to exerciſe their Authority in the Provinces, and that alſo after *Sylla*'s time, who was ſo averſe to that Dignity, that he order'd they ſhould for ever be excluded from all other conſiderable Offices. Though theſe Tribuns at firſt were choſen amongſt the Common People, yet afterwards the Nobles, Senators, and Patricians, look'd upon the Charge as honourable; and the Emperors themſelves, after *Auguſtus*, have not diſdained to take the Title of Tribuns. Theſe Officers being inſtituted for the Security of the Meaner People againſt the Power of the Conſuls and Patricians, kept their Doors open Day and Night to receive ſuch as ſought ſhelter with them; nor were they allowed to go out of the City but on certain Days: They weaken'd the Authority of the Conſuls and Senate, and often occaſioned great Tumults.

TRIBUNI MILITUM, or *Military Tribuns*. Theſe had a Conſulary Power, and were firſt inſtituted 317 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*, at *Canuleius* his Requeſt, who made Complaint for the People that they were not receiv'd to the Dignity of Conſul; whereupon a Law was publiſhed, by which theſe new Tribuns were to have the ſame Power and Marks of Honour with Conſuls. There were three created at the firſt Beginning, which Number was encreaſed in proceſs of time to that degree, that *Pomponius* the Lawyer obſerves, there were 20 created the ſame Year. There were alſo other Tribuns, who had the care of the Treaſury, and judg'd Matters of leſſer Conſequence. *Alex. ab Alexand.*

TRIBUNI CELERUM, or Tribuns of the *Light Horſe*, Officers in the *Roman* Army who were Collonels of Horſe in the time of the Kings of *Rome*. Theſe Horſe, called *Celeres*, reſembled our Dragoons, and fought a Horſe-back or a Foot, as they ſaw occaſion. They were but three hundred, which *Romulus* choſe out of the Nobleſt Families of *Rome*, and divided into three Companies of a hundred Men, whoſe Captains were therefore called Centurions. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.* 1.

TRIBUR, a Royal Manſion on the other ſide the *Rhine* in *Germany*, between *Majence* and *Oppenheim*, famous for the ſeveral Councils celebrated in it. In 895 twenty two Prelates made 58 Canons for the Reformation of Peoples Lives and Manners here.

TRIESTE, *Tergeſte*, *Tergeſtum*, a City of *Iſtria*, called by the *Germans Trieſten*, a ſmall but a ſtrong and populous Place, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Aquileia*, has a large but unſafe Harbour upon the *Adriatick*, at the bottom of a Bay called *Trieſte* too. This City was taken from the *Venetians* in the Year 1509, by the Emperor, and has been ever ſince in his Poſſeſſion. It ſtands 30 Miles from *Aquileia* to the Eaſt, and 50 from *Pola* to the North.

TRING, a Market Town of *Daur* Hundred in the Weſt of *Hartfordſhire*, bordering upon the County of *Bucks*. From *Lond.* 28 Miles.

TRINITARIANS, or Order of the Trinity and Redemption of Captives. St. *John de Maltha* and St. *Fœlix de Valois*, were the firſt Patriarchs of this Order, in which the Religious make a fourth, Vow to do their beſt to redeem thoſe Chriſtians who are in Slavery amongſt the Infidels. See St. *John de Maltha*.

TRINITE, one of the *Caribes* or *Cribe Iſlands* in the Northern Sea towards *America*, and of thoſe called *De Sotto Vento*. This is by far the greateſt Iſland on the Coaſt of *South America*. It lyes eight Degrees from the Line to the North; to the Weſt it is ſeparated from *Paria* by a narrow Channel, which *Columbus* the firſt Diſcoverer, called *Boca del Drago*; to the South it has the Branches of the River *Orenoque*; and to the Weſt the *Atlantick* Ocean. *Oviedo* a *Spaniard*, ſaith, the South Cape of it lyes in 9 Degr. of Lat. and the North in 10. The *Dutch* ſay 10. 30. and the South 9. 30. It lyes from *Hiſpaniola* 200 Leagues South, from *Domingo*, *Margarita*, and *Cubaga* 40. In length it is 50 Leagues, in breadth 30. In Form it is Triangular. It is unhealthful, being moſtly cloudy, and covered with a Miſt. It was diſcovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and carefully viewed by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who Anchor'd near it in 1595; he obſerved the North part was barren and mountainous, the reſt was very fruitful in Mace, Sugar-Canes, and ſuch other things as are common in this Climate. The *Spaniards* built a Town on the South-Weſt ſide, called *St. Joſeph*, containing 400 Houſes when Sir *Walter* took it in 1595. I ſuppoſe (ſaith my Author) it is not much encreaſed ſince, the *Spaniards* minding nothing here but the Planting *Tobacco*. It has much Mineral Pitch, but of no uſe, becauſe it melts with the Heat of the Sun. *Laert. p.* 661. It's very fruitful in Sugar-Canes, which are cultivated there with great care: The Sugar is form'd of a certain Water, which naturally moiſtens the ſpongeous Pith of Reeds or Canes that grow in great abundance in and about this Iſland: There are ſome alſo that grow in the firm Land of *America*, but their Sap is nothing ſo delicate, no more than that of ſome Iſlands of *Aſia*. Theſe Canes hardly exceed the height of ſix Foot, and are generally but two Inches thick; thoſe that are more are not ſo good, but both have Knots at a Foot's diſtance one from the other. As for the Plants, they take little Pieces and ſtick them in Land prepared for that purpoſe, where they ripen and come to perfect Maturity in ſix or ſeven Months time, which is known by their Colour that enclines to a Yellow. When they have this Mark they are cut, the Leaves ſhreded off, and the Canes bundled up and carried to the *Tripache* or Place where the Sugar is made. The Mills which work it have three Rowlers that preſs and break the Canes, which are laid under them by *Negroes*: The Rowlers bear off what they preſs, whilſt the Juice runs into a great Receiver, and thence by a little Trough into a great Pan, where it's boil'd over a ſlow Fire, and skim'd as there is occaſion: When it begins to thicken, they paſs it through coarſe Linnen, and divide it into leſſer Pans, where it's continually ſtirr'd until its perfectly boil'd, which is known by its Conſiſtence and Thickneſs: Then it's put to cool, and ſtill ſtirr'd until ſome Grains are obſerved in its Syrup that reſemble Sand, which is the Sign that its made: Then it's caſt into Forms and Moulds like Pyramids: And when it's congeal'd and in a Lump, a kind of fat Earth, diſſolv'd in Water, is added, which ſeparates the ſuperfluous reddiſh Water. *P. du Tertre, c.* 14.

TRIODOS, or *Throhodos*, a Name by which the *Caloyers* or *Greek* Clergy call *Mount Olympus* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*.

TRIPOLI, is the Name of two Towns in *Africa*: The firſt, called *Tripoli Vecchia*, is the ancient *Sabrata* upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, but the Air is ſo unhealthful, that there are hardly any Inhabitants. The other is *Tripoli* or *Barbary*, a great Town, Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and the Retreat of Pyrates. *Sanſon* thinks it's the ancient *Oea*, but be it ſo or not, it's very populous and rich. It was formerly taken by the *Spaniards*, and by them given to the Knights of *Maltha*; but the *Turks* depriv'd the latter of it in 1551, and remain'd the Maſters a long time. Now it's a Republick under the *Grand Signior's* Protection. The Territories of *Tripoli* are pretty large, lying between the Sea and the Kingdom of *Tunis*, which it has to the Weſt; but there are but few Towns.

TRIPOLI DI SORIA, Lat. *Tripolis*, a City in *Syria*, call'd by the *Turks*, *Tarabolos Scham*; in 1289 taken and entirely ruin'd by the *Saracens*, and after rebuilt by the *Franks* in a fruitful Plain, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Rock. The Town is now in a good Condition, having about 20000 Houſes, and a very convenient Harbour on the *Mediterranean Sea*. It ſtands 20 *German* Miles from *Damaſcus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagouſta* to the South. In the time of the Holy Wars it had Counts of its own, and is now the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Sangiack. There are abundance of Mulberry-Trees in the Neighbourhood of this Town, and a great Plain 12 Leagues long, all cover'd with Olive-Trees.

TRIPTOLEMUS, Son of *Eleuſis*, was the firſt who taught the Invention of Tilling the Earth; whence Poets inferr'd, that he was inſtructed by *Ceres* who hid him all Night under the Fire, to ſignifie, that the Seed lyes in the Earth and unſeen all Winter. To ſee more of the Name and Laws of *Triptolemus*, the Reader may conſult the Sixth Tome of the *Univerſal Bibliotheque* in the Explication of the Fable of *Ceres*. *Hygin, Ovid.*

TRISAGION, a little Hymn wherein the Word *Sanctus* is thrice repeated: The *Latins* cry, *Sanctus*, *Sanctus*, *Sanctus Dominus*, but the *Greeks* ſay in their Language, *Sanctus Deus*, *Sanctus Fortis*, *Sanctus Immortalis*, *miſerere nobis*, which they repeat often in their Orations and Divine Office. Authors aſſure, it was inſtituted in the time of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger, and the Patriarch *Proclus*, on the occaſion of an Earthquake that laſted at *Conſtantinople* four Months, and was appeaſed by this Prayer. *Baronius*.

TRISMEGISTUS, that is Thrice Great, a *Greek* Sirname of *Mercury*, a learn'd *Egyptian*, called ſo becauſe he was a great Philoſopher, great Prieſt, and great King; for the *Egyptians* uſed to chuſe their Prieſts out of their Philoſophers, and their Kings from amongſt their Prieſts. See *Hermes*.

TRISSIANO or **TRISSINO** (*John George*) an *Italian* of a Noble Family of *Vicenza*: He was both a Mathematician and Poet, having written a Tragedy call'd *Sophoniſba*, and a Poem Entituled, *Italia Liberata*, which was the firſt Heroick Poem generally valued by the *Italians*, being form'd upon *Ariſtotle*'s Rules. He died in 1550, and wrote ſeveral Tracts beſides thoſe above-mention'd, as *Bale del Chriſtiano*, *Colonna della Republica, è Capitulo della vita Humana. Comento delle coſe d' Italia. Orationi. Epiſtolæ. Dialogi Simillimi. Comedia Regale. Rittratti delle beliſſime donne d' Italia. Thuan. Hiſt. Jaques Phil. Thomaſin.*

TRITHEMIUS (*John*) Abbot of *Spanheim*, was born at *Tritenhiem* upon the *Moſelle* in the Dioceſe of *Treves*. He was extraordinarily Learned both in Divinity and Humanity. He died at *Wirtzburgh* in 1516. He wrote a great many things, by which the comprehenſiveneſs of his Genius and the depth of his Learning are ſufficiently apparent: The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *De Illuſtribus Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis. De viris Illuſt. Germaniæ. De viris Illuſt. Ordinis S. Benedicti. Chronica. Vitas SS. Varios Tractatos Aſceticos. De Polygraphia, lib.* 6. *De Steganographia, lib.* 1. Some Perſons likewiſe make him the Author of a Book, Entituled, *Veterum Sophorum Sigilla, & Imagines Magicæ, ſive Sculptura Lapidum aut Gemmarum ex nomine Tetragrammato cum ſignatura Planetarum.* He was accus'd of Magick, and unlawful Correſpondence with Spirits upon on the ſuppoſition of his being the Author of this Book, tho' ſeveral Friends of his have endeavour'd to prove it written by another; thoſe who wrote in his Defence, are *Jacobus Cohorius*, *Boiſſardus*. *Blaſius Viginerius*. *Adamus Tannerus*, and the Abbot *Sigiſmond* in his Book, call'd *Trithemius ſui ipſius Vindex*. *Thevet. in Elog.* *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Nandæus Apolog. c.* 17. *&c.*

TRITON, a Sea-God, Son of *Neptune*, and *Amphitrite*, or the Nymph *Salacia*, or according to others, of the *Ocean* and *Thetis*. Poets will have him to be *Neptune*'s Trumpet, and repreſent him in the Shape of a Man to the Navel, with the lower part of the Body Fiſh and a Dolphin's Tail, having always a hollow Shell in his Hand, which ſerves him for a Trumpet. *Ovid* in *Dido*'s Epiſtle to *Æneas*, ſays, he wore blue Hair. Several Hiſtorians aſſure, that there have been *Tritons*. *Pliny*, *l.* 9. *c.* 5. reports, That certain Embaſſadors who came from *Lisbon* aſſured the Emperor *Tiberius*, that they had ſeen and heard a *Triton* play on his Shell on the Sea-ſhore. *P. Girald*, in his Additions to *Ælian* reports, that being in *Albania*, there was one taken which uſed to raviſh the Women that came near the Sea, and that it died of Hunger and Grief for having loſt its Liberty.

TRIVENTO, or *Moliſſe*, in Latin *Triventum*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the County of *Moliſſe*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Benevento*. It ſtands in the Borders of *Abruzzo* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, 17 Miles from *Bojano* to the North.

TRIUMPH, a ſolemn Honour done Generals of Armies after they had won great Victories, by receiving them into the Town with great Magnificence and publick Acclamations. There were two ſorts amongſt the *Romans*; the great, that was ſimply called *Triumph*, and the little, ſtiled *Ovation*. They alſo diſtinguiſhed Triumphs into Sea and Land Triumphs, according as the Battels were fought on either. It was generally performed by a ſumptuous Entry into *Rome*, and ſometimes on *Mount Alban*. *Romulus* was the firſt who inſtituted this Ceremony. After he had vanquiſhed *Acron*, King of the *Ceniniens*, he took an Aſh, whereon he had tyed that King's Spoils on his right Shoulder, and with a Crown of Laurel on his Head he led his Victorious Army into the Town: Then ſtopping on *Mount Capitolin*, he marked out the Place where the Temple was afterwards built, and dedicated this Aſh to *Jupiter Feretrian*. And others ſay, that the Spoils were carried by Men, and that *Romulus* did but tye them to an Aſh which ſtood upon this Mountain. *Denis* of *Halicarnaſſus* aſſures, that *Romulus* was in a Chariot, and clad in a Purple Gown, though others affirm, that *Tarquin* the Ancient was the firſt that made his Entry thus. But let this be how it will, it's certain, that ſince *Tarquin*'s Time there were no ſuch Triumphs during the Reigns of the Kings, and that *Valerius Publicola*, Conſul, was the firſt that received this Honour from the Commonwealth: But there were many ſeen afterwards, for *Oroſſius* counts 320 from the Foundation of *Rome* to *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*'s Reign after the Defeat of the *Jews An. Dom.* 71. and 824 of the Foundation of the City. *Onufrius* reckons 30 from *Veſpaſian* to *Beliſſarius*. The moſt famous were thoſe of *Manlius Volſo*, the 281 of *Rome*, of *Marcellus* in 531, of *Scipio Africanus* in 549, of *Q. Flaminius* in 556, of *M. Fulvius* in 561, of *Paulus Emilius* in 586, of *Scipio Africanus* Junior, in 607, of *Mummius* in 608, of *Marius* in 672, and *Sylla* the ſame Year; of *Pompey*, when he Triumph'd the third time in 693; thoſe of *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*; and finally, that of the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, who adorned his with *Moſes*'s Law, and the Ornaments and ſacred Veſſels of the Temple, *An. Mun.* 71; afterwards in 274 the Emperor *Aurelian* Triumph'd with extraordinary Pomp, leading *Zenobia* Queen of the *Palmyrenians*, and *Tetricus* who Revolted to the *Gauls*. The firſt who Triumph'd on *Mount Alban*, was *Papirius Maſo* the Year 522 of *Rome*; for not being able to obtain the Honour of an ordinary Triumph from the Senate, he went out of the Town to Triumph on this Mountain; which Example was followed by ſeveral others. The firſt Naval Triumph was allowed *C. Duillius* the 493d Year of *Rome*, when he gained the Victory over the *Carthaginians*. This Ceremony was allowed none but a Dictator, Conſul, or Prætor; for it was by a particular Privilege that *L. Cornelius Lentulus*, Proconſul, obtained the Honour of an *Ovation* in 553, and that *Pompey*, but a Knight, and but 14 Years of Age, was honoured with a Triumph in 672. The General of the Army that ſued for this Honour, was obliged to quit the Command of the Army, and ſtay without the Town until it was granted him. He writ to the Senate, and gave them an account of the Victory he had won, and then the Members of this Aſſembly met in the Temple of *Mars*, where they read the Letters, and ſwore the Captains to be aſſured of the Truth of the Contents, and that the Enemy loſt 5000 Men; for that Number was neceſſary to obtain a Triumph. The Senate having conſented, the People were aſſembled, who reſtored to the General his Command, and approved the Triumph. The Ceremonies were as follow: The Triumpher crown'd with Laurel, holding a Branch of the ſame in his Hand, made a publick Speech to the Soldiers and People aſſembled together, then diſtributed his Preſents and a part of the Spoil, whilſt the Pomp began to appear before the Triumphal Gate, the Trumpets marching firſt, then the Bulls ordain'd for Sacrifice, dreſs'd with Ribans, and crown'd with Flowers, and ſometimes their Horns gilt with Gold: After theſe came the Enemies Spoils, carried either by young Soldiers or in Chariots, with the Pictures of the Nations or Towns ſubdued repreſented in Gold or Silver, or form'd of Gold, gilt Wood, Ivory or Wax, with their Names and Inſcriptions in Capital Letters: They alſo carried the Repreſentations of the moſt remarkable Rivers and Mountains of the Places brought by the Triumpher under the *Roman* Yoke: Then followed the Kings or Captive Generals in Irons, and ſometimes in Gold or Silver Chains, with their Heads ſhav'd as a ſign of their Servitude, accompanied with ſome Players on the Flute or Ghitarrs, and ſome Officers of the Army: Then followed a Buffoon or Jeſter, who play'd upon the Vanquiſh'd, and extoll'd the Fame and Glory of the *Romans*. At laſt the Triumpher appear'd in an Ivory Chariot, in form of a round Tower, enrich'd with Gold; this in the Common-wealth Times was drawn by four White Horſes, but the Emperors made uſe of Elephants. *Pliny* ſays, it was *Pompey* that introduced this Cuſtom, to imitate the Triumph of *Bacchus*, who when he conquer'd the *Indians*, had himſelf drawn in a Chariot or Cart by four Elephants. *Heliogabalus* had his drawn by Tygers, Lions, and Dogs; and the Emperor *Aurelian* his by Deers, to ſhew the Fear of the Enemy. The Crown at firſt was of Laurel, and afterwards it was Gold; beſides which there were ſeveral others carried before, preſented him by the Provinces for the Ornament of his Triumph. His Gown was Purple, charged with Figures of Palm, embroidered with Gold. He held a Branch of Laurel in his Right, and an Ivory Scepter with a ſmall Eagle of Gold on the top of it, in his Left Hand. The Cart or Chariot was attended by the Senators and *Roman* Soldiery. When he came to the Capitol, he Sacrificed to *Jupiter*, and kept a ſumptuous Feaſt, then was conducted into his Palace. *Tertullian* obſerves, that during the Pomp, an Officer ſtood behind the Triumpher, pronouncing theſe Words aloud, *Remember thou art Man*, that he might not be over proud or dazled with the Luſtre of his Triumph. The Attendance of this Ceremony was ſometimes ſo great, that it took up ſeveral Days to march through the City, as happened in the Triumphs of *Quintus Flaminius*, *Cæſar*, and *Auguſtus*. Sometimes the Triumpher's Children rid with him in the Cart, as in *Paulus Emilius* his Triumph. *Pliny* reports, that the firſt who Triumphed in *Rome* wore an Iron Ring on their Finger, and a Crown of Gold, after the *Tuſcans* Faſhion, ſupported by a Slave who walk'd behind, and is ſaid to have had Wings faſtned to his Back: yet moſt People are of Opinion, that it was an Image or Sculpture which repreſented Victory, and held a Crown of Olives in one, and a Branch of Olive in the other Hand. If we believe ſeveral Authors, who ſay *Bacchus* invented this magnificent Pomp after all his Conqueſts, the Ceremony is very ancient, and was imitated by moſt great Conquerors; for *Alexander* in his Return from the *Indies*, order'd all his Soldiers to wear Crowns of Ivy, as *Bacchus* did. Hiſtory does alſo inform us, that this Cuſtom was practiſed in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa* too; for *Hannibal* Triumph'd four times at *Carthage* before he died; but all agree that the *Romans* were the moſt magnificent. That of *Paulus Emilius*, which ſurpaſſed all others in Pomp and Magnificence, may ſerve to give an Idea of all that was moſt ſingular in theſe pleaſant Spectacles, for the other differed only by the Diverſity of the Conqueſts and the Spoils of the Enemy. The firſt day Waggons went by, laden with a great number of rare Statues and Paintings taken from the Conquer'd Towns. The ſecond day were carried the *Macedonians* fine Arms, which were followed by 300 Men, and 750 Veſſels full of Coin, weighing each three Talents; and others carried rich Cups and precious Veſſels. The third day before Sun-riſe, Trumpeters and other Players upon Inſtruments walk'd towards the Capitol; and behind theſe 120 White Oxen with their Horns gilt, and deck'd with Garlands of Flowers: Theſe Victims were led by Youngmen, who wore work'd Aprons, and carried the Golden Axes that were to be made uſe of in the Sacrifices. Then followed the Officers carrying Gold in 77 Veſſels, whereof each weighed three Talents, and a Cup of Maſſive Gold enrich'd with Pearls, and weighing ten Talents, which *Paulus Emilius* offer'd to the Gods. Then followed the Golden Veſſels of *Perſeus*, *Antigonus*, and *Seleucus*, with *Perſeus* his Chariot, wherein was his Arms and Diadem. This unfortunate Prince's Children walk'd after, and after theſe *Perſeus* himſelf clad in Black, attended by ſome of his Friends who bewail'd his Slavery. Then immediately before the Triumpher were ſeen four hundred Crowns of Gold, preſented him by the Towns of *Greece*, in conſideration of his rare Vertues, he himſelf appearing after in a magnificent Chariot cover'd with a Cloak richly work'd with Gold, holding a Branch of Laurel in his right hand, and follow'd by Soldiers who alſo had ſome Branches and ſung merry and brisk Tunes. In reſpect of this Pomp it muſt be obſerved, that the Riches of Provinces contributed much to the Magnificence of the ſight: So *Pompey*'s Triumphs had ſomewhat extraordinary in them; for beſides the Elephants, the Silver Statue of *Pharnaces*, the Silver Chariots, there were thirty three Crowns of Pearl upon Tables of Gold, with an infinite number of other Rarities of an ineſtimable Value. *Cæſar*'s Triumph did not appear much leſs, when he overcame the *Gauls*. That of *Veſpaſian* and *Titus* was yet more Sumptuous, if we believe *Joſephus*. In the Emperor *Aurelian*'s Triumph were twenty Elephants that went firſt, and two hundred Wild Beaſts of *Lydia* newly tam'd, with ſix hundred Fencers, and an infinite number of Slaves of all Nations; then followed three Chariots, whereof two were given him by *Odenat* King of the *Palmyrenians*, and by the King of *Perſia*; the third was that *Zenobia*, *Odenat*'s Queen, deſign'd for her Journy to *Rome*, whither ſhe went indeed, but not in Triumph as ſhe expected, but a Slave: He had another drawn by four Bucks, which was that of the King of the *Goths*, it was in this he went to the Capitol to Sacrifice the Deer to *Jupiter*. *Tetricus* King of the *Goths*, walk'd in a Scarlet Cloak, accompanied with his Son, whom he had declared Emperor but a little before. The Queen *Zenobia* was likewiſe very richly Clad, and in Golden Chains of her own making. This Ceremony had Hunting Matches, Comedies, Fencing, Repreſentations of Sea-fights, and other publick Plays that laſted ſeveral days after it. Of all the Emperors that Triumph'd in *Rome*, *Probus* was the laſt; the Senate and People contributed to the Greatneſs of the Ceremony; the Emperor went out of the City near the Temple of *Iſis*, where having Sacrificed with his Head cover'd, the ſeveral Orders of Prieſts began their March, each having the Images of their Gods carried before them; then followed the *Thenſes* or Silver Chariots with two Wheels, upon which were the *Anciles* or ſmall *Bucklers*, the *Palladium* and other Sacred things. Their Habits were long Cloaks which trail'd upon the Ground, made of blue Silk with little White Stripes in them, each carried an *Ancile* or Buckler on his Arm as if they were at a Fight, three or four came out of their Ranks Dancing, and Singing certain Verſes, which were anſwer'd by all the Troop; each Order of theſe Prieſts, as well as they that led the Waggons or Chariots with the Statues and Paintings, had their Muſicians, *Pantomimes*, Buffoons or Jeſters that diſtinguiſh'd them from one another: There was alſo ſome in Maſquerade that ſhew'd extravagant Poſtures, and play'd on all People. The Veſtals aſſiſted at this Ceremony, accompanied with Women which danc'd and counterfeited Naturals; but the *Bacchantes* that followed the Prieſts of *Bacchus* did the ſtranger things; all the People ſtrove by all manner of ways to manifeſt their Joy, thereby to contribute as much as lay in them to the Solemnity of the Triumph. The Title Triumph was call'd *Ovation*, according to *Plutarch*, becauſe that after this Pomp they ſacrificed a Sheep, in *Latin* call'd *Ovis*. The Honour of this Triumph was obtained when the Enemies were put to Flight, though their Loſs were but inconſiderable; when the War begun, wanted ſomewhat to complete it; when it was declar'd without ſufficient Grounds, and undertaken againſt mean and unworthy Perſons, as Pyrates or Slaves; he who was allow'd an Ovation had Soldiers before him with Olive Branches in their Hands; he wore a Purple Robe, and had a Crown of Myrtle on his Head, and was attended with all manner of Warlike Inſtruments. The firſt who triumph'd thus, was the Conſul *Poſthumus Tubertus*, after he had overcome the *Sabins*. *Chevreau Hiſt. du Monde.*

TRIUMVIRS, Magiſtrates that govern'd the Commonwealth of *Rome* for ten Years, from the Year 710 of that City to 720. Theſe were *Octavian*, ſince called *Auguſtus*, *Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, but in 716, *Octavian* ſeparated himſelf from *Lepidus*, and made War againſt him; then turned his Arms againſt *Anthony*, and having overcome him, remain'd Maſter of *Rome* and the Commonwealth. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

TROEZEN, a Town of *Poloponneſus*, famous for the Promiſe and Faith it kept with the *Athenians*. Its Modern Name is *Pleda*; according to *Gaſtalde*, there is alſo a Town of the ſame Name in *Meſſenia*.

TROGLODYTES, People of *Africa*, who lived along the *Arabian* Gulf; their Towns were *Suaquem*, *Eroco* and *Zeila*, now the Country is called the Coaſts of *Abex* or *Abexim*, which is the Eaſtern part of the *Abyſſinians* Country, and has ſeveral Kingdoms; the Gulf *Troglodyte* is called *Golfo di Melinde*.

TROGLODYTES, this Name is given People that live in Caves under the Ground, either becauſe they have no other Dwellings, or the better to ſecure themſelves from exceſſive Heats, and other Injuries of the Weather; there are ſome of theſe in the Iſle of *Maltha* in a Mountain near *Boſquet*, one of the great Maſter's Pleaſure Houſes; they have their Cabinets and places work'd into the Rock for their Beds, with Stables for Horſes and their Cattel, with Ovens to bake their Bread, and Chimnies that anſwer ſome Cleft of the Rock. The Inhabitants are abroad all day long to Till and Manure the Land, or about their other Occaſions. The Men are luſty, ſtrong, and live a long time; the Women are of good Stature too, and Handſom enough, ſo taken with their Dwellings, that they cannot lye a night out of them. They live of Bread, Milk, Butter and Cheeſe, Onions and other Roots, and ſell their Cattel. Their Language is a pure *Arabick*; the Religion *Roman Catholick*; they hear Maſs in the next Village. In the Iſle of *Goze*, neighbouring on that of *Maltha*, is another Cavern inhabited by People that differ but a very little from the former, and near *Viterbo* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter* in *Italy*, is a large Cavern under a great Meadow, inhabited by ſeveral Families that live much the ſame way with the *Troglodytes* of *Maltha*: And there are others in the *Indies* in *Africa*, and elſewhere. But what is moſt admirable is, that there are ſome of theſe People that never ſaw the Sun, becauſe they would not give themſelves the trouble to come out of their dark Habitations. Father *Kircher Mundi Subterranei*, *Tom.* 2. *P. Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

TROGUS (*Pompeius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian born in the Country of the *Vocontii*, in *Gallia Narbonenſis*; it appears from the Forty third Book of his Hiſtory that he liv'd in the time of *Auguſtus*; for in this Book, he tells us, that *Pompey* the Great made his Grandfather a *Denizen* of *Rome*, and that his Father having firſt ſerv'd in the Field under *Cæſar*, was afterwards made his Secretary and Privy Seal: This *Trogus* wrote a Hiſtory in 44 Books, which was afterwards abrig'd by *Juſtin*, in which he neither alters the Title, nor the number of the Books; however, this Abridgment occaſion'd the loſs of *Trogus*'s larger Book. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 19.

TROJA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, with a Biſhop's See that depends immediately on the Holy See. Here have been ſome Aſſemblies of Biſhops that have made ſeveral important Ordinances, eſpecially for the Diſſolution of Marriages between Perſons too near akin.

TROJA, Lat. *Ilium*, *Ilium Novum*, was built by *Alexander* the Great after the Battel of *Granicus*, is ſeated upon the *Propontis* nine *German* Miles South of the old City, 25 *Engliſh* Miles by *Ptolomy*'s Maps. There was before a Village of this Name here, with a Temple of *Minerva*; after his Death *Lyſimachus* built a more ſtately Temple and walled the Town. In the times of *Antiochus* the Great, when the *Romans* entred *Aſia*, it was but a Village. In the *Mithridatick* War *Sylla* ruin'd this place for denying him Entrance, and pull'd down its Walls, yet he afterwards rebuilt it again. *C. Julius Cæſar* being deſcended from *Iulus* the *Trojan*, enlarged its Privileges; and it was in a Proſperous State in the times of *Strabo*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who ſaw its Ruins in 1675, obſerves, that all the Tombs were *Roman* Works.

TROJES upon *Seine*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the County of *Champagne*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Sens*, it's differently named by Authors, *Treca*, *Tricaſſis*, *Tricaſſium*, *Auguſta Tricaſſinorum*, and *Auguſtobona*, &c. The Town is very Ancient, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the whole Kingdom for Commerce. The Cathedral of St. *Peter* very well built; beſides which there are there Collegiate and ſix Pariſh Churches, with an Abby of St. *Loup*, a College of the Fathers of the Oratory, and a great number of Convents and Monaſteries. It alſo has had many renowned Prelates, whereof St. *Loup* was the eighth, and the only Man that could diſſuade *Attila* from ruining the Town, which was afterwards deſtroy'd by the *Normans*; Count *Robert* rebuilt it, and the ſucceeding Counts had their Palaces there. Now there is a Bailiwick and Preſidial.

TROILUS, Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, had the Raſhneſs to encounter with *Achilles*, by whom he was kill'd, though he knew that whilſt he could keep himſelf ſafe, there would be no danger of *Troy*, the Oracle having declar'd, that *Troy* ſhould never be taken whilſt *Troilus* liv'd.

TROKI, in Latin *Troia* and *Troium*, a Town and Palatinate of *Poland* with a Fortreſs. The Town was built by *Gediminon* great Duke of *Lithuania*, and was taken and almoſt ruin'd by the *Moſcovites* in 1655.

TROMP (*Martin*) Admiral of *Holland*, rendred himſelf famous in this Age, by the Victories he gain'd over the Enemies of that State in 1639. He defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet that was coming into the Channel, and with twelve Ships only took twenty of theirs, and burn'd or ſunk the reſt, amongſt which was the *Sancte Tereſa*, a Ship that coſt 2000000. After this and fifty other Battels, wherein he commanded in Chief, or had one of the beſt Commands, and after his having been beaten by the *Engliſh*, he died in 1655, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Delft*, where he had a ſtately *Mauſole* or Tomb erected for him.

TROODE, or *Olympus*, a very high Mountain in the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, upon which is a great green Stone much eſteem'd by the People, who think it was upon it that *Noah*'s Ark firſt ſtop'd; for which reaſon it's carried in Proceſſion, and with much Ceremony to obtain Rain in great Drought. *Hiſtoire de l' Liſle d' Cypre.*

TROPEIA in Latin *Poſtrophæa*, and *Tropia*, and *Tropas*; a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Calabria*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*.

TROPHEES, famous Monuments of Victories gain'd over Enemies; the *Grecians* began to make uſe of them to Honour their Commanders when they had put their Enemies to flight; for they uſed to lop off the Branches of Trees found near or in the Field in which the Battel was fought, and faſtned the Bucklers and Armour of ſuch as either threw them down in their Flight, or were killed in the Battel. Theſe *Trophees* were taken down when Peace was concluded, that they who then ceaſed to be Enemies, ſhould no farther ſee the Object of their Confuſion; for which reaſon *Plutarch* blamed the *Grecians*, who were the firſt that changed this Cuſtom, to erect Statues of Marble and Copper; and the *Romans*, in the imitation of theſe latter *Greeks*, erected the like to Eterniſe their Victories, as may be ſeen by the Remains of thoſe of *Marius* which *Sylla* demoliſh'd, but were again rebuilt by *Cæſar*. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies de Peintres.*

TROPHONIUS, Son of *Apollo* according to the *Pagans*, to whom they built a Temple at *Lebadia*, a Town of *Greece* in *Boetia*, where the Oracle was conſulted. This place was in a Wood on a Mountain ſurrounded with a Marble Wall two

Cubits high that had many braſs Obelisks on it; within this Round was a Cavern dug in the Mountain, that reſembled an Oven; it had no Stairs down to it, but a ſmall Ladder; at the bottom of this was another which was very narrow; here he that went down, having laid himſelf upon the Ground, with two Cakes made up with Hony in his Hands to doſe the Serpents, was pulled in, he did not know how or by whom. He that reſolved to enter into this Cavern or Den of *Trophonius*, retired for ſome Days with the Prieſts of the Temple, and offered ſeveral Sacrifices, then waſh'd himſelf in three little Rivers that ran near the Temple, and was ſhewn the Idol of *Trophonius*, which he worſhipped: Theſe Ceremonies ended, he walk'd towards the Cavern in a Linnen Tunick, or Coat girt round him; going into it he heard a Voice, or had ſome Viſion which inſtructed him about what was to come; then being puſh'd out, his Feet forwards as he was drawn in, the Prieſts placed him on a Throne, called that of *Mnemoſyne*, Goddeſs of Memory, and enquir'd what he had heard; then led him back into a place conſecrated to good Fortune, where they made him write what he had learn'd of the Oracle. They who believe that all this was but a Cheat of the Prieſts, to ſeduce the People, ſay there were ſome Perſons hid in the little Cavern, who drew the People in by the Feet, who were no ſooner in, but they were doſed by the Fumes and Smoak of certain Drugs which cauſed extravagant Dreams. It's ſaid, that they who went down into this Cave never laugh'd after. *Van-Dalen de Oraculis.*

TROPHONIUS, one of the firſt Architects of *Greece*, was according to ſome, Brother of *Agamedes*, who alſo excell'd in the Art, and both were Sons of *Erginus*, King of *Thebes*, at leaſt it's very certain they were great Friends, and work'd together with much Reputation about *A. M.* 2600. Amongſt the Works they made in ſeveral Parts, their Temple conſecrated to *Neptune* near *Mantinea* in *Peloponneſus*, was very conſiderable, much eſteem'd, and they for it; but more for the famous Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Cicero* relates, that having ended this, and beg'd of *Apollo* for Recompence, that he would give them what he thought moſt Beneficial to Man, they were found dead three days after; which does not agree with what *Pauſanias* writes; for he ſays, that after they had finiſh'd the Temple of *Delphos*, they work'd at ſeveral other Buildings, and amongſt others they finiſh'd one at *Lebadia* a Town of *Boetia*, where *Hyricus* put his Treaſure, and is thought to be the real cauſe of the Death of theſe famous Architects: For he ſays, that they knowing what the Work was deſtin'd for, they placed a Stone ſo that it might be ſoon drawn out, and as readily replaced, and that they entred ſeveral times by the hole without being ever taken notice of, until at laſt *Hydricus* obſerving his Money diminiſh, bethought himſelf to lay a Trap in the Veſſels where it lay, ſo that when *Agamedes* put in his hand, he felt himſelf taken. *Trophonius* did what he could to bring him off, but finding he could not do it, to keep him from a more ſhameful Death, and to ſecure his own Life, which would certainly be loſt if the other were diſcover'd, he cut off his Head. *Pauſanias* adds, That he had no ſooner done this but the Ground opened and ſwallowed him alive; and a very deep Cavern was form'd in the very place, where People went to conſult an Oracle thought to be rendred by *Trophonius*, which was the reaſon his Name was given it. Altars were built him, and Plays kept that were alſo called the *Trophonian*. They that have travelled into *Greece*, have ſeen Inſcriptions that mention'd theſe Plays. *Cicero. Tuſc. Quæſt. lib.* 1. *Pauſanias in Arcad. M. Spon. Felibien vies des Architectes. Lucian Dialogue de Necromant.*

TROUBRIDGE, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, of good account for Clothing; from *London* 80 Miles.

TROY, a Town of *Aſia Minor* in *Phrygia*, upon the Coaſt of the *Egean* Sea, now called the *Archipelago*, towards the *Helleſpont* or the *Streights* of the *Dardanelles*. It ſtood upon the River *Xanthus* near Mount *Ida*, three Miles from the *Archipelago*, 32 *German* Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and as many from *Conſtantinople* to the South. There are ſtill ſome Remains of it upon a little Hill about a League from the Shore. It's thought *Dardanus*, who came out of *Candia* into *Italy*, built it, and was firſt King thereof about *A. M.* 2574. His Succeſſors were *Erichthonius*, *Tros*, *Ilus*, *Laomedon* and *Priamus*, under whom it was burnt by the *Grecians* after ten Years War about 2870, ſo that this Kingdom held in all but about 296 Years. Authors, eſpecially Poets, ſpeak very often of this Town. *Alexander* the Great, built another Town called *New Troy* or *Troas Alexandri*, ſome Furlongs from the Ruins of the firſt, which muſt be taken notice of, that ſo we may not fall into their Error who confound both. Some believe the Story of the great Wooden Horſe true, though *Hyginus* and *Tubero* aſſure us, it was a Machine or Engine of War that ſerved to beat down the Walls of Towns, as thoſe called Rams and others did; and ſays, that what occaſion'd the Fable, was, that *Antenor* who betray'd his Country, brought the *Grecians* into the Town by a Gate that had the Figure of a Horſe drawn upon it. Others ſay, that the *Grecians* hid themſelves behind Mount *Hippius*, and that the Name of this Mountain, which is taken from *Hippos* a Horſe, had given occaſion for the Fiction of the Horſe of *Troy*. This famous Place is now all overgrown with Buſhes and Trees, the Port ſtop'd up, and all full of Sand. *Mahomet* IV. cauſed a great many Pillars of the Ruins of *Troy*, to be taken up for the new Moſque of the Sultan Mother. *Spon. Voyage in* 1675. *Grelot. Strabo. Dictys Cretenſis, Dares Phrygius.*

TRUCE, Peace, a Name that was given to a Publick Order made againſt Acts of Violence, publickly committed about 1020; the Laws were then ſo little regarded, and the Magiſtrates ſo very Weak, that each particular or private Perſon pretended it was lawful to right himſelf by the way of Arms, and to make uſe of Fire and Sword againſt the Houſes, Lands, and very Perſons of his Enemies; to remedy in ſome manner a Diſorder that could not be quite aboliſh'd, the Biſhops and Barons, firſt of *France*, and then of other Countries, made an Order for the abſolute Security of Churches, Monaſteries, Clergy and Religious Women, Merchants, Labourers and Mills, againſt any Violence of this Nature, and this was called *Peace*. And as for the reſt not comprehended, they prohibited all ſuch Actions from *Wedneſday* Night to *Monday* Morning, for the particular reſpect due to thoſe days, which *Jeſus Chriſt* conſecrated by the laſt Myſteries of his Life, and this was called *Truce*: They that violated either of theſe Decrees, were declar'd Excommunicated, and afterwards to be baniſh'd or put to death, according to the quality of the Violation. This was confirm'd by four Councils, which added ſomewhat in favour of the Decree. The Council of *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, held in 1095, prolong'd the Truce, adding to the four days obſerv'd before, all the time of *Advent* to the *Octaves* of *Epiphany*, all the time between the *Septuageſima* and *Octaves* of *Eaſter*, and the time between *Rogation* Week to the *Octaves* of *Pentecoſt*; ſo that theſe Hoſtilities ſeem'd to be tollerated as lawful out of theſe Times, provided the Enemy was made acquainted with it by a formal Challenge: This laſted 200 Years, until St. *Lewis* began, and King *Philip* IV. called the *Fair*, quite aboliſh'd them by his Edict of *Toulouſe* in 1305. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Croiſades.*

TRUGILLO, *Truxillo*, a City in *Peru* ſeated in the Vally of *Chimo*, on the Banks of a ſmall River, in an Healthful Air and a Fruitful Soil. The *Spaniards* have planted Vines, Fig-trees, Oranges, Wheat, and all other *Spaniſh* Fruits hereabouts, ſo that they have plenty of Proviſions: Its Latitude is 7. 30. to the South, 80 Leagues from *Lima* to the North. It was one of the principal Cities of *Peru*, containing 500 Houſes, four Monaſteries, and having in the Neighbourhood 50000 *Indians* that paid Tribute to the Citizens. Within two Leagues of the City, it has a Port upon the South-Sea, which is not ſafe, yet much frequented. About the Year 1630, this City was inhabited by 1500 *Spaniards*, and many *Indians* and *Negroes*. *Laert. p.* 428.

TRULLUM, a Council of *Conſtantinople*, commonly called the Council of *Trulle* in *Trullo*, becauſe it was held in a Hall of the Imperial Palace called *Trullum*, by reaſon it was roof'd in form of a Cup or Cupulo, which ſome *Latins* call *Trulla*. This was the third General Council of *Conſtantinople* aſſembled in 680, under the Emperor *Conſtantine Pogonatus*, againſt the Hereſie of the *Monothelites*, who maintain'd there was but one Will in *Jeſus Chriſt*. But there was another about 692, or according to others in 707, under the Emperor *Juſtinian* II. called *Rhinotmetus*: This ſecond Council in *Trullo*, was held by 147 Biſhops, under pretext of ſupplying what ſeem'd to be wanting in the fifth and ſixth General Council, that is, to make ſome Conſtitutions or Rules for Diſcipline, which the Fathers of theſe two Councils did not meddle with, but only condemning the Hereticks of their Times. For which reaſon, this was called *Synodus Quini-ſexta*, Πένθεκτη, as much as to ſay, the fifth and ſixth Council; they publiſh'd 102 Canons, which though they were received by the *Greek* Church, yet they were not altogether approved of by that of *Rome*, to which the ſixth and thirteenth, not to mention any others, were directly oppoſite, about the Marriage of Prieſts and *Saturdays* Faſts. *Doviat. Hiſt. du Droit Canon.*

TRURO, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwal*, and the Hundred of *Powder*, honour'd with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is ſeated betwixt two Streams that run into *Falmouth* Haven, and gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Charles Bodvile Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*. It hath the benefit of Coinage of Tin, and is the place where the Weſtern Seſſions are held; from *London* 212 Miles.

TRUSHES (*Gebhard*) Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, was Son of *William*, Baron of *Varbourg* in *Suabia*, and of *Jeanne* of *Furſtemberg*: He was firſt of all Dean of *Strasbourg*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, in 1577, after the Death of *John Gebhard* of *Mansfield*, having embraced the Reformed Religion, and married *Agnes* of *Mansfield*, Chainoineſs of *Geriſheim*; he was baniſh'd out of *Cologne*, whither he had brought his Wife to the Biſhop's Palace; and afterwards having loſt *Bon*, where he ſubſiſted a pretty long time, he retired into *Holland*, whence he came back again about 1589 into *Germany*, where he died a little after. *Thuan. Michel Iſſelt. Hiſt. Bell. Colon.*

TRUXILLO, or *Trughillo*, in Latin *Turris Julia*; a Town and Biſhoprick of *America* in *Honduras*, a Province of *New Spain*. It was taken and deſtroy'd by the *Hollanders* in 1633, but was ſince rebuilt. It ſtands forty Leagues from *Porto de Cavallos* to the Eaſt, and ſixty from *Valladolid* to the North, built upon an Hill between two fine Rivers, within one Mile of the Bay of *Mexico*, upon which it has an excellent Haven. The Air about it is very Healthful, and their Lands yield large Cattel, and Corn in abundance; their Vines yield two Vintages a Year; and they have plenty of Oranges and all other Fruits. The Biſhop of the *Honduras* firſt ſettled here, but afterwards removed to *Valladolid del Hondura*. This Port is called St. *Gil*; it was ſurpriſed by the *Engliſh* in 1576, and attempted without Succeſs, in 1596, by reaſon of the natural Strength of it, being ſeated high, and encompaſſed by thick unpaſſable Woods.

TSCHELMINAR, that is, the 400 Pillars, a Name the *Perſians* gave ſome ancient Ruins near the Town of *Schiras* in *Farſiſtan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*; it's generally believed that there was formerly a famous Temple where theſe Ruins lye, built by *Aſſuerus* upon the Declivity of a Mountain, and that it was part of the ancient Town of *Perſepolis*. It has a great Platform or Terraſs with a Mountain to the Eaſt, and a great Plain to the Weſt. In this place are alſo ſeveral Pillars that ſupport ſome Remains of Images or Idols, a great ſquare Baſin all of one Stone, and abundance of old decay'd Walls, with Gates and Doors adorn'd with *Baſs Relievo's*, and extraordinary great Characters that appear to have been formerly gilt, with the Remains of ſeveral Pipes, which carried Water to this place. There are alſo two Caves or Cellars work'd in the Rock, that ſerved as Burying-places; and it's believed, there are above 2000 Figures in *Relievo* clad in long Robes and flat Caps. This is without doubt one of the fineſt pieces of Antiquity of all *Perſia*; for though the Figures are not carved with the Art of the ancient *Romans*, yet they are very curious and well done. *Thevenot. Voyage de Levant. Des Landes des Beautes des Perſ.*

TUBAL CAIN, Son of *Lamech* by his Wife *Sella*, was the firſt that uſed Iron and Braſs whereof he made Arms; and it was then Men began to make and adore Statues: According to *Philo*, he alſo began to uſe other Metals, as Gold, Silver, *&c.* of which alſo they afterwards made their Idols, according to that Book, pretended to be *Enoch*'s, quoted by *Tertullian*. It's not improbable, that the Name of the Heathen *Vulcan* was deriv'd from this *Tubal-Cain*. *Philo. lib.* 4. *Antiq. Tertul. lib. des Idol.*

TUBERO (*Ælius*) a *Roman*, had ſeveral conſiderable Imployments in the Commonwealth in *Cicero*'s time: He was a Man of Parts and Wit, and writ a Hiſtory often quoted by Authors. There were other great Men of that Name. *Valer. Max. Oroſ. Voſſius.*

TUBINGEN, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemburgh*, upon the *Necker*, with an Univerſity founded in 1477, by *Eberard Long Beard*, Count of *Wirtemburg*. It's four Miles off *Stugard* and twelve off *Ulm*.

TUCCA (*Plantius*) a *Latin* Poet, who lived in *Virgil* and *Horace*'s time, and was much in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Favour, who order'd him and *Varius* to review their Friend *Virgil*'s *Æneids*, as St. *Jerom* obſerves in *Chron. Euſeb. Olym. CXC.*

TUCHET (*Thomas*) Lord of *Merton* near *Derby*, by his Marriage with *Joan*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Nicholas*, Lord *Audley* of *Heleigh*, had that Honour conferred upon his Iſſue, *John* his Grandſon bearing the Title of Lord *Audley*, in 5 *Hen.* IV. This latter was ſucceeded by Lord *James*, who was very ſerviceable to the Kings, *Henry* IV. and V. in their Wars in *France*. His Son *John* dying in the ſixth of *Henry* VII. left Iſſue *James* his Son and Heir, who was made Knight of the *Bath* in 1534, upon the Creation of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; and in 6 *Henry* VII. had a ſpecial Livery of his Lands, and had Summons to Parliament from 1 *Edw.* IV. to 12 *Henry* VII. incluſive; but in that Year taking Diſcontent at a Subſidy then granted in Parliament, he join'd with the *Corniſh* Men in their Inſurrection; whereupon being taken Priſoner in the Battel at *Black-Heath*, *June* 22. he was drawn from *Newgate* to *Tower-Hill*, with his own Coat of Arms painted on Paper, but reverſed and torn, and there Beheaded. To whom ſucceeded *John* his Son and Heir, who was reſtored to all his Father's Lands in 25 *Henry* VIII. left Iſſue *George* Lord *Audley*, whoſe Son and Heir *Henry* accompanied *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* into the *Netherlands*, left Iſſue *George*, who was created Earl of *Caſtle-haven* in *Ireland*, 14 *Jac.* whoſe Son and Heir *Mervyn Tuchet* ſucceeded him in his Lands and Honours, but being accuſed of certain High Crimes, and by Virtue of a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* thereupon arraign'd, had Sentence of Death paſſed upon him, and loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*, 7 *Car.* I. leaving Iſſue three Sons, whereof *James* the Heir, was in 19 *Car.* 1. reſtored to the Title and Dignity of Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Caſtle-Haven*, and married *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of *Grey Bruges*, Lord *Chandois*. *Dugdale Baronage.*

TUCUMAN, a Country of *America Meridionalis* belonging to the *Spaniards*. It lyes in the middle of the Southern Continent, between the River *Plata* to the Eaſt, and the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the Weſt; the Capital of which is S. *Miguel de Eſtero*. It is 300 Leagues broad, 200 long, and has eight ſmall *Spaniſh* Cities in it, inhabited by *Spaniards*, and three *Indian* Tribes, *Tucumans*, *Jurces*, and *Diaquits*, which are of late much civiliz'd.

TUDBURY or *Tutbury*, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Oſlow* upon the River *Dove*.

TUDDINGTON, a Market Town of *Manſhead* Hundred in the South parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It lyes between *Ampthill* and *Dunſtable* Southward, about 25 Miles from *London*.

TUFTON (*Nicholas*) deſcended of the Noble and Ancient Family of that Name, in the Pariſh of *Northiam in Com. Suſſ.* was in conſideration of the good Services which his Anceſtors and he himſelf rendred the Crown, Knighted by King *James* I. at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, at his firſt coming into *England* in 1603, and afterwards by Letters Patents bearing Date the firſt of *November*, 2 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Tufton* of *Tufton* in *Suſſex*, and upon the fifth of *Auguſt*, 4 *Car.* I. created Earl of *Thanet*, an Iſle in *Kent*. *John*, his eldeſt ſurviving Son ſucceeding him, Married *Margaret*, the eldeſt of the two Daughters, and Coheirs to *Richard* late Earl of *Dorſet*, by whom he had ſix Sons and ſix Daughters. He died in 1664, and was ſucceded by *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who Married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

TUILERIES, a Palace of the King of *France*, joining the *Louvre* by a great Gallery that faces the River *Seine*. This ſtately Building was begun in 1564, by *Catherine* of *Medicis*, *Charles* the Ninth's Mother; it conſiſts of two great ſquare Pavillions, adorn'd with *Pilaſters* of the *Compoſite* Order, and a great Pavillion in form of a *Dome* in the middle, under which is the Hall and Stair-caſe that leads to the Apartments. *Henry* IV. finiſh'd it, and *Lewis* XIV. made it very Magnificent. The Front is towards the Garden, begun in 1600, which is alſo called *Tuileries*, and has its particular Embelliſhments. People go to this Garden to learn the Faſhion for Cloaths, becauſe of the great Reſort of Perſons of Quality to take the Air there. *Le Maire Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

TUITZ, or *Duitz*, Lat. *Tuitium*, a Town oppoſite to *Cologne*, on the other ſide of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, formerly join'd to it by a Bridge, ſaid to be built by *Conſtantine* the Great. This Town is famous for a Monaſtery, in which, in the twelfth Century, an *Hoſtia* is pretended to have remain'd unburnt in the midſt of a Fire. The famous Abbot *Rupertus Tuitienſis* wrote a Book about this Miracle. *Ex. Bibl. Germ.*

TULCA XXIX. King of the *Goths*, he began his Reign in 638, and poſſeſſed all the Qualities requiſite to gain him the Affection of all People. He died at *Toledo* after two Years and ſome Months Reign, much bemoan'd by all his Subjects. *Biblioth. Hiſp.*

TULENUS, a very learned Man, who lived in the ſixteenth Age, but was ſubject to ſtrange Extravagancies; for at ſometimes he fancied he was Biſhop of *Cambray*, at others, was extraordinary enamour'd of a Princeſs dead a long time before; but in his ſober Intervals, by his fine Thoughts, and the Juſtneſs of his Diſcourſe, he was admired by all People. *Paſquier. l.* 8. *c.* 8.

TULLE, a Town of *France*, which the *Latins* call *Tutela* or *Tutella*, Capital of *Lower Limoſin*. It is watered by two Rivers, whereof one is called *Coreze*, and the other *Soulane*. It is not doubted but it's one of the ancienteſt Towns of the *Gauls*, ſince it's recorded that St. *Martialis* preach'd the Goſpel there. It's a Biſhop's See, and the Biſhop is Viſcount and Lord of the Town. It's adorn'd with a fine Cathedral, that has as ſtately a Steeple as moſt can be ſeen: It has alſo a Preſidial and Election. It lyes 22 Miles Weſt of *Clermont*, and 14 South of *Limoges*. *Du Cheſne St. Marthe.*

TULLIA, Daughter of *Servius Tullius*, Sixth King of the *Romans*, being married to *Tarquin* the Proud, ſhe put him upon killing her Father, that he might Rule alone himſelf; which being executed, this accurſed Princeſs haſtning to ſalute her Husband King, drove her Chariot over her Father's Body. *Livy. Florus.*

TULLIA, Daughter of *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, was ſucceſſively marry'd to *Piſo*, *Furius*, and *Dolobella*; after her Death, her Father was a moſt inconſolable Man, for a great while; during the Exceſſes of his Grief, he had a ſtrong fancy to build her a Temple, and make a Goddeſs of her. *Rhodiginus* affirms, That the Body of this *Roman* Lady was found in the *Via Appia* in the Pontificate of *P. Sixtus* IV. towards the end of the fifteenth Century: Should this be true, 'twill follow, that her Body was neither burnt according to the cuſtom of the *Romans*, nor her Aſhes preſerv'd in the Temple pretended; but theſe things are uncertain; however, 'tis ſtrongly affirm'd, that in the middle of the ſixteenth Century, in the Reign of *Paul* III. there was an ancient Tomb diſcover'd in the *Via Appia*, with this Inſcription: *Tulliolæ, Filiæ meæ*, in which there was a Woman's Corps, which, upon the firſt Breath of Air, turn'd all to Aſhes. There was likewiſe a lighted Lamp, which by the Story, muſt have burnt above Fifteen hundred Years, which went out immediately upon the Graves being open'd. *Gaſper Sagittarius* is poſitive for the Truth of this Relation, in his *Hiſtoria vitæ Tulliæ*; but this Book is confuted by *Ottavio Ferrari*, in his Treatiſe *De Lucernis Sepulchralibus.*

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, Third King of the *Romans*, ſucceeded *Numa Pompilius* in 83, of the Foundation of *Rome*: He was a Warlike Prince, ſet the Temple of *Janus* open, and made his Guards march before him with Bundles of Rods, to make the People have a more awful regard for his Character and Authority. The Inhabitants of *Alba* were the firſt that felt his Arms; for after the Fight of the *Horatii*, *Curiatii*, and the Death of the Dictator *Metius Suffetius*, he deſtroy'd the Town of *Alba*, taking the Riches and Inhabitants along with him to *Rome*. Afterwards he made War upon the *Latins* and other People, always with good ſucceſs, until he was deſtroy'd by a Fire from Heaven the 114th of *Rome*, and 32d of his Reign. *Ancus Marcius* ſucceeded him. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

TULUJAS, *Tulugiæ*, a Caſtle of the County of *Rouſillon* in *France*, a League from *Perpignan*, famous for a Council held in it in 1050, called *Concilium Tulugienſe*. *Baluz.*

TUNBRIDGE, a Market Town of *Tunbridge* Hundred in the South-weſt of *Kent*, ſeated upon the *Medway*, and famous for its Wells, ſo much reſorted unto by the Gentry, for the Mineral Waters that are in its Neighbourhood, at *Speldhurſt*; from *London* 28 Miles.

TUNIS, a Kingdom of *Barbary* in *Africa*, lying between the Kingdom of *Alger* and *Biledulgerid:* The Soil is very fruitful in Grain, Olives, and other Fruits; and alſo very good for Paſture, eſpecially towards the Weſt. Its Capital is *Tunis*, built out of the Ruins of *Carthage*. Its Circuit is about five Miles, peopled with 10000 Families; very rich by its great Commerce with the *Venetians*, *Genoiſes*, and other Nations. The Town is thought to have been built by the firſt *Arabians* or *Saracens* that came to ſettle in *Africa*. It was at the Siege of this Place that St. *Lewis* died. It's ſituated in a Plain near the Lake of *Goulette*, four Leagues from the Sea. Its Figure is almoſt ſquare, defended by a Caſtle built upon an Eminence towards the South. There are above 3000 Linnen and Woollen Drapers Shops, 10 principal Streets, beſides a great number of leſſer ones, all very well contriv'd, and in good order; yet moſt part of the Houſes are but one Story high, but are built of Brick and Stone, imbelliſh'd with Moſaick Work both within and on the outſide: the Floors are done with Maſon's Work, pav'd with poliſh'd Stones for want of Wood; the Roofs are made like Teraſſes, a little ſloping, that the Water may drop off the better into the Ciſterns that lie to receive it, for they have no other in the Town, and are forced to make uſe of this upon all occaſions. It's true, there is a *Dabian* or Well of Spring-water without the place, but the Water is ſold in the Streets, becauſe it's eſteem'd better than that of the great Ciſterns: ſome few others that are about the Town are kept for the King's and his Officer's uſe. About the middle of the Town there is a great Square, ſurrounded with Shops, where the Merchants commonly meet in great numbers. The Perfumers Shops lie open all night, becauſe it's then Women go to the Baths. They count 300 Moſques at *Tunis*, beſides 12 Chapels in the Suburbs and Priſons for the Chriſtians, 8 Synagogues of Jews, 24 Cells for their Hermits, 150 Stoves, 86 Schools, and 9 Colleges of ſuch as learn and are kept at the publick Expences, and 64 Hoſpitals for Paſſengers and Strangers: Yet the chief Ornament of the Town conſiſts in a magnificent Moſque, which has a Minaret or Tower very high and well built; and in the King's Palace, which is fortified with Towers embelliſh'd with ſome Portico's, a great Court, fine Gardens, Galleries, Chambers, and curious Halls. The Walls of this Town are flank'd with ſeveral ſmall Towers: There were formerly ſome Ramparts, Baſtions, and good Ditches, which were demoliſh'd by the *Turks* the laſt time they made themſelves Maſters thereof. *Goulette*, before *Barberoſſa* fortified it, was but a ſquare Tower at the mouth of the Canal, by which the Sea enters into the Lake of *Tunis*. This Canal is about a Musket-ſhot in length, but ſo very narrow, that a Gally cannot row through. The Lake is about three Leagues in length, and two in breadth. Here is a great Port for Ships, a Magazine for Merchandiſes, a Cuſtom-houſe, ſome Priſons for the Chriſtian Slaves, with two Temples or Moſques: it's environ'd with two Walls, with their Ramparts and Baſtions. In 1534 *Soliman* the Magnificent took this City, and drove the King into Exile. In 1535 it was taken by *Charles* V. In 1570 it returned under its former King, who was under the Protection of the Crown of *Spain*, in whoſe hands the Fort of *Goulette* was; but in 1574 *Amurath* took it by force, and ſince it is govern'd like a Commonwealth under the Protection of the *Turk*, but very infamous for Piracies. *Davity. Marmol.*

TURCOMANIA, or the *Armenian Turkey*, the Weſtern part of the Modern *Armenia*, which belongs to the *Turks* in *Aſia* near the King of *Perſia*'s Territories. This was the firſt Country the *Turks* poſſeſſed after they came out of *Tartary* under *Trangrolipix*, about *A. C.* 1037; but the preſent Line was begun by *Oſman* or *Ottoman* about 1290, who was a Husbandman or common Labourer, and by his Valour raiſed his Family. See *Armenia*.

TURCOMANS or *Turcmans*, People of *Turcomania*, they follow the Turkiſh Religion as they imitate their Language; and it's ſaid, they were the chiefeſt Inſtruments of the Riſe of the *Ottomans:* they came along with them out of *Perſia*, where they were Shepherds or Graſiers, an Occupation they follow ſtill; yet they neither love the *Turks* nor *Arabians*, by reaſon of the Tyrannies of the firſt, and the Perſecutions they ſuffer under the latter. The *Turcomans* live in Tents, and often ſhift their Habitations for the Conveniency of Paſture; and go ſometimes two or three hundred Families in a Company, the better to ſecure themſelves againſt the *Arabians* their Enemies; and drive ſuch vaſt numbers of Camels, Sheep, and Goats along with them, that the Ground ſeems all covered for above two Leagues together: ſo that they are accounted the richeſt Shepherds of the whole *Ottoman* Empire. They carry a Bow and Arrow, a Sword, with ſome Fire-Arms; have a Juriſdiction or particular Government amongſt themſelves, independent of the *Baſſa*; and their *Aga* or *Lord*, who is of their own Sect, pays the Sultan but a certain Tribute, according to Articles. *Michel Fevre Theatre de la Turquie.*

TURFORD, a mean Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, 105 Miles from *London*.

TURIN upon *Po*, a Town of *Italy*, Capital of *Piemont*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It's the *Taurinum*, or *Auguſta Taurinorum* of the Ancients, now the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Savoy*, one of the pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt Towns of *Italy*. There is the old and new, with Baſtions, Walls, and good Out-works. It's ſituate in a great Plain 20 Miles from the *Alps*, with the *Po* on one ſide and the *Doire* on the other. The Duke's Palace is very ancient and magnificent, eſpecially the Gallery, which is finely embelliſh'd with a great number of Paintings, Statues, Arms, Manuſcripts, and other Rarities. There are alſo ſeveral other beautiful Palaces in the Town, with a great number of Noblemen that form the Duke's Court, which is one of the moſt poliſh'd of *Europe*. The Houſes are well built, the Churches very magnificent, beſides which there is a Citadel, an Univerſity, with all things elſe that can render a Town flouriſhing. It was taken in 1640 by the Count of *Harcourt* General of the *French* Army. *Philibert Pingon.*

TURKS, People of *Turkey:* Authors ſpeak differently of their Original; but it ſeems very probable that they are deſcended of the *Scythians*, who lived between the *Euxine* and the *Caſpian* Sea. *Ottoman* began this Empire in 1298, or 1300 according to others, by taking ſome Places from the Chriſtians, as *Natolia*, *Ancyra*, *Nice*, *Pruſſia*. *Orchanes* his Son ſucceeded him, *A. C.* 1327, and made himſelf Maſter of all the Cities in the Neighbourhood of *Nice:* His Son *Soliman* croſſed the *Helleſpont*, and added to their Acquiſitions. *Amurat* I. ſubdued *Adrianople* and other Cities of *Thrace*. *Bajazet* I. called the *Thunderbolt*, ran over *Boſnia*, *Servia*, overthrew *Sigiſmund* King of *Hungary*, and laid Siege to *Conſtantinople*, but was afterwards taken Priſoner by *Tamerlane*. After an Interregnum, *Emir Soliman*, or Prince *Soliman*, was killed by his Brother *Mula Zelebi*, and this by *Mahomet* I. *Amurat* II. ſucceeded, the beginning of whoſe Reign was troubled by a falſe Muſtapha. *Mahomet* II. reign'd after him, ſubdu'd the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, A. C. 1452, that of *Trebeſond* in 1460, and in the reſt of his Reign 12 Kingdoms, and above 200 conſiderable Cities, but was beat from before *Croy* by the famous *Scanderbeg*, who put a great ſtop to the progreſs of his Arms. *Bajazet* II. took what he had left untaken of *Peloponneſus*. *Soliman* I. ſubdued *Syria*, *Arabia*, *Ægypt*, &c. *Soliman* II. his Succeſſor, took *Rhodes* in 1521, and ſeveral places in *Hungary*. *Selim* II. took *Chios*. After theſe reign'd *Amurat* III. *Mahomet* III. *Achmet* I. *Ottoman* II. ſtrangled by the Janizaries, *Muſtapha*, *Achmet* his Brother, *Amurat* IV. Brother to *Ottoman*, *Ibrahim* who was alſo ſtrangled by the Janizaries; then *Mahomet* IV. who took *Candia* from the *Venetians*, *Newheuſel* from the Crown of *Hungary*, and *Caminiec* from *Poland*. But the *Turks*, diſcontented at the ill Succeſs of their Arms in this preſent War againſt the Chriſtians, depos'd him *November* 9. 1687, and placed *Soliman* his Brother, the preſent Emperor, on the Throne, who is the 12th of *Oſman*'s or *Ottoman*'s Line. The Seat of their Empire at firſt was *Burſa* in *Bithynia*, afterwards it was at *Adrianople*, and is now at *Conſtantinople*. Their Religion, whereof *Mahomet* was Author, comprehends ſix general Precepts, Circumciſion, Prayer, Faſting, Alms, Pilgrimage, and Abſtinence from Wine. Circumciſion is the chiefeſt of their Ceremonies, which they ſay has the ſame Effect with Baptiſm; and add, that it's impoſſible to be ſaved without it; wherefore they celebrate it with great Solemnity, and keep Feaſts as the Chriſtians do at their Marriages. Their Prayers are ſhort, but frequent; for they go to them five times a day: *Mahomet* calls them the Pillars of Religion, and the Keys of Paradiſe: they conſiſt moſt in Proſternations, Geſtures, and Poſtures; and when they come to them they turn to the Eaſt, but more often to the South towards their Prophet's Tomb, and Pray with ſo much Application, that they would not interrupt them ſhould the Sultan command it, or were their Houſes on fire. *Friday* is their ſolemneſt Day of the Week, which they diſtinguiſh by being a longer time at Prayers on that than other Days. They never enter their Temples or Moſques until they purifie themſelves by waſhing their Bodies. They obſerve an extraordinary Faſt in their ninth Month called *Ramadan*; this begins with the New Moon, wherefore they get a-top of their Houſes, the ſooner to diſcover this Planet, and acquaint the People therewith; and then they neither eat nor drink but at Nights, live very reſerv'd, and leave off taking Tobacco. Any *Turk* that neglects or breaks this Faſt, is certainly put to Death. When it happens in Summer, (for their Lunar Year conſiſting of 12 *Lunaiſons*, has no fix'd beginning, ſo that the *Ramadan* falls ſucceſſively in all Seaſons,) Labourers ready to drop down for Thirſt, dare not taſte a drop of Water to refreſh themſelves with. They frequent the Moſques Night and Day, ſhun Converſations and Paſtime or Diverſion, and have a greater Abhorrence than ordinary for Blaſphemy. They hold, that during this Month, God opens the Gates of Heaven, and ſhuts thoſe of Hell. They have a ſort of Monks, call'd *Dervis*, who live a very retired and auſtere Life, obſerving always a profound Silence and Humility, go bare-foot, with a Leathern Girdle round their Body full of ſharp Points to mortifie the Fleſh, and ſometimes beat and burn themſelves with hot Irons. The *Turks* are very charitable, and ſpare nothing for the Maintenance of their Poor, and keeping their Hoſpitals, which are generally very magnificent Structures. Their Moſques alſo are ſtately Buildings, and their Revenues ſo conſiderable, that they are thought a third of the whole Empire: beſides, all People are oblig'd to contribute the hundredth part of their Wealth towards the *Zagat* or Alms. This *Zagat* is not ſo exactly paid by the Rich as by the Poor, the former taking care to conceal their Wealth, which is look'd upon as a ſort of Crime at *Conſtantinople*. Their Pilgrimage to *Meccha* is perform'd with much Devotion, for they go ſometimes to the number of 50000, to whom the Grand Signior gives a Commander or Leader, who ſets out with the Caravan, and hinders the Diſorders that might happen. This Officer carries an Alcoran cover'd with Cloth of Gold on a Camel, which at its return is crown'd with Flowers, and exempted from farther Toil all the reſt of its Life: They alſo viſit the holy Places of *Jeruſalem*, but more out of Curioſity than Devotion; and believe *Jeſus* is not yet dead: They have much Veneration for the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, looking upon it as the Place where the laſt Judgment will be held. Abſtinence from Wine is alſo a Precept of the Alcoran; but the *Turks* ſay their Legiſlator doubted a long time, whether he had better prohibit it or no, becauſe it's very bad, and even Poiſon when taken to Exceſs, yet it's a great Cordial when uſed moderately; and ſay, that what made him forbid it abſolutely was, leſt it ſhould make Soldiers loſe the Reſpect they owe their Officers, and neglect their Duty, eſpecially Sentinels, on whom the Safety of Towns, and ſometimes of whole Armies, depend. 'Tis often ſeen in *Germany*, that they have ſo many Carts taken up with Wine, that they ſometimes want them to carry Powder and Ball: But this Diſorder never happens among the *Turks*; for amongſt them, the next Well they come at is their Cellar. The *Mufti* is chief Prieſt of the *Turks*, and has great Authority, but is raiſed and turn'd out of his Place at the *Grand Signior*'s pleaſure. The People have ſuch Veneration for him, that they believe he knows the greateſt Secrets of their Law, and therefore call him the Mind or Underſtanding that gives Life to Religion, looking upon his Deciſions to be as authentick as their very *Alcoran*: ſo that the Judges in their Proceedings dare not contradict his Judgment, which has paſſed ſo far ſometimes as to ſentence the very *Sultan* to Death, as *Oſman* and *Ibrahim*. However, the Veneration the *Turks* have for ſo elevated a Station, was not a ſufficient Guard to ſecure the *Mufti* from the Violence of *Amurath* IV. who trampled upon the Dignity of the Office, and condemn'd this High Prieſt to be ſtrangled, like a common Criminal. The *Saracens* and *Mameluks* profeſs'd the *Mahometan* Religion, and now it is the governing Religion amongſt the *Moors*, the *Arabians*, and *Tartars*; and there are Schiſmatick *Perſians*, *Azimes*, *Chiurdes*, and others, to the number of 67 Sects, different from that of the *Turks*; all which allow the Text of the *Alcoran*, but explain it in different Senſes. This Variety of Opinions has often occaſion'd War between the *Turks* and *Perſians*: Theſe laſt follow *Hali*, one of *Mahomet*'s Diſciples: His Tomb and *Omar*'s, another famous Diſciple of that Prophet, are to be ſeen at *Babylon*; the firſt in ſuch great eſteem, that thereon the Kings receive the Sword, a Ceremony equivalent amongſt them to the Coronation of Chriſtian Princes; and when they are Maſters of *Babylon*, they light Lamps before it, and perfume and adorn it richly: and on the contrary, that of *Omar* is not only profaned, but deſpiſed as a wicked and infamous Place. And when the *Turks* get the better, and poſſeſs the Place, then is the Scene quite alter'd, and *Omar*'s Tomb has its turn of Reſpect and Veneration. The Government is Monarchical, the Emperor abſolute Maſter of the Life, Honour, and Goods of his Subjects: His Orders are above the Laws, which are but few, and thoſe in favour of Arms, and for the enlarging of the State. The *Ottomans* believe firmly, that the *Sultan*'s Will is the Will of God; that they deſerve to be crowned Martyrs who die in his Service; but for them that diſobey his Orders, they contemn them as Reprobates. They love the *Sultan*, but fear him more. He is, as ſome Authors write, the only Heir of all their Poſſeſſions, for their Children and Friends never enjoy them but by his Permiſſion: But this Abſoluteneſs is contradicted by others, as we ſhall ſee by and by. If his Miniſters grow rich they certainly ſuffer, right or wrong, their Wealth being look'd upon as a clear proof of their Guilt. It's theſe Practices that furniſh him with a Fund for his numerous Armies and principal Miniſters.

Of the Grand Signior*'s Seraglio.*

The *Seraglio* where the *Sultan* keeps his Court, was built by *Soliman* II. in the pleaſanteſt place of *Conſtantinople*, at the Extremity of the Town, towards the Canal of the *Black Sea*. This Palace has many Gates, whereof there is but one open, and that guarded by a great number of *Capigi*'s or Guards under one of the ten *Baſſaes* that govern and are oblig'd to lie in the *Seraglio*; ſome *Azamoglans*, who are Children of Renegado *Greeks*, keeping Centinel at Night in the Towers. On the Sea-ſide are ſeveral Field-pieces, to keep off all Ships that ſhould approach the Walls. The *Sultan* takes the Air now and then in a Cloſet or Chamber, which he built in one of the Towers towards *Aſia*: There are alſo ſeveral *Chroſques* or Balconies upon the tops of the *Seraglio*, from whence the Proſpect is very pleaſant: Lower, by the Sea-ſide, there is a Harbour for the Galliots, Caics or Brigantines, that wait on the *Grand Signior* when he goes to take his Diverſion upon the Water: there are three great Courts which People are permitted to come into, the reſt are inacceſſible. In the firſt is the Apartment of the *Azamoglans* on one ſide, and the Infirmery of the Slaves of the *Seraglio* on the other; the ſecond Court is full of Cypreſs-trees, and the Wings built in form of Portico's, taken up with the Kitchins of the *Seraglio*, the *Grand Signior*'s Stables, and the *Divan*, for ſo the great Hall is called where the *Vizirs* meet about buſineſs. The *Haſna* or *Treaſure-Chamber* is likewiſe in this Court; and ſo is the *Oda*, *i. e.* the Lodgings of the *Icoglans*, a Name given to a ſelect number of Children, which are taken as Tribute from the Chriſtians, and made uſe of to ſerve about the Perſon of the *Sultan*. In the ſame Court is the *Chilar Oda*, *i. e.* a ſort of Wardrobe for rich Furniture; the Preſents which Embaſſadors make before their Audience being likewiſe laid up here. In the third Court there is a grand Hall, in which the *Grand Signior* gives Audience to Embaſſadors: The Throne in this Hall is richly ornamented. Beyond this is the *Odaliques* Apartment, or that of She-Slaves, reſerved for the *Sultan*'s Pleaſure: What paſſes here cannot be known, but by ſome of the Eunuchs of the *Seraglio*, or by ſome baniſh'd thence for Miſdemeanor, or married thence to ſome *Baſſa*. People enter but very ſeldom into the *Sultan*'s Apartment, and never but when he is abſent, ſo great is their Veneration not only for his Perſon, but alſo for all things that he makes uſe of. This faces a great Court all pav'd with very fine Marble, adorn'd with Moſaick Work and a great number of Fountains. The Hall of the ancient private *Divan* is towards the Eaſt, ſupported with Pillars, and ſurrounded with a Lake which forms 30 Fountains round it. There is a ſmall Brigantine upon this Lake, where his Highneſs diverts himſelf ſometimes with his dumb Jeſters or Buffoons. The Walls of the Chamber where the *Grand Signior* lies are lin'd with fine Purcelain, and enrich'd with painted Flowers; the Bed generally in form of a *Roman* Pavillion, of Cloth of Gold, with a Bedſtead or Pillars of Silver, the Mats being likewiſe brocaded. In Winter there are very rich Furs laid upon and under the Bed, and the Boards are covered with *Perſian* Carpets of Gold Tiſſue. The *Sultan* lies in a little *Turban*, and when he lies alone three of his Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber wait, one at the Door, and the two other near his Bed, to be ready at the leaſt Signal, and put on the Cloaths if they ſhould fall. Near this is the Apartment, where he exerciſes himſelf at ſhooting with Arrows. The *Turks* ſhew the Marks of his Shots with as much Veneration as the *Chriſtians* do their moſt precious Relicks. The publick *Divan* is held to do Juſtice, or to grant ſome favour. Councils are kept in the particular Chambers of the *Grand Vizir*, where the two *Cadileſchers*, Chief of the *Cadis* who profeſs the Law, meet to render Juſtice in the *Ottoman* Empire of *Greece* and *Natolia*: the *Teſterdars*, *Camerlingues*, the *Reichirap*, Chancellor or Recorder, the Secretaries and *Niſangi*'s, who ſeal all the Diſpatches, are alſo there. The *Chiaoux Baſſa*, Chief of the *Chiaoux*, who are the King's Meſſengers, is alſo at hand to give Orders to thoſe he commands, to execute ſpeedily what is reſolved on. The *Vizirs* adviſe or give their Judgment, but have no Vote. When the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and the Captain *Baſſa*, are at *Conſtantinople*, they come to this Meeting, eſpecially when it's neceſſary to inform the *Sultan* of what relates to the Arſenal or Army. If the laſt has no other Office but that of Captain *Baſſa*, he ſits in the laſt place; but if he be ſecond or third *Vizir*, he takes the place due to his Quality. There is no proper Seat in the *Divan* for the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*; but when he comes to the *Divan*, he is the firſt that comes in and the laſt that goes out. The Clerks ſit upon the Ground with Pen in hand: Thoſe that ſue for Juſtice ſtand, and hold their own Petitions. The *Vizirs* never ſpeak but when the *Grand Vizir* asks their Advice. This firſt Miniſter ſometimes refers the leſſer Affairs to the inferiour *Vizirs*, reſerving the greater to himſelf: And here all Suits and Diſputes about Property are determined by the Bench, without ſuffering any Lawyers to meddle in the matter. The *Sultans*, from their Apartment, can ſee and hear what is done in the *Divan*, without being ſeen, which keeps their Miniſters to their Duty, and affords them the Pleaſure of ſeeing and hearing what paſſes in their Interviews with foreign Embaſſadors. When the *Sultans* themſelves take the Trouble to govern, they take an Account every *Sunday* and *Tueſday* of the Reſolutions taken in the Aſſemblies. When the *Great Vizir* ſpeaks to the *Grand Signior*, it's with a great deal of Humility, and delivers him the Peoples Petitions in a Silken Purſe; but the reſt, to ſhew their greater Diſtance and profound Reſpect, ſpeak with both their hands joyn'd together. When the Embaſſadors of Crown'd Heads deſire Audience, the *Vizir* aſſembles the Great *Divan*: the *Baſſas* that are in Employment come thither, and in the next Court are the *Chiaoux*, the *Mutiferagaes* or Pikes; the *Zeis* or Armourers, *Spahies*, and *Janizaries*, drawn up on both ſides: the *Vizir* ſends the *Chiaoux Baſſa* with all his Train to meet the Embaſſador, who is introduc'd into the *Divan*, and takes place over againſt the *Vizir*. After the ordinary Compliments on ſuch Occaſions, an Officer gives notice that Dinner is ſerv'd in; the chief Officers and Men of Quality dine with this Stranger, and are feaſted magnificently; for the *Sultan* allows 1000 Crowns of Gold for each ſuch Dinner. The *Dragoman* aſſiſts to interpret what is ſaid on both ſides: In the mean time, the Officers of the Embaſſador's Train are Feaſted under one of the *Portico*'s. Theſe Ceremonies ended, the *Grand Signior* gives notice, That he is ready to give Audience; whereupon the Embaſſador retires until all the Members of the *Divan* are met to aſſiſt; and the Maſter of the Ceremonies comes to lead him to his Highneſs's Chamber, through the *Capigis Baſſaes*, who ſtand in order on both ſides; two of theſe take the Embaſſador under the Arms, and carry him to kiſs the *Sultan*'s Hand; after which he retires into a Corner, until the Gentlemen, Secretaries, *&c.* that have a deſire to ſalute the *Sultan*, have paid him their Reſpects. Then the *Dragoman* or *Drogerman*, is ſent for, who interprets what the Embaſſador gives in Writing. To which the *Sultans* ſeldom anſwer, or if they do, ſay but very little; but this Brevity of the *Sultan* is ſupply'd by the *Grand Vizier*, who makes a Compliment proper to the Occaſion. After this the Embaſſador withdraws, his Gentlemen walking before him; and when he retires, he does not take off his Hat, but only bows his Head, according to the Cuſtom of the Place. The *Sultan* gives the Embaſſadors and chief of their Retinue Veſts, before they come to their Audience. Miniſters of leſs conſiderable Princes, are received according to the Quality of their Maſters; ſome are not Feaſted at all, others ſtand or ſit before the *Vizir*; all which is regulated by Cuſtom; for the *Turks* keep very exact Regiſters of the Formalities and Diſtinctions uſed on ſuch Occaſions, according to the Rank of the Princes from whom theſe Miniſters come; and theſe they obſerve without the leaſt Innovation. Extraordinary Embaſſadors are furniſh'd with Money to bear their Charges, and the *Turks* preſent them ſometimes with Hangings for their Chamber.

Of the Womens *Seraglio.*

There are about 5000 Officers employed within the *Serrail*, and about 3000 Women, conſiſting of young Maids, who are there for Education, the grave Matrons that govern, and the Slaves that wait upon and ſerve them. Here are ſome of moſt Countries. The *Tartars* ſend the Choice of thoſe they take in their Incurſions; and if in any conquer'd Country there is found any extraordinary Beauty, or any one of great Qualifications, ſhe is reſerved for the *Sultan:* When ſhe begins to grow out of date, ſhe is ſent into the *Old Seraglio.* Let their Religion be what it will, they are all thought *Turks* that are in the *Seraglio*; nor is there any other Ceremony requiſite to this, but to lift up a Finger and cry, *La Allah illa Alla Mochammed reſoul Allah, There is but one God, and* Mahomet *is his Prophet.* When they come to the *Serrail*, they are received by an Old Woman called *Chejaca Cadun*, the Women's Governante, or Mother of the Maids. They live retir'd in theſe Apartments, ſleep in Dormitories, eat in long Refectories, always attended by their Old Matrons who never loſe ſight of them. They have their Baths, their fine Gardens, and Miſtreſſes to learn them the Tongue, and to work ſome Curioſities for Diverſion. The *Sultan* diverts himſelf with none but thoſe the *Checaja Cadun* preſents him: ſhe makes 'em dance before him, play upon Inſtruments, and do what elſe they are beſt verſed in: When he goes away, he throws his Handkerchief to her he likes beſt, as a token of his Deſign: In the Morning he changes his Suit, and leaves that he wore, with all the Money in the Pockets, to his Bedfellow; and if he thinks her deſerving of his Love, he makes her more conſiderable Preſents. She that has the good Fortune to Conceive, is honoured with the Title of *Aſſechi Sultana*, that is *Sultan Queen*, a Title that is confirm'd upon them, if they happen to bring a Prince; but if it be a Daughter, they are only called plain *Sultaneſs*; yet they have particular Apartments given them, with all that is neceſſary to ſupport their Honour; and their Daughters are married to the principal *Baſſas*, who have ſuch great Veneration for them, that they look upon themſelves as unworthy of poſſeſſing them. Theſe Ladies wear always a Dagger enrich'd with Pearls, as a Mark of their Authority. The *Sultaneſſes* are jealous of each other, and omit nothing to gain their Point over their Rivalleſſes. All their Happineſs depends of Iſſue Male; but if they out-live the Children, they loſe the Title and Honour they had by them. There have been *Sultans* formerly married ſolemnly, the Ceremony being perform'd in Preſence of the *Mufti*; but that Cuſtom is now aboliſhed, to ſpare the great Portion amounting to Five hundred thouſand Sequins *per Annum*, which *Selim* I. aſſigned them, to ſupport their Rank, and enable them to build Moſques, Hoſpitals, and do other charitable Works: Now whether they are declar'd Wives or no, they are called *Sultaneſſes Queens* when they are brought to Bed of Princes. The *Chiſlar Agaſi*, Chief of the *Black Eunuchs*, guards the *Great Sultaneſs*'s Doors with thirty of his Moors. The *Sultaneſſes* never go abroad but when the *Grand Signior* carries them to walk, and then they are not ſeen neither; and when they accompany the Court in any long Journey, they travel in ſuch cloſe Coaches, that it's impoſſible any but their *Black Eunuchs* ſhould ſee them. The Old Matrons examine all that is brought them; the leaſt Fault is ſufficient to have them ſent to the *Old Seraglio*; and when they are convinc'd of Witchcraft, or any other conſiderable Crime, they are ſown up in a Sack, and thrown into the Sea.

Of the Azamoglans.

There are ſeven or eight hundred *Azamoglans*, brought up from the Age of 12 to 30 Years in the *Serrail*; theſe are Sons of *Renegado* Chriſtians, and Children levy'd by way of *Tribute*, in the Provinces of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Boſtangi Baſſi*, or chief of the *Gardeners*, looks after and employs them in what he thinks 'em moſt fit for. They are always ready at a Call, and it's they execute the *Grand Signior*'s Sentences of Death upon the moſt conſiderable of his *Baſſas*. The *Janizaries*, *Azamoglans*, and *Agalares*, according to the firſt Inſtitution, were to be no other than the Children of *Renegado Chriſtians*; but of late natural *Turks* have been receiv'd. Theſe Young-men are under the Direction of the *White Eunuchs*, who perſuade them from their Infancy, that nothing is ſo glorious as obeying the *Grand Signior*'s Orders, and ſacrificing themſelves in the Execution; that if they die by his Hand or Orders, they are aſſuredly happy; which falſe Maxims have made ſuch Impreſſions upon ſome *Turks*, that there have been very many conſiderable *Baſſas* known, to have look'd upon their Fortune as imperfect if they could not crown their Life by dying by the Hand or Order of the *Sultan*, and ſo render themſelves worthy of the Glory of Paradiſe. They keep a Regiſter of the Name and Country of theſe *Agalares*; a *White Eunuch* having the charge of the Youth among them, whom he teaches to Read, Write, and ſpeak the *Turkiſh* Language: Their Books are all Manuſcripts, for the *Turk* ſuffers no Printing. The *Agalares* having ſtaid a competent time at his School, are remov'd into another, where they write and ſpeak more correctly, and where the *Perſian*, *Arabick*, and *Tartar*'s Languages are taught; they likewiſe ſpend five Years in Learning to Draw the Bow; to Wreſtle, throw Darts; to Run, and handle the *Sabre*; till having reach'd the Age of full Strength, and then they are ſent to a Third Apartment, where they repeat the ſame Exerciſes, and learn to Vault and Ride: And beſides this, every one of 'em are taught ſome neceſſary Trade or Employment, for the Service of the *Sultan*; and after ſeveral Tryals and Proofs that they have quite forgot their own, and are fix'd in the *Mahometan* Religion, they are promoted to Offices according to their Deſerts and Capacities. They that are about the *Sultan*'s Perſon may come to theſe following Charges, to be *Beglerbegs* of *Greece* and *Natolia*, *Agas* of *Janizaries*, Chief of the *Spahies*, Governors of the Provinces of the Empire, and to ſeveral other leſs conſiderable, about the *Sultan*'s Perſon, as *Barbers*, *Bathers*, *Secretaries*, *&c.* And they were ſome of theſe that were formerly ſent in Quality of Embaſſadors and *Chiaoux*, to carry the Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Tranſilvania* the confirmation of their Principalities; but now the *Capigis Baſſis*, who are for the moſt part *Sultan*'s Sons, are employed on theſe Occaſions. The *Agalares* are not ſuffer'd out of the *Seraglio* until they are 30 Years of Age, and then neither appear in Publick until their Beard is grown, a Sign of Maturity and Judgment amongſt the *Turks*. Beſides Jeſters, Buffoons, Wreſtlers, Dancers, and Players upon Inſtruments, there are Mutes of both Sexes, who expreſs their Meanings as well by Signs as if they could ſpeak, and are of extraordinary Diverſion to the *Grand Signior*.

Of the Eunuchs.

There are *White* and *Black Eunuchs* in the *Serrail*; the *White* guard the *Sultan*'s Door, the *Black* the inward *Seraglio* of the Women. The moſt conſiderable of all, is *Capi Aga*, chief of all the *White*; the ſecond is *Caſnadar Baſſi*, Great Treaſurer; the third *Chilergi Baſſi*, who takes an Account of what is laid out, and how; the fourth is *Serrai Agaſi*, Warder of the *Seraglio.* Theſe four, who are generally pretty well in Years, are in great Conſideration, eſpecially the firſt, who does the Office of firſt Groom of the Bed-chamber: He follows the *Grand Signior* where ever he goes, and accompanies him to the very Door of the Womens Apartment: His Pay is 10 *Sultanins* a day, and his Place is of great Perquiſites, beſides in Cloaths, Jewels, and Preſents, becauſe all that is done in the *Serrail*, or without, goes through his Hands. The *Caſnada*, who has care of the *Caſna* or Treaſury, keeps one Key, and the *Sultan* another; and when any preſſing Buſineſs of State obliges them to draw any Sum, or valuable Thing thence, it's only upon condition to return it thither again; for the Treaſurer keeps an exact Regiſter of the leaſt pretious Stones that are taken in or out of the Treaſure. The *Chilergi Baſſi* looks after all the rich Furniture, Jewels and Plate that belong to the Crown: This Officer has 1000 *Aſpers* a day, which amount to 10 Crowns. There is another Apartment called the Exchequer, where they put all the rich Furniture they take from the *Baſſas* that are Strangled by the *Grand Signior*'s Orders, unleſs theſe before their Death diſpoſe of them in favour of ſome Moſque. The *Serrai Agaſſi*, the fourth of theſe *Eunuchs*, has the Guard of the *Seraglio*, which he never goes out of when the *Grand Signior* is abſent.

His Salary amounts to eight Crowns a day, beſides his other extraordinary Advantages. Theſe four Officers wear *Turbans*, and becauſe they are privileg'd by their Places to be about the *Grand Signior*'s Perſon, are much reſpected. There are about 100 *Eunuchs* in the *Serrail*, which ſometimes are raiſed to great Offices, as, to be *Baſſas* of *Cairo*, Governors of Provinces, *Vizirs*, and have the Reputation of being very Faithful, and for that reaſon are intruſted with the Money and Women. The *Black Eunuchs* that ſerve the *Sultaneſſes* come from *Cairo*; they take the Name of ſome Flower or precious Stone, as, *Diamond*, *Jacinthe*, *Perle*, *Coral*, *Roſe*, *&c.* The *Black* ſpeak ſometimes to the *Grand Signior* when they carry him a Meſſage from his Favourites: They never go out of the *Serrail*, without the expreſs Permiſſion of the *Sultan Queen*. The *White* dare not come into the Womens Apartment, but each keeps to his Poſt, and do their particular Offices.

Of the Sultaneſſes *and their* Children.

Young *Mooriſh* Maids are employed in the *Sultaneſſes* Service, and no Men enter their Apartment but ſuch Officers as are indiſpenſably called thither by their Employment; for the chief Phyſician cannot viſit any without the *Sultan*'s Leave; and when he does, all the other withdraw whilſt he is led into the Sick Perſon's Chamber by the *Black Eunuchs*: She lyes all cover'd to a little part of her Arm, where he feels the Pulſe: If it be the *Sultan Queen*, or any other *Sultaneſs*, ſhe has her Hand and Arm cover'd with a very fine Veil, that the Doctor may not touch her Skin; and he withdraws immediately after he has preſcrib'd her the Remedies he thinks fit. The young Princes, if they be of the ſame Mother, are brought up together by Nurſes taken from without the *Serrail*; but if the *Sultan* has different Favourites they are brought up in ſeparate Apartments, and each Mother takes care of her own Children. The *Sultan*'s Daughters are alſo brought up with great Care, but not with ſo much as the young Princes, who have a *Chozza* who inſtructs them from the Age of five to eleven Years. Formerly the preſumptive Heir to the Crown being pretty big, was Circumciſed according to their Law; and when the Prince that govern'd thought fit, he had leave to come out of the *Serrail*, and had a Houſe given him, with one of the chiefeſt *Eunuchs*, to be his Governor, and a good number of Officers out of the *Seraglio* for his Train; then was he ſent to *Magneſia* a Town of *Aſia*, where he Commanded under his Father: The other Princes of the Blood whoſe Lives were ſpar'd, had alſo their *Apanages* and truſty People plac'd about 'em to keep 'em within due bounds, and hinder their Communication with any who might raiſe their Ambition, or move them to ſuch Diſorders as in theſe laſt Ages were like to be the utter Ruin of the Empire. They choſe rather to ſend theſe Princes to *Aſia* than into *Europe*, that they might be the farther remov'd from the Chriſtian Princes. But now the *Turks* have changed that ancient Cuſtom, and keep the Princes always in the *Serrail*; that ſo being conſtantly under their Fathers Conduct, they might be the more ſubmiſſive, and leſs lyable to ill Impreſſions from Strangers.

Of the Grand Signior.

The *Sultan* gets up betimes, and generally eats four times a day. He ſits upon Pillows, and has his Meat ſerv'd upon a kind of Stool a little from the Ground: He holds his Napkin upon his Arm, has another Cloth upon his Knee, with his Legs acroſs, the *Turkiſh* way. He keeps no Taſter, as our Chriſtian Princes do, and ſeldom drinks more than once. *Selim* and *Amurat* IV. who were not very zealous obſervers of their Law, drank much Wine; and the laſt uſed to call the *Vine* the Tree of Life. The *Grand Signior* has his Buffoons and Mutes about him, who act a dumb Comedy by extravagant Geſtures, whilſt he is at Dinner. The *Sultan*'s Plate at Table, is Maſſie Gold; the Baſin alſo in which he waſhes his Hands, is of the ſame Metal, and ſet round with pretious Stones. During the time of the *Ramadan*, which is the *Turkiſh* Lent, the *Sultan* eats in yellow *China*, and only at night; it being unlawful for the *Turks* to eat in the day-time, till the *Ramadan* is over: But, notwithſtanding this Seaſon of Abſtinence, there is Fleſh ſerv'd up always at Table; for the *Sultan* never eats any Fiſh, unleſs it be for his Fancy. There's little Spice us'd in the *Seraglio*, becauſe 'tis apt to make one very Thirſty: As to the Places whence the Proviſions come, *Ægypt* furniſhes Dates; *Moldavia*, *Valachia* and *Tranſilvania*, Honey: And Oil comes from *Coron* and *Modon* in the *Morea*; but the Oil from *Candia* is counted the beſt. The *Sultan*'s Butter comes up the *Black-Sea*, and the Gardens about *Conſtantinople*, ſupply him with Fruit. When he deſigns any of his *Agalares* a conſiderable Honour, he throws him a piece of Bread, which the other takes up with profound reſpect, breaks it ſmall, and diſtributes it to the other that are preſent, as if it were ſome precious Relick. After the Meat is taken away, the Prince quits his Gravity, and plays with his Mutes and Buffoons, to whom he gives Money, that they may ſuffer what he does to them with the more Patience. When he takes the Air in his magnificent *Saiques*, the *Agalares* and chief Offices of the *Serrail* that accompany him, ſtand; but the *Boſtangi Baſſi*, who is behind, and ſteers at the Helm, has the Privilege to ſit, and diſcourſes with him. When the *Sultan* goes a Hunting, or to the Moſque on *Fridays*, which are their Holy-days, he rides out of the *Serrail*, accompanied with the *Baſſas* and other principal Officers, which together make a great Squadron. Some Officers walk behind, to receive the Petitions the People preſent as he goes by; the meaner ſort that never go to Court, nor dare approach their Sovereign, burn Straw upon their Head whilſt they hold out their Petitions: This is done for two Reaſons, the firſt, that the *Sultan* might take notice of them, and order their Memoirs to be taken; the ſecond, to put him in mind that his Soul would burn ſo in Hell, if he refuſed to liſten to the juſt Complaints of his Subjects: This keeps Officers in awe, and hinders their abuſing the People. The *Sultan* has a thouſand choice Horſes in his Stables, which the Maſter of the Horſe furniſhes thoſe with that attend him when he rides abroad. He has very fine *Studs* in *Magneſia*, and at *Adrianople*, beſides other Places. The Number of his Mules is very great too; for when he marches in Perſon to the Field, there are Twelve thouſand that attend him. He appears in Publick on the Feaſt of *Bairan* or *Eaſter*, in all his Magnificence, ſeated upon a rich Carpet of *Perſian* Tapeſtry, gives the *Baſſas* leave to kiſs his Hand, and receives his Subjects Homage. The *Vizir* that ſtands by, names ſome, and acquaints him when they that make profeſſion of the Law, or the great Men of the Port come, that he may receive them with ſome Diſtinction. This Ceremony ended, he marches in State to *St. Sophia*, and then returns to his Apartment, where he treats thoſe that accompany him, and preſents the *Sultaneſs* and *Grand Vizir* with Jewels, Veſts, *&c.* At Night they light Torches, repreſent the Taking of Towns, with ſeveral other Diverſions, which laſt three Days; during which, Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, ſtrive for the Favour of their Prince by the great Preſents they make him. Whilſt all *Conſtantinople* is thus in Mirth, the Chriſtians are forced to keep within their Houſes, from the Inſolence of the *Turks*, and Inſultings of Soldiers and drunken Men, that ask Money, and put all manner of Affronts upon 'em.

The Old Seraglio.

This *Serrail*, ſurrounded with very high Walls, is conſiderable for its Buildings, Fountains, and Baths. The *Grand Signior* has an Apartment furniſh'd in it, whither he comes when he Viſits any *Sultan*'s Queen that retires thither after the Death of her *Sultan*. This *Serrail* is about a Mile round, and was built by *Mahomet* II. in one of the fineſt parts of the Town. It has but one Gate or Door to it, and that kept by Eunuchs: No Men enter but they who carry Proviſions, and they make no ſtay neither, nor ſee any Women. The Women that are out of date in the other, that are caſhier'd, grow old, or have forfeited their Prince's Favour by ſome conſiderable Crime, are ſent hither, under an old Matron that governs them with much rigour. The *Sultan* Queen and other *Sultaneſſes*, have their Apartments, and keep no Communication with the inferiour Women; theſe laſt are ſo ill provided for, that they ſometimes want Neceſſaries, wherefore nothing afflicts them more than when they are order'd to be ſent hither: All their Comfort is, that they are ſuffer'd to Marry: The Eunuchs are their Agents, and take care to provide them Husbands. Their Portion is no more than what they ſav'd and hoarded up during their Proſperity, which they uſe to hide leſt it ſhould be taken from them.

Of the Turks *Marriages*.

There is no other Ceremony uſed in this, but a Contract made in Preſence of the *Cadi*, Preſident of the Law, which mentions the Portion and Conſent of Parties. Sometimes there are Witneſſes call'd; but there are ſo many falſe ones at *Conſtantinople*, that this Formality is but of little uſe. The very Deſcendants of *Mahomet*, diſtinguiſh'd by their Green Cloaths, are eaſily corrupted for Money. The *Turks* are allowed four Wives, and as many Slaves as they can or will maintain. Their Children inherit equally, and amongſt People of the higheſt Rank, eſpecially if allied to their Sovereign, the Slave's Children fare beſt; Jealouſie, or ſome Reaſon of State, hindring them to advance the other, leſt Birth ſhould make 'em Pretending and Troubleſom. And this is the reaſon the Legitimate Children are frequently Topp'd upon by the Baſtard Sons of Slaves. Husbands may be divorc'd from their Wives, for ſeveral Cauſes mentioned in the *Alcoran*, eſpecially when their Humours do not agree. They that are thus Divorced, take their Portion with them; and if in their ſecond Marriage they have ſtill the ſame Misfortune, they have the Liberty to return to their former Husbands. The Slaves that bear them Children, cannot be ſold, but are look'd upon as incorporated in the Family, which is therefore obliged to maintain them; but if they are barren, they may ſell them at Market. The *Turks* can have Wives or Slaves of all Religions, and may do what they pleaſe with them except taking away their Lives. *Chriſtians* and *Jews* are not allowed to buy *Mahometans*, but only Women of their own Religion. There is no Puniſhment inflicted on thoſe that debauch Slaves, but they are ſeverely dealt with that have any infamous Correſpondence with thoſe that are Free. The Traffick made of Slaves in *Turkey*, differs in nothing from that of Cattel amongſt Chriſtians; they are examin'd, their Age and Diſpoſition of their Bodies conſider'd, and a Price ſet according to the Strength and Quality of the Perſon: Children with or without the Mother: Young Girls are the deareſt Commodity; theſe are examin'd by Matrons, and if they diſcover any Cheat the Seller is obliged to return the Price agreed upon, and mark'd in his Journal, which is as faithfully kept, and as formal, as for any other Merchandize whatſoever. The Cuſtoms and Ways of the *Turks* are very different from ours. The Left is the Upper-hand with them. They Bury in the dark, and carry the Dead out with their Head forward. In Chriſtendom, Criminals are put to the Queſtion, or Rack'd, to draw 'em to Confeſſion; but in *Turkey*, they convict People only by Teſtimony. Chriſtians keep good Tables, they but very ordinary, yet are very magnificent in the Equipage of their Horſes. Chriſtians retrench themſelves in their Camps, but they not until of late. We have ſtrait Swords, their Sabres are crooked. They neither make uſe of Pikes or Armour. Our Battalions are cloſe and deep, theirs are large and take up much ground. Though it's generally thought they ſet no Value upon Learning, yet there are Profeſſors at *Cairo* and at *Conſtantinople* that teach *Aſtrology*, *Aſtronomy*, *Geometry*, *&c.* the *Arabick* (which is the Language of the Learned, as *Latin* amongſt us) and the *Perſick*. They ſuffer no printed Books, but have a great many Manuſcripts. The *Grand Signior* has a very curious Library, in which it was believ'd there was a perfect Copy of *Titus Livius*, for which the Library-Keeper was proffer'd conſiderable Sums, but he always anſwer'd, *He could not find it*. There is a *Bazar* or Market of Manuſcript-Books upon different Subjects in the *Turkiſh*, *Arabian*, and *Perſian* Tongues at *Conſtantinople*; but Chriſtians are not permitted thither, becauſe the *Turks* would believe Books profaned if ſold to them. There are Hiſtorians now at this preſent hir'd to write the Annals of this Empire, which are already in five or ſix great Volumes that coſt 200 Crowns. M. *Batz* a *Scotchman*, who travelled four or five Years in this Country, ſays he bought a great many curious Books, as that of *Chek Bouny* an *Egyptian*, of the Efficacy of Divine and Humane Words, with a great number of Lines and Figures, by which this Author pretends to ſhew fine things; another that teaches the Speculation of this *Cabaliſtique* Science, a *Turkiſh* and *Arabick* Dictionary, *Turkiſh* and *Perſian* Grammars, Alphabets of all Tongues, and *Ephemerides* of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the *Nile*, a Treatiſe of *Chiromancy*, more curious than thoſe of *John Baptiſto Porta*, in which the Author pretends, that the Lines of the Hands are Letters, whereof he ſhews the Alphabet; with ſeveral other. The ſame Mr. *Batz* aſſures, that he ſaw a very ancient Aſtronomy-Book at *Conſtantinople*, that ſuppoſed the Uſe of the Needle, but did not apply it to Navigation but to other Aſtronomick Uſes; all which ſhew, that the *Turks* are not ignorant. But they apply themſelves moſt to uſeful Sciences, without troubling their Heads with ſuch as amuſe the Underſtanding, and content a vain Curioſity. *J. Spon. Voyage of Italy, &c. in* 1575.

TURKY, or Empire of the *Turks*, comprehends many Provinces in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, ſo that it's with reaſon the Sultan is called *Grand Signior*; for it's obſerved he poſſeſſes from Eaſt to Weſt all that lyes between *Belis* of *Gomere* or the Weſtern Extremity of the Kingdom of *Algier*, which is tributary to him, to *Balſora*, which is at the Extremity of the *Perſian* Gulf, and is at leaſt 800 Leagues from North to South from *Caffa* or *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, or rather from the *Tanais* above the *Palus Meotis* to *Aden* at the Mouth of the *Red Sea* or Straights of *Babelmandel*, is alſo 700 Leagues. In *Europe* he has *Romelia*, that comprehends *Greece*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thrace*, with the Iſlands of the *Egean Sea*, *Sclavonia*, in which are *Servia*, *Croatia*, *Bulgaria*, and a part of *Hungary*, *&c.* In *Aſia*, *Natolia*, *Sourie Soriſtan*, or *Syria*, *Turcomania*, *Diarbech*, and the three *Arabias*, which comprehend a great many large and fair Provinces. In *Africa* he has the Kingdoms of *Barca* and *Egypt*, with the States of *Tunis*, *Alger*, and *Tripoli*, under his Protection. The Princes of *Tranſilvania*, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and Commonwealth of *Raguſa*, paid him Tribute. The *Leſſer Tartars* depend on him as their Protector. To give the Reader a more perfect Idea of this Empire, we muſt obſerve, That it is divided into 25 Governments, of which there are ſeven in *Europe*, ſeventeen in *Aſia*, and *Egypt* makes one by it ſelf: Two of theſe Governments have *Beglerbegs* at the Head of 'em; the other are manag'd by *Baſha's* with *Sangiacs* or ſubordinate Governors under 'em. Moſt of theſe Countries are fruitful, but neglected through the Lazineſs of the *Turks* and the Oppreſſions the Chriſtians lye under, who chuſe rather to let the Land lye untill'd, than to cultivate it for others. It's thin of Inhabitants, an Effect of the frequent Contagion and continual Wars which conſume great Numbers of *Turks*. Theſe are for the moſt part robuſt and well-limb'd, their Temperance contributing much to the ſtrength of their Conſtitution; naturally more ſincere and better than the Renegadoes. Though they are allowed four Wives, yet this Number is rare amongſt them: It's but ſeldom alſo they repudiate their Wives. They are much accuſed of wicked and deteſtable Practices, Men with Men, and Women with their own Sex. Several have publiſhed great Miſtakes, in ſaying the *Grand Signior* was Proprietor of all the Land in *Turky*, and that Fathers cannot diſpoſe of any in favour of their Children; for not only *Turks*, but the very *Grecians*, inherit their Parents and Relations Poſſeſſions, paying the *Grand Signior* only 3 *per Cent.* more or leſs upon every change of Heir. There is an Officer call'd *Beit-Elmal-Emini*, in each Town, to receive this Tribute. Their chief Merchandize is Silks, Cottons, and Oil. They are warlike and very ſtout. Their Troops conſiſt in *Janizaries* which are the Chriſtian Children levy'd for Tribute, in *Spahi*'s which are their *Horſe*, and in *Zains* and *Timariots*, that hold Land during Life, to ſerve in the Army at their own Charges. The *Timariots* have leſs than the *Zains*, and differ as the Commanders of *Maltha* from the *Grand Prior*. Northern *Turky* in *Europe*, though it lyes in the middle of the *Temperate Zone*, yet the Air is not pure and healthful in all its Parts, eſpecially *Hungary*, which does not agree at all, or but very little, with Strangers; the Land is Hilly, and full of Mountains to the North, and Plains to the South; the Mountains have ſeveral good Mines, eſpecially of Quickſilver, and the tops are cover'd with Foreſts full of wild Beaſts: The Wine is delicious, eſpecially that of *Tokai* in *Upper Hungary*: The Plains of *Lower Hungary* and *Tranſilvania* bear the beſt Wheat in *Europe*, and their Rivers abound ſo in Fiſh that the Country People attribute their Inundations to the great quantity of 'em. The *Tranſilvanians* and *Hungarians* are not ſo tall as the *Moldavians* and *Valachians*, but have a frightful Eye, and Fury always painted in their Faces, and are of an irreconcilable Humour, bold and barbarous: The deſire of Liberty is ſo natural to them, that their daily Study is how to defend themſelves againſt the *Turks*. The greateſt part of 'em who live in the Country, conquer'd by theſe Infidels, neglect the Improvement of their Land, and deprive themſelves of the Conveniencies of Life, making it their choice to live underground in Caves, into which they are forc'd to creep upon their Bellies, rather than dwell in open Air and commodious Houſes, in which they would be oblig'd to Quarter the *Turks* and their Horſes. The Women are handſom enough, but generally ill Dreſs'd, and Slatterns. Continual Wars have made the Country very poor, and deſtroyed moſt of thoſe that uſed to work in the Mines. They have been always Warlike, ſufficiently known by what they have done under *Attila*, and by their putting ſo long a ſtop to the *Turks* Encroachments in theſe latter Ages; and were it not for the Diviſions and unhappy Quarrels of ſome of the chief amongſt them, the Infidels had found it a very difficult matter to come into their Country. In the *Imperial Hungary*, the *Roman Catholique* is the ſwaying Religion, and the Endeavours of ſuppreſſing *Calviniſm* by taking away their Churches, has occaſion'd the Bloody War that is ſtill on foot. In the *Mahometan Hungary*, there are *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Roman Catholicks*, and ſome few *Calviniſts*. This Kingdom in its flouriſhing Days was Elective, but ſince *Tekeli*'s Rebellion, and that the Emperor obtained from the States in 1687, that it ſhould be hereditary, he has almoſt reconquer'd *Hungary*, and had puſh'd his Conqueſts as far as *Belgrade*, but loſt this laſt Place in 1690. *Valachia*, *Moldavia* and *Tranſilvania*, have their *Vaivodes*, *Hoſpodars*, or *Princes*, who pay Tribute to the *Turk*, and who are plac'd and diſplac'd at the *Sultan*'s Pleaſure; but lately, the Prince of *Tranſilvania* has renounc'd the *Grand Signior*, and put himſelf under the Protection of the Emperor, and the King of *Hungary*. *Chalcondylas Hiſt. Turk. Camerarius de Reb. Turc. Francois Sanſovin Orig. & Empire des Turcs. Baptiſte, Montalban de Morib. Turc. Cluverius. Ortelius. Sançon. Duval, Briett, Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire, &c.*

TURNEBUS (*Adrianus*) one of the moſt Learned Criticks of the 16th Century, was born at *Andely*, near *Rohan* in *Normandy*. His Skill in the *Belles Lettres*, the Languages, and the Civil Law, made him admir'd by all the Learned in *Europe*. He publiſh'd ſeveral Treatiſes both in Proſe and Verſe, which were extraordinarily valued. He profeſs'd the Law both at *Toulouſe* and *Paris*; at the latter of which Places, he died in 1565, being 53 Years of Age. *Thuanus. Lipſius. Barthius. Roſinus. La Croix du Maine, &c.*

TURPIN or TULPIN, a Monk of St. *Denys*, of the Iſle of *France*, was nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, in 769. The Book, Entitul'd, *Hiſtoria de Vita Caroli Magni & Rolandi*, goes under his Name; but this Hiſtory, or rather Romance, belongs to another Monk, who took the Name of *John Turpin*. *Holtoman, Franco-Galliæ, cap. 5. Edit.* 1665. *Flodoard. lib. 1. cap. 5. & lib. 2. cap. 17.*

TURQUESTAN, a Province between *Great Tartary* and the Kingdom of the *Great Mogul*. Several Moderns think, there is no ſuch Place as *Turqueſtan*, and that this Country is the Kingdom of *Tibet*, but it's hard to determine the Truth.

TURRECREMATA. See *John de Turre-cremata*.

TURRIANUS (*Francis*) born at *Herrera* in the Dioceſs of *Valencia* in *Spain*, was a Divine, and very well acquainted with Eccleſiaſtick Antiquity. He died at *Rome* in 1584 Father *Paul* takes notice, That *Turrianus* being at the Council of *Trent*, behav'd himſelf with a great deal of Heat and Indecency againſt thoſe that mov'd for Communion in both Kinds. His principal Works are, *De ſummi Pontificis ſupra Concilium Auctoritate. Dogmaticus de Electione Divina & de Juſtificatione: De votis Monaſticis: De Cœlibatu: De Matrimoniis Clandeſtinis: De Hie-*

rarchicis Ordinationibus per Miniſterium Eccleſiæ Catholicæ: De Sanctiſſima Euchariſtia: De Ritibus Eccleſiaſticis, &c. Thuan. Hiſtor. Fra. Paolo Hiſt. Council of Trent.

TURSELIN (*Horace*) a Jeſuit, Native of *Rome*, where he taught for 20 Years, and died in 1609, having writ a *Latin* Abridgment of the Univerſal Hiſtory, with ſome other Works.

TUSCANY. See *Toſcany*.

TUSCULUM, now *Freſcati*, a ſmall Town of *Campagnia de Roma* in the Church Lands, is the Seat of a Biſhop, who retains the Name of *Tuſculanus Epiſcopus*, and is always one of the ſix ancient Cardinals. This Town was deſtroyed in Pope *Celeſtine* the Third's time, becauſe its Inhabitants ſuccour'd the *Imperialiſts*, and *Freſcati* was built upon its Ruins, now about 500 Years ago. There are a great number of Palaces and Pleaſure Houſes to be ſeen in it. *Baud.*

TUSCUS (*Dominicus*) a Cardinal born at *Reggio*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the farther *Calabria*. He was a Perſon of great Parts and extraordinary Memory. He went out Doctor of Laws in his own Country, and after having practis'd at the Bar ſometime at *Rome*, he was made Auditor of the *Rota*; in which Function, his Learning and Abilities appearing to Advantage; he had a Cardinals Hat given him by *Clement* VIII. and had been choſen Pope upon the Death of *Leo* XI. if Cardinal *Baronius* had not oppos'd the Election, being diſoblig'd by ſome Freedoms of Converſation, which were cuſtomary enough in *Tuſcus*; upon this Diſappointment, *Tuſcus* follow'd his Studies with greater Application, and publiſh'd eight Volumes, in which all the Learning and Caſes in the Civil and Canon Law, are rang'd in Alphabetical Order, and in a very eaſie and intelligible Method. Theſe he dedicated to Pope *Paul* V. and died in 1620. *Thomaſini Elog. Vir. Illuſt.*

TUTULINA, a Goddeſs ador'd by the ancient Gentiles, and invok'd for the Preſervation of their Harveſt when at home in their Rick Yards, that it might thenceforth be kept ſafe, that is, *Tuto*; whence comes the Word *Tutuline* and *Tutelaris*: There is ſtill this Inſcription in the Palace of the *Vrſins*, *Diis Tutelaribus. Nonius. Macrobius. St. Auguſtin. De Civit. Dei. l.* 4.

TWEDE, the fartheſt River of *England* in *Northumberland*, and that which parts it from *Scotland*, at the Influx whereof into the Sea is ſeated *Berwick*, called from this River *Berwick upon Twede*. Noted for a good Salmon-Fiſhing.

TWERE, or *Twerſco*, a Province of *Ruſſia*, bordering to the Weſt on *Livonia*, to the North on *Ingraim*, to the Eaſt on *Smolenſco*, and to the South on *Litaw*. In it riſeth the *Dwina*, which falls at *Riga* into the *Baltick* Sea. The Capital City of the ſame Name is ſeated on the *Wolga*, 200 *Ruſſian* Miles from *Moſcow* to the North, and 250 from *Smolenſco* North Eaſt. This City is a Biſhop's See. It was the Capital of a great Principality before it ſubmitted to the *Ruſs*. It has the Right of a Mint with *Moſcow* and two others. In 1569 *John Baſilovitz* ſuſpecting the Inhabitants of this City, *Great Novogrod* and *Pleſcow* to encline to the *Poliſh* Government, he ſurprized this City, and cruelly deſtroyed all the Inhabitants of it, without reſpect of Sex or Age. *Guagninus.*

TWITNAM Park, a ſtately Houſe in *Middleſex*, juſt over againſt *Richmond*, belonging to the Right Honourable the Lord *Cardigan*.

TYCHES, a domeſtick God of the *Egyptians*. See *Anachis*.

TYDEUS, Son of *Oeneus* King of *Calydon* in *Ætolia*, being baniſh'd his Country for his Misfortune in killing his Brother *Menalippus*, he withdrew to *Adraſtus* King of the *Argives*, who gave him his Daughter *Deiphila* in Marriage. *Polynices* who had married *Argia* Siſter to *Deiphila*, having ſent *Tydeus* to perſuade *Eteocles* to deliver him the Kingdom of *Thebes* according to their Agreement. *Tydeus* upon his Diſappointment and ill Reception, challeng'd *Eteocles* and all his Retinue in all ſorts of Fights, and overcame them. The *Thebans* enraged at his Succeſs, to the Number of 50, under *Meon* and *Lycophron*, way-laid him at his Return, but *Tydeus* kill'd them all except *Meon*, whom he ſpared to carry *Eteocles* the News: But coming with *Adraſtus* and *Polynice* before *Thebes* a little after, he received his Deaths Wound from one *Menalippus*, after he had given ſignal Proofs of his great Strength and Valour. *Statius Theb.*

TYNDARO, in Latin *Tyndarus*, a Borough of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*, between the Towns of *Patti* and *Melaſſe*, where there is a Tower and Town dedicated to our Lady, call'd *S. Mary of Tyndaro*. It was formerly a Biſhoprick under the Metropolis of *Saragoſſa*. *Strabo, lib.* 6.

TYNDARUS, King of *Oebalia*, Husband of *Leda*, and ſuppos'd Father of *Helena*, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*; from whence they are call'd *Tyndarides*. See *Caſtor*.

TYPHON, or *Typheus*, Son of Hell and the Earth according to *Heſiod*, or rather of *Juno* alone; for *Homer* ſays, that this Goddeſs being enraged that *Jupiter* had brought forth *Minerva* without Aſſiſtance, beat the Earth with her Hand, and received the ſtrong Vapours that aroſe thence; whence this *Typhon* ſprung, who was of ſuch extraordinary Bulk that with one Hand he touch'd the Eaſt, with the other the Weſt, whilſt his Head rais'd it ſelf to the Stars; both his Eyes ſeem'd Fire, and he vomited Flames out of his Mouth and Noſtrils; his Body was feather'd, and his Thighs and Legs reſembled two great Dragons. This Monſter came with the other Giants to Fight and Dethrone the Gods, who were ſo frighted at his Preſence, that they fled into *Egypt* and changed their Forms; but at laſt *Apollo* kill'd him with his Arrows, or according to others, *Jupiter* ſtruck him dead with a Thunderbolt, and buried him under Mount *Gibel*. *Ovid* deſcribing his incredible Bigneſs, ſays, that he reaches under the three Capes or Promontories of *Sicily*, having the Cape *Feloro* or Cape *de Faro* upon his Right-hand, the *Pachino* or Cape of *Paſſaro* upon his Left, the *Lilybeans* or Cape of *Coco* upon his Thighs, and Mount *Gibel* upon his Head. Some ſay, *Typhon* was King of *Egypt*, who being very cruel, kill'd his Brother *Oſiris* to uſurp the Kingdom, but was at laſt overcome and puniſh'd by *Iſis*, *Oſiris*'s Wife. Dr. *Dickinſon* thinks, that *Python* and *Typhon* are the ſame, and that they are the *Greek* Name of *Og*, King of *Baſhan*, who was overcome by *Apollo* or *Pœan*, that is, *Joſhua*. See *Delph. Phœniciz*. Naturaliſts apply this Fable of *Typhon* to the Nature of the Winds which blow from Eaſt to Weſt, and riſe to the Skies; the Feathers mark their Quickneſs, the Serpents the damage they do in Hurricanes and Whirlwinds, which reſemble the Windings of thoſe venomous Beaſts; the Fire which he caſts out at his Mouth and Eyes, ſhews the Quality of the Exhalations which are hot and dry. That they would Dethrone the Gods, is but a vulgar Opinion, which takes the Clouds for the Skies; and becauſe the Wind is at times ſo violent that it drives the Clouds along with great Force, Poets have feign'd, that it troubled the Gods in their Seats: And becauſe the Heat and Beams of the *Sun* or *Jupiter*, *i. e.* the good Temper of the Weather, does often appeaſe this Violence, they ſaid *Apollo* kill'd him, or that *Jupiter* ſtruck him dead with a Thunderbolt: Finally, Becauſe there are many Caverns and hollow Places in *Sicily* where there are abundance of ſubterranean Winds and Fires, and that theſe ſometimes cauſe Earthquakes, and caſt Flames and boiling Water out of the Earth, they took Subject thence to ſay, *Typhon* was laid under this Iſland. *Nat. Comes. Strab. lib.* 13. *Heſiod. in Theog. Ovid Metam.*

TYPICON, is the Name of a Liturgical Book of the *Greeks*, which contains the Form of Officiating in all their Publick Prayers for the whole Year; it anſwers to that which in the *Latin* Church is call'd, *Ordo Recitandi Divini Officiis*, as *Allatius* has obſerv'd in his firſt Diſſertation, *De Libris Eccleſiaſticis Græcorum*; for as there are ſtill variety of Rites in the Weſtern Churches, and which were much more different before the Office of the Roman Church was receiv'd; ſo likewiſe, this *Typicon* of the *Greeks* is not every where the ſame, each Church having generally ſomething of peculiarity and difference in their Forms; however, that which is moſt valued and made uſe of, is the *Typicon* of *Jeruſalem* taken from the Monaſtery of St. *Sabas*. *Father Simon.*

TYPOT (*James*) a Learned Lawyer and States-man, of an ancient Family in *Brabant*: After having Travell'd to moſt of the famous Univerſities of *Europe*, and profeſs'd the Law in *Italy*, he ſettled himſelf in *Wirtzburgh* in *Franconia*, from whence *John* III. King of *Sweden*, invited him to his Court, and beſtow'd a great deal of Wealth and Honour upon him: This good Fortune drew the Envy of ſome great Men of that Kingdom upon him, who falſly accuſing him of ſeveral Crimes, prevail'd ſo far upon the Princes Credulity, as to get him impriſon'd; however, theſe Enemies were ſoon after puniſh'd for their Injuſtice, and loſt their Lives in a very remarkable manner: *Typot* having languiſh'd out this Reign in Durance, was upon *Sigiſmond*'s, the next Succeſſor's coming to the Throne, ſet at liberty, and employ'd in Buſineſs of the greateſt Truſt and Importance; but *Sigiſmond* being choſen King of *Poland*, *Typot* withdrew to the Court of the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. who did him the honour to make him his *Hiſtoriographer*. He died very old at *Prague* in 1604. His moſt conſiderable Works are, *Orationes ad Chriſtianos, &c. Symbola Divina & Humana, Pontificum, Imperatorum, Regum cum Iconibus. Hiſtoria Gothorum. Hiſtoria Rerum in Suecia Geſtarum. De Monarchia. De Fortuna. De Salute Rei-Publicæ. De Juſto, ſive De Legibus, &c. Thuan. Hiſt. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

TYRE, now called *Sur*, a Town of *Phœnicia*, in Latin *Tyrus*. Its Antiquity and frequent Changes of Fortune have rendred it very famous. Some ſay, *Agenor* built it, and that *Phenix* and *Cadmus* Reign'd after him: But *Joſephus* is not of this mind, for he thinks the Town of *Tyre* was built 240 Years before the Temple of *Solomon*, that is, about the Year of the World 2783. Its eldeſt King within our Knowledge is *Abibalus*, *Hiram*'s Father, and Friend to *David* and *Solomon*. They who pretend this Town is more ancient, think the Proof is eaſie by the 14th Chapter of *Joſhua* and 23d of *Iſaiah*. This is certain, it has kept not only the Neighbouring Seas, but alſo all the others where its Arms have reached, under its Dominion; and if we may credit Report, the *Tyrians* were the firſt Inventers of Letters. *Alexander the Great* deſtroyed it when he made himſelf Maſter thereof, after ſeven Months Siege. It was afterwards Repaired, and the Emperor *Adrian* made it Metropolitan of *Phœnicia*, in favour of *Paulus Reteur*, Native of *Tyre*. It was an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and afterwards under him of *Jeruſalem*; this was after the Chriſtians had Conquer'd the *Holy Land*. Now it's but a mean Borough under the Dominion of the *Turks*. This is allowed to be one of the moſt ancient and celebrated Cities of *Paleſtine*, ſuppoſed to be older than the coming of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*; but certainly at the lateſt built *A. M.* 1793, 240 Years before *Solomon*'s Temple. It flouriſhed, and had the Trade of the whole *Mediterranean* Sea, and ſettled Colonies on all its Coaſts as far as the Weſtern Ocean; and among the reſt Founded *Carthage*. *Nebuchadnezzar* took and burnt it *A. M.* 3371. *Alexander the Great* took and ruin'd it the ſecond time *A. M.* 3618. In the latter Ages it was often taken from the Chriſtians by the *Saracens*. In 335 a Council aſſembled here by the Order of *Conſtantine the Great*, in which the *Arian* Biſhops being the majority, *Athanaſius* was accus'd of a great many Crimes; and notwithſtanding, in his Defence, he detected the Injuſtice of his Enemies, and purg'd himſelf ſufficiently; he was Condemn'd, Depriv'd of his Biſhoprick, and Baniſh'd from that City. In 448 *Ibas* Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, accuſed of *Neſtorianiſm*, was acquitted by another Council at *Tyre*. *Guliel. Tyreus* who wrote a Book *De Bello Sacro*, was Biſhop of this City. *Joſephus, lib.* 3. *Antiq. Euſeb. in Chron. Quint. Curt. lib.* 4. *Strabo, lib.* 17. *Socrates, &c.*

TYRN, *Dyrn*, or *Tyrnaw*, a Town of *Upper Hungary*, upon a River of the ſame Name in the County of *Tranſchin*: The Archbiſhops of *Strigonia* make it their Reſidence ſince *Strigonia* was taken by the *Turks*. In 1414 twelve *Jews* and two Women exerciſed an unheard-of Cruelty upon a Chriſtian Child in this Town; for having entic'd him into their Houſe, they opened his Veins, and receiving the Blood, drank ſome, and laid the reſt up for other Uſes; then cut the Body in pieces, and buried it in a Cellar: Yet notwithſtanding this Precaution, their Wickedneſs was diſcovered; for the Officers of Juſtice making a ſtrict ſearch in the Street of the *Jews* where the Child was laſt ſeen, found ſome drops of Blood in ſeveral Parts of the Houſe, and thereupon ſeized all that liv'd in it, who being convicted of the Crime, were condemned to be burnt alive. When they were put to the Torture, they were ask'd, What put them upon ſuch a horrible Cruelty? They anſwered, It was becauſe they were taught by their Anceſtors, That the Blood of a Chriſtian was a powerful Remedy to ſtop the Blood in Circumciſion; ſecondly, becauſe it was a Philtre which created Love in them that eat Meat ſteep'd in it; thirdly, that it did ſtop the overflowing of the Hemmorrhoids; fourthly, that it was to obſerve their ancient Cuſtom of offering the Blood of a Chriſtian to God yearly, adding, that the Inhabitants of that City were enjoined to perform their Sacrifice about that time. *Bonſin. lib.* 4.

TYRONE, Lat. *Tyronenſis Comitatus*, the County of *Tir-Oen*, or as the *Iriſh* call it of *Thieroghain*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, between the County of *Antrim* to the Eaſt, *Londonderry* to the North and Weſt, and *Fermanach* and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town or City of any Note in this County, which heretofore extended farther to the Weſt than now it doth, a part of it being taken into the County of *Londonderry*.

TYRTEUS, a Poet, and excellent Player upon the Lute, Native of *Athens*, or of *Miletum* according to others, was choſen, by Advice of the Oracle, to be Chief of the *Lacedemonians* in their War againſt the *Meſſenians*. This Choice was very happy, for this Poet animated the Soldiers ſo with his Verſes and Tunes, that the *Lacedemonians* won the Day. *Plato de Legibus. Plutarch. Juſtin. &c.*

TYRWHIT (Sir *John*) of *Stamfield* in *Lincolnſhire*, Barr. Son of *Philip Tyrwhit*, Eſq; by *Penelope* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Eraſmus de la Fountain* of *Kirby-Bellers* in the ſame County. The *Tirwhits* are conſiderably ancient, as appears by their being High Sheriffs of *Lincolnſhire* in 22 of *Edward* IV. and of *Yorkſhire* in 14 of *Henry* VI. Their Arms are, *Gules, Three Pewits, Or. Fuller*'s *Worthies.*

TZERCLAS, Count of *Tilly*, General of the Troops of the Empire, *Bavaria*, and the *Catholick* Union or League; after he had ſignaliz'd himſelf in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, he was made Commander of the Troops of *Bavaria* under Duke *Maximilian*, and in 1620 diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battel of *Prague*: Afterwards he took *Elbogen*, defeated Count *Mansfeld*, one of the chief of the Proteſtant Generals, and forced him out of the *Upper Palatinate*: And in 1622 having defeated the Marqueſs of *Baden* at *Wimphen*, he routed *Mansfeld*'s Army near *Armſtad*, and beat him quite out of *Germany*. Before this, he aſſiſted the Arch-Duke *Leopold* at the taking of *Breda*; and afterwards took *Heidelberg*, Capital of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*. He was honoured with the Title of Count at the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, in 1623, and afterwards defeated the Army of the Duke of *Halberſtad* at *Statlo*, killing 2000 upon the Place, and making 4 or 5000 Priſoners, amongſt whom was the Duke of *Weimar*, the Duke of *Altembourg*, with ſeveral other Princes, and above 300 Colonels and Captains, and made himſelf Maſter of all their Baggage; all this with the loſs of 200 Kill'd and 100 Wounded. He gained another glorious Victory a little after, and then took *Munden* and ſeveral other Places, obliging the Landgrave of *Heſſe* to perform his Promiſe to the Empire. He defeated the *Danes* at *Lutter* in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick* in 1626, and made himſelf Maſter of 22 Pieces of their Canon, 80 Colours, and of all their Baggage in 1627. Having paſſed the *Elbe*, he took ſeveral Places, but was Wounded before *Pinneberg*; and in 1629 went to *Lubec*, as Plenipotentiary, to conclude a Peace with *Denmark*. In 1630 he was made chief General of the Army in *Walſtein*'s Place; then having ſuccour'd *Francfort* upon *Oder*, againſt the *Swedes*, he took *Brandenburg* by Storm, then *Magdebourg*, which was Plunder'd by his Soldiers, and almoſt burned to the ground; and having ſtruck Terror over all *Thuringia*, took *Leipſic* in 1631, but was defeated three Days after by the King of *Sweden*; yet he rallied his Troops, took ſome Towns of *Heſſe*, and beat *Horn* chief of the Proteſtant Party, but was afterwards mortally wounded, defending the Paſſage of the *Lech*, and died at *Ingolſtad* in 1632. He made great Gifts at his Death to our Ladies Church of *Ottingen*, and left 60000 Crowns to ſome old Regiments that were under his Command. *Julius Bellus. Maurea Auſtriaca. Petrus Lotichius. Le Blanc. Hiſtoire de Baviere, &c.*

V.

V. THIS Letter is a Conſonant, as in *Naviſa, Gaviſus*: In ancient Lawyers *b* and *v* are taken for one another; and the *Gaſcoins* to this day, pronounce *vivere bibere* and *bibere vivere*; which made *Scaliger* joak upon them, ſaying, *Felices Populi quibus vivere eſt bibere.*

VABRES upon the *Dourdan*, a Town of *France* in *Rovergue*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Abi*. It's called *Vabra, Vabrincum, Caſtrum Vabrenſe* and *Vabrium*. It was a famous Abby of St. *Bennet*'s Order, changed by Pope *John* XXII. into a Cathedral Church in 1317. The Prelates have the Title of Biſhops and Counts of *Vabres*.

VACCIA, *Wacca*, a City in the *Upper Hungary*, ſeated between *Gran* and *Peſt* upon the *Danube*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. The *Hungarians* call it *Waizen*. The *Germans* took this Place from the *Turks* in 1596. *Bethlem Gabor* put it again into their Hands by a Treaty in 1622, and it was retaken in 1686 by the *Germans* in their March to *Buda*.

VACUNA, the Labourer's Goddeſs, which they invoked as propitious to thoſe that ſought their Quiet. They celebrated her Feaſts in Winter, that they might reſt after their Harveſt.

VADIANUS (*Joachim*) born at St. *Gall* in *Switzerland*, was an eminent Doctor of Phyſick, and a great Traveller; and upon his return Home, was made a Senator, and ſeveral times Conſul. He was, beſides his own Profeſſion, a Learned Mathematician, Geographer, Philoſopher, Poet, and Divine. *Joſeph Scaliger* counted him one of the beſt Schollars of his time in *Germany*; but *Voſſius* the Younger ſpeaking of *Vadianus*'s Commentaries upon *Mela*, cenſures them as being unpoliſh'd; his Words are, *Rus & ſtivam Olent*. He wrote ſeveral Books; the moſt conſiderable of thoſe which are Printed, are, *Commentaria in Libros Pomponii Melæ de ſitu Orbis. Epitome Aſiæ, Affricæ, & Europæ. Scholia in ſecundum C. Plinii Librum, Naturalis Hiſtoriæ, &c. Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam. Joſ. Scaliger. Vadianus* died in 1551.

VAFERINE, a River that runs from the Valley of *Cheſiris* in *Bugey*, under *Pont des Oules* below *Chatillon* of *Michaille*, and at the foot of the Mountain of *Credo*, then under the Bridge of *Bellegarde*, and joins the *Rhine* on this ſide *Pont Leucey*. It parts *Savoy* from the Country of *Michaille* in *Bugey*. The *Pont des Oules* is called thus, becauſe the River *Vaferine* working it ſelf a way through the Rocks, has formed many of them into the ſhape of Pots, called in Latin *Ollæ*. *Guichenon. Hiſt. de Breſſe.*

VAG, Lat. *Vagus*, a River of *Upper Hungary*, which has its Source in the *Carpathian Hills* in the Borders of *Poland*, and running North-Weſt, watereth *Trenſchin, Freiſtadel, Leopolſiadt, Schinta*, and *Scheliz*, between *Comora* and *Presburgh*; and falls from the North into the *Danube*. Whilſt *Newheuſel* was in the Hands of the *Turks* this was the Boundary on that ſide between the two Empires.

VAGITANT, was a certain God whom the *Pagans* believed to preſide over the firſt Words which Children pronounced. The Name was deriv'd from his Office; for *Vagitus* ſignifies a Child's Crying: This God had Altars erected for him at *Rome*. *Feſtus.*

VAISON upon *Louveze*, a Town of the County of *Venaiſſin* in *Provence*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Avignon*, belongs to the Pope, and is the *Vaſio Vocontiorum*, that *Ptolomy*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, and other ancient Authors ſpeak of. It was formerly far more conſiderable than now, being often deſtroyed by the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Saracens*, but was rebuilt ſince upon the ſide of a Hill. Its ancient Situation being in a Plain, where there is ſtill our Ladies Church that was the ancient Cathedral; that in the Town has a Chapter with four Dignities, and the Canons are become Seculars, but were formerly of St. *Auguſtin*'s Order. *Ptol. Plin. Pomponius Mela. St. Marthe.*

VAL DES ECOLIERS, an Abby in the Dioceſe of *Langres*, Head of the Congregation of Canon Regulars under St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule. *William Richards*, with ſome other Doctors of *Paris*, retired into this Solitude with the Biſhop's leave, where they were ſoon followed by a great number of the Scholars of the ſame Univerſity, which gave the Place the Name of *Val des Ecoliers* or *Scholars Valley*. In the mean time their Eſtabliſhment encreaſed, ſo that in leſs than 20 Years they had 16 Houſes. St. *Lewis* founded that of St. *Catherine* at *Paris*, whilſt others were founded in *France* and the *Low Countries*. *Clement Cornuot*, Prior General of this Congregation, obtained the Title of Abbot of *Paul* III. for him and his Succeſſors; and afterwards in 1653, this Order was united to the Congregation of Canon Regulars of St. *Genevieve* in *France*. *Alberic in Chron. S. Marthe.*

VAL DE GRACE, formerly called *Valprofond*, an Abby founded in the Pariſh of *Bievre le Chapel*, three Leagues from *Paris*, thence removed to the Suburb of St. *James* in that City. The ancient Abby was founded in the ninth Age, and continued in its Splendor until 1300, or thereabouts; but then falling into Diſorder, and continuing to decline, *Lewis* XIII. named an Abbeſs there in 1618, to re-eſtabliſh a regular Obſervance according to St. *Bennet*'s Rule; and to facilitate the Reform, Queen *Ann* of *Auſtria* removed them to *Paris* in 1621, buying the *Hotel* or Palace of *Little Bourbon* for their Uſe. Some Years after this, the Nuns began to build a Monaſtery, where the Queen laid the firſt Stone in 1624; but the King dying then, ſhe being left Regent, reſolv'd to build a ſtately Church: The Foundations were laid open the 21ſt of *February* 1645, and *Lewis* XIV. then but ſeven Years old, laid the firſt Stone: It was not fully finiſhed until 1665, nor were 20 Years too many to be employed in ſo accompliſh'd a Work, whether the Structure, the Figures, the Marble Pillars, Reliefs, curious Paintings, or the Riches it contains, be conſidered. The chief Altar repreſents a Stable, environ'd as it were with twiſted Marble Pillars, in the middle whereof is the Child *Jeſus* in the Manger, between the *Virgin* and St. *Joſeph*: All the Ornaments of the Sculpture are of Marble, or Braſs gilt; the Paintings of the *Dome* admirable, and the fineſt Piece in *France*, done by the famous *Mignard*, call'd the *Roman*. The Building was continued and finiſh'd by *Gabriel le Duc*, the King's Architect, and the chief Sculptures done by *Michel Anguierre*; in St. *Anne*'s Chapel, on one ſide of the great Altar over againſt the Nuns Grate, the Queens, the Princes, and Princeſſes of the Royal Families Hearts are depoſited. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

VALACHIA or *Valaquia*, a Principality that depended formerly on *Hungary*, and whoſe Vaivode or Prince is now Tributary to the Grand Signior. The *Turks* call it *Carabogdana*, that is, *The Land of Black Corn*. The Plains would bear extraordinary Corn, were they well look'd after. There is hardly any Wood in the whole Province, which makes them burn Hemp and dried Cow-dung: Their Sand in Rivers is mix'd with ſeveral Grains of Gold, and they have good Mines in their Mountains, had they People to work in them; the frequent Incurſions the *Turks* make, obliging them that began it to abandon the Deſign. *Valachia* is divided into thirteen Counties, promiſcuouſly inhabited by *Saxons*, *Hungarians* and Natives; the *Vaivode* has 10000 Crowns by his Tithes of Honey and Wax, a great Commodity in that Country; and his Cuſtoms upon the *Malmſie* of *Candia*, carried through his Lands into *Germany*, brings him a great Sum too. He has but three conſiderable Towns, *Zernowits* where he lives, *Briel* and *Treſlor*. There is a certain Salt in *Valachia*, that is as hard as any Marble, and of a kind of Violet Colour, but when pounded ſmall looks white. The People are Inconſtant and Wild; their Tongue inclines ſomewhat to the *Latin*, which makes ſome think, they are deſcended from the *Romans*. In the Ceremonies of their Religion, which is that of the *Greeks*, they make uſe of the *Lingua Franca*, uſed almoſt over all the Orient. The *Vaivode* generally pays the Port 70000 Ducats, but is ſometimes obliged to pay 100000 to maintain himſelf in his Principality. He can raiſe Ten thouſand Horſe and a thouſand Foot. *Hiſtoire des Troubles de Hongrie, dans la Preface.*

VALAIS or *Walais*, in Latin *Valleſia*, a County of *Europe*, Confederates of the *Swiſſers* ſince 1553, bordering upon a part of the *Alps*. The *Germans* call it *Valliſſerlandt*, and it was the Habitation of the ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis* called *Seduni* and *Veragri*. It lyes between *Swiſſerland*, *Savoy* and *Milanois*; the chief Town is *Sion*; the others *Martinach*, *Saint Maurice*, *&c.* The Country is Fruitful enough conſidering its Situation; has Mineral Waters, ſeveral ſorts of Wild Beaſts, and ſome Mines. *Cluverius*, *&c.*

VALASCA, a famous Princeſs of *Bohemia*, that conſpir'd with the other generous Women of that Country to baniſh the Men, and form a new Republick of *Amazons*, that ſubſiſted ſeveral Years: The young Men Warr'd againſt them, and they defended themſelves with much Courage and Conduct; yet this *Heroine* was at laſt ſurpriſed by a Stratagem, and lived to ſee the Fall of her Commonwealth. *Æneas Sylvius. Hiſt. Bohem, &c.*

VALCKEMBOURG, which the *French* call *Fauguemont*, is a little Town in the Dutchy of *Limbourg* in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues from *Maeſtricht*; the King of *France* took it in 1676, and in 1679 reſtor'd it to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

VALCKEMBOURG, a little Borough a League from *Leyden* in *Holland*, has the Title of a County, and is conſiderable for a great Horſe-Fair kept there every Year.

VALDRADE, Siſter of *Gontier*, Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, and Niece to *Thiedgaud* Archbiſhop of *Treves*; by the Favour of theſe Prelates, and her own Beauty, ſhe gain'd *Lotharius*, King of *Lorrain*, Son to *Lotharius* I. Emperor, who married her after he had turned *Thietbert* Duke *Hubert*'s Daughter away. *Nicholas* I. having aſſembled a Council at St. *John* of *Lateran*, excommunicated all thoſe that had aſſiſted at this laſt Marriage, and forced *Lotharius* to put away his ſecond, and retake his firſt Wife, which he did, but abuſed her, and then paſſed into *Italy*, and perſuaded *Adrian* II. *Nicholas*'s Succeſſor, that there was a very good Underſtanding between him and *Thietbert*, and that he had quite forſaken *Valdrade*: This he confirm'd with an Oath, and thereupon was received into the Communion of the Church, but was ſoon after puniſhed for his Perjury by a ſudden Death. *Valdrade* was Mother of *Hugo* the Baſtard, that called the *Normans* into *France*, had his Eyes put out by *Charles the Groſs*, and was then cloiſter'd in the Monaſtery of St. *Gal*, in 885. *Fiſen Hiſt. de Liege.*

VALENCE or **VALENCIA**, a Town and Kingdom of *Spain*, between *Catalonia*, the *Mediterranean*, *New Caſtille*, *Arragon* and *Meurcia*. It was the Country of the ancient *Edetani* and *Conteſtani*, and one of the beſt Parts of *Spain* along the *Mediterranean* Sea, with good Ports and conſiderable Towns, whereof *Valence*, that gives it the Name, is Capital; the other are *Segrove*, *Orighuella*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, *Alicant*, *&c.* The Country is well Water'd with fine Rivers, which render it extraordinary Fertile in Fruit and Grain. There is alſo great quantity of Silks and Salt made in it. *Valence*, in Latin *Valentia Conteſtinorum*, is upon the River of *Guadalaviar*, half a League from the Sea, with a Biſhoprick and Univerſity, the Reſidence of the Vice-roy, and of moſt of the Gentry of the Country. It's a place of conſiderable Commerce, and one of the richeſt of *Spain*; it is round in Form, and encompaſſed with Walls, but no Ditch. The Town-Houſe, the Palace of *Ciuta*, the Vice-Roy's, St. *Jerom*'s Monaſtery, the Cathedral, and ſeveral Colleges, deſerve to be ſeen. It has five Bridges upon the River *Guadalaviar*, Pope *Alexander* VI. founded an Archbiſhoprick in it in 1492. The Kingdom of *Valence* was eſtabliſh'd by the *Moors*: The Famous *Ruis* or *Rodrigues* was call'd *Le Cid*, and recover'd the Town from them about the end of the 11th Century; they retook it ſometime after, but were diſpoſſeſſed again by *James* I. King of *Arragon*, about 1239, who Peopled this and the reſt of the Country with ſeveral Chriſtian Families. The Kingdom of *Valencia* is the moſt Fruitful and moſt Pleaſant and Temperate of all *Spain*, much like that of *Naples*; their Silk and Wool are the beſt in the World; their Sheep were firſt brought thither from *Coltſwold* in *England*, in 1465, by the imprudent Courteſie of *Edward* IV. In ſhort, the Plenty, Delicacies and Pleaſantneſs of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants, and made them leſs able to defend it. *Philip* II. baniſh'd 22000 Mooriſh Families out of this Kingdom. *Merula*, *Mariana*.

VALENCE upon the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, Capital of a Country called *Valentinois*, with an Univerſity and Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Vienne*. The *Latins* call it *Valentia*, *Julia Valentia* and *Segalaunorum Urbs*. It's very ancient, being firſt a *Roman* Colony; now *Valence* is divided into the Town and Borough, is large and well built, with a Citadel, a Cathedral, a Collegiate Church, the Abby of St. *Ruf*, Head of the Order, and a great number of Religious Houſes, an Univerſity, Preſidial and Election. It ſuffered much during the laſt Civil Wars. The *Valentinois* that firſt had the Title of County, and afterwards of a Dutchy, is divided into Upper and Lower, the firſt from *Iſere* to the *Droume*, along the *Rhone*; and the Lower from the *Droume* to the County of *Venaiſſin*. St. *Marcellin*. *Romans*, *Montelimar*, *&c.* are its Towns, beſides *Valence* the Capital ſpoken of before. After the Death of Count *Lewis*, this County fell to the Crown of *France*, and was united to *Dauphine* by *Lewis* XI. *Lewis* XII. made it a Dutchy, and gave it to *Cæſar Borgia*, Son to Pope *Alexander* VI.

VALENCE, which thoſe of the Country call *Valenza*, a Town of *Italy* in the *Milanois*, near the *Po*, was taken by the *French* in 1657, and ſurrendred by the *Pyrenean* Treaty. After the Duke of *Savoy* had made a ſeparate Peace with *France* in 1696, he in conjunction with the *French* Troops laid Siege to it; during which, the Neutrality for *Italy* was agreed on, and ſo the Siege raiſed.

VALENCE, a Town of the Kingdom of *Portugal* upon *Minho*, often attack'd by the *Spaniards* during the laſt Wars, but to no purpoſe.

VALENCE of *Alcantara*, a ſtrong Town of *Spain* in *Eſtremadure* upon the *Savar:* The *Portugueſe* made themſelves Maſters of it about the middle of the ſeventeenth Age, but reſtor'd it again by the Peace of *Lisbon* in 1668.

VALENCIENNES upon the *Sheld*, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Hainault* that is very ancient and pleaſant: It's thought our Ladies Church there was built by King *Pepin.* There are ſeveral other conſiderable enough, which with the Colleges and Town-houſe deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers. The Inhabitants are noted for Commerce and Riches. The *Latin* Name of this Town is *Valentianæ* or *Valentincanæ.* It was beſieged in 1656 by the *French*, under the Command of *Turenne* and *la Ferte Senneterre*; but *Don John* of *Auſtria*, who commanded in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, back'd by the Valour of the Prince of *Conde*, raiſed the Siege, and took Mareſchal *de la Ferte* Priſoner. *Lewis* XIV. having laid Siege to it in 1677, carried it by Aſſault; and to ſave it from Plunder, forc'd the Inhabitants to be at the charge of building a Citadel.

VALENS (*Flavius*) Emperor, Son of a Rope-maker, named *Gratian*, born near *Cibale* in *Pannonia.* His Brother *Valentinian* aſſociated him to the Empire in 364, and gave him the Government of the Eaſt, but *Procopius*'s Rebellion frightned him ſo much, that he had thoughts of quitting the Empire. He had better Succeſs the Year after; for he defeated his Enemy, and ſent his Head to *Valentinian*; the *Goths* that aſſiſted *Procopius* were ſtill formidable; ſo *Valens* reſolving to march againſt them, made great Preparations; was Baptized by *Eudoxius* of *Conſtantinople*, an *Arian*, who obliged him by Oath to ſupport his Errors; his Wife alſo being of that Sect, contributed toward it; ſo that he had no ſooner made Peace with the King of the *Goths*, but he iſſued an Edict to baniſh all Catholick Prelates, which was executed, and went in Perſon to *Ceſarea* of *Cappadocia* to baniſh St. *Baſil*; as alſo to *Antioch*, from which laſt he baniſhed *Meletius* to *Edeſſa*, perſecuting the Orthodox whereever he went, but was more commendable in puniſhing ſome Philoſophers, who pretended that his Succeſſor would be a Man whoſe Name begun by theſe Letters *Theod*, and expected that a Perſon of great Quality, called *Theodore* a Pagan, was called to the Empire: Some aſſure he was worthy of it, and perhaps upon this Prediction had thoughts of it; but *Valens* having notice thereof, buried him alive, cut off the Prophets Heads, and made all thoſe away whoſe Names begun with *Theod.* In the mean time he permitted the *Goths* to ſettle in *Thrace*, who being followed by ſeveral *Barbarians*, when that Province became too little for their Support, they encroach'd upon their Neighbours. *Lupicinus*, General of the *Roman* Army, endeavouring to beat them back, was worſted; and *Valens*, though he came in Perſon, could not effect it, but thereupon withdrew to *Conſtantinople*; the *Goths* purſuing their Incurſions to the very Suburbs of that City, which made the People Murmur openly, and accuſe him of Negligence and want of Courage, which put him upon taking the Field a ſecond time. The *Goths* offer'd to come to a Peace, which being refuſed, a Battel was fought near *Adrianople*, where the Emperor's Army was defeated, and he himſelf wounded with an Arrow in the Retreat, which made ſome of his Men put him into a Cabin upon the Road; the Enemy not knowing he was there, ſet Fire to it, and burn'd him with it, in the fiftieth Year of his Age, and 378 of our Redemption. *Ammian. Marcellin. Rufin. Socrat. Sozom.*

VALENS (*Publius Valerius*) Proconſul of *Achaia*, was proclaim'd Emperor by his Legions in *Gallian*'s time, and ſoon after defeated *Lucius Calpurnius Piſo*, who was ſent againſt him; at laſt he was Maſſacred by his own Soldiers. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VALENTIA (*Gregory de*) a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, counted one of the moſt celebrated Divines of his Order. He publiſh'd a *Folio* of Controverſie at *Lions* in 1591, and two more afterwards at *Ingolſtadt.* He wrote likewiſe four Volumes of Commentaries upon *Thomas Aquinas*'s *Sums.* Pope *Clement* VIII. had a great value for him, and invited him to *Rome*, but immoderate Study threw him into an ill Habit of Body, and brought him to his end in 1603. The Hiſtory of the *Congregation*, *De Auxiliis*, written by a *Janſeniſt*, affirms, That *Valentia*, being before this *Congregation*, fell down in a Swoon, upon his being diſcover'd to have falſify'd a Teſtimony from St. *Auguſtin. Ribadeneira, & Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Societat. Jeſu. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. Mireus de Scrip. Sect. 16.*

VALENTINE (Pope) a *Roman* by Nation, ſucceeded *Eugenius* II. but died forty days after his Election in 824. *Baronius.*

VALENTINUS an Hereſiarch, chief of the *Valentinians*, ſpread his Errors in the eleventh Age: He was an *Egyptian*, Learned, Eloquent, and made Profeſſion of *Plato*'s Philoſophy. It's reported, that his Diſſatisfaction that another was preferred before him to a Biſhoprick, made him quit his Faith, and collect his Dreams of certain Gods to the number of Thirty, which he call'd *Æones*, that is, *Ages*, out of the Poet *Heſiod*'s Fables: He would have Fifteen of the Thirty to be Male, and the other Fifteen Female; and ſaid, our Saviour ſprung like another *Pandora* out of their Correſpondence: And added, that he paſſed with a Body brought out of Heaven through the Virgin, as a Conduit or Pipe, and that all Men would not riſe to Life again. His Diſciples followed alſo the Errors of the *Gnoſticks*, and took their Name. *Valentine* publiſh'd a Goſpel and Pſalms: He came to *Rome*, and abjur'd his Errors, but it was but for a ſhort time; for he relaps'd and maintain'd them with more Head-ſtrongneſs than before. St. *Irenæus* and *Tertullian* both writ againſt him. *Theodoret. S. Epiphan. Hær.* 31. *Euſeb. Philaſtrius, &c.*

VALENTINIAN I. of this Name, was born in *Pannonia* near *Cibale*; *Gratian*, a Rope-maker by Trade, was his Father; but his Valour and good Qualities raiſed him to the Throne: After *Jovian*'s Death in 364, he left his Brother *Valens* the Government of the Eaſt, and kept that of the Weſt himſelf: He made a ſucceſsful War againſt the *Germans*, and ſubdued ſeveral *Barbarians* that diſturb'd the Quiet of the Empire: All Authors acknowledge, he had great Parts; but add, his Anger was almoſt a Madneſs, and ſtain'd theſe glorious Advantages. It's reported, that the *Quadi* having ſent to him for Peace, he was much ſurpriſed at the Meanneſs of their Embaſſador's Equipage, and awkard Mien; but when he underſtood they were the nobleſt and handſomeſt Men of their Nation, he cry'd, *The* Romans *Condition was very Unhappy, to be troubled with the Rebellions of ſuch People ſo far unworthy of them.* With that he he fell into ſuch a Rage, that the Violence of his Paſſion broke an Artery in his Body of which he ſoon died. This hapned in 375, after eleven Years and ſome Months Reign. He left *Gratian* by his firſt Wife *Severa*, and of his ſecond he had *Valentinian* II. and three Daughters, *Galla Theodoſius*'s Wife, *Grata* and *Juſta* that both died ſingle. *Ammian. Marcellinus, Proſper, Oroſius.*

VALENTINIAN II. Son of the Firſt, was ſaluted Emperor in the Town of *Anicium* in *Pannonia*; in 375, *Gratian* his eldeſt Brother, that was before his Father's Death declar'd *Auguſtus*, appeared firſt of all againſt his Proceedings, and term'd them raſh, but afterwards conſented. *Valentinian* was then but ten Years old; after *Gratian*'s Death he ſent St. *Ambroſe* to ſtop the Uſurper *Maximus*; but this not ſucceeding, he retired with his Mother to *Theſſalonica*, to implore *Theodoſius the Great*'s Aſſiſtance; who when he had defeated the Tyrant, ſettled *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain* and *England* upon *Valentinian*, and made him ſenſible withal that he was to blame, for blindly following his Mother's Opinion, that was an *Arian.* After which time St. *Ambroſe* was his Adviſer. One *Arbogaſtus* a *French* Man, gave ſuch great Proofs of his Courage, that he gain'd the Emperor's Love ſo far, that he did nothing without his Approbation; he engaged him in a War againſt the *French*; but when he found he intended to follow other Meaſures, he ſtrangled *Valentinian* at *Vienne* in *Dauphine.* He was then but a *Catecumen*, and expected St. *Ambroſe* to be Baptized by him. This hapned in 392. *Marcellin. Socrates, Rufin.*

VALENTINIAN III. Son of *Conſtance* and *Placidia*, at ſeven Years of Age, received the Purple ſent him by *Theodoſius* the Younger, after the Defeat of the Tyrant *John*, and was declar'd Emperor over all *Italy* in 427. His Army was afterwards defeated by the *Goths* and *Gauls*; and *Attila* coming into *Italy*, frightned him ſtrangely, and made him make uſe of Pope *Leo* to ſtop his Proceedings; which he did for a time, whilſt the Emperor became enamour'd of a *Roman* Lady, Wife to *Maximus*, without being ever able to obtain the leaſt Favour; but being at Dice with her Husband, and winning all his Money, and his Ring, he ſent the Ring as a Token from her Husband to have her come to the Palace, where he forced her: The Lady made Complaint to her Husband, who reſolving Revenge, contrived his buſineſs ſo well, that the Emperor by his Perſuaſions, made *Aetius* away, the only Man that could oppoſe his Enemies Deſigns, and then got him Murther'd in the *Campus Martius* in 455, the Thirty ſixth Year of his Age. *Caſſiodorus, Marcellin. Evagr. Procop.*

VALERIA, a *Roman* Lady, Siſter of *Publicola*, was much honoured and beloved at *Rome*, becauſe ſhe ſaved it from the Arms of *Marcius Coriolanus* her Son; for being in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, when *Marcius*, General of the *Volſci*, was preparing to deſtroy the Town he then laid Siege to, ſhe went out to meet him, followed by *Volumnia*, *Vergilia*, and other Ladies, and by her Intreaties and Tears, diſſuaded him from the Enterpriſe. *Plutarch.*

VALERIAN, was ſaluted Emperor by the *Roman* Legions after *Gallus*'s Death; in 244 he aſſociated his Son *Gallienus*, and both reign'd together ſix or ſeven Years: He pretended great Love for the Chriſtians in the beginning of his Reign, and his Palace was always full of them, until being deluded by an *Egyptian* that profeſſed Magick, he committed all manner of Impieties, making no Difficulty to offer Human Victims to Devils, and cut up Children to know things to come: Then he raiſed a crueller Perſecution againſt the Church than it had ever ſuffered before; but God puniſhed theſe Crimes, in ſuffering *Macrinus*, one of his Captains, to betray him to *Sapor* King of *Perſia*, who kept him Priſoner; and to add to his Servitude, made uſe of his Back to get upon his Horſe, and at laſt got him flead alive. This hapned in 260. *Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, Euſebius, Oroſius.*

VALERIO (*Vincentino*) a famous Ingraver that imitated the Ancients; he wrought a Cryſtal Cabinet for Pope *Clement* VII.

with the whole Hiſtory of Chriſt's Paſſion engraven on it; when this Pope came into *France*, he preſented this to the King, who in Return gave him a Ring of great Value, and a very rich Suit of *Arras*: Beſides this, *Vincentio* repreſented ſeveral Hiſtories upon Cryſtal for the ſame Pope, who made Preſents of them to other Princes; engraved the twelve Emperors, and made ſo many Medals and other Works, that it's ſtrange one Man could ever compaſs them, conſidering the Difficulty and Tediouſneſs of the Work. He died in 1546, leaving an only Daughter that alſo engraved extraordinary well. *Felibien. Entretiens ſur vies des Peintres.*

VALERIUS (*Cato*) tho' manumis'd by *Burſinus*, was born Free, as may be ſeen in his Piece, intituled *Diræ*, or Imprecations, but was deprived of his Patrimony in the Wars of *Sylla*: He taught Grammar with Reputation, and was eſteemed the beſt Maſter of *Rome* for Poetry. He compoſed ſeveral Works that were much eſteemed by the Learned, eſpecially his *Lydia* and *Diana*, whereof the firſt was called the *Delight of the Learned*, the other *The Glory of its Age*. *Suetonius* ſays, This great Learning did not ſhelter him from the want that attends moſt Men of Parts, for he was forced to make over his Houſe at *Tuſculum*, to ſatisfie his Creditors. *Sueton. de Illuſtr. Gram.*

M. VALERIUS CORVINUS, or *Corvus*, was called by this Name, becauſe a Crow help'd him to overcome a Giant-like *Gaul*, who had challenged the *Romans* to fight. *Aurel.Victor.*

M. VALERIUS CORVINUS MESSALA, a *Roman* Citizen, famous for his Birth, Parts and Wit. *Appian* tells us, that the *Triumvir* dreaded him when but very Young, and that he was afterwards Conſul with *Auguſtus*, and had the conſiderableſt Imployments of the Commonwealth. Both *Pliny* and *Seneca* report of this *Corvinus*, That his Memory was ſo entirely gone two Years before he died, That he forgot his own Name. *Plin. lib.* 7. *cap.* 24. *Seneca, Sueton.*

VALERIUS CYPRIANUS, a Proteſtant Author, who publiſh'd a *Spaniſh* Verſion of the Old and New Teſtament from the Originals. The Old Teſtament part on't, is commonly made uſe of by the *Portugueſe-Jews* at *Amſterdam*. Father *Simon* obſerves, That this *Valerius* may be ſaid rather to have publiſh'd a Second Edition of *Caſſiodorus de Reina*'s Bible, than to have made a new Tranſlation of his own, and that he has left *Reina*'s Faults uncorrected. *Father Simon Hiſt. Crit. Old Teſt.*

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS, a *Latin* Poet of *Sezzo* or *Setia*, a Town of *Campagnia di Roma*, lived in the Emperor *Domitian*'s time, and was much beloved by *Martial*; he compoſed a Poem of the *Argonautes* in Eight Books. *Quintilian* complains of the misfortune of their being left imperfect.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS was of *Rome*, thought to be of the Family of the *Valerians* by the Father's, and of the *Fabians* by the Mother's ſide. The firſt part of his Life was ſpent in the Study of the *Belles Lettres*; and afterwards he followed *Sextus Pompeius* to the War: At his Return, he reſolved to write the Actions and moſt remarkable Sayings of the *Romans* and other great Men, which he executed in the Work which we have of his in Nine Books, dedicated to the Emperor *Tiberius*; other Works are attributed to him, but it's not known when he died: Several Learned Men believe, that *Valerius Maximus* is not properly the Author of the Work that has paſſed ſo long under his Name. It's certain that in *Tiberius*'s time, that famous *Roman* collected in ſeveral Books, the Examples and memorable Actions both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; but as this Work was very large, though otherwiſe written with all the Exactneſs of that Age, yet it was neglected, and would have been loſt altogether as well as the Hiſtories of *Trogus*, and ſeveral Decads of *Titus Livius*, if *Nepotian* of *Africk* had not taken the Pains to abridge them. *P. Cantel. in Commentar. Voſſius, lib.* 10. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

P. VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, a *Roman* Conſul, who with *Brutus* triumph'd over the *Veji* and the *Volſci*; he was called *Publicola*, becauſe he was altogether Popular; for being ſuſpected of deſigning upon the Publick Liberty, becauſe he was building an Houſe upon one of the Mountains in form of a Fortreſs, he preſently raſed it down, and built it in the Plain. He was four times Conſul, yet died ſo poor, that People were forced to beg Money for his Burial. *Aurelius Victor. de vir. Illuſt. Livy. Florus.*

VALESIUS, an *Arabian Hereſiarch*, who has given his Name to the Hereticks called *Valeſians*. They made all their Followers Eunuchs, either by force or fair means, and often ſerved other People ſo too, when they could light of them handſomly; they alſo maintain'd other Errors, rejecting the Law and Prophets. *Epiphanius Hær.* 58. *St. Auſtin Hær.* 37.

VALESIUS (*Henricus.*) See *Valois Henry de.*

VALETTE, a Town of the Iſle of *Maltha*, Reſidence of the great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. See *Maltha*.

VALETTE (*Pariſot John* of) the 48th great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; the Convent reſiding at *Maltha* during his Reign, the Knights Gallies took above fifty *Turkiſh* Ships in leſs than five Years time, which enraged *Soliman* II. ſo, that he reſolved to lay Siege to *Maltha*, and drive the Knights thence as he did before out of *Rhodes* in 1522; for that end he made *Muſtapha* Baſſa General of the Land, and *Piali* Baſſa Commander of the Sea Forces, which ſet out from *Conſtantinople* the 4th of *April* 1565, and arrived at *Navarin* the 11th of *May*, where the Fleet conſiſted of 150 Gallies, nine great Men of War, nine *Maones*, and three *Caramousſtats* or Ships of Burthen; the 20th of *May* they built two Forts at the Mouth of the Port of *Maltha*, and put fourteen Pieces of Canon in them; then the Army moved to a place called *Sancte Marguerite*, where after hot Skirmiſhes the *Turks* were forced to retire to *la Marte*, where they encamped the 27th of *May*; the Baſſa battered the Fort of St. *Elme*, and after five Aſſaults took the Caſtle the 23d of *June*, but with the loſs of 4000 of his beſt Men, amongſt whom was the famous Pyrate *Dragut*. The 28th *Muſtapha* laid Siege to the Iſle of St. *Michel* or City of *Sengle*, and the next day raiſed his Batteries againſt the Borough, which the great Maſter had reinforced with 600 Men, who were the chief cauſe of the Preſervation of the Iſland. The *Turks* continued their Batteries, and gave a general Aſſault the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, gain'd the Walls, and planted ſeven Standards over the Gate *de Bonne Enſeigne*: But the great Maſter ſo encouraged the Knights with his Speech and Example, that they beat them off again with great Slaughter: *Muſtapha* made ſeveral other Efforts, until the 13th of *September*, that 49 Chriſtian Gallies arrived with Succor, and then he embarked with great Precipitation, and went off at night. The Siege was ſo terrible and bloody for the four Months it laſted, that moſt of the Fortifications were ruin'd, there being above 70000 Shot made againſt them. The *Turks* loſt 20000 Men, and of the Chriſtians there died of their Wounds and of Sickneſſes about 9000, ſo that the great Maſter had but 6000 againſt 80000 when the *Turks* went. He loſt no time, but ſeeing all deſtroy'd reſolv'd to build the City new, which was called *Valette* from his Name. The firſt Stone was laid with much Ceremony the 18th of *March* 1566, and leſt the Enemy ſhould trouble the Deſign with any new Enterpriſe, Pope *Pius* V. commanded they ſhould go on with the Work Holy-days and all. The great Maſter alſo repaired the Borough, which was ſince called the Victorious City, and fortified the Caſtle of the Iſle of *Goze*, omitting nothing to put all in a poſture of Defence: The ſame Pope ſent him an Expreſs, with an offer of a Cardinal's Hat, but he returned this Anſwer, That he did not look upon that Dignity to become the Profeſſion of Arms he had ſpent his Age in. To facilitate Payments, he made ſome Braſs Pieces, with the Arms of the Order and great Maſter on one ſide, and on the other the Mark of Valour, with theſe Words round it, *Non Æs ſed Fides*, and made all good again to Merchants and Workmen, paying the Value they paſſed for in Silver or Gold. He kept Eight thouſand Men continually at Work, until he died in 1586. *Boſio Naberat, &c.*

VALETTE (*John Lewis de la*) *de Nogarett*, Duke *de Eſpernon, & de Villebois*, Peer and Admiral of *France*, Governor of *Provence* aud *Guyenne*, Collonel General of the *French* Infantry, *&c.* was born in 1554. He made his firſt Campaigns under the Sieur *de Caumont* at the Siege of *Rochel* in 1573; ſometime after, he followed the Fortune of *Henry* King of *Navarre*, but continued not long in his Intereſt: And the War being declar'd againſt the *Hugonots*, he ſerv'd under the Duke *de Alençon*, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Siege and Taking of *la Charite d'Iſſeire*, and *de Bouage*, and became a great Favourite of King *Henry* III. who ſent him to the Duke of *Savoy* to accommodate the Difference about *Geneva*, and made him Duke and Peer of *France* in 1582. In 1587, upon his going from Court to *Angouleſme*, he eſcap'd a dangerous Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon. Afterwards he took *Gargeau*, *Eſtampes*, *Montereau*, and *Pontorſe*, from the *Leaguers*, and was at St. *Cloud* when the barbarous Aſſaſſination of King *Henry* III. happen'd; upon which Accident, he quitted the Service of King *Henry* IV. contrary to the Advice of his Friends: Some time after he return'd to Court, and was in danger of his Life at *Corbie*, and the Siege of *Pierre Fonſe*. During the Diſturbances at Court, which happen'd after the Death of the Mareſchal *d'Ancre*, he aſſiſted Queen *Mary de Medicis*, in her going off from *Blois*, and was ſerviceable in the Reduction of *Bearn*, which had Revolted: He likewiſe defended the Fort of the Iſle of *Rhee* againſt the *Engliſh*, and died at *Loches* in 1642, being 88 Years of Age. *See the Hiſtory of his Life, written by his Secretary Monſieur* Girard.

VALIERE (*le Chevalier de la*) wrote a Book, call'd *Pratique & Maximes de la Guerre*, printed in 1667. He was very fit to write upon that Subject, having ran through the Principal Commands in the Army, and always ſhew'n great Conduct as well as Courage.

VALLA (*Laurence*) a *Roman*, a Canon of St. *John* of *Lateran*, was in great eſteem in the fifteenth Age, for his Works and Learning; he compoſed ſix Books of the Elegances of the *Latin* Tongue, three of the True and as many of the Falſe; a Book of the falſe Donation of *Conſtantine*, three of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*'s Reign; and Tranſlated *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* out of *Greek* into *Latin*. The Learned look upon him as the chief Man that reſcued the *Latin* Tongue from the Barbarity it had contracted from the *Goths*, and brought it back to its former Beauty: Yet he was accuſed in the Inquiſition, of ſpreading Errors about the Myſtery of the Bleſſed Trinity and Free Will, and of ridiculing Nuns where-ever he was. This ſevere Tribunal condemned him upon the Accuſation, and he had accordingly been burn'd had not *Alfonſus* King of *Naples*, interceded for him; yet it's ſaid, he was whip'd round the *Dominicans* Cloiſter at *Naples*; at leaſt *Poggius* of *Florentine*, who writ ſharp Satyrs againſt him, reproaches him with all theſe Miſadventures. *Laurentius Valla* came back to *Rome*, where he died in 1495. the fiftieth Year of his Age. *Paul. Jov. Eraſm. Voſſius.*

VALLADOLID, a Town of *Spain* in *New Caſtille*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Toledo*. It's call'd in Latin *Vallis Oletum*, and by others *Pintia*, and is one of the fineſt Towns in *Spain*, and has been the Reſidence of ſeveral Kings. *Philip* IV. built a magnificent Palace, and embelliſh'd it with fine Gardens. There are conſiderable Churches, amongſt the reſt that of the *Dominican* Friars, who have alſo a College here. It is ſixteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Burgos* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Salamanca* to the North-Eaſt. This City was built by the *Goths*, *A. C.* 625. made a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo* in 1591. *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the firſt Diſcover of *America*, died here in 1506. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, by the Perſuaſion of Mr. *Parſons* an *Engliſh* Jeſuit, erected a Seminary for *Engliſh* in this Town, in 1589.

VALLADOLIT, or *Camayagua*, a Town of *America Septentrionalis* in *New Spain*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Mexico*, ſince the Year 1558. It's in the Province of *Honduras*.

VALLEY of *Jehoſaphat*, to the Eaſt of *Jeruſalem* between the Town and Mountain of *Olives*, is about 2000 Paces in length from North to South, which is the length of that City, to which it ſerves as a Ditch, lying about 250 Paces lower than the Town, which of that ſide is built upon the Mountains of *Moria* and *Sion*. It's called of *Jehoſaphat*, becauſe a King of this Name had his Tomb built there; or according to others, becauſe it's the Place the Univerſal Judgment is to be kept in; for *Jehoſaphat* ſignifies the Lord's Judgment. It alſo is called the King's Valley in Holy Scripture, becauſe King *Solomon* had a very fine Garden at the foot of Mount *Scandale*, which is the third ſmall Hill of the Mountain of *Olives*, and it is called the Valley of *Cedron*, becauſe the little River *Cedron* runs through it. At the foot of the Mount of *Viri Galilæi*, which is a Hill of the Mountain of *Olives* towards the North, is our Ladies Tomb in a Church built by the Chriſtians. The Form is ſquare, and the top of this Building flat, the Door adorn'd with ſeveral ſmall Marble Pillars; thence fifty Steps downwards, about the middle of which are two Altars upon the two Tombs of St. *Joachim* and St. *Anne*, and at the left hand another Chapel with two Altars upon the Tombs of St. *Joſeph* and *Simeon*; theſe four Tombs are Marble; at the foot of theſe Stairs is another Altar that belongs to the *Armenians*, near the Church-door. This Church is built in form of a Croſs, being about forty Paces in length and about thirteen wide. Our Ladies Tomb, like that of our Saviour's, is in form of a little Chapel wrought in the Rock. There is an Altar cover'd with a Marble Table that lyes upon the place where the Body lay, and about twenty Lamps burning round it: Behind this, at the end of the Church towards the Eaſt, is the head Altar that belongs to the *Greeks*, with another leſſer one on the Goſpel-ſide, as they always have in their Churches. Over againſt the Sepulchre on the left-hand-ſide is the *Jacobites* Altar; and on the other ſide a Moſque for the *Mahometans*, that have a great reſpect for this Holy Place. At the other end of the Church, towards the Weſt, is the *Abyſſins* Altar; the whole Church receives no other Light but what it has by the Door and a Window in the Roof over the great Altar. People hold, that this Church was built in 326 by the Empreſs *Helena*. *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, King of *Jeruſalem*, beſtow'd it richly endow'd, upon Monks which he ſettled there. Queen *Meliſinda*, Daughter to *Baldwin* II. Wife to *Foulque* and *Baudovin* the Third's Mother, all three Kings of *Jeruſalem*, was buried there in St. *Joachim*'s Chapel. In this ſame Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, is the Garden of *Olives*, and ſome Remains of the Wall that environ'd it; and a little farther towards the South and the Bridge of *Cedron*, are four Tombs, Works well worth being ſeen; the firſt is that of *Jehoſaphat* King of *Judah*, who gave his Name to all this Valley, it's cut in a Rock in form of a little ſquare Room with a Portal. That of *Abſalon* is the next, wrought in a great Rock that is ſeparated from the Mountain, with a Roof of a Pyramidal Form. It's adorn'd on the outſide with twelve half Pillars which inviron it, and all full of Stones within, that the Paſſengers, as well *Chriſtians* as *Turks*, throw into it, to ſhew how much they deteſt that young Prince's Rebellion and Perfidiouſneſs againſt his Father *David*. *Abſalon* himſelf had this Place made, but his Body was not buried in it; for he being killed by *Joab* in the Foreſt of *Ephraim*, it was caſt into a Ditch and cover'd with Stones, as unworthy of Burial. Not far from thence is the *Grotto* of St. *James*, which was a Tomb, but is called thus, becauſe St. *James the Leſs*, firſt Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, retired thither, when our Saviour was taken in the Olive Garden: A little way thence is the Prophet *Zacharias*'s Tomb wrought in a Rock, with Pillars and Chapiters curiouſly done. *Doubdan*'s *Voyage de la terre Sainte.*

VALLIA or *Wallia*, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, ſucceeded *Sigeric* in 416. His Subjects were in hopes he would continue the War againſt the *Romans*, but he choſe rather to come to an Agreement with them; and offered his Aſſiſtance to drive the other *Barbarians* out of the Parts of *Spain* they had poſſeſſed themſelves of: Theſe were the *Alani*, the *Vandals* and *Suevi*, who ſettled there about the Year 400. So having received the Town of *Toulouſe* and *Aquitania Secunda*, from *Conſtantius* in *Honorius*'s Name, he came to live in *Gaul*. *Idace & Iſidore in Chron.*

VALLONA, a large Town in *Albania*, recovered out of the hands of the *Turks* by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice*, *Sept.* 18. 1690. There were in it 130 Pieces of Canon.

VALOIS, a Dutchy in the Iſle of *France* that reaches as far as *Picardy*. It was formerly but a County, being an ordinary Appenage of the Children of *France*, from *Charles* of *Valois*, Brother to *Philip* the Fair, and Father to *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*. The chief Town is *Creſpi*.

VALOIS (*Henry*) Hiſtoriographer of *France*, was born at *Paris* in 1603, made great Progreſs in Learning, as may be ſeen by the ſeveral Works he publiſh'd, *viz.* A new Edition of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, with Notes: The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Ceſarea*, tranſlated by him out of *Latin*, and enrich'd with Learned Commentaries, which he dedicated to the Clergy of *France*: The Hiſtory of *Socrates* and *Sozomene*, tranſlated into *Latin*, with Obſervations, which he preſented to the preſent King. The Hiſtory of *Theodoret*, and that of *Evagrius Scholaſticus*, done into *Latin* with Notes, which he dedicated to *Colbert*, firſt Miniſter of State. In all which Works, appears a great depth of Learning and Judgment. *Andrian Valois.*

VALOMBRE, an Abby in *Tuſcany*, Head of the Order, founded by *John Gualbert* under St. *Bennet*'s Rule.

VALPON, a Town of *Hungary*, which a famous Lady, *Peter Piren* a Captain of *Pannonia*'s Wife, defended three whole Months againſt all the Efforts of the *Mahometans*, no Officer either of *Germany* or *Hungary* coming to her Aſſiſtance. *Hilarion de Coſte des femmes Illuſt.*

VALTELINE, part of the ancient *Rhetia*, between the State of *Venice*, the *Milanois*, *Tirol* and the *Griſons*, to whom it belongs. It takes its Name from the Town of *Teline*, in Latin *Telina Vallis* or *Volturena*. It's the ancient Country of the *Vennonetes* at the foot of the *Alps*, and is divided into three Parts, *Terzero di Sopra*, *Terzero di Mezzo*, and *Terzero di Sotto*. It's Towns are *Tirano*, *Sondrio*, *Morbendo* and *Bormio*, which belong to the *Griſons*, as was mention'd, before the *Spaniards* uſurp'd them; but the *French*, at Pope *Urban* VIII's Solicitation, diſpoſſeſſed theſe, and gave it to their ancient Maſters.

VAN, anciently *Arciſſa*, a great Lake of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, which is the Sea of *Van* or of *Armenia*, calling it Sea by reaſon of its ſalt Waters. It's between the Sea of *Bacha* and the *Tigris*, in the *Aſian Turkey*; People report that nothing ſinks in it, the heavieſt Bodies ſwimming a-top. It has near it a Town of the ſame Name that was formerly called *Artemita*, and is under the *Turks*, but moſt part of the Inhabitants are *Chriſtians*. *Plinie. Baudrand.*

VANCARA, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which has the beſt Mines of Gold in the World; it has *Lamlenc* on the Weſt, and is an Iſland made by the *Niger* 300 Miles long and 50 broad, which in *Auguſt* is overflow'd, and then the Inhabitants are forced to remove out of it, but return upon the falling of the River, and find much Gold. The principal Cities of it are *Tirca*, *Ghanara*, *Maraſa* and *Reghebil*. *Nub. p.* 11. by the Poſition this ſhould be *Guangara*.

VANDALES, ancient People of *Germany*, that lived along the *Baltick Sea*, but joining with the *Alains* and other *Barbarians*, in the fifth Age they quitted their Country, and ſpread themſelves in *Gaul* and *Spain*, but were not always Succeſsful; for King *Godigeſile* with 20000 of his Men, were killed by the *Gauls* in 405, and their whole Body had been quite deſtroy'd, had not the *Alains* come timely to their Aſſiſtance. After this they paſſed into *Spain*, and breaking their Promiſe with the *Sueves*, beat their King in 420, and in 422 defeated the *Romans* in the *Betick Spain*, which from that time has been called *Vandalouſia* or *Andalouſia*. *Geiſeric* their King, paſſed into *Africk*, where he eſtabliſhed the Kingdom of the *Vandals*. Count *Boniface* invited him thither, and was ſucceeded by *Huneric*, *Gunthamond*, *Thraſimond*, *Herderic* and *Gilimer*, in whoſe Reign they loſt it in 533. They were *Arians*, and the Zeal they ſhewed for their Sect, or rather their natural Cruelty, put them upon perſecuting the Orthodox. *Idacius & Iſidore in Chron. Procop. de Bello Vand.*

VANDER LINDEN (*Johannes Antonides*) Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Leiden*, was born at *Enkhuiſen*, in *January* 1609. He Practiſed in his Faculty, with great Reputation; and was no leſs Eminent in the *Chair*, which he held till his Death, which happen'd in 1664. He wrote a great many Books: As, *Univerſæ Medicinæ Compendium, &c. Medulla Medicinæ partibus quatuor comprehenſa. Medicina Phyſio-logica, nova Curataq; Methodo optimis quibuſq; Auctoribus, contracta, & propriis Obſervationibus locupletata. Selecta Medica & ad ea Exercitationes Batavicæ. Diſſertatio de Lacte. Meletemata Medicinæ Hippocraticæ. De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo; quibus præmittitur Manuductio ad Medicinam.* This laſt Book run through ſeveral Editions in the Author's Life time, having Additions made to every Impreſſion; and after his Death, one *Merklinus* a *German*, has enlarg'd it to a thick *Quarto*, and printed it under the Title of, *Lindenius Renovatus.*

VANDER PIED (*Baldwin*) born at *Ghent*, profeſs'd the Law in the Univerſity of *Doway*, and was very Eminent for his Practice and Writings. He died in 1604. His Works are: *De*

Fructibus. De Duobus Reis. De Emptione & Venditione. De Pignoribus & Hypothecis. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.

VANDYCK (*Anthony*) a famous Painter, born at *Antwerp* in 1599, ſerved his firſt Apprenticeſhip under *Henry Van Balen*, until ſeeing the admirable Performances of *Rubens*, he devoted himſelf altogether to that Able Maſter, who made it his chief buſineſs to render him Perfect. His particular Inclination to draw from the Life, made him apply himſelf wholly that way. His Maſter adviſed him to go into *Italy*; at his Return he wrought a great many fine Pieces in *Flanders* and *Holland*, whence he paſſed into *England*, where he ſoon received the Marks of the King's Eſteem, in being made Knight, and preſented with a Chain of Gold of great Weight; and with his own Portrait enrich'd with Diamonds, and aſſign'd great Penſions: So many Favours made him ſtick very cloſe to his Work, inſomuch that in a ſhort time he furniſh'd the King's Palace, and other Publick Places of *London*, with rare Pieces of his Invention: This drew him more and more Wealth, whereof he ſpent a great part in his Love Intreagues, and in Chimiſtry, yet left his Wife to the Value of 100000 Crowns at his Death, which hapned at *London* in 1641. See the Modern Maſters in Painting, at the end of *Dryden*'s Tranſlation of *Freſnoy*.

VANINI (*Lucilio*) an *Italian*, Native of *Naples*, taught Atheiſm in *France* about the beginning of the ſeventeenth Age, and being convicted at *Toulouſe*, he was condemned to die. He inſpir'd his deteſtable Maxims under colour of Philoſophy. It's ſaid, that being deſir'd to make publick Penance, and ask God, the King, and Juſtice pardon: He anſwer'd, He did not believe there was a God: Added, That he never offended the King; and as for Juſtice, That he wiſh'd it to the Devil. He confeſſed they were twelve that parted in company from *Naples*, to teach their Doctrin in all the Provinces of *Europe*. His Sacrilegious Tongue was firſt cut out, and then he was burned the 9th of *April* 1619.

VANNES. See *Vennes*.

VAR, in Latin *Varus*, a River of *France* in *Provence*, which it ſeparates from the County of *Nice*. It has its Source in Mount *Camelione* in the *Maritime Alps*, paſſes at *Entrevaux* or *Glandeves*; then, increaſed by the Waters of ſeveral Torrents, it empties it ſelf into the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Nice*. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Cæſar*.

VARANES, or *Warranes*, firſt of this Name, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded *Hormiſdas* I. in 274. He formed great Deſigns againſt the *Romans*, but died before he could execute any.

VARANES II. Son of the firſt, whom he ſucceeded, and reigned ſixteen or ſeventeen Years. The Emperor *Carus*, aſſiſted by *Numerian*, defeated the *Perſians* in *Meſopotamia*, and diſpoſſeſſed them of the Towns of *Seleucia* and *Cteſiphon*, which they had taken from the *Romans*. This was about 283, and *Varanes* died in 294, without being Succeſsful or Powerful enough to repair the Loſs. *Varanes* III. Son of *Varanes* II. was ſirnamed *Seganſa*, reign'd but four Months. *Varanes* IV. called *Kerman*, was crown'd King of *Perſia* after *Sapores* III. in 389, and reigned eleven Years. His Son *Iſdigerdes* ſucceeded him.

VARANES V. Son of *Iſdigerdes* King of *Perſia*, began to reign in 420, and is very famous in the Hiſtory of his time, for the cruel Perſecution he raiſed againſt the Chriſtians throughout all his Dominions, occaſioned by the indiſcreet Zeal of a Biſhop that burned a Temple where the *Perſians* adored Fire. After this Perſecution he turned his Arms againſt the *Romans*, who under the Command of *Ardaburus*, *Theodoſius* the Younger's General, defeated him ſeveral times; after which, there was a Peace made between the two Crowns. *Varanes* died in 441. *Socrates*, *lib*. 7. *Thedoret*. *Procopius*.

VARGAS (*Francis*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, and Embaſſador for his Catholick Majeſty at the Council of *Trent*. He wrote *De Epiſcoporum Juriſdictione, & Pontificis Maxima. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

VARIUS, a *Latin* Poet, Friend to *Virgil* and *Horace*, was much in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Favour: He compoſed Tragedies, and is by ſome confounded with the *Varius* that *Virgil* ſpeaks of, but this is he ſo often mention'd by *Horace*; *ad Aug. Ep. l.* 2. *Serm.* 6. *de Art. Poetica.*

VARNA, Lat. *Dionyſiopolis*, *Barna Tiberiopolis*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is an Archbiſhop's See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine* Sea at the Mouth of the River *Zyra* now *Varna*; it ſtands between this River to the North, the Sea to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Devina* to the South, ſtill a place tolerably well Peopled, ſeven *German* Miles from *Moſomber*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North, moſt taken notice of upon the account of a great Defeat the *Chriſtians* received here under *Vladiſlaus* King of *Hungary*, in 1444.

VARRERO or **VARRERIUS** (*Gaſpar*) a Learned *Portugueſe*, who was particularly remarkable for his Skill in Geography. He wrote ſeveral Books, as, *Commentarius de Ophyra Regione, in Sacris Literis Commemorata. Cenſura de Beroſo. De Megaſthine. Quinto Fabio Pictore, & M. Porcio Catone, ſuppoſititiis Auctoribus. Bibl. Hiſp.*

VARRO (*M. Terentius*) the moſt Learned of all the *Romans*, was born the 638th of the Foundation of *Rome*, and died the Year 726, Ninety Years of Age. His Learning conſiſted chiefly in the Knowledge of Grammar, Hiſtory and Philoſophy. Some affirm, that he has writ near 500 Volums: He dedicated that of the *Latin* Tongue to *Cicero*: He compoſed one *de re Ruſtica*, a Treatiſe of Hiſtory, Annals of Famous Men, *Roman* Families, and a great number of others: *Verranius Maurus* writ his Life, and collected the Titles of his Works, as alſo thoſe of *Cicero*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Nonnius*, *Fulgentius*, *Macrobius*, *Servius*, St. *Auguſtin*, *Jerom*, *Priſcian*, and divers others. The Curious may conſult this Piece, and thoſe of *Scaliger*, *Turnebius*, *Voſſius*, *Geſner*, &c. where they mention *Varro*.

VARRO (*P. Terentius*) was born at *Attace* upon the River *Aude*, in the *Narbonoiſe* Province; at the Age of 35 he learn'd the *Greek* Tongue, and was an excellent Poet; for he compoſed a Poem *De Bello Sequanico*, and one in four Books of the *Argonautes*. This *Varro*, ſirnam'd *Atacinus*, lived in *Julius Cæſar* and the *Triumvirs* time. *Pliny*, *Seneca*, St. *Jerome*, &c. ſpeak of him as well as *Geſner* in *Bibliot*.

VARRO (*Marcus Terentius*) Collegue to *Lucius Æmilius Paulus*, in the Conſulſhip after *Fabius*'s Dictature. *Varro*, a Man of no great Birth, obtain'd this Place by his Intreagues and Money; *Fabius* was againſt his having it, and foretold *Æmilius*, that he would trouble him more than *Hannibal* ſhould; and adviſed him not to engage the *Carthaginians*, whom he did not queſtion but his unexperienc'd Collegue would be for Fighting. *Æmilius* intended to follow his Advice, but it did not lye in his Power; for *Varro* having the Command in his Turn, engaged at the Battel of *Cannæ* the 538th Year after the Foundation of *Rome*. He himſelf commanding the Left Wing, *Æmilius* the Right, and *Cecilius* the Reſerve. The Succeſs ſhew'd how much *Fabius* was in the right; for *Æmilius* with 40000 *Romans*, were kill'd upon the Spot. *Terentius Varro* that was the cauſe of this Diſgrace, made his eſcape with fifty Horſe, and diſperſed the Remains of the Army the beſt he could into the neighbouring Poſts. When he came to *Rome*, the People welcomed and rendred him Thanks, becauſe that great Loſs did not make him deſpair of the Safety of their Commonwealth. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

VARSOVIE or *Warſovie*, a Town of *Poland*, Capital of *Mazovia*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Poland*; at which the Diets are generally conven'd: It's built upon the *Viſtula*, and commonly divided into four Parts, which are the Town, the New Town, the Suburb of *Cracovia*, and the *Prag*; which have all of them their Beauties, but are moſt conſidered for the Market-place, the Arſenal, Palace, Caſtle and Royal Garden. This Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1665. This City is about three *Poliſh* Miles diſtant from *Leſſer Poland*, about 24 from *Lanſchil*, as many North-Eaſt of *Lublin*, 29 South-Eaſt of *Thorn*, 33 Weſt of *Gueſna*, and 40 to the North-Eaſt from *Cracow* and *Poſnau*; it lyes in the 43 Degr. of Longitude, and 52 of Northern Latitude.

VARUS (*Quinctilius*) a *Roman* Proconſul, a Man of a mild and peaceful Temper: He had firſt the Government of *Syria*, and afterwards that of *Germany*, where obſerving the People to be Good-natur'd and Rational, he imagin'd they might be gain'd by Acts of Juſtice, and in thoſe Thoughts ſpent all the Summer in giving Orders in quality of a Magiſtrate, and not as a Commander. *Arminius*, Chief of the *Cheruſci*, ſeeing a favourable Occaſion to recover his Country's Liberty, communicated his Deſign to his Friends, who altogether fell upon, and entirely defeated the *Roman* Troops. *Auguſtus* ſhew'd a great deal of Concern for the loſs of his flouriſhing Army. *Velleius Paterculus*, *l.* 2. *Hiſt. Florus*, *Tacit. Virgil.*

VASARI (*George*) Native of *Azezo* in *Tuſcany*, rendred himſelf equally Famous by his Pen and Penſil. He ſhewed from his very Youth a particular Inclination for Painting, and exerciſed himſelf continually in Deſigning; and after he had perfected himſelf under *Michael Angelo* and *Andrew Delſaro*, he imploy'd almoſt all his Life in Travelling, leaving in all Places the Marks of his Induſtry and Wit. *Hannibal Caro* aſſures, that his Hiſtory of Painters was writ with much Exactneſs and Judgment; though *Filibien* denies it, ſaying, he miſtook in many things; and that having writ when ſeveral of whom he ſpeaks of lived, he ran more upon their Praiſe than true Merit, always affecting to raiſe thoſe of his own Country over Strangers. He died at *Florence* in 1574, being then 68 Years of Age.

VATABLUS (*Francis*) or *Guaſtebled*, according to St. *Martha* Profeſſor of *Hebrew*, was Native not of *Amiens* as *Thuanus* believed, but of *Gamache* a little Town in *Picardy*. He flouriſhed in *Francis* the Firſt's time, and had ſuch perfect Knowledge of the *Hebrew*, that the very *Jews*, who often came to his publick Lectures, admir'd him very much; he was alſo well verſed in *Greek*, and applied himſelf mightily to the Study of the Holy Scripture, which he explained with a great deal of Erudition; yet *Robert Stephens*'s Collection of his Notes was condemn'd by the Gentlemen of the *Sorbonne*. *Vatablus* writ alſo a *Latin* Tranſlation of *Ariſtotle*'s Books, Intitul'd, *Parva Naturalia*. The Bible called *Vatablus*'s, contains the *Vulgar*, and that of *Læon* of *Juda* in two Colums. As for the Notes, it's ſaid, *Bertin* who ſucceeded him as Royal Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue, collected them as *Vatablus* pronounced them in his Auditory. *Vatablus* died in 1547. *Melchior Adam. P. Simon.*

VATICAN, a Hill of *Rome* near the *Tiber*, joyning to the *Janiculum* where St. *Peter*'s Palace is. It has this Name from the Anſwers or Oracles, in Latin *Vaticinia*, which the *Roman* People formerly had there, according to *Varro*; for he ſays there was a God in this Place that was called by that Name, and therefore thought to be Author of Childrens firſt Words *Va va*, whence ſome think the Word *Vatican* was formed. *Gellius, lib. 6.*

VATIENUS (*Cneus*) a certain *Roman*, who was condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and to have all his Goods forfeited becauſe he cut off his Left-hand fingers leſt he ſhould be forced to go to the *Italick* War. *Cœlius Rhodigin. lib.* 10. *cap.* 4.

VATINIUS, a *Roman* Citizen, ſo odious to the *Roman* People, that it gave place to the Proverb to call all irreconcilable Hatred *Vatinian. Catull.*

VAUCLUSE, ſo called *quaſi Vallis Clauſa*, is a Fountain in the Valleys of the Country *Venaiſſin*, at a Leagues diſtance from the Territory of *Gordes* in *Provence*. It runs out of a very great Cavern, as deep as any Well, at the foot of a Mountain, round which is a great number of leſſer ones, which furniſh ſo much Water, that it forms the River formerly *Salga*, but now called *Sorgues*, which made *Petrarck* call it the Queen of Fountains. It nouriſheth a great number of Trouts, Crabs, and other Fiſh, and is become very famous becauſe *Francis Petrarck* reſided near it when he writ his Works about 1300. *Bouche de Chorog. de Provence, lib.* 1.

VAUDOIS, or poor Men of *Lions*, a Name given the Followers of *Peter* of *Vaud* or *Valdo*, a rich Merchant of *Lions* about 1160, who ſeeing a Friend of his die ſuddenly at a Feaſt, began to think ſeriouſly of Eternity, and ſtudy the Holy Scripture. He diſcovered the Errors of the *Roman* Church, and acquainted his Friends and the Poor who continually received the effects of his Bounty and great Charity with them; but had no Thoughts of making himſelf Chief of the Sect, until the Clergy Excommunicating him, and Perſecuting ſome of his Diſciples, they retired into the Valleys of *Piedmont*, where they found ſome ancient Chriſtians that were alſo called *Vaudes*. The *Lyonnois* that were capable to Preach were Ordained by theſe ancient Miniſters, and ſpread themſelves thence into *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*. I will not deny but in this Diſperſion there have been ſome irregular Ordinations; but I may ſafely affirm they were occaſioned by the Rigour and Cruelty of the *Roman* Clergy. See *Leger* and *Morland* in their Hiſtory of the Valleys. *Dr.* Allix's *Remarks upon the ancient Churches of Piemont.*

VAUGE, formerly *Vogeſus* or *Voſagus*, is a Mountain that reaches very far upon the Confines of the *Franche County*, *Lorrain*, and *Alſace*. It's in that the *Moſelle* and *Soane* ſpring. There is alſo a Foreſt of this Name.

VAUGELAS (*Claude Favre*) ſixteenth Son of the famous Preſident *Favre* of *Chambery* in *Savoy*, became a great Ornament to the *French* Academy, whereof he was a Member. Cardinal *Richelieu* having ſettled a Penſion upon him to engage him to help to carry on the Dictionary of that Academy, ſaid to him in a Joak, *Sir, you will take care not to forget the Word* Penſion *in your Work: No, my Lord*, anſwer'd he, *that I will not, and much leſs the Word* Acknowledgment. His Remarks upon the *French* Tongue, and his Tranſlation of *Quintus Curtius*, upon which laſt he ſpent 30 Years, are eſteem'd by all People. *Balzac* ſpeaks thus in praiſe of the Tranſlation; the *Alexander* of *Quintus Curtius* is invincible, that of *Vaugelas* inimitable. *Peliſſon.*

VAUGHAN (*John*) Son and Heir to *Walter Vaughan* of *Golden Grove* in *Com. Caermarthen*, Eſquire; was, for his good Service in *Ireland*, Knighted by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and in the 18th of King *James* I. was raiſed to the Degree of Baron of that Realm, by the Title of Lord *Vaughan* of *Molingar*; as alſo by King *Charles* I. to the Dignity of Earl of *Carbery*. *Richard*, his Son and Heir, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. and by him conſtituted Lieutenant General for the Counties of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*, in the Civil Wars; and for his Service in that Station, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Vaughan* of *Emlyn*, by Letters Patents bearing date at *Oxford Oct.* 25th, 19 *Car.* I. He married, firſt, *Bridget* Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Lloyd* of *Llanlleer* in the County of *Cardigan* Eſquire, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons, who died in their Infancy; ſecondly, *Frances* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John Altham* of *Oxbey* in the County of *Hertford*, Knight; by whom he had Iſſue three Sons; *viz. Francis*, who married the Lady *Rachel* one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Thomas* late Earl of *Southampton*, but died without Iſſue; 2. *John*, who married *Mary* Daughter and Heir to *Humphry Brown* of *Green Caſtle* in the County of *Caermarthen*, Eſquire; 3. *Altham*; and ſix Daughters, whereof *Frances* and *Althamia* are now living, the reſt died young. To his third Wife he had the Lady *Alice*, Daughter to *John* late Earl of *Bridgwater*, but by her hath no Iſſue. *Dugd. Baron.*

VAUX, in Latin *Romana ditio*, a little Country in *Swiſſerland*, that formerly belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and now to the Canton of *Berne*. It's between *Mont Jura* and the Lake of *Geneva*. Its Towns are *Lauſane*, *Yverdon*, *Moudon*, *Nion*, &c.

VAUX (*Anne* of) has done ſuch glorious Actions, that they well deſerve the publiſhing. She was born in a Village near *L'Iſle* in *Flanders*. Reflecting on the miſerable Condition of her Country, and the Danger ſhe ſaw her ſelf continually in, her Honour and Life being expoſed to the Fury and Violence of the Soldiers, took theſe Meaſures to preſerve both: She liſted her ſelf in a Company of Foot under the Name of *Anthony Atis*, and call'd her ſelf *Bonne Eſperance* or *Good Hope*; a Companion of hers that ſhe acquainted with the Deſign following her Example, and calling her ſelf *Jeuneſſe* or *Youth*. They behaved themſelves ſo well, that they were taken into the Horſe, and *Bonne Eſperance* was made Lieutenant in the Baron of *Merci*'s Regiment. She was in ſeveral Engagements, *viz.* at *Etampes*, the Suburb of *St. Anthony*, where ſhe was deſperately Wounded and taken Priſoner. Some time after returning into *Flanders* with about 30 Soldiers, they were met and ſtrip'd by a Party of *Lorrainers*, who diſcovering her Sex, carried her firſt to *Pont-a-Mouſſon*, and thence to *Nanci*, where ſhe was kindly received by the Mareſchal of *Seneterre*, who offer'd her a Company, with a Promiſe of concealing her Sex: ſhe anſwer'd, That the Conſideration of her Honour put her firſt upon taking Arms, and that ſhe ſhould forfeit that in fighting againſt her Prince. The Mareſchal commended her Generoſity, and gave her her Liberty. She came home in 1653, and became Nun in the Abbey of *Marquette. Parival Hiſt. de ce Siecle de Fer.*

VAUX de Cernay (*Pierre des*) a Ciſtertian Monk, living in the beginning of the XIII. Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the *Albigenſes*, entertainingly enough, which is lately publiſhed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He begins with the Expedition which *Simon Montfort* made againſt theſe People in 1209. The moſt correct Edition of this Work, is that printed by *Nicholas Camuſatus* in 1615. *Charles de Viſch Bibl. Ciſterſ. Mireus. Camuſat.*

VAYVODE, the Name of the Sovereign Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Tranſylvania* in *Hungary*; whereof the two firſt pay the *Grand Signior* Tribute. This was alſo the Name that was given Governors of Provinces when they were under the King of *Hungary*. The Dukes or Governors of Provinces in *Poland*, and the particular Governors of Towns under a *Baſſa* in the *Turkiſh* Empire, are called *Vayvodes*; wherefore the Princes of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Valachia*, chuſe rather the Title of *Deſpote* that ſignifies Lord, than that of *Vayvodes*. *Ricaut.*

UBBO (*Emmius*) Rector of the Univerſity of *Gronenghen*, was a good Grecian, Hiſtorian, and Chronologer. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Freizland*; *De Republica Græcorum*; ſeveral Chronological Tracts; and died in 1625. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

UBERLINGHEN, in Lat. *Uberlinga*, a Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*. It's an Imperial Town, ſituate upon the Lake of *Conſtance*; but is neither ſo ſtrong nor ſo rich as it was before the Wars of *Germany*, in which it ſuffered very much, being often taken and re-taken.

UBIENS, in Latin *Ubii*, People of that Part of *Lower Germany* which now makes the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn* and Dutchy of *Juliers*. There is ſtill a Place called *Ubich*, which keeps its ancient Name: Its Plains are remarkable by the Battel that *Clovis the Great* won there, in which, whilſt Victory was doubtful, he made a Promiſe to become Chriſtian if he Conquer'd. *Duplex. Paul Emilius. Ortelius.*

UBIQUITARIES. It's thus moſt of the *Lutherans* are called, who, to maintain the *Real Preſence*, ſay with *James Fabri* of *Eſtaples*, that our Saviour's Body is every where as well as his Divinity. From this *Ubique* they derive their Name. *Florimond.*

UDALRIC I. was the 20th Duke of *Bohemia*, and govern'd very well, though he uſurped the State from his Brother *Hiaromirius*, whoſe Eyes he cauſed to be put out. He married *Beatrix* a Peaſant's Daughter, but very vertuous, by whom he had *Bretiſlas*. He had not govern'd very long when he begun to repent him of the Injuſtice he did his Brother, and ſought means to reſtore him again; for which end he employed *Helicardus* Biſhop of *Prague*, who reconcil'd them: but *Hiaromirius* would have his Brother *Udalric* Govern with him. And it was about this time that *Bretiſlas*, *Udalric*'s Son, firſt poſſeſt *Moravia* in Quality of Marqueſs. The Father died ſoon after of a Fever, on which Occaſion *Hiaromirius* ſhew'd what a Brotherly Love could do; for ſtretching his hands over *Udalric*'s Body, *Let me feel the laſt time*, ſays he, *for him that I cannot ſee*. And afterwards having led his Nephew *Bretiſlas* to the Throne, *Mount*, ſaid he, *whence I deſcend, and Reign happier than your Father or I.* After that time *Hiaromirius* liv'd like a private Man, and did not appear at Court. *Julius Solimanus. De Elog. Ducum Regum, & Interreg. Bohemiæ.*

UDALRIC II. was the 7th that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnum*. He was Son of *Sobeſlas* I. The Emperor *Frederic* made him take the Government of *Bohemia* after *Uladiſlaus* II's Death, to put an end to the Differences of ſeveral Princes that pretended to that Crown. This Prince ſoon after yielded it up to *Sobeſlas* his eldeſt Brother, in which he gained more Credit than by commanding the Emperor's Army in *Italy*, for his over-eaſineſs to the Soldiers occaſioned its entire loſs; ſo that he returned but with eight of the whole Body, the reſt having either killed one another, or turned Highway-men. *Julius Solimanus.*

UDINE, in Latin *Utinum*, a Town of *Italy*, Metropolitan of *Friuli*, built, according to ſome, by the *Huns*, or by the Dukes of *Auſtria*, according to others. The Patriarch's See was removed hither when *Aquileia* was deſtroyed. The Republick of

Venice keep a Governor here. It's above five Miles in compaſs, and has about 15000 Inhabitants. *Magin.*

VECCUS (*John*) firſt Keeper of the Records and Charters of *St. Sophy*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, flouriſhed in 1270, under the Emperor *Michael Paleologus.* He was a profound Scholar, and one of thoſe that laboured moſt for the Re-union of the *Greeks* and *Latins* at the Emperor's Solicitation: but not being a Man that could change with the Times, he was baniſhed under the Emperor *Andronicus. Nicephor. Maimbourg.*

VEGA (*Andrew*) a *Spaniſh* Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, was a Perſon of Conſideration for his Learning, and one of the Divines that aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent.* He wrote, *De Juſtificatione*, *Gratia*, *Fide*, *Operibus*, *& Meritis. Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

VEGA (*Lopez* of) or *Lopez Felix*, or *Vega Carpio*, a famous *Spaniſh* Poet. He was Native of *Madrid*, and of a Gentleman's Family; was Secretary to the Biſhop of *Avila*, to the Count of *Lemos*, Duke of *Alva* and others, and bore Arms with Reputation. He died in 1635, at 72 Years of Age. The *Spaniſh* Theatre was much oblig'd to him for his Ingenuity, for it's ſaid he left a Collection of Comedies in 25 Volumes, each Tome containing 12 Plays. *Lorenzo Craſſo.*

VEGETIUS (*Flavius*) of *Conſtantinople*, lived in the 4th Age, under the Emperor *Valentinian:* He writ a fine Treatiſe of the *Roman* Diſcipline, which is very uſeful for the Knowledge of the Order the *Romans* obſerved in their Wars. *Geſner.*

VEGLIA, an Iſland and Town upon the Coaſts of *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhoprick. It belongs to the State of *Venice.* The *Latins* call it *Vegia*; and the *Sclavonians*, *Kirk.*

VEJES, an ancient Town that was near *Rome. Cluvier* thought it was built in the ſame Place that *Scrofano* is now in; but *Lucas Holſtenius* holds that it ſtood over-againſt the Borough of *Iſola* that belongs to the Houſe of *Farneſe:* but be it how it will, we know *Romulus* warr'd againſt the *Vejentins*, and triumph'd upon that Victory. In 177 of *Rome* thoſe of *Vejes* killed 300 Men of the Family of the *Fabii:* of which *Ovid*,

Una dies Fabios ad bellum miſerat omnes:
Ad bellum miſſos perdidit una dies.

And afterwards *M. Furius Camillus*, Dictator, having defeated the *Faliſci*, took the Town of *Vejes* after a Siege of 10 Years. This was about the 358th Year of *Rome.* The Tenths of its Spoils were dedicated to *Apollo Pythius* by the Conquerors, who had taken Oaths from their Soldiers never to riſe from before it until they had taken it. *Florus. Tit. Liv.*

VEJOVIS, or bad *Jupiter*, a God of the ancient *Romans*, whom they adore not out of hopes of any Favour, but that he ſhould do 'em no Miſchief: This his Statue ſhew'd; which, according to *Aulus Gellius*, reſembled a Youngman holding Arrows in his hand, and ready to ſhoot; whence People conjectured, that by *Vejovis* they underſtood the Sun, which by its Beams, as by ſo many Darts, ſends us ſeveral Sickneſſes. *Cic. de Natura Deor.*

VELAY, or *Veluwe*, a Country of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, in the *Low Countries*, belonging to the *United Provinces*, Its Towns are *Arnhem*, *Harderwick*, &c. and it was here the *Marſacians* liv'd formerly. This Country contains all the Lands between the *Rhine*, the *Vahal*, and the *Zuider Sea*, which took this Name from the Barrenneſs of the Soil, which ſignifies a Heath or Wilderneſs. This Earldom is mentioned in the Year 1196, but the Names of the Earls loſt. It belonged after this to the Biſhop of *Utrecht*, who granted it in Fee to the Dukes of *Brabant*, from whom it came to the Dukes of *Guelderland* under *Otho* I. and at the time of the *Holy War* belonged to *Godfrey* of *Bovillon*, who reſigned it for Money to manage that War; and marrying *Seynara* his Daughter to *Henry* I. Earl of *Guelderland*, he quitted all his Claim and Right of Redemption to him. Yet his Poſterity were moleſted by the Biſhop of *Utrecht* till the Emperor *Henry* VI. put an end to the Controverſies between them.

VELAY, a Country of *France*, depending on the Province of *Languedoc*; this is the Place which the ancient People called *Velauni* lived in. Its Situation is between *Auvergne*, *Vivarets*, *Gevaudan*, and *le Foreſts*, which makes it be divided commonly into the Country on this ſide and on the other ſide of the Foreſt; the great Mountains of *Mezeres*, *Pertuis*, and *Meigal* covered with Woods making this Separation. The chief Town is *Puy*, beſides which are *Montfauleon*, *Moniſtrol*, &c.

VELETRI, or *Veltri*, a Town of *Italy* in *Campagnia di Roma*, with a Biſhoprick, that was united to that of *Oſtia. Titus Livius*, *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, *Suetonius*, and other Authors, ſpeak often of it, but now it's but very inconſiderable.

VELLEIUS (*Paterculus*) a Latin Hiſtorian, lived in *Tiberius*'s time. His Grandfather was in a conſiderable Poſt amongſt *Pompey* and *Claudius Nero*, *Tiberius*'s Fathers Friends, whom becauſe he was not able to follow into *Sicily*, whither he retired during the Civil Wars, he kill'd himſelf for Grief. His Father ſerved in *Germany* as Colonel of Horſe, and he ſucceeded him in the Employment: Afterwards he commanded a Legion, then was made *Queſtor*, and at laſt *Tiberius*'s Lieutenant General in the Armies of *Germany* and *Hungary*, and had as Collegue *Magius Celer*, *Vallejanus*'s Father. Afterwards *Velleius* applied himſelf to an Abridgment of Hiſtory, in two Books, whereof we have loſt a great part: He is very exact in marking the time when things happened, and has a good Stile, but is blamed for praiſing *Auguſtus*'s Party too much, and to have given ridiculous Commendations not only to *Tiberius*, but alſo to *Sejanus*, whom he ſpeaks of in two Places, as a Man of the greateſt Merit of the whole Commonwealth. *Voſſius*, *Aventin. lib.* 1. *Annal.*

VENAFRO, a Town and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Capua. Strabo.*

VENAISSE, or County *Venaiſſen*, a Country belonging to the Holy See, lying between *Provence*, *Dauphiné*, *Roan*, and *Durance.* Its chief Town formerly was *Venaſque*, and ſince that *Carpentras:* This is a fruitful and fine Country: It has an Archbiſhoprick, three Biſhopricks, and 68 Towns and Villages. *Avignon* is not in this County, as is commonly believ'd, though it ſtands near it.

VENANTIUS (*Fortunatus*) Biſhop of *Poictiers*, liv'd in the 5th Century. He was, by Birth, an *Italian*, and ſtudied at *Ravenna.* Poetry was his principal Profeſſion in his Youth. His Works are printed in Quarto, by *Chriſtopherus Browerus* a Jeſuit. There is amongſt 'em a Poem, in four Books, of the Life of St. *Martin*, to thank him for curing his Eyes, by vertue of his Interceſſion. There are likewiſe ſeveral other Poems, as, The Life of St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*, &c. The Author's Life is prefix'd to his Works. *Gregor. Turon. Bede lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Ecclef. Angl. cap.* 7. *Paulus Diaconus lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Long. cap.* 3. *Haimo lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Franc. cap.* 13, *&c.*

VENCE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Ambrun.* It's the *Vidantiorum* of *Pliny*, called *Ventium*, *Vencia*, or *Vinienſium Urbs.* It's not great, but very ancient; for it was a *Roman* Colony, as appears by ſome Inſcriptions. It has bred ſeveral famous Prelates, amongſt whom *Euſebius* is the ancienteſt we know of. *Anthony de Godeau*, famous for his Piety and Writings, govern'd this Church, in which he was ſucceeded by Monſieur *Thomaſin.* The temporal Juriſdiction of the City is divided between the Biſhop, and the Baron *de Vence. Pliny lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Bouche's Hiſt. of Provence*, &c.

VENCESLAS, or *Venceſlaus*, I. ſirnamed *The One-ey'd*, becauſe he loſt one at Hunting; he ſucceeded his Father *Prezmiſſas*, and after ſeveral Adventures died in 1253, which was the 47th of his Age, and 24th of his Reign. He left *Ottocare* II. and *Venceſlas* II. called the *Saints Father*, who ſucceeded him in 1278, under the Guardianſhip of *Otho* the Long, Marqueſs of *Brandenbourg*, being then but eight Years of Age. He was Crowned at *Prague* in 1237, and afterwards married *Andrew* King of *Hungary*'s Daughter. The *Polanders* much taken with his Merit, choſe him King in 1300. He died five Years after. His Son *Venceſlas* III. King of *Bohemia*, was Murthered at *Olmurs* in 1306, as he was going to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom of *Poland. Venceſlas* IV. Emperor and King of *Bohemia*, was Son to *Charles* IV. who willing to have him enjoy the Crown after his own Death, motion'd it to the Electors, and had him Crown'd King of the *Romans* by paying each 100000 Crowns. So *Venceſlas* ſucceeded his Father in 1378; but being by his Negligence in Buſineſs, and the many Vices he was given to, thought unworthy of the Place, he was deprived thereof, and *Frederick* Duke of *Brunſwick*, and afterwards *Robert*, choſen in his Place. In the mean time *Venceſlas* withdrew to *Prague*, where he continued his idle and debauched Life until he died of a Palſie in 1419. *Paul Stanki.*

VENCESLAS, or *Venceſlaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*, who ſucceeded his Father *Uratiſlas* in 916, being then but eight Years of Age, and under his Mother *Diahomires* Care. *Venceſlas* became a very pious Prince, and was killed by his Brother *Boleſlas* at a Feaſt in 929.

VENCESLAS, or *Venceſlaus*, (*Adam*) Duke of *Teſchen*, a Town of *Bohemia* in *Sileſia*, he ſucceeded his Father in this Kingdom in 1569, was brought up at the Court of *Saxony*, and gave the firſt Marks of his Courage in the War againſt the *Turks.* In 1617 he was created Governor and Captain General of *Sileſia.*

VENDOSME, in Latin *Vindocinum*, a Town of *France* to the Weſt of *Beauſſe* upon the *Loire*, and Capital of a little Country called *Vendomois* between *Touraine le Perche*, *Anjou*, and the reſt of *Beauſſe.* There is an ancient Caſtle in the Town, a College of the *Oratorians*, with ſome Religious Houſes. *Vendomois* had formerly the Title of a County, and was afterwards erected into a Dutchy, and *Charles* of *Bourbon* made the firſt Duke by *Henry* IV. *Ronſard* the Poet was of *Vendomois.*

VENEZUELA, a Province in the South *America*, diſcovered by *Oreda* a *Spaniard* in 1499, (the Name ſignifieth the little *Venice*) and was firſt attempted to be Conquered in 1528 by the *Germans.* On the Eaſt it is bounded by *Maracapana*, and to the Weſt by Cape *de la Veba*, in Length 200 Leagues. There was ſcarce a Year after this to that of 1553, but there was an Expedition made by the *Germans* or *Spaniards* for the Conqueſt or Diſcovery of this large Province, as is related by *Laert. lib.* 18. *cap.* 8, 9, 10. To the North it has the Bay of *Mexico*, and the South *Orenoque*, and the Provinces upon it. The principal Place in it is called *Coro*, *Corana*, and ſometimes *Venezuela.*

VENILLE, a Nymph, Wife of *Faunus*, and Siſter to *Amata* Wife to King *Latinus.* She was alſo thought *Neptune*'s Wife, and to have been called *Salacie* before ſhe was named *Venille*, from the Latin *Venire* that ſignifies to come, becauſe the Sea goes and comes by its Ebb and Flow.

VENICE, in Latin *Venitiæ*, in Italian *Venitia* and *Vinegia*, a Town and conſiderable Commonwealth in *Italy*, begun according to the common Opinion in 421; and if we believe the *Venetians*, it was the 25th of *March*, which ſome will have the Day of the Creation of the World and Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt; this *Epocha* ſerving to render that Foundation more auguſt and conſiderable. The Town conſiſts of 72 Iſlands, which for 300 Years were ſeparated from one another, and govern'd by a particular Tribune that each choſe after its own Way, and changed Yearly; ſo that then, it neither was the ſame Town nor the ſame Commonwealth, but only a Confederation of ſeveral neighbouring Iſlands united together by common Intereſt, to oppoſe the *Barbarians* that ravaged all *Italy*: And as each Iſland had a ſpiritual Paſtor as well as a Tribune, ſo the Town has now ſeventy two Pariſhes. The Towns that belong to this Commonwealth are of two ſorts, ſome in *Lombardy* that compoſe the *Firm Land State*, the reſt are *Maritime* and called the *Sea State*. The *Firm Land State* comprehends the *Treviſe* or *Marchea Treviſana*, where the Biſhopricks of *Cenedu*, *Belluna*, *Feltri*, *Uderzo*, whence the Biſhop's See was removed to *Ceneda*, *Padua* and the *Padouan*, *Vincenza* and the *Vincenti*, *Verona* and the *Veronois*, *Bergamo* and the *Bergamaſque*, *Crema* and its Chanel, *Breſcia* and the *Breſſan*, the *Poleſin*, otherwiſe called *Il Contado di Rovigo*, and *Friuli* which they call *Patria del Friuli*, where the famous Fortreſs *Palma Nova* is their Bulwark againſt the *Imperialiſts* Incurſions and the *Turks* Invaſions, that have entred ſeveral times into their Territories by that way. There are three Towns of *Friuli* that belong to the Emperor as Archduke of *Auſtria*, *Aquileia*, that is almoſt uninhabited, *Trieſte*, which according to ſome Geographers, is rather a part of *Iſtria* than *Friuli*, and *Goritz*, that has a pretty conſiderable Territory. The *Sea State* comprehends the Province of *Venice*, called *Il Dogado*, that is, the Dutchy of *Venice* compoſed of ſeveral Towns, and the Iſlands of *Chiozza* or *Chioggia*, whoſe Situation reſembles that of *Venice*, *Paleſtrina*; *Malamocco*, which is properly the Port of *Venice*; *Muran*, whence our fine *Venice* Glaſs is brought, *Torcello*, *Buran*, *Majorbe*, *Caorte*, and ſeveral others, whoſe Number amounts to 60 added to the *Dogado*, part of *Iſtria* of *Dalmatia*, *Albania*, the Iſles of *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Cefalonia*, *Cerigo*, and ſome others; beſides which, the *Venetians* are Sovereigns of the *Adriatick* Sea, commonly called *The Gulf of Venice*, and which *Andrew Moroſini*, a Noble *Venetian*, terms *Reipublicæ Domum* in his Hiſtory. The yearly Ceremony of wedding the Sea in Preſence of the Embaſſadors of Crown'd Heads, and particularly of the Emperors, is a publick Proof that they are Sovereigns of that part of it, ſince the Dogat of *Sebaſtien Saini*, which was about the end of the 12th Century. This Ceremony is performed thus on every Aſcenſion Day: The Doge goes aboard the *Bucentaure*, a very fine Ship, and throws a Gold Ring into the Sea, pronouncing theſe Words, *Deſponſamus te, Mare, in ſignum veri & perpetui Dominii*. Some Hiſtorians write, that becauſe Pope *Alexander* III. ordered the Doge *Zani* to perform this Ceremony yearly in theſe Words: *Take here this Ring of Gold, and by giving it unto the Sea oblige it unto thee; a Ceremony which on this Day, the Aſcenſion Day, ſhall be yearly obſerved both by thee and thy Succeſſors, that ſo Poſterity may know that you have purchaſed the Dominion thereof by your Valour, and made it ſubject to you as a Wife to her Husband*; that ſucceeding Ages might know, that tho' the Command of the Sea belong'd to them by the Right of Conqueſt and Arms, yet it was the Pope that gave the *Venetians* the actual Sovereignty of the *Adriatick* Gulf: But this is a popular Error; for he that was never Maſter of it himſelf, could not give any Right in it to others: Beſides, it appears by the Embaſſador *Donati*'s Anſwer to Pope *Julius* II. that the Commonwealth does not at all found its Right to it in the Pope's Gift; for when *Julius* asked *Donati* in a way of Raillery, *If he had the Evidences of the Right the Commonwealth pretended to the Gulf?* He made Anſwer thus, *That if his Holineſs were pleaſed to find the Original of* Conſtantine's *Gift to Pope* Sylveſter, *he would ſee there his Gift of the* Adriatick Sea *to the* Venetians. The General or Governor of the Gulf is the ancienteſt Sea-Officer that belongs to the Commonwealth, and for this Reaſon has always the *Van* in their Fights, with this Prerogative, that when the *Generaliſſimo* falls ill, he fills his Place before any other until the Senate names a General. The charge of Governor of the Gulf is perpetual, and that of *Generaliſſimo* ceaſes with the War. The Governor is changed every three Years, and it's always a Noble *Venetian* of a great Family that has the Place. It cannot be preciſely mark'd when the Commonwealth began to create a General of the Gulf, becauſe all Titles of Chancellary were burn'd by chance in 1230; but ſince this time, we find an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Governors of the Gulf. As for the Government of *Venice*, it was Democratick at firſt, under Conſuls and Tribunes, which *Caſſiodorus* calls *Maritimorum Tribunos*. The Doges ſucceeded, the third whereof was Aſſaſſinated by the People for his Tyranny; and thereupon enſued an *Interregnum* of five Years, in which the State was committed to certain Officers every new Year chang'd and elected; and from 697 to 1177, they had about 34 or 36 Sovereign Doges. Since 1298, the Government is Ariſtocratick, the whole Authority being in the Hands of a certain number of Families written in the Golden Book, the Regiſter of the *Venetian* Nobility. The Doge, who is the ſame with him that at *Rome* was Prince of the Senate, has only Precedency before the other Magiſtrates; but his Robes and Habits are ſo rich and diſtinguiſh'd, that they give him a majeſtick Air in Publick Ceremonies, if the Sword which the Senate orders to be carried behind him were not a mark of his Dependance. This ſlender ſhare of Authority is recompenſed by the continuance of his Dignity, which is during Life, with this Reſtriction, that if Old Age or Sickneſs render him incapable of performing his Function, the Senate has Power to Depoſe him, as they did *Francis Foſcarini*, to whom they refuſed the Satisfaction of dying Doge, though he was 84 Years of Age, and that his Dogat had been very ſucceſsful to the Commonwealth. *Venice* has three principal Councils, the firſt called the Great, becauſe it comprehends all the Nobility, chuſes Magiſtrates, and makes all the Laws that are thought neceſſary for the Conſervation or Reformation of the State. The ſecond, called *Pregadi*, is what we call the Senate of *Venice*, that decides what concerns Peace and War, Confederacies and Leagues, *&c.* The third is the College, conſiſting of 26 Lords that give Audience to Embaſſadors and acquaint the Senate with their Demands, who alone have the Power to make Anſwer to them. There is ſtill a very conſiderable Council, call'd the Council of Ten, who are Judges of all Crimes committed againſt the State; theſe Ten are inexorable Judges, and are chang'd every Year: Three of this Body are choſen monthly in their Turns, to enquire into the State; and this Triumvirat has ſuch an abſolute Authority, that they can condemn even the Doge to Death, without acquainting the Senate with it, ſo that they all three agree; for if any one of the three ſhould diſſent, then the Ten muſt be call'd to ſentence him. What is moſt particular in this Government, is that all the Nobles that turn Eccleſiaſticks, are excluded for ever from any Charge in the State; ſo that it's impoſſible for the Court of *Rome* to form any Intelligence that may ſerve it to come to the Knowledge of any of the Commonwealth's, or Senate's Secrets. As for Spirituals, *Venice* is govern'd by a Patriarch, who ſtiles himſelf *Divina miſeratione Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without adding what all other Prelates of the Church of *Rome* do, *viz.* *Sanctæ ſedis Apoſtolicæ gratia*, as if he were no Member of it. He is Primate of *Dalmatia*, and Metropolitan of the Archbiſhops of *Candia* and *Corfou*, and of the Biſhops of *Chiozza* and *Toriello*: But the Ducal Church of St. *Mark* does not own him, becauſe it has as it were a particular Biſhop call'd *Primicerius*, who officiates with *Mitre*, *Croſier*, and *Ring*, gives Benediction, confers the four leſſer Orders. The Patriarch is nominated by the Senate, and the *Primicerius* by the Doge. The Patriarch and this *Primicerius* are always noble *Venetians*, as are alſo the Archbiſhops of *Candia* and *Corfou*, and the Biſhops of *Treviſa*, *Padua*, *Vincenza*, *Verona*, *Breſcia* and *Bergamo*: The Commonwealth has alſo another Patriarch in their Lands, *viz.* of *Aquileia* whoſe Seat is at *Udina* in *Friuli*. The Town of *Aquileia* belongs now to the Emperor, who for that Reaſon pretends to the Right of Naming to the Patriarchate: But the *Venetians* have found out a way to hinder its being vacant, in impowering the Patriarch to chuſe a Coadjutor, which the Senate confirms immediately under the Title of D' *Eletto d' Aquileia*. The Patriarch of *Aquileia* is Primate of *Iſtria*, and Metropolitan of the Biſhops of *Treviſa*, *Ceneda*, *Belluna*, *Feltri*, *Concordia*, *Padoua*, *Vicenza*, *Verona*, *Como* and *Trente*. The Senate had formerly the naming of all theſe, and the other Biſhops and Abbots of its Lands, but it renounced this by the Peace with Pope *Julius* II. in 1510, to ſeparate him from the League of *Cambray*, yet they endeavoured to have that Privilege back again, and made uſe of the favourable Occaſion of the Vacancy of the Church of *Treviſa*, which happen'd when Pope *Clement* VII. was kept Priſoner by *Charles* V. who when he was ſet at Liberty again, diſpatch'd the Biſhop of *Siponto* to *Venice*, to demand the Revocation of the Decree that was made the Year before touching the Nomination of Biſhops. The Difference held until 1530, when the *Venetians* renounced their Pretention. Some of the Senators being of Opinion, that it was not the Commonwealths Intereſt to confer Biſhopricks, becauſe the Noble *Venetians* coming to enjoy thoſe Dignities, might poſſibly neglect the Service of the Commonwealth; whereas had they no hopes of ſuch Dignities, they would turn all their Care to the Adminiſtration of the State, whence they ſhould expect their Preferments. The City of *Venice* is built upon Piles, the Streets watered with Channels that have Houſes on both ſides, which appear as ſo many Palaces. St. *Theodore* was its firſt Patron, but ſince St. *Mark*'s Body was brought thither from *Alexandria*, it choſe that Evangeliſt for its chief Protector. The Church conſecrated to him is built of Marble, and divided into five Domes all cover'd with Lead, the Pavement of *Jaſpar* and *Porphyry*, wrought in *Moſaick* Work, is extraordinary rich; the High Altar is ſupported by four great Pillars that have the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament done in imboſs'd Work upon them. The Chapel of the Holy Sacrament is ſupported by great Alabaſter Pillars, ſaid to have been made uſe of in *Solomon*'s Temple. It's in this that St. *Mark*'s Body is kept, with many Relicks enrich'd with Pearls, Diamonds, and other precious Stones.

This Church has five Doors all Caſt-metal, towards the place of St. *Mark*, over the chiefeſt of which are four Horſes of gilt Braſs, of the ſame bigneſs and Workmanſhip, made upon the Model of thoſe that drew *Nero*'s Triumphal Arch, when he returned Conqueror over the *Parthians*. This Church has 24 Canons. St. *Mark*'s Square is environed with three great Marble Palaces, much admired for their Symmetry and Architecture. The Doge's Palace, and that of the Library, are on the Churches ſide, and on the other is the Port of *Malamoco*, that ſhews very finely. Upon the Shore are ſeen the two Pillars brought from *Conſtantinople* in *Sebaſtien Zani*'s time, upon one of which is St. *Theodore*'s Statue, and upon the other St. *Mark*'s Lion. The Doge's Palace, whoſe chief Entry is joining to St. *Mark*'s Church, deſerves the Praiſes commonly given it: Its *Portico* ſupports a Lion with Wings, with Duke *Foſcaro*'s Statue upon it: It has a great Court, three great Apartments, a Stair-caſe all Marble, with two Coloſſes, one of *Mars*, the other of *Neptune*. After this is the Prince's Apartment, the College-Hall, where they treat of the Affairs of the Commonwealth, that of the great Council, where Magiſtrates are choſen, that of the Council of Ten, and another with Arms for 1500 Men: It's ſaid theſe Fire-Arms are all loaden, and that there are 600 Matches that take Fire in a moment by means of a Wheel. Nothing can be imagined ſo great as the *Arſenal* is, there being 40 great Halls, and 2000 Men continually at work in 'em. In the 72 Iſlands comprehended in this Town, are 140 Palaces, 17 Hoſpitals, 72 Pariſhes, 54 Monaſteries for Friars, 26 Convents of Nuns, 165 Statues of Marble, 25 of Braſs, with an infinite number of other Rarities, that manifeſt the Wealth and Greatneſs of this City, which has always preſerv'd its Liberty, gain'd very conſiderable Battels, and oppoſed the *Turks*, thoſe formidable Enemies of Chriſtendom. The Gulf of *Venice*, in Latin *Adriaticus* or *Illyricus Sinus*, and *Mare Adriaticum*, is 50 or 55 Miles wide at the Mouth of it, between the Cape of *Otranto* and that of *Enqueſta* near *Valonna*; and 700 long. The Places that are all along it on *Italy* ſide, belong either to the Pope, to the King of *Spain*, or the States of *Venice*, beſides *Trieſte* and *Dulcigno* that depend on the Emperor as Archduke of *Auſtria*. The Coaſt of *Dalmatia* has alſo its ſeveral Princes; the ſmall Commonwealth of *Raguza* has its State; the *Turks* poſſeſs *Caſtelnovo*, *Narenza*, *&c.* yet the *Venetians* are Maſters of the beſt part, *viz. Zara*, *Zelenico*, *Spalatro*, *Cataro*, *&c.* with the neighbouring Iſlands. If we count the Beginning of the Government of *Venice* from 421, they were Conſuls from *Padua* that then govern'd this State; for the *Padovans*, who were Maſters of the *Lagune* Iſlands and had a Port in that of *Rialto*, deſigned to make it a conſiderable Place to ſecure their Commerce at Sea; for which end, their Senate ſent three Conſuls thither in 421, and had *Rialto* proclaim'd a place of Refuge for all that ſhould retire thither, which got it peopled in a ſhort time, as well by thoſe that lay ſcatter'd in other Iſlands as ſeveral Inhabitants of the Firm Land: And in 453, when *Attila* King of the *Huns* ravag'd a great part of *Italy*, the great Numbers that fled from him not only peopled *Rialto*, but alſo the reſt of the Iſlands, whereof the Town conſiſts now. The Senate of *Padua* continued to ſend Tribunes or Governors for a time, until each Iſland choſe its own Governor. In 709, the Tribunes of the 12 principal Iſlands reſolved to compoſe a Commonwealth, and to chuſe one amongſt them to be chief: But as they owned ſtill the Right the Town of *Padua* had to the Iſlands, they deputed ſome of their Members to the Emperor and Pope for their Leave to chuſe a Duke or Doge. Theſe reign'd abſolutely, and ſometimes conſtituted their Children and Brothers, their Collegues and Succeſſors. In 1172, the powerfulleſt Citizens aboliſh'd the Election that uſed to be made by all the People, and eſtabliſh'd a Sovereign and Independent Council, whence the Electors were choſen. This Council conſiſted of 240 Citizens, choſen indifferently amongſt the Nobles, the Burgeſſes and Tradeſmen, and they created twelve Tribunes at the ſame time, that were impower'd to oppoſe the Prince's Ordinances, if they appear'd unjuſt. This kind of Government held 117 Years, *i. e.* till 1289, when the Doge *Peter Gradenigo* undertook to eſtabliſh an Ariſtocracy, in reducing the Council to a leſſer number of certain Citizens and their Deſcendants, to the Excluſion of all other. The *Venetian* Nobility is divided into four *Claſſes*; the firſt comprehends the Families of the twelve Tribunes that choſe the firſt Doge, who by a ſort of Miracle, have continued from the Year 709 till now. Theſe are the *Contarini*, *Moroſini*, *Badovari*, *Tiepoli*, *Micheli*, *&c.* After theſe are four other, almoſt as ancient as the firſt, having ſign'd in 800 to the Contract of the Foundation of the Abby of St. *George Major*, with the 12 other Families. Theſe four are the *Juſtiniani*, *Cornari*, *Bragadini*, and *Bembi*, and are called the four Evangeliſts, as the firſt 12 are term'd the 12 Apoſtles. The ſecond Order of *Venetian* Nobility are thoſe Families that began to be inſerted in the Golden Book, when the Doge *Gradenigo* eſtabliſhed the Ariſtocracy in 1289; and theſe Families, being 400 Years ſtanding, are much eſteem'd. The third Order comprehends about 80 Families that have bought their Nobility, by helping the Commonwealth with 100000 Ducats in its preſſing Neceſſities and Wars with the *Turks*. The fourth ſort, is what the States confer upon Princes and Perſons of great Merit. *Henry* III. and IV. of *France*, were of this Body; and moſt of the Princes of *Italy* covet to be received into it. Beſides theſe, there are *Citadins* that are good Families of Burgeſſes, that form a middle State between the Nobility and People: Theſe are of two ſorts, ſome being originally ſo, becauſe deſcended of the Families that before the Eſtabliſhment of the Ariſtocracy in 1289, were concerned in the Government, and are in the Order of *Citadins*, only becauſe they were excluded out of the Council when it was reduced to a leſſer number. Many of theſe Families have the ſame Names, and give the ſame Coats of Arms with the Noble *Venetians* of the firſt *Claſs*. The *Citadins* of the ſecond Order have obtained this Title either by their Merit or Money; both enjoy the ſame Privileges, and have Places and Employments allotted them. The Doge preſides in all the Councils of the Commonwealth, but is acknowledged Prince only at the Head of the Senate, in the Tribunals where he aſſiſts, and the *Ducal* Palace of St. *Mark*. On other Occaſions he has leſs Authority than any private Man; for he is to concern himſelf in no Buſineſs: He muſt not quit the Town before he begs the ſix Counſellors of State leave; and when he does ride out, he has no exterior Mark that diſtinguiſhes him from the other Nobles. The current Coin bears his Name; but inſtead of his Image, repreſents a Doge clad in his Ducal Apparel, and upon his Knees before St. *Mark*, to ſhew he is ſubject to the Commonwealth, whereof that Saint is the Emblem. The Doge has the Precedency of all other Princes except Crown'd Heads, and appears at publick Solemnities in a very pompous manner. To chuſe a Doge, there is a great Council or Meeting of the Nobles, where none is admitted under the Age of 30. The Names of theſe being call'd over; the like number of little Bowls all white, beſides 30 that are gilt with Gold, are put into a Baſin appointed for this uſe; each having drawn one, the 30 that happen to have the gilt Bowls, go into another Hall, where they reduce themſelves to Nine, by drawing other thirty Bowls, whereof there are but nine gilt; theſe nine chuſe 40, and the 40 reduce themſelves to 12; the 12 chuſe 25, and theſe are again brought to nine, who chuſe 45 that are brought to 11; and it's theſe chuſe the 41 Electors of the Doge: Thus they break Parties and Factions, and give all the Satisfaction of contributing to the Election of their Prince. After the 41 Electors are approved in the Great Council, they are ſhut up in St. *Mark*'s Palace, and are not let out until they chuſe a Doge, which for the moſt part is ſoon over, though ſometimes they happen to be five or ſix Months before they have their number, becauſe of 41 there muſt be 25 that Vote for the Doge. During all the time of their Confinement, they are obſerved narrowly, and treated much the ſame way the Cardinals are in the Conclave of *Rome*, when ſhut up for the Election of a Pope. The firſt thing the Doge does after his Election, and having taken the uſual Oath upon ſuch Occaſions, is, to ſhew himſelf to the People: For this purpoſe, he gets into a *Machine*, called *The Well*, that is kept in the Arſenal for this Ceremony, and carried on ſuch Occaſions by 200 Maſters of the Arſenal. The Doge ſeated in this *Machine*, has one of his Children, or next a-kin that ſtands behind him, and throws pieces of Gold and Silver amongſt the People whilſt he is carried round St. *Mark*'s Square. This Cuſtom of throwing Money was introduc'd in 1172, by the famous Doge *Sebaſtien Zani*, to make the People ſome amends for the loſs of their Right to chuſe the Prince of the Commonwealth, which they enjoyed for ſeveral Ages.

The Procurators *of St.* Mark.

Theſe are the Executors of all charitable Legacies, the Tutors of Orphans, and Protectors of Widows, have the Management of the Riches left to St. *Mark*'s Church, and to the Poor; they diſtribute Purſes yearly to marry poor Young-women, and allow them and others their Lodgings *gratis* in ſeveral Houſes that depend on their Procuracies. This Employment is look'd upon to be ſo honourable, that ſeveral Noble *Venetians* purchaſe it by vaſt Sums; but theſe are diſtinguiſh'd from the Nine that poſſeſs the nine ancient Procuracies, and are called *Procurators by Merit*: All that are ſo, wear a *Ducal Veſt* with Sleeves hanging to the ground.

Of the Great Chancellor.

This Officer keeps the Seals of the Commonwealth, and aſſiſts at all that is treated of in the Senate. He reads in the Great Council all that is to be tranſacted by allotting, and is Chief of the *Citadins*, as the Doge is of the Nobility. He has precedency of all other Magiſtrates, excepting the *Counſellors* of State and *Procurators* of St. *Mark*; wears a Purple *Ducal Veſt*, and has the Title of Excellency.

Of the Great Sages.

Theſe are they that conſult about all that's to be moved in the *Pregadi* or Senate: They are ſix in number, and each has his Week to wait upon the Senate with the Reſult of their Conſultations. They wear a *Ducal Veſt* of a Violet Colour, and the Commonwealth ſends no Embaſſador to the Emperor, Pope, or Grand Signior, but has this Quality. The five Sages of the *Firm Land* have almoſt as much Authority in the College as theſe other, for they conſult with them upon all Matters: They wear the ſame colour'd Veſt, and have the Title of Excellency. The Commonwealth gives the Quality of Sages of the *Firm Land* to the Embaſſadors that it ſends to Kings and other Sovereign Princes; but they have no Vote in the Aſſemblies of the Senate where they aſſiſt.

Proveditors,

Are the Governors which the States ſend into the Provinces, with abſolute Power in the Affairs relating to Peace and War. The *Proveditor* General of *Palma Nova*, is he that governs the Province of *Friuli*. There is alſo a *Proveditor* General of *Dalmatia*, and the three Iſlands of *Corfou*, *Zante*, and *Ceſalonia*.

Of the Inquiſitors *of the* Firm Land.

Theſe are different from the *Inquiſitors of State*, and are ſome of the chiefeſt Senators, ſent every five Years into the Provinces to examine the Proceedings, and ſee Juſtice done. They are to exerciſe this Commiſſion with much Rigour, which makes them unwelcom where they come, and in danger in Places beyond the Sea, ſo that no Senators will venture to go now.

Of the Officers the States ſend into the Provinces.

The Commonwealth of *Venice* ſends two Nobles, one in Quality of *Podeſtat* to adminiſter Juſtice, the other with the Title of Captain of Arms, to command the Soldiers in the conſiderableſt Towns of its Dominions, with Proveditors ſpoken of before.

Of their Forces by Sea and Land, and their Revenues.

All the Standing Forces that the States have kept on Foot, ſince its Peace with the *Turks*, after the loſs of *Candia*, to its League with the Pope, the Emperor, and King of *Poland*, did not exceed 6000, both Horſe and Foot; whereof a part was kept in *Dalmatia* under the Command of the Proveditor General of that Province, and a foreign General, the reſt under Captains of Arms in the Towns of the Firm Land, and eſpecially in thoſe upon the Frontiers of *Milan*. The Foot they keep in time of Peace, conſiſt moſt of *Capelets*, that is, *Sclavonians*, *Morlaques*, and *Albanois*, arm'd with long Swords and Carbines, and great Enemies to the *Turks*. The Cavalry is compoſed in part of theſe *Capelets*, and in part of *Italians*, and *Ultramontains*, that is, *Germans* and *French*. When the States engage in any War, they chuſe ſome Foreign Prince General of their Army, but give him two General Proveditors as Aſſiſtants, who leaving him the Title of *Generaliſſimo*, are generally Maſters of the Reſolutions and Undertakings relating to the Army. They have no certain Naval Army in time of Peace, but can Arm and fit out 25 Gallies upon a ſhort Warning; and have for the moſt part, a Squadron of ſix Gallies, with ſome *Galiots* and *Brigantins* in the Gulf, cruiſing againſt the *Corſairs*. Theſe Ships are commanded in chief by a Noble *Venetian* of the firſt Rank, that has the Title of General of the Gulf: The States never truſt the Command of their Fleet to any Stranger in War-time, as they do their Land-Forces. The conſtant Revenues of the Commonwealth ſcarce amount to above fourteen or fifteen Millions of Livres, whereof the City of *Venice* pays the one half in Cuſtoms and other Impoſitions; the other half is raiſed the ſame way in the Iſlands and Provinces. There are ſeveral other things that augment the Standing Revenues, as the Caſualties of Court, the Sale of Offices, Confiſcations, &c. The Salt made at *Corfou* brings two Millions, and that of *Chioſa* a Million yearly. In the War-time they raiſe the Cuſtoms, Tax thoſe that live moſt at eaſe, eſpecially the *Jews* and *Clergy*, by the Pope's conſent, ſell the Title of Nobility to the richer ſort, and by ſuch Practices ſupport the Burthen to the Admiration of all *Europe*. It's now very Flouriſhing by its late Conqueſts under *Moroſini*, who has ſubdued all *Morea*, the Iſle of *Negropont*, with ſeveral other important Places. The *Venetians* affect a great deal of Gravity in their Actions, ſpeak very little at Table, are very ſevere where they have Authority, and many times to Exceſs: And yet ſuch is the conſtant Temper of their Government, and their Impartiality in doing Juſtice, that they are very well obey'd, and generally well belov'd of all their Subjects; eſteem'd in former times good Soldiers both by Sea and Land, maintaining Wars continually with the *Turks* in *Paleſtine*, the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, the *Genoeſe* by Sea, and their Neighbours of *Italy* in the Continent; but of late times they have more ſtudied to preſerve than inlarge their Dominions, and that too rather by Expence of Money than Blood; ſo Fortunate in this laſt kind of Practice, that *Machiavel* obſerved of them, that whatever they loſt by War, they recover'd by Treaty. It's impoſſible to take *Venice* but by an Army which can ſtretch 150 Miles in compaſs: By *Rialto* runs the grand Canal, 1300 Paces in length, and 40 in breadth, adorn'd on both ſides with ſtately and magnificent Palaces, and cover'd with an incredible number of Boats call'd *Gondolo's* very neatly built, and vail'd over with Cloth. Each Pariſh Church hath its Market-place and Well belonging to it. The Church of St. *Mark* is eſteem'd the richeſt Church in the World, of admirable Work both within and without; this laſt being adorn'd with 148 Pillars of Marble, and eight of *Porphyry* near the Door, beſides 600 Marble Pillars of a leſſer ſize, which carry up an open Gallery round about the Church, for the Magiſtrates and principal Citizens to behold ſuch Shews as are preſented in the Market-place adjoining to it. For private Houſes there are above 200 along the grand Canal, capable to entertain or lodge the greateſt Prince in Chriſtendom: Their Arſenal is a Prodigy, there being always 200 Gallies in a readineſs, 100000 Arms of all ſorts, amongſt which are 1000 Coats of Plate, garniſh'd with Gold and cover'd with Velvet, fit for the Uſe and Wearing of the greateſt Princes. *Sannazarius*, a late *Italian* Poet, gives us this Epigram upon *Venice*.

Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem & toto ponere jura Mari:
Nunc mihi Tarpeias quantumvis Jupiter arces,
Objice, & illa tui mænia Martis ait:
Si Pelago Tibrim præfers urbem aſpice utramque,
Illam homines dices, hanc poſuiſſe Deos.

In Engliſh thus:

Neptune *ſaw* Venice *in the* Adrian *ſtand,*
And all the Sea brought under her Command:
Now Jove, *ſaid he, thy* Roman *Towers object,*
And thoſe proud Walls which Mars *did once protect:*
Before the Sea, if Tiber *thou prefer,*
Behold both Cities and thou wilt aver,
That Men built Rome, *and Gods plac'd* Venice *there.*

The *Doge's* Revenue is as little as his Authority, being allow'd out of the common Treaſury no more than 40000 Ducats a Year towards his Expence and Entertainment. This Commonwealth has laſted longer under one Form of Government than any Republick in the World, either *Greek* or *Roman*, and is juſtly accounted one of the ſtrongeſt Bulwarks of Chriſtendom againſt the Incroachments of the *Turks*, and one of the beſt Supporters of the Arms of *Europe*. The greateſt Evidence of the Power they can make at Sea, was the great Fleet ſet out againſt the Grand Signior for the War of *Cyprus*, *Anno* 1570. in which they manned out one great Gallion, 11 great Gallies, 25 tall Ships, and 150 Gallies of leſſer Burthen, being in all 187 Sail fit for preſent Service. They held a War by Sea and Land for ſeven Years together, againſt all the Princes of Chriſtendom, excepting *England*, confederated againſt them by the League of *Cambray*, in all which time they neither wanted Men nor Money, and in the end were the leaſt loſers by the Bargain. *Venice* ſtands 260 Miles from *Rome* to the North, 280 from *Vienna* to the South, 100 from *Ravenna* to the Weſt, 15 from *Milan* to the Eaſt. *Pierro Bembo Hiſt. Venet. Pierro Juſtiniani Hiſt. Rerum Venet. Andreas Maurocenus Hiſt. Venet. ab Anno* 1521 *ad* 1615. *Fr. Sanſovin de Script. Venet. Nicholas Doglioni & Paolo Paruta Hiſt. Venet. Caſpar Contarin de Repub. Venet. Leand. Alberti de Script. Ital. &c.*

VENIERO (*Francis*) a Noble *Venetian*, was a Perſon of the greateſt Genius, and the beſt Philoſopher and States-man the City of *Venice* ever produc'd: Being but young, he wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *Of the Will*, *Of the Soul*, *and of Deſtiny*, all in *Italian*. Afterwards he behav'd himſelf with great Prudence and Integrity in ſeveral conſiderable Employments. He liv'd to a great Age, and died when he was concern'd in recovering the Intereſt and Splendor of the Univerſity of *Padua*; having ſometime before publiſh'd his Book of *Generation*. *Ghilini, Teat. d' Huom Letter. pars prima.*

VENIUS (*Octavius*) a Dutch Painter of a conſiderable Family of *Leyden*, where he was born in 1556. The Prince of *Parma* and Archduke *Albert* gave him good Imployments, which did not hinder him from uſing the Pencil and compoſing Books. The King of *France* made him great Offers to come to *France*, but he could never be prevail'd upon to leave his Country or his Prince's Service. He publiſh'd *Bellum Batavorum cum Rom. ex Cornelio Tacito, lib.* 4. *&* 5. *cum iconibus Hiſt. Hiſp. Infantum latæ cum iconibus. Concluſiones Phyſicæ & Theologicæ notis & figuris diſpoſitæ, &c.*

VENNES, a Town of *France* in *Britany*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Tours*. It's ſpoken of in ancient Authors, under the name of *Venetiæ* and *Dariorigum Venetorum*. The Wars have deprived it of part of its ancient Luſtre, but it begins now to flouriſh again ſince *Lewis* XIV. has removed the Parliament thither from *Rennes*. It lyes but two Leagues from the Sea, which Ebbs and flows there, by means of the Canal called the *Morbithan*. The ancient Caſtle of *Hermine*, that was formerly the Palace of the Dukes of *Britany*, is ſeen there ſtill; as alſo the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, which has a conſiderable Chapter, with ſeveral other Churches. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cæſar*, *du Cheſne*, *St. Martha*.

VENOSA upon *Ofanto*, a Town and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicate*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Matera*, united to that of *Cirenza*. Its Latin Name is *Venuſia* or *Venuſium*; it's ancient and famous for being *Horace*'s Birth-place.

VENTIDIUS (*Baſſus*) a *Roman* of mean Birth, being a long time nothing but a Muleteer, became ſo famous in the Army, firſt under *Julius Cæſar*, and afterwards under *M. Antonius*, that he riſe to all the great Offices of the *Roman* Government; for he was *Tribune* of the People, *Pretor*, *High-Prieſt*; and at laſt a *Conſul*; defeated the *Parthians* thrice, triumph'd, and after his Death was buried very honourably. *A. Gell. lib.* 15.

VENUS, which the Ancients made Goddeſs of Love, was Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*; others ſay, ſhe was formed of the Froth of the Sea, and will have it that there was another *Venus*, ſirnam'd *Urania* or *Celeſtis*. *Venus* was married to *Vulcan*, but had no Children by him, though ſhe is called the Mother of *Hymeneus*, of Love or *Cupid*, of the Graces, and ſome others. She loved *Adonis* and *Anchiſes* paſſionately, and was particularly adored at *Paphos*, and in the Iſle *Cithera*. *Ovid Metam. Hygin.*

VER SACRUM, was a ſolemn Sacrifice which the *Romans* offer'd their Gods upon very important Occaſions, and when the Commonwealth was hardeſt preſt: In this Sacrifice they offer'd every thing that was brought forth during one Spring, throughout their whole Dominions. 'Tis believ'd, that the *Sabins* begun this Practice in their War againſt the *Umbrians*; in which, having been ſeveral times beaten, they made a Vow to *Mars*, that upon condition they got the Victory, they would Sacrifice every Animal to him that was produc'd the enſuing Spring. It happen'd, that they gain'd a conſiderable Victory, and to make good their Vow, they ſacrific'd all the Bruit Animals the Spring ſent 'em; but upon Reflexion, that their Vow run in general terms without exception, they were afraid their Children were comprehended in it; ſo that between Religion and natural Affection, they found themſelves in great Perplexity: At laſt, they found out an Expedient to diſentangle the Difficulty in ſome meaſure, which was done by Conſecrating all their Children to *Mars*, that were born the firſt Spring after the Vow was made. Theſe Children were order'd to ſerve in this pretended Deity's Temples, till they were 20 Years of Age, and after that, all of 'em of both Sexes, were turn'd out of the Country to ſeek their Fortune; theſe poor Wretches, being thus deſerted, were forc'd to ſubmit to Servitude in the Neighbouring Commonwealths; and becauſe they were born in the Spring-time, they were call'd *Vernæ* from *Vere nati*. The Error which the *Sabins* had committed in wording their Vow too generally, made the *Romans* more cautious afterwards; which made *Fabius Maximus*, when he was choſen Dictator againſt *Hannibal*, be very nice and explicite in this Matter, who in a full Aſſembly before the People, declar'd, That 'twas his Intention to ſacrifice to the Gods all the Lambs, Pigs, Calves and Kids, that ſhould be produced the next Spring-Seaſon in all *Italy*. In the Year 536 of *Rome*, the length of the Spring was determin'd, during which time, all the Animals brought forth, fell under the Vow; and this Term the *Pontifex Maximus* decreed, ſhould begin upon the firſt of *March*, and end the laſt of *April* excluſively. *Liv. lib.* 23. *cap.* 29. *& Lib.* 34. *cap.* 43. *Plutarch. in Fabio. Strabo, lib.* 5.

VERA-CRUZ, a Maritime Town of the Province of *Tepeaca* in *Mexico*, or *New Spain* in *America*. It's ſaid, this Town is Peopled by 200 *Spaniſh* Families, moſt of them Mariners or Factors that receive Merchandizes from *Spain*, and Ship that Country Goods for *Europe*. The great Rains that fall here often from the Month of *April* to *November*, make it Unhealthful; but from *November* to the end of *March*, it does not Rain at all; and then the Northern Winds do ſo temper the great Heat, that the Air is as pure and good as in any Town of *New Spain*. The Inhabitants load and unload Ships from *April* to *Auguſt*, and then withdraw into the Country far from the Sea, to preſerve their Health. This is the only Port in the Gulph of *Mexico*, and is called St. *Juan de Ulva*: The Town ſtood before five Leagues from the Port, but now it is removed nearer to it. Sir *John Hawkins* in 1578, entred this Port, and might have deſtroy'd twelve rich *Spaniſh* Ships, but truſting to the *Spaniſh* Faith, loſt moſt of his own. This was the firſt place *Ferdinando Cortez*, the renowned Conqueror of *Mexico*, landed at on *Good-Friday*, in 1519, with 500 *Spaniards*, and immediately burnt all his Ships, to let them ſee they muſt Conquer or Die. In 1632, Mr. *Gage* eſtimated the Inhabitants at 3000, but the Houſes were all built with Timber and covered with Boards, and has been often burnt down to the Ground. It has a Caſtle built on a Rock a Musket-ſhot from the Town, with a ſmall Garriſon for its Defence. *Le Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

VERA-CRUZ (*Alphonſus de*, or *Alphonſus Guterez*) born at *Caſpuenio* in the Dioceſe of *Toledo*, in *Spain*; liv'd in the 16th Century. He was Divinity Profeſſor at *Salamanca*, and afterwards turn'd *Auguſtinian* Monk, and by his Merit run through the moſt conſiderable Stations in his Order. He died in 1564. His Works are, *Curſus Artium. Speculum Conjugiorum ſive de Sacramento Matrimonii, &c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

VERAGUA, the moſt Eaſtern Province in the Circuit of *Guatimala* in *America*, bounded on the Weſt by *Coſta Rica*, on the Eaſt by the Circuit of *Panama*, having to the North the Bay of *Mexico*, and to the South the *South Sea*. It ſtretcheth from Eaſt to Weſt 50 Leagues, from North to South, where it is leaſt, 25 Leagues; the Soil for the moſt part is Mountainous, and cover'd with Woods, yielding no good Paſture, nor any plenty of *Maze*, and no Corn, but it has Mines of Gold and Silver. The Inhabitants are Valiant, and oppoſe the *Spaniards* to the utmoſt. *Chriſtopher Columbus* diſcover'd this Province in 1502, when the Inhabitants gave the *Spaniards* the Value of 90 Marks in Gold, for 36 Braſs Bells; and ſaid, there was much Gold in the neighbouring Provinces. This is the moſt Southern Province of *North America*.

VERA-PAZ, a Province of *New Spain* in the great Government of *Guatimala*; it was called thus, becauſe it did not come under the *Spaniſh* Yoke by the Force of Arms, but through the Preaching of the Friars of St. *Dominick*'s Order. It lyes upon the Frontiers of *Guatimala* and *Hondura*, part of the Savages have embraced the Chriſtian Religion, but there are ſome that are not yet ſubdued. The chief Town is *Vera-Paz*, the Seat of a Biſhop that is Suffragant to the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. The Country is full of Mountains and thick Foreſts, that are daily cut down to render the Air the Purer, and the Plains Fruitfuller. The Savages were formerly of Opinion, that the Devil appear'd under the Shape of a Tiger, therefore they ador'd them all as Gods, but now that they are diſabuſed, they purſue them with their Arrows. In the Eaſtern part of *Vera-Paz*, is the *Sweet Gulf* or *Golfo Dolce*, call'd ſo from the Sweetneſs of its Waters: Some Adventurers endeavoured to find a Paſſage by it to the *Pacifick Sea*, or at leaſt to the Coaſt of *Guatimala*, but the Endeavour proved Fruitleſs; for having advanced above thirty Leagues in the *Gulf*, they learn'd of ſome Savages, that the Southern Sea was above 20 Leagues from the Extremity of it; and that the way towards the Coaſt was full of Mountains and inacceſſible Woods. It Rains exceſſively here for nine Months; they have plenty of Corn and Cattel, and Reeds as large as Trees, which ſerve for Building. The Country is poor, having no Trade with any of its Neighbours. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

VERCEIL, a Town and Lordſhip of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; it makes part of *Piemont*, ſituate upon the River *Seſſe*, has a Caſtle, a Citadel, fine Churches, and a famous Hoſpital. *Verceil* flouriſh'd under the *Romans*, but has had ſeveral Maſters ſince their time; for it has been a Commonwealth, afterwards under the Dukes of *Milan*, and ſince under thoſe of *Savoy*. The *Spaniards* took it from the latter in 1638, but it was reſtor'd again by the Peace of the *Pyrenees*. The Country is Fertil and well Peopled, lying between *Montferrat*, *Ivree*, and *Milaneſe*; beſides *Verceil*, it has *Biele*, *Sautia*, *&c.* Pope *Leo* IX. celebrated a Council here againſt *Berengarius*, Archdeacon of *Angres*, who was cited, but did not appear at the ſame. This Town is a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Milan*.

VERCINGENTORIX, the famous *Gaul* that Warr'd againſt *Cæſar*, was of *Auvergne*, and had great Credit amongſt his Country-men; his Father had alſo great Authority amongſt the *Celtes*, but was Aſſaſſinated by his Citizens, becauſe he deſign'd to make himſelf King. He that I ſpeak of, form'd a powerful League againſt the *Romans*, but it being diſcover'd, he was baniſh'd out of *Clairmont*; but not concern'd at this Diſgrace, he gather'd ſome Vagabonds together, and encouraged them to take Arms for their Liberty, and with their Aſſiſtance entred the City, and turned them out that had ſerved him ſo before; afterwards he got himſelf declar'd King, and General of almoſt all the *Gauls*, who had taken Arms. After ſeveral Fights, wherein *Cæſar* had generally the Advantage, he threw himſelf into *Alexia*, and held out two Months expecting Relief, but was at laſt forced to Surrender. *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, *Oroſius*.

VERDE (or *Velverde*,) a City of *Peru* in a moſt pleaſant Valley of the ſame Name, ſix Leagues in length, planted for the moſt part with Vines, which yield great Plenty of moſt generous Wines, the chief Riches of this Place. The City is beautifully built, very Wealthy, and in 1630 contain'd 500 *Spaniſh* Inhabitants, one Church, three Monaſteries and an Hoſpital; the Air is Pure aud Healthful, and the Women the moſt Beautiful in *Peru*: The Governor is nominated by the King of *Spain*. It ſtands 35 Leagues from *Lima* to the South, and ſix from the South Sea. South Lat. 14. 10. *Laert. p.* 436.

VERDIER (*Antoine du*) Sieur *de Vauprias*, a *French* Author, born at *Montbriſſon* in *Foreſt*, liv'd in the 16th Century; and is famous for his *Bibliotheque*, which he wrote of *French* Authors. He likewiſe made a Supplement to *Geſner*'s *Bibliotheque*. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

VERDUN upon the *Meuſe*, a Town of *Lorraine* belonging to the King of *France*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Treves*; Authors call'd it differently *Virdunium*, *Verodunum*, *Vereduna*. Our Ladies Church the Cathedral has a fine Chapter; it had famous Prelates, that ſtil'd themſelves Counts of *Verdun*, and Princes of the Holy Empire. It's one of the biggeſt, ſtrongeſt, and beſt ſituate of *Lorraine*; the *Meuſe* forming ſeveral Iſlands there, that contribute to render it very pleaſant. King *Henry* II. took it in 1552. *St. Marthe.*

VERGASILLAUNUS, an *Auvergnian* Lord, near Kinſman of *Vercingentorix*, was one of the four Commanders that led the Army of the States of *Gaul* to the Succor of *Aleſia*, now called *Aliſe.* The greateſt Advantage the *Gauls* had was at his Attack; for his Soldiers forced all the difficult Paſſes that lay in their way to the very Retrenchments; but *Cæſar* having detach'd a part of his Horſe, and order'd 'em to charge the Enemy in the Rear, whilſt they were charged in the Front by *Labienus*, they were utterly defeated. *Sedulius* that headed the *Limoſins*, was killed, and *Vergaſillaunus* taken Priſoner in the Retreat. *Jul.Cæſar. de Bell.Gall. lib.* 7.

VERGERIUS (*Peter Paul*) a Lawyer, and afterwards Biſhop of *Capo d' Iſtria.* Pope *Paul* III. imploy'd him to treat ſome important Buſineſs in *Germany*, where he imbrac'd the Proteſtant Religion at the very time the Pope deſign'd to make him Cardinal; he perſuaded his Brother that was alſo a Biſhop, into the ſame Belief. He died at *Tubingen* in 1565. He wrote ſeveral Books againſt the Church of *Rome. Paulus Jovius in Elog. Volaterran in Arthr. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 3. *Spondan in Annal. A. C.* 1535. *Num.* 10, *&c.*

VEGERIUS, or DU VERGER DE HAURANE, (*Johannes*) Abbot of St. *Cyran*, or rather *Siran*, in Latin *Sigiranni*; was born at *Bayonne* in 1581, and of a Noble Family. He ſtudied firſt in *France*, and afterwards at *Louvaine*, where he grew acquainted with *Lipſius*, who gives him a great Character. He wrote againſt the *Calviniſts*; but the Book which made him moſt famous, was that which went under the Name of *Petrus Aurelius*, *&c.* which he wrote againſt the *Jeſuits*, in defence of the *Hierarchy*: This Book was Printed at the charge of the Clergy of *France*; in the Preface of which, there is honourable mention made of the Author, who was ſo modeſt as to conceal his Name. *Lipſius*, *Cent.*4. *Ep.* 62. *&* 92. *& Cent.* 5. *Ep.* 41. *St. Marthe Gal. Chriſt. T.* 14. *p.* 830.

VERIN (*Michael*) a *Florentine* Poet, Author of the *Moral Diſticks* in *Latin*, ſo famous for their Uſefulneſs in reforming Peoples Manners: He died at ſeventeen Years of Age, refuſing to follow his Phyſicians Advice, who were for his Marrying.

Sola Venus poterat lento ſuccurrere Morbo.
Ne ſe pollueret maluit ille mori. *Politian.Bacon* Nat. Hiſt.

VERMA, a Kingdom of the Continent of *India*, beyond the River *Ganges*, which has its Capital of the ſame Name. There are a great number of Mines of Precious Stones in this Kingdom; the People go Naked, only hang a piece of Cotton or ſome other Stuff before, to cover their Nakedneſs. *Davity de l' Aſie.*

VERMANDOIS, a Country of *France* in *Picardy*, with the Title of a Dutchy; it formerly had Lords of its own, but now is united to the Crown. Its Inhabitants were the *Veromandui* of the Ancients. The Capital was *Vermand* upon *Oumignon*, called *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, but now it's but an Abby, and St. *Quintin* is the chief Place of the Dutchy.

VERNEVIL, Lat. *Vernelium*, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, ſituate on the River *Aure* in the Borders of *La Perche*, ſometimes called *Vernevil au Perche*, eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Seez* and *Eureux* to the South, famous for the Overthrow the *Engliſh* gave the *French* in 1424, killing 4500 upon the Place; they took alſo the Earl of *Narbonne* Priſoner, whom they Hang'd for aſſiſting at the Maſſacre of *John* Earl of *Burgundy.*

VERNON, a Town of *Upper Normandy* upon the River *Seine*, in the Dioceſe of *Evreux.* The Royal Palace called *Verno*, or *Vernum*, or *Palatium Vernis*, muſt be underſtood of *Vernon*, and not of *Vernueil*, a caſtle of the Iſle of *France* in the Neighbourhood of *Oiſe*, and is called in Latin *Verniolum.*

VERON, a little Borough near the Town of *Sens* in *France*, there is a clear Fountain that runs by its Walls, and leaves the ſmall Gravel it brings along with it amongſt the Mud and Moſs, which turns it into Stone, ſo that ſometimes part is obſerved to be quite petrified, whilſt the reſt is but diſpoſed to receive the like Form. *Paſquier.*

VERONA, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, and Capital of a little Country called the *Veronois*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Aquileia* or *Udina.* It's called *Verona* in *Latin*, and is one of the biggeſt and faireſt Cities of all *Italy.* The River *Adige* runs through it, over which are two Bridges to go into St. *Thomas*'s Iſland, all inhabited by a great Number of Silkweavers. There are three Caſtles, a *Circus* and an *Amphitheatre*, with ſeveral other famous Monuments, that ſhew the Town is very Ancient. It has had famous Prelates, whereof St. *Zeno*, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, was the moſt famous: Pope *Lucius* the Third's Tomb, with ſome other of ſeveral Biſhops, and the admirable Steeple, deſerve to be ſeen. There are other Churches, magnificent Palaces, a very regular Townhouſe, great Squares, and a thouſand other things well worthy the Curioſity of Travellers. The moſt remarkable Curioſity, and the moſt Noble Antiquity in *Verona*, is the old *Roman Amphitheatre*, the moſt entire within-ſide of any now ſtanding, and one of the firſt Magnitude when it was built; the Deſcription of which deſerves a Volume by it ſelf, the Building being beyond imagination Glorious. Theſe wonderful Structures were firſt raiſed by the *Romans*, for the more convenient Preſenting of Shews and Fights to the People; and theſe Fights were either between Beaſts and Beaſts, Men and Beaſts, or between Men and Men. The Fights between Beaſts and Beaſts are ſtill continued; for the Gentlemen of *Verona* take that care of this ancient, venerable Building, that there is not at preſent one Stone wanting of all the Seats within; and when they would ſee any ſtrange Hunting, Fighting or Baiting of Beaſts, they preſently enter their own old *Amphitheatre*, where at this time three or four and twenty thouſand Perſons may ſit and ſee diſtinctly every Action. *Leandre Alberti deſcr. Ital. Dr.* Brown'*s Travels*, *pag.* 206. *& deinc.*

VERONICA, a Name commonly given to *Berenice*, a *Jeweſs*, who put a Handkercher upon our Saviour's Face, (when he carry'd his Croſs to Mount *Calvary*,) to wipe away the Sweat and Blood. Some ſay, the *Veronica* is properly the Pourtraict of our Saviour's Face, which remain'd imprinted upon this Handkercher, ſo call'd from the two Words *Vera*, *Icon*, *i. e.* True Likeneſs; and by corruption, *Veronica:* 'Tis believ'd by ſome of the Church of *Rome*, That this Handkercher lay in three Folds, and our Saviour's Face was taken by all three of 'em; one of which is kept at *Rome*, another in *Spain*, and a third at *Jeruſalem.* Pope *Boniface* VIII. had this Relique carried from the Church of the Holy Ghoſt to that of St. *Peter.* There are now ſeveral Copies taken from it. *Baron. An.* 34. *Molan. lib.* 5. *Imag. cap.* 2.

VERRES, a *Roman* Citizen, who after having exerciſed the Charge of *Pretor* in *Sicily*, with all the Violence and Injuſtice imaginable, was accuſed by the *Sicilians* of Extortion. *Cicero* made them fine Orations againſt him, which we have under the name of *Verrem.*

VERROCHIO (*Andrew*) a famous Carver of *Florence*; he lived in the Sixteenth Age, and carv'd ſeveral Statues, much eſteem'd at *Rome*, *Florence*, and *Venice*, where he died, at 56 Years of Age.

VERSAILLES, a Town and Royal Caſtle, four Leagues from *Paris:* This ſtately Palace lyes in the middle of a Valley, and all the Avenues open into Countries for Game; ſo that this was but an indifferent Building in *Lewis* the Thirteenth's time, being then only a Rendezvous for Hunting Matches; for there was but a ſingle Building, with a Front, two Wings with four Pavillions at the end of 'em, and this with a Park and *Menagerie* belonging to it. But *Lewis* XIV. intending to keep his Reſidence with a great Court here, begun in 1661 to environ the old Caſtle with one far more Magnificent, and built *Hotels* or great Houſes for Perſons of Quality, at ſome diſtance from it; and upon the *Aveaue* of *Paris*, is built a very regular Borough, both for the *Plan* and uniform Diſpoſition of Houſes: Though the old Caſtle had its Paintings, and was enrich'd with other Embelliſhments, yet the King not judging it proportionable to the Magnificence of the New, pull'd down the back part in 1678, which has much graced the New, there being now a fair ſight of the Beauty and Symetry of its Apartments, embelliſh'd with the fineſt Paintings and Sculpture of the ableſt Maſters of our Age. Each Apartment has its particular Beauty, and deſerves a larger Deſcription than we can allow to make. The Park of this magnificent Caſtle is of an extraordinary Bigneſs, and comprehends a leſſer with Gardens, where the Fountains play in abundance of agreeable Figures: There being great numbers of Marble and Copper Statues that ſpout up the Waters under ſeveral Forms, into Baſins of moſt curious Workmanſhip; ſo that all the Walks have their particular Beauties. At the coming in on the left hand of the Caſtle, are ſeen the *Grotto*, the Baſins of the Crown, the Baſin of the Mermaid, the Fountain of the *Piramide*, the *Caſcade* of the Water-Alley, the Water-Alley, the Triumphal Arch, the Dragon Fountain, the Pavillion Fountain, the Water-bower, the Fens, Theatre, Baſin of *Ceres*, the Water-Mountain, the Baſin of *Flora*, the Banquetting Hall, *Apollo*'s Baſin over againſt the great Canal, the Iſland or great Piece, the Baſin of *Saturn*, the Thickets or Groves, the Baſin of *Bacchus*, the Baſin of *Latona*, the Labyrinth, and the Water *Parterre.* On the right of the Caſtle is the *Orangerie*, and on the left ſide of the *Canal* the fine Pleaſure-houſe *Trianon*, the out-ſide done all with *Porcelaine*; over againſt this fine Place, and on the other ſide of the Canal, is the *Menagarie*, where all Outlandiſh Animals, rarely to be ſeen, are kept. In 1678, the King having a mind that the chief Officers of the Crown ſhould lodge near his Perſon, began to build upon the ſide of the Caſtle towards *Paris*, two Pavillions of very magnificent Structure, the Roofs of which were ornamented with *Feſtons*, and gilt *Conſoles.* The Ground between theſe two Wings, makes the firſt Court. At that ſame time the great and little Stables were built, the firſt towards the left of the Caſtle of *Paris* ſide, the other on the right; it's thought there are no Buildings in *Europe* that equal theſe, either for *Symmetry* or *Conveniency*; there are generally Five hundred Horſes in them, which are the King's Pads and Hunters. In 1681, another great Building was raiſed on the right of the Caſtle, which is exactly the ſame with the Front of the Caſtle that looks towards the Garden.

VERTICORDIA, according to the *Latins*, and *Apoſtrophia* according to the *Greeks*, the Sirname of *Venus* call'd *Vrania* or *Celeſtis*, Worſhipped by the Antients to get rid of their Laſcivious Paſſions, and give themſelves altogether up to the Pleaſures of the Underſtanding. The *Romans* dedicated her a Temple in *Marcellus*'s time, by Advice of the Books of the *Sybils*, and called her *Verticordia*, becauſe ſhe turn'd the Hearts of Debauch'd Women, and excited them to a more honeſt Life. Young Girls went thither to offer certain little Babies that they play'd with in their Infancy. *Pauſ. lib.* 9.

VERTISCUS, General of the People of *Rheims*, though unable to ſit a Horſe, through his great Age, yet ſo far from ſhunning the Fight, that he ſought it; being a thing cuſtomary amongſt the *Gauls*, to endeavour to end their days in ſuch honourable ways. *Hirtius de Bello Gall.*

VERTUE, Goddeſs of the Ancients. Her Temple at *Rome* joyn'd that dedicated to *Honour*, and was contriv'd ſo, that there was no coming into the latter but by the firſt, to ſhew that Vertue was the way to true Honour. She was painted ſeveral different ways; ſometimes as a Gentlewoman of Quality, to ſhew the Veneration that People ought to have for her: ſometimes as a Man all arm'd, to ſhew her Courage and Conſtancy: But *Lucian* draws her a quite different way; for he deſcribes her, in his Dialogues, Melancholy, ſore Afflicted, ill Clad, and abuſed by Fortune, ſo that ſhe was forbid appearing before *Jupiter*, that is, ſhewing her ſelf before great Perſons, or aſpiring to Honours. She had two Temples built her at *Rome*, one by *Caius Marius*, the other by *Marcellus* in the time of his firſt Conſulſhip. Amongſt the different ways ſhe was repreſented, there was that where ſhe appear'd like a grave and modeſt Woman, clad in a plain White Apparel, and ſeated upon a ſquare Stone, to ſhew her Candor, Simplicity, and Conſtancy. She alſo appear'd in the Shape of a venerable Old Man, with a long Beard, leaning upon a Staff, and covering himſelf with a Lyon's Skin. The Beard mark'd Wiſdom, that is generally the Daughter of Experience: the Club denoted the Strength and Firmneſs, and the Lyon's Skin the Generoſity of Mind. All this learns Men that they cannot be juſtly called Vertuous, without being Maſters of all theſe Qualities.

VERTUMNUS, God of Gardens, called ſo becauſe he chang'd his Form in all Seaſons. Poets will have him to be the Husband of *Pomona* Goddeſs of Fruits. He is called *Protheus* by the *Greeks*. See *Protheus*.

VERTUMNALES, Feaſts celebrated at *Rome* in Honour of the God *Vertumnus*, which ſome believ'd was called ſo from the Latin Word *Vertere*, to turn, change, *&c.* becauſe they made him preſide over Commerce and Traffick where Merchandiſes are exchang'd. Others think he preſided over Mens Thoughts, which are unconſtant and changeable; but the commoneſt Opinion was, that he was God of Gardens, and as another *Proteus*, aſſum'd what Form he pleaſed. Theſe Feaſts were kept in *Autumn*, becauſe that being the time Fruit was gathered, they thank'd this Deity for preſerving them to perfect Maturity. *Alexander ab Alexandro, l.* 6. *c.* 8.

VERUE, a Town of *Piemont* in the County of *Aſt* upon the Frontiers of *Montferrat*, and the Banks of the *Po*, 16 Miles from *Turin* towards *Caſal*. It ſtands upon an Eminence, and is well Fortified. The *Spaniards* laid Siege to it, but to little purpoſe, in 1625.

VERVINS, a little Town of *Tierache* in *Picardy* a Province of *France*. It's famous in Hiſtory for the Peace concluded there in 1598, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. The Antients called it *Verbinum*. It lies between *Capelle* and *Male*, from which it is but 4 Leagues diſtance. *Baud.*

VERULAM, Lat. *Verolamium*, an ancient *Roman* City and Colony, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolomy*, in *Hartfordſhire*, the Royal City of *Caſſibelanus* a *Britiſh* Prince, Contemporary with *Julius Cæſar*, by whom this City was taken 52 Years before the Birth of our Saviour in his ſecond Expedition into *Britain*, and under *Diocleſian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In 429 there was a *Britiſh* Synod held here by S. *German* Biſhop of *Auxerre* in *France* againſt the *Pelagians*. Soon after it fell into the hands of the *Saxons* about 465, but was retaken by *Vther Pendragon*, who began his Reign in 498, and reign'd 18. Again retaken by the *Saxons*, and entirely ruined. In 975 *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, built on the other ſide of the little River which waſh'd the Walls of it, a goodly Monaſtery in honour of St. *Alban*. It became a great Town. King *James* I. revived the Memory of this place, when he made Sir *Francis Bacon*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord *Verulam*, in 1620; who dying without Iſſue, the Title failed.

VESAL or *Veſalius (Andrew)* a famous Phyſician and Anatomiſt, who flouriſhed in the 16th Age. He was born at *Bruxelles*, was Phyſician to *Charles* V. and afterwards to his Son *Philip*. He died at his Return from the *Holy Land*, being caſt by a Storm upon the Deſarts of the Iſle of *Zanthe*. The occaſion of his Voyage to *Jeruſalem* was this: Having a *Spaniſh* Gentleman under Cure who after ſome time appear'd to him to be really dead, he ask'd his Friends leave to open him; which being granted, he no ſooner put his Razor in the Body, but he obſerved ſome ſigns of Life; and having open'd his Breaſt, ſaw his Heart beat. The dead Man's Friends hearing of this ſad Accident, not only proſecuted *Veſal* as a Murtherer, but accuſed him of Impiety before the Inquiſition, hoping he might be puniſhed with more Rigour by the Judges of that Tribunal. Theſe would have him puniſhed according to the nature of the Crime; but the King of *Spain*, partly by his Authority, and partly by his Intreaties, got him acquitted, upon condition, that to expiate the Crime, he ſhould go in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*. *Thuanus* relates another very particular thing of him, *viz.* That having foretold *Maximilian* of *Egmont* Count of *Bure* in *Guelderland* the Day and Hour of his Death, this Lord order'd a very ſplendid Feaſt, loaded the Table with all his Plate, invited his Friends, ſat down with them, preſt them to be merry, diſtributed his Treaſures liberally amongſt them: then having taken his Leave, without any Emotion in the leaſt, laid him down, and died the ſame Hour that *Veſal* had foretold.

VESEL, a Hanſe Town, with a Citadel, upon the *Rhine*, belonging to the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, is a ſtrong place, often taken and retaken both by the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders*, who were Maſters thereof from 1629, until the *French*, under the Prince of *Conde*, took it in 1672, after two days Siege; and having demoliſhed the Fortifications, gave it two Years afterwards to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, to whom it belongs now. It was formerly a Free Imperial Town; but the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. gave it to *Thierry* VIII. Count of *Cleves*. It's ſituate near the Confluence of the *Lippe* and *Rhine*, four *German* Miles from the Town of *Gueldre*, and thirteen Northwards of *Juliers*. *Baud.*

VESPASIAN *(Titus Flavius)* Emperor, of the Family of the *Flavians*, which was in no very great eſteem before his time. Through *Narciſſus*'s Favour he got the Command of the Armies of *Germany* and *England*, where he overcame the *Barbarians*, and ſubdued two powerful Nations and 22 Towns: He govern'd *Africa* with much Integrity, yet he was forced to quit *Rome* in *Nero*'s Reign, who was enraged to ſee him ſleep whilſt he repeated Verſes. It's ſaid there was a Prophecy all over the Eaſt, that the Maſter of the World ſhould come out of that Country; whereupon the *Jews* interpreting it in their own Favour, revolted; *Nero* who had recall'd *Veſpaſian* a little before, diſpatched him with an Army to bring them back to their Duty. His Succeſs here was very great; he defeated the *Jews* in ſeveral Rencounters, took *Aſcalon*, *Japha*, *Joppa*, *Gamala*, and divers other places, and had thoughts of laying Siege to *Jeruſalem*. In the mean time *Nero* being dead, and *Galba*, *Otho*, and *Vitellius*, his Succeſſors, not out-living him long, *Veſpaſian* was ſaluted Emperor by the Army the 1ſt of *July* 69. He in the beginning made ſome Difficulty to accept of the Dignity, but the Soldiers forced him to it, and the Senate approved their Choice. He was received at *Rome* with great Acclamations and Joy, all People conceiving great hopes to ſee all things re-eſtabliſh'd under a Prince eſteem'd as Prudent as he had ſhewn himſelf Valiant. He ſent his Son *Titus* into the Eaſt, who put a happy end to the Jewiſh War, by taking the Town of *Jeruſalem*, and received the Honour of Triumph with his Father. *Veſpaſian* baniſh'd the Philoſophers out of *Rome*, becauſe they gave themſelves the liberty of cenſuring all things. After this he built the Temple of Peace, and died the 24th of *July* 79, being then 69 Years of Age. He was a great Prince both in War and Peace, nothing but Avarice ſtaining the Luſtre of his Actions. *Dion* reports, That when *Veſpaſian* was in *Alexandria*, two Men came before him, the one Blind, and the other wanting the uſe of his Hand, and deſir'd he would render them their Sight and Health. The Emperor would not hear them at firſt, but being much importun'd, put ſome of his Spittle in the Blind Man's Eyes, and paſſed his Foot over the other's Hand, as they had deſir'd; whereupon the firſt recover'd his Sight, and the other the free uſe of his Hand. *Dion* adds, That both theſe declar'd they came in Obedience to the Oracle of *Serapis*, which had given them this Advice. This *Serapis* was the firſt or chief of the Falſe Gods ador'd by the *Egyptians*. *Sueton. Aurelius Victor. Joſephus.*

VESPRIM, in Latin *Veſprimum*, and *Weisbrun* in High Dutch, a Town of *Hungary*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Strigonium*, or *Gran*. It belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is Capital of a pretty conſiderable County, to which ſhe has given her Name. It was taken by the *Turks*, and retaken by the Emperor in 1565.

VESPUCIUS *(Americus)* famous for his Voyages and Diſcoveries in the New World called *America*: He was an *Italian*, and Native of *Florence*; his Father being a Merchant, bred him ſo too, which gave him occaſion to ſail to *Spain* and elſewhere. He was Witty, Patient, Courageous, and Undertaking. *Chriſtopher Columbus*'s Diſcovery of a New World in the *Atlantick Sea*, gain'd ſuch great Reputation to *Ferdinand* and *Iſabelle* Kings of *Caſtile* and *Aragon*, who furniſh'd him with Ships, that they reſolved to ſend thither again. *Americus Veſpucius* then in *Spain*, preſented himſelf, and went as Merchant in *Alfonſo de Ojeda*'s ſmall Fleet: he ſail'd from *Spain* in the Month of *May* 1497, and went all along the Coaſts of *Paria*, then thoſe of the firm Land, to the Gulf of *Mexico*, and return'd into *Spain* the 15th of *November*, 1498. He pretended to be the firſt that diſcover'd the Firm Land that is of the other ſide the Line, and had the Honour to have his Name given to all the great Countries of the *Weſt-Indies* of *America*, not only to the Northern or *Mexicane*, but alſo to the Southern or *Peruane*, which was not diſcover'd till 1525, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. A Year after this firſt

Voyage, *Veſpucius* went a ſecond, and commanded ſix Ships, with which he was at the *Antilles*, and afterwards upon the Coaſts of *Guinea* and *Venizuela*, then return'd to *Cadiz* in the Month of *November* 1500. The *Spaniards* did not much conſider nor acknowledge their Obligation for his Pains, whereat he was much troubled. In the mean time *Emanuel* the Great, King of *Portugal*, through a ſecret Emulation of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabelle*'s great Fame, had ſent and diſcover'd ſome Places too; and underſtanding *Veſpucius*'s Diſcontent, invited him into his Kingdom, and gave him three Ships to undertake a third Voyage into the *Indies: Americus* accepted the Offer, ſet out from *Lisbon* the 13th of *May* 1501, went along the Coaſts of *Africa* as far as *Sierra Liona*, and the Coaſt of *Angola:* afterwards ſail'd along the Coaſts of *Braſil*, which he diſcover'd all to that of the *Patagons*, and beyond the River *Plata*, whence having repaſſed towards *Sierra Liona*, and the Coaſt of *Guinea*, he return'd into *Portugal* the 7th of *September* 1502. King *Emanuel*, very well ſatisfied with this Expedition, gave him the Command of ſix Ships, with which he parted the fourth time on the 10th of *May* 1503, went along the Coaſts of *Africa* and *Braſil* in the Deſign of diſcovering a Paſſage by the Weſt to the *Molucco*'s, which has been found ſince. He was at the Bay of *All-Saints*, as far as the *Abrolhos*, and the River of *Curubabo*. But having taken Proviſions only for 20 Months, whereof he was forced to ſpend five upon this Coaſt that he had diſcover'd, deſpairing of being able to go through, by reaſon of the contrary Winds and bad Weather, he reſolved to return to *Portugal*, where he arriv'd the 18th of *June* 1504, and was receiv'd with great Joy, becauſe he brought a great quantity of *Braſil* Wood, and other rich Commodities. It was then he writ his Relation of theſe his four Voyages, and died ſoon after. *Lat. Herrera Dec.* 1. *lib.* 1. *& 6. Matth. Hiſt. Indiar. lib.* 2. *&c. Voſſius lib.* 3. *Hiſt.*

VESTA, Goddeſs of the Earth, conſider'd ſometimes as the Mother, and at others as the Daughter of *Saturn*. *Numa Pompilius*, ſecond King of the *Romans*, conſecrated to her an Everlaſting Fire, and to keep it, eſtabliſh'd *Prieſteſſes* call'd *Veſtales*, who were priviledg'd to marry after they had paſſed thirty years in this Office: They were puniſh'd rigorouſly when they let it go out, for it could not be lighted but by Fire from Heaven, or with the Rays of the Sun. They were buried alive when they ſinned againſt Chaſtity. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch.*

VESTALIA, Feaſts the *Romans* celebrated in the Month of *June*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Veſta*. They kept their Feaſts in the Streets before their doors, and choſe ſome Meſſes which they ſent to this Goddeſs's Temple: They led about the Town ſeveral Aſſes crown'd with Flowers, and having Collars of certain bits of Paſte, in form of little round Cakes: The Mills were alſo adorn'd with Noſegays; and there was no Work done that day. The *Roman* Dames went bare-foot to the Temple of *Veſta*, and to the *Capitol*, where there was an Altar dedicated to *Jupiter Piſtor*, that is, the Baker. It's obſerved in Hiſtory, that *Brutus* made himſelf Maſter of *Spain* on the day of this Feaſt, and that *M. Craſſus* was defeated by the *Parthians* on the ſame day. *Dempſter*, *Sigonius*.

VESULE, now *Mont-viſo*, a Mountain near the *Alps*, between *Dauphine* to the Weſt, and *Piemont* to the Eaſt; where the *Po* has its ſource from two fine Fountains.

VESUVIUS, a Mountain in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, eight Miles from the Town of *Naples*, and near a Caſtle called *Somma*, wherefore the *Italians* call it, *Il Monte di Somma.* This Mountain caſts up Fire from time to time, and deſtroys all round it: There were five of theſe Inundations of Flames before *Auguſtus*'s Reign, and fifteen ſince; the firſt in 81 after the Birth of Chriſt; the ſecond in 243, the third in 421, the fourth in 685, the fifth in 983, the ſixth in 993, the ſeventh in 1036, the eighth in 1038, the ninth in 1138, the tenth in 1139, the eleventh in 1430, the twelfth in 1500, the thirteenth in 1631, the fourteenth in 1660. It's manifeſt, by the difference of theſe times, that the Conflagrations are very irregular, there being an Interval of almoſt 300 Years between ſome, as fourth and fifth, and ſcarce a whole Year between others, as the ninth and tenth. The laſt of all began the 14th of *Auguſt* 1682, and cover'd all the Country of *Maſſe* that lies about it with Aſhes of a very bad ſmell; the Flames reach'd as far as the Woods of *Otajano*, where they did great damage; the 16th there were great Rains; the 20th an Earthquake that laſted for three hours, and was felt as far as *Naples*; the 22d, towards night, the Mountain caſt a great quantity of Aſhes and Smoak towards *Mandaloni*, and afterwards a ſhower of ſmall Coals, whilſt in the mean time the Earth ſhook, and a frightful Noiſe was heard: a little after there appeared Flames of the colour of Blood, and it Thunder'd enough to frighten the moſt Reſolute. The 23d it rain'd ſo that it was believ'd it would quench the Fire, but yet that continued, and raiſed Aſhes, which were carried ſo far, that the City of *Naples* was full. In fine, on the 24th the Mountain threw up white Aſhes, and then all was over. *Recupiti.*

VETRANIO, General of the *Roman* Army under the Emperor *Conſtantius*, got himſelf declar'd Emperor in *Pannonia* in 350. *Magnentius* having revolted about the ſame time, the Emperor took the Field againſt both; but to go on with more ſecurity, he gain'd *Vetranio* from the others Friendſhip, and then ſpoke his Soldiers ſo fair, that they forced the Uſurper to quit the Purple, and reſolve to live a private Life. *Ammian. Marcellin. Socrates.*

VETURIA, Mother of *Coriolanus*, accompanied with *Volumnia*, and ſeveral other *Roman* Ladies, viſited him in his Camp, when he laid Siege to *Rome*, and by their Tears prevail'd with him to raiſe the Siege. *Volumnia*, *Coriolanus*'s Wife, carried two of his little Children along with her, which made an Impreſſion upon him. The Senate, to honour the Memory of thoſe Noble Ladies, built a Temple to *Fortune*, wherein Women ſacrific'd on the day the Enemy drew off. *Tit. Liv.*

VEXIN, a Country divided into two; *viz. Vexin François*, or *French Vexin*, and *Vexin Normand*. The firſt is in the Province of the Iſle of *France*, between the Rivers of *Oiſe* and *Epre*, where are the Towns of *Pontoiſe*, *Mante*, *Meulan*, *Magni*, &c. the ſecond in the Province of *Normandy*, between the Rivers of *Epte* and *Andelle*, where are the Towns of *Gilots*, *Andely*, *Aumale*, *Eſtrepagny*, *S. Cler* upon *Epte*, &c. All this Country is very fertile, and bears Corn in abundance. *Baudrand.*

VEZELAY, in Latin *Vezeliacium* and *Vizeliacum*, an Abbey upon the little River of *Cure*, in the Country of *Moruane* and Dioceſe of *Autun*. Pope *Eugenius* III. celebrated a Council there in 1145, to recover the *Holy Land*.

UGENTO, or *Vgenti*, a Town of *Italy* in the Land of *Otranto*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Otranto:* Its Latin Name is *Vxentum.*

UGURLIMEHEMET, or *Gurlumameth*, eldeſt Son of *Vſſuncaſſan* King of *Perſia*, having brought the Town of *Schiras*, one of the biggeſt and moſt flouriſhing of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, under his Subjection, took Arms againſt his Father, who forced him to flee with his Wife and Children to *Conſtantinople*, where the Grand Signior received him kindly, and gave him an Army to return with to *Schiras*, and war againſt his Father. In the mean time *Vſſuncaſſan* got it ſpread abroad, that he himſelf was taken ill, and ſome time after, that he was dead, ſo that Funeral Solemnities were performed all over the Kingdom for him, which made *Vgurlimehemet* conclude he was really dead; upon which he goes to *Tauris*, to take Poſſeſſion of his Father's Kingdom, but was ſtrangely diſappointed, for he found his Father ſtill living, who ſoon put him to Death. *Meſſer*, *Ambro*, *Contarin. His Voyage to* Perſia, Giovan, Maria Angiolello.

VIBIUS VIRIUS, Citizen of *Capoua*, Head of the Revolt in that City in favour of *Hannibal*, General of the *Carthaginians*; but finding that his was the weakeſt Party, and that the Town was ready to Surrender to *Fulvius* who Commanded the *Roman* Army, he retir'd to his Houſe, accompanied with 27 Senators of his Confederacy, where after a great Feaſt, having drank to Exceſs, to deprive them of any ſenſe of Pain, they took Poiſon, and having embraced one another, ſome ſtaid to be burn'd together upon the ſame Funeral Pile, others return'd to their Homes, where they died before the Town was Surrender'd. *Tit. Liv. l.* 6.

VICENZA, or *Vincenza*, in Latin *Vincentia*, or *Vicentia*, or *Vicetia*, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, and Capital of a little Country called *Vicentin*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Aquileia*. It has ſeveral fine Palaces, with a great Square, adorn'd with Porticos for Turnaments. The Cathedral is alſo very magnificent, and no ſmall Ornament to the Town, which is one of the moſt ancient of *Italy*, being built by the *Euganei*, inhabited by the *Heneti*, and enlarg'd by the *Gauls*. After this it was ſubject to the *Romans* and *Lombards*, and after great Revolutions and divers Wars fell to the *Venetians*. It lies ſo amongſt Rivers, that the Situation is advantageous and pleaſant, and its Soil is ſo fruitful, that it deſerves the Name of the Garden of *Venice*. Its Inhabitants are accuſed of being revengeful, and are generally ſtiled the Aſſaſſines of *Vicenza*. The *Vincentin* is between *Tirol*, *la Marcha*, *Treviſana*, *le Veronois*, and the *Padouan*. *Vicenza* is the Capital; the other Towns are *Moroſtico*, *Lonigo*, &c. It has at this day more of its old Liberty than any Town under the States of *Venice*, which appears in the Riches of their Palaces and Churches, many of which are new built: It has alſo a Modern Theatre, built in imitation of the ancient *Roman* Theatres. This Town lies eighteen Miles from *Padua*, in a Country like a Garden. *Burnet*. Dr. *Brown* obſerved, that its Biſhoprick is eſteemed at 12000 Ducats a Year, and ſaith, by reaſon of ſome very near Hills, it can never be made ſtrong, and therefore has been forced to ſubmit to all that have attempted it, and at laſt ſubmitted to the States of *Venice* freely of its own meer Motion, in the Year 1404. It was taken by *Maximilian* I. in 1509, and reſtored in 1516. It is double walled, four Miles in compaſs, with its Suburbs; it has eight Gates, ſeven Bridges, and above 30000 Inhabitants, as *Schottus* computes them.

VICH, or *Vique*, a Town of *Spain* in *Catalonia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Terragone*.

VICHY, a Village of *Bourbonnois* upon the River *Allier*, where there are ſix Fountains whoſe Mineral Waters are eſteemed very wholſome, as appears by M. *Fouet*'s Obſervations upon their Nature and Effects.

VICO de SORRENTO, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Sorrento*. Its Latin Name is *Vicus Æquenſis*.

VICTIMS, Beaſts offer'd up in Sacrifice to the Gods, the Barren to the Infernal, and Fruitful to the Celeſtial. To *Jupiter* were ſacrificed Oxen and white Cocks, to *Juno* a Cow or Sheep, to *Diana* a Doe, to *Ceres* and *Cybele* a Sow, to the God *Pan* a Goat or Dog, to *Mars* a mad Bull, to *Neptune* a Horſe, a He-goat, or a black Bull, to the God *Terminus* a Lamb, to *Apollo* a Horſe, to *Minerva* a Mare, to *Venus* a Pigeon or a Turtle, to *Iſis* a Gooſe, to *Bacchus* a Kid or a He-goat, and to ſome Deities were offer'd nothing but Fruit, Liquors, and other things of that Nature, as, to the Nymphs Wine ſweetned with Honey, Metheglin, or Milk: but theſe Liquors were likewiſe expended upon the Victims which were offer'd to the other Gods. *Macrobius*, *Aul. Gellius.*

St. **VICTOR** Martyr, was put to Death under the Empire of *Diocleſian*, his Body being ordered to be laid under a Mill-ſtone that cruſh'd it to pieces: this happen'd in 302. *John Caſſian*, ſo famous for his *Collationes Patrum*, built a Monaſtery upon the Tomb of this Saint, which is now that famous Abbey of St. *Victor* of *Marſeille* of St. *Bennet*'s Order. *Colomeſius* has printed the Paſſion of this Saint, reviewed and corrected, at the end of Dr. *Cave*'s *Chartophylax.* Lond. 1685.

VICTOR, the firſt of this Name Pope, an *African* by Nation, ſucceeded *Eleutherius* in 193. There was a great Diſpute in his time about the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter* : *Victor* held a Synod, wherein it was ordered, it ſhould be kept the firſt *Sunday* after the fourteenth of the Moon of *March.* The Biſhops of *Aſia* were for celebrating it as the *Jews* did, and writ to this Pope about it; who looking upon their Decree to be contrary to the Apoſtolical Tradition, and the general Cuſtom of the Church, return'd a ſharp Anſwer, and ſeparated them from his Communion. This rigorous Proceeding diſpleaſed ſeveral Prelates, and St. *Irenæus* of *Lions* reprehended him for it in one of his Letters, but it had no ill Conſequence: and *Victor* was Martyr'd under the Emperor *Severus*, *July* 28. 201, *Euſeb. Baronius.*

VICTOR II. called *Gebehard* before, Biſhop of *Aichſter* in *Germany*, was put in the Throne after *Leo* IX. He was choſen at *Mayence*, led to *Rome* by the Emperor *Henry* III. and crown'd 1055. He died at *Florence* two Years after. *Baron. in Annal.*

VICTOR III. Prieſt, Cardinal, was choſen after *Gregory* VII. in 1086, his Name was *Didier*, Native of *Beneventum*, and Abbot of Mount *Caſſin.* It's ſaid his Piety and Learning raiſed him to all theſe Dignities. He died at Mount *Caſſin* in 1087.

VICTOR de *Tmuis*, or of *Tununes*, Biſhop in *Africa* in the 6th Age, compoſed a ſuccinct Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory from the Beginning of the World to the Emperor *Juſtin:* He was engaged in the Defence of the three Chapters, whereupon the Emperor baniſh'd him into *Egypt*; but was recalled again to *Conſtantinople*, where, becauſe he ſtill maintain'd his former Opinion, he was ſhut up in a Monaſtery, where he died in 566. The part we have of his Chronology begins in 444, where that of *Proſper* ends. *S. Iſidore*, *Baronius*, *Voſſius.*

VICTOR of *Utica*, or *Uticenſis*, as he is commonly call'd, though *Rhenanus* and *Chiffletius* call him *Vitenſis*, was Biſhop in *Africa* in the fifth Age. He writ the Perſecutions of *Africa* under the *Vandals*, in three Books; the beſt Edition of this Work is a Volume in Quarto printed at *Dijon* by the care of Father *Chifflet.* *Victor* himſelf ſuffer'd in this Perſecution of *Huneric*, but out-liv'd the Tyrant, as appears in his third Book, where he talks of his Death, which was much the ſame with that of *Arius.* *Voſſius*, *Poſſevin*, *Baronius.*

VICTOR-AMEDEUS, Duke of *Savoy*, ſucceeded his Father *Charles Emanuel* in 1630, and gave proofs of his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions: He was Wounded at the Siege of *Verrue*, and was General of the Armies of *France* in *Italy.* He died in 1637, leaving by his Wife *Criſtina* of *France*, Daughter of *Henry* the Great, his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, *Charles Emanuel* II. with ſeveral other Children.

VICTOR, of *Capua*, Biſhop of that City in *Italy*, liv'd about the middle of the 6th Century. He was eminent for Learning and Piety. He tranſlated into Latin *Ammonius*'s Book, call'd *Harmonia Evangelica*, which *Victor* miſtook for a Compoſition of *Tatian*'s. He wrote likewiſe, *Cycli Paſchalis*, in which he diſputes againſt the Paſchal Canon of *Victorius*, and proves, that for the Year 455 *Eaſter* was to be kept on the VIIth of the Kalends of *May*, and not upon the XVth, according to the Computation of *Victorius. Catena in quatuor Evangelia ex veterum Scriptis conſarcinata. Beda lib. de Temp. cap.* 49. *Biblioth. Patrum. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Feuardentius*, *&c.*

VICTORIN MARCUS PIAVONIUS, was aſſociated to the Empire by *Poſthumus* Uſurper of *Gaul*, and on ſeveral Occaſions ſhewed he neither wanted Courage nor Conduct. One of his own Party, call'd *Aterianus*, whoſe Wife he had violated, got him aſſaſſinated. His Son *Victor*, whom he had placed upon the Throne, periſhed at the ſame time, and both were buried at *Cologne. Trebellius Pollio.*

VICTORIN (*Caius*) or *Fabius Marius*, an *African* by Nation, lived in the fourth Age, and taught Rhetorick at *Rome*, where he was much eſteemed. The moſt conſiderable Senators, who were his Scholars, for a publick Acknowledgment of his great Merit, erected him a Statue in the publick Place of *Rome* : he was then a Pagan, but being converted in his latter days, writ ſeveral Books: St. *Jerom* cites them againſt the *Arians* : it's true they were obſcure, and his Commentaries upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles did not very well agree with that Apoſtle's Senſe; but this may be excuſed in him who had not applied himſelf to the reading of Scripture until he was very crazy. *St. Jerom*, *St. Auguſtin*, *Bellarmine*, *Baronius.*

VICTORINA, or *Victoire*, Wife or Mother of that *Victorin* whom *Poſthumus* aſſociated to the Empire: She was very troubleſome to the Emperor *Aurelian* in *Gaul*, having perſuaded *Tetricus* to uſurp the Empire: She was called the Mother of *Armies*, and had nothing of the Temper of her Sex, but her Natural or Violent Death deliver'd *Aurelian* from the Fear her Wit and Courage put him in. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VICTORINUS (*Petabionenſis*) Biſhop of *Petaw* in the *Upper Pannonia*, liv'd in the 3d Century, and was a Martyr in the beginning of the 4th. He wrote Commentaries upon a great Part of the Scriptures, as we may learn from St. *Jerom*, who ſays of him, That his Senſe was great, though his Elocution was but ordinary. He has been charg'd as a Favourer of the Doctrine of the Millenaries; but *Sixtus Senenſis* clears him of this Imputation. *St. Jerom. De vir. illuſt. cap.* 74. *In Epiſt. in Ezech. Gelaſius in Decret. Bed. Uſuardus. Ado-Vien. & Baronius in Martyr. Sixtus Senenſis lib.* 6. *Bibl. S. Annot.* 347.

VICTORIO, or *Victorius Marianus*, born in *Aquitania*, and one of the beſt Mathematicians of his Time. Pope *Hilarius*, being ſatisfy'd of his Capacity, and conſidering that the Paſchal Cycle made by *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* was almoſt run out, puts *Victorius* upon making a new one, which he perform'd, beginning at the Paſſion of our Saviour, and making it reach to the Year 532. This Work was done in the Year 464 or 465. *Gennadius in Catal. cap.* 48. *Iſidor. lib.* 6. *Orig. cap.* 17. *Beda lib. de ſex Ætat. & Rat. Temp. cap.* 48. *Baronius*, *&c.*

VICTORIUS or *Victor* (*Peter*) born in the 15th Century, and extracted from a noble Family of *Florence.* He was a great Maſter in the *Belles Lettres*, as appear'd firſt by his Reviſion of *Tully*'s Works. Afterwards, he made Remarks upon the Remains of *Cato*, *Varro*, and *Columella.* He likewiſe gain'd great Reputation by publiſhing his 25 Books *Variorum Lectionum*, &c. by his Commentaries upon the Politicks and Philoſophy of *Ariſtotle.* Theſe Performances made *Victorius* very much courted, both by the *Italian* Princes and others. *Coſmo de Medicis* employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies to Pope *Julius* III. who, to ſhew the Value he had for him, Knighted him firſt, and then made him a Count. To conclude with him, his Life was both proſperous and long, reaching to the Age of 87, dying in the Year 1585.

VICTORY, a Goddeſs ador'd by the Ancients, and eſteem'd by *Varro* Daughter of Heaven and Earth. The *Romans*, during their Wars with the *Samnites*, built her a Temple under the Conſulſhip of *L. Poſthumius* and *M. Attilius Regulus*, and dedicated to her the Temple of *Jupiter* in the Capitol. After the Defeat of *Cannæ*, according to *Titus Livius*, *L. Sylla* eſtabliſhed Plays in her Honour. The *Athenians* did alſo conſecrate a Temple to her in their City, and painted her without Wings, that ſhe might not fly away from them, as the *Lacedemonians* had *Mars* chain'd to keep him always with them. But ſhe was commonly repreſented in the ſhape of a young Woman with Wings, holding in one hand a Crown of Laurel or white Olive, and in the other a Branch of Palm, adorn'd with Trophies: and ſometimes ſhe was repreſented arm'd, with a briſk Countenance, all in a Sweat, and cover'd with Duſt, diſtributing with bloody hands the Spoil and Priſoners to the Victorious. The *Egyptians* in their Hieroglyphicks repreſent *Victory* by an Eagle, becauſe he ſurpaſſes all other Birds in Vigour and Courage; for which reaſon alſo the *Romans* had one in their Standards. *Victory* is eſteemed a Goddeſs, Daughter of Heaven and Earth, becauſe all the Victories and Conqueſts upon Earth are through the Favour of Heaven: She is painted Young and Fair, to manifeſt her Vigour, and the charming Luſtre of her Glory: Her Sex and Wings denote the Inconſtancy and doubtful Succeſs of Wars: The Laurel, by its perpetual Verdure, intimates the eternal Renown of the Victorious; and the Palm ſignifies invincible Courage, becauſe this Tree ſtrives and raiſes it ſelf, though never ſo much preſſed down, and becauſe its Wood is not ſo ſubject (if at all) to Corruption, as that of other Trees.

VIDA (*Marcus Hieronymus*) born at *Cremona* in *Italy*, was Biſhop of *Alba*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Montferrat*; and was famous for his Learning and Probity: to be a little particular, He was very conſiderable in the polite part of Learning, an excellent Poet and a great Divine: There are admirable ſtroaks in his Poem *Of the Art of Poetry.* His *Chriſtiados* has a great deal of Wit and Piety in't: and his Poem of *Cheſs* is remarkable both for Thought and Expreſſion: but his Maſter-piece is that upon the *Silk-worms.* This Prelate, after having behav'd himſelf to advantage in his Epiſcopal Function, died in the Year 1566. Beſides the Poems abovementioned, he wrote *Hymni*, *Bucolica*, *Epiſtola ad Johannem Matheum Gibertum. Dialogi de Reipublicæ Dignitate. Carmen Paſtorale in obitum Julij* 2*dæ. Conſtitutiones Synodales Martyrium Sancti Dalmatij. Liber de Magiſtratu. Thuan. Hiſt. Lil. Girald.*

VIDAMES, Officers under the Biſhops of *France*, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and preſerving the Rights of the Church. This Name comes from *Vice-Dominus*, which ſignifies a Lord's Subſtitute or Deputy. 'Tis thought that theſe *Vidames* reſembled the ancient *Oeconomy*, whoſe buſineſs it was, to take care of the Temporalities of the Biſhoprick: In proceſs of time theſe Offices became hereditary, being made Fees, held of their reſpective Biſhops, from whoſe Sees they take their Titles, as the *Vidame* of *Rheims*, *Amiens*, &c. *Du Cange Gloſſar. Lat.*

VIDOMAR, Viſcount of *Limoges*, having found in his Lands ſome Statues of Gold that repreſented an Emperor ſitting at Table with his Wife and Children, he fairly gave the one half to *Richard* King of *England* and Count of *Poitou*, his Lord, who pretended that the whole was his Right: The Viſcount refuſing to deliver the reſt, drew a War on himſelf, that ended in the Siege of *Chalus*; for after ſome Aſſaults given and ſuſtained, there were Propoſals of Agreement made, which being rejected by King *Richard*, a Gentleman called *Bertrand* of *Gourdon*, then in the Caſtle, ſeeing the King at the Head of the Forlorn Hope, took his Aim, and wounded him mortally with an Arrow. This hapned in 1196. *Deuplix*, *Paulus Æmilius*, &c.

VIENNA upon the *Danube*, which the *Germans* call *Wien*, and the Latins *Vienna*, and formerly *Flaviana*, *Juliobona*, and *Flavianum*, a Town of *Germany*, Capital of *Auſtria*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragant of *Saltzbourg*. The Name *Vienna* is deriv'd of that of the little River *Vien*, that joyns the *Danube* at this Town. It belongs to the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, and is own'd Capital of all *Germany*, becauſe the Emperor keeps his Reſidence in it. *Soliman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, laid Siege to it the 26th of *September* 1529, with an Army of 200000 Men; but his Cannon being ſunk and made uſeleſs by the Governor of *Presbourg* in their way up the *Danube*, after two general Aſſaults in vain, and the News of the March of the Emperor *Charles* V. to its Relief, he raiſed the Siege *October* 14. The *Turks* Beſieged it again in 1532, and 1543, and a fourth time in 1683, when having reduc'd it to great Extremities, it was reliev'd by *John* III. King of *Poland*, on the 10th of *September* (the Anniverſary whereof is religiouſly obſerved here) after it had been violently batter'd from the 14th of the foregoing *July* by an Army of 100000 *Turks*, who loſt all their Tents, Baggage, Mortars, and Cannon, which amounted to 180 Pieces, whereof ſome were marked with the Arms of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and *Rodulph* II. the Standard of the *Ottoman* Empire, engrav'd with theſe Words, *There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet.* The Creſcent and the Star, the *Ottoman* Arms, till this had continued engraved upon the higheſt Pinnacle of the Tower of St. *Stephen*'s Church from the Year 1529, when the Citizens placed them there in Acknowledgment of *Soliman*'s Generoſity, in ordering no Shot ſhould be made againſt their Cathedral: but this being not obſerved by the *Turks* in the laſt Siege, a Croſs was immediately advanced in the place of the Creſcent. Its firſt vigorous Reſiſtance ſhews that it was ſtrong at that time; and yet it was regularly fortified ſince. It's not very big, but the Emperor's Court renders it rich and magnificent. The Prince's Palace is very ſtately, and his Cloſets well furniſhed with Curioſities. The Cathedral, Abbey of St. *Gregory*, the Jeſuits two Houſes and Colleges, are conſiderable, and well worth being ſeen. There is alſo an Univerſity, founded by *Frederick* II. in 1237, and re-eſtabliſhed by *Albert* III. Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, in 1363. *Guy*, Cardinal-Legat of the Holy See, celebrated a Council there in 1267. We have the Acts in 19 Canons or Ordinances. The Suburb of *Leopolſtad*, before the laſt Siege, did almoſt equal the Magnificence of the Town. *Le Maiſon des Favourites*, and the ſtately Church of the *Scots*, were the chief Ornaments, beſides which the Court Lords had their fine Palaces there; but all theſe were burn'd during the Siege in 1683. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen* is famous for its Spire, one of the fineſt in the whole World, adorn'd with Statues and other curious Embelliſhments of Architecture: the Steeple is accounted about 465 foot high. Our Ladies Church is alſo very conſiderable, both for its Bigneſs and the Beauty of its Pillars. The Town is environ'd with 12 good Baſtions, which with the conveniency of the *Danube* to bring it Proviſions, and the great number of its Inhabitants, render it very ſtrong. The *Danube* forms the Iſle *Preter* before the Gates, where a conſiderable Army may lodge conveniently for its Defence. Dr. *Brown*, in his Travels, gives the following Account of this Place. *Vienna* is not ſeated upon the main Stream of the *Danube*, but by a Branch thereof, for the River running through a low Country, it is divided into ſeveral Streams, and makes many Iſlands; a ſmall River named *Wien* runs by the Eaſt part of the City, and enters the *Danube* below it. The City is now ſeparated from the Suburbs by a fair Eſplanade or open Ground, above a Muſket-ſhot over; ten of its Baſtions are towards the Land, and two towards the Water, ſo very large, that a great part of the Militia of the City may be muſter'd on any of them; the Ditch is large and very deep, into which although they can let in the River, yet it is commonly kept dry, leſt they ſhou'd incommode their deep Cellars. The whole compaſs, taking in the Suburbs, makes a very large circuit; but the City it ſelf, which is walled in, may be about three Miles in Circumference, and is exceeding populous, and as full of Strangers, for the bigneſs of the place, as moſt in *Europe*, eſpecially in time of Peace; *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Grecians*, *Tranſylvanians*, *Sclavonians*, *Hungarians*, *Croatians*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Polanders*, *Dutch*, &c. being ſeen there all in their proper Habits. The City is fairly built of Stone, aud well paved; many Houſes are ſix Stories high, and ſomewhat flat-roof'd, after the *Italian* way. The Imperial Palace is very noble, ſubſtantial, and Princely furniſh'd, conſiſting chiefly of two Courts; at the Entrance, over the Gate, are ſet in Capital Letters the five Vowels, *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, *U*. whereof Men fancy various Interpretations, as, *Auſtriæ eſt Imperare Orbi Univerſo*; and *Alles Ardreich eſt Oſterreich Untherthan*; *i. e.* all the World is ſubject to *Auſtria*. *Vienna* ſtands 26 *German* Miles from *Lintz* to the Eaſt, 6 from the Borders of *Hungary*; 50 from *Cracow*, 34 from *Buda*. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22. The Curioſities of the Emperor's Cloſet are mention'd at large by Dr. *Brown* in his Travels.

VIENNE upon the *Rhone* and *Gere*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, Capital of *Viennois*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It's the *Vienna* or *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Ancients, call'd ſo becauſe it's probable the *Allobroges* were the Founders thereof: But let this be as it will, it's certain *Vienne* was ſince that time a *Roman* Colony, Seat of the Senate, and perhaps the Reſidence of the Lord Lieutenant of the *Gauls*, which made the *Romans* ſpare no Coſt to render it conſiderable. The Remains of their Buildings to be ſeen there to this very day, are proofs of this Truth; for there are few Towns in *France* where there have been ſo many. *Vienne* became Capital of the Kingdom of the *Bourgundians*, in the fifth Century; but this State being ſhook by *Clovis*'s Victories, and quite overthrown by his Children's Arms, the *French* were Maſters of it until *Lewis* the Liſper's time. *Boſon*, Brother in Law to *Charles the Bald*, had the Kingdoms of *Burgundy* and *Arles*. There have been ſeveral great Changes ſince that time, and *Vienne* has ſuffer'd very much, eſpecially in the laſt Civil Wars; ſo that it was not without reaſon that ſome ſaid it was buried in its own Ruins: however, it lies now between ſeveral Hills along the Banks of the *Rhone*: its Length is conſiderable, from the Gate of *Lions* to that of *Avignon*; but the Breadth bears no proportion to it. The Metropolis of *St. Maurice* is a very ſtately Building, and its Archbiſhop takes the Title of Great Primate of the *Gauls*. The Suffragants are *Valence Die*, *Grenoble*, *Viviers*, *St. John* of *Morienne* and *Geneva*. This Town is Capital of the Country called *Viennois*, which lies between the *Rhone* and *Iſere*. This Situation got it the Name of the Iſland of the *Allobroges*; and afterwards it was called the State of the Dauphins of *Viennois*. There have been ſeveral Councils held at *Vienne*; amongſt others, that wherein the *Templer*'s Order was aboliſh'd, and Pope *Boniface* VIII's Proceedings againſt *Philip the Fair* revok'd. Hither *Pilate*, and *Archelaus* the Son of *Herod the Great*, were baniſhed: *Valentinian the Younger* was here murther'd by *Arbagaſtus* a treacherous Courtier in 392. Pope *Clement* V. held a Council here in 1311, which made the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti* inſtituted before by Pope *Urban* IV. to be univerſally obſerved. In 474, or 477, the Biſhop of *Vienne* held a Council for the ſettling the Faſts of *Rogation-Week*. In one held in 1112 the Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated, and the Treaty betwixt Pope *Paſchal* II. and him touching Inveſtitures, made null. *St. Marthe*, *Du Cheſne*, *Genebrard*, *Bzovius*.

VIENNE, in Latin *Vigenna*, a River of *France*, that has its Source in *Limouſin*: It paſſes by *Limoges*, *Confolant*, *Chauvigni*, *Chaſtelleraut*, enters *Tourane*, waters *Chinon*, and empties it ſelf into the *Loire* at *Cande*.

VIESTE, in Latin *Apeneſtæ* and *Vieſtæ*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Capitanate, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Manfredonia*.

VIETUS (*Franciſcus*) Native of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, was an excellent Mathematician: He diſcover'd many Faults in the *Lilian* Calendar, and made a new one conformable to the Feaſts and Rites of the Church of *Rome*. During the Diſorders of the League, the Cypher made uſe of by the *Spaniards* conſiſted of 500 different Characters, ſo that though their Letters were often intercepted, they could never be decypher'd, until they were ſent to *Vietus*, by the King's Orders: he read them, and all the other ſent him afterwards; which ſo diſappointed the *Spaniards* Deſigns for two Years, that they publiſhed at *Rome* and other places, that the King had recourſe to Magick to read their Character. This great Man died in 1603. *Vietus*'s Eſſay upon *Apollonius* was ſo much valued, that ſeven Years after, in imitation of him, *Marinus Gellandus*, an excellent Mathematician of *Raguſa*, publiſh'd a Book call'd *Apollonius Redivivus*, with a Supplement of *Apollonius Gallus*. *Thuan. Voſſius*.

VIGAND (*John*) a *German* Miniſter, and excellent Divine: He was one of thoſe that help'd *Flaccus Illyricus* to compoſe his Centuries of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and when he had done, was made Biſhop of *Pomerania* in *Pruſſia*. He exerciſed this Charge 12 Years, and died in 1587: His chief Works are, *De Deo Methodus*, *De imagine Dei in hominibus*; *De Libero hominis arbitrio*, *de Legibus Divinis*. *Hiſtoria de Alce vera de ſuccino de Sale*, *Catalogus Herbarum in Pruſſia naſcentium*.

VIGEVANO, or *Vigeve*, in Latin *Viglebanum*, a Town of *Milan* upon the *Teſin* in the County *Vigevano*. It has been lately made a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Milan*, whence it is but 20 Miles. It was the pleaſanteſt Reſidence theſe Dukes had, though it lies in a very barren place. *Hermolaus*, *Barbarus*, *Merula*.

VIGILANTIUS, a *Gauliſh* and no *Spaniſh* Prieſt, as moſt Hiſtorians thought, that took *Calaguri* or *Calahorre*, a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, for *Calaguri* a little Borough near the Town of *Cominges*. This *Vigilantius* taught that People ſhould render no Honour to the Relicks of Martyrs, calling thoſe Idolaters that worſhipped them, and ſaying, Their pretended Miracles were real Illuſions and Cheats. He added, that People ſhould ſhun their Converſations that frequented Churches dedicated to

Martyrs: That none ſhould Pray for the Dead; and that it was an unwarrantable Folly to light Candles and Lamps in Churches in the day time. He alſo condemn'd Faſting, Watching, and Vows of Virginity. The Learned Dr. *Cave* repreſents the Charge objected againſt *Vigilantius*, as follows, *viz.* He affirm'd, That the Relicks of Martyrs were not to be over-worſhipp'd; and that the Miracles wrought at the Places where they were lodg'd, might be taken for Diabolical Illuſions; that the Celebacy of the Clergy was not more acceptable to God than the State of Marriage; that the Commands of our Saviour did not oblige a Man to ſell his Eſtate, and diſpoſe of it all at once to the Poor; that the uſe of Candles, in the Day-time in Churches, and the cuſtomary Obſervation of *Vigils* were indefenſible. St. *Jerome*, who had formerly been an acquaintance of *Vigilantius*, had a warm Diſpute with him about theſe Points: But notwithſtanding St. *Jerome*'s Vehemence, 'tis certain, even by the Confeſſion of this Father, that after this Controverſie was begun, *Vigilantius* was not eſteem'd unworthy of Communion even by his own Biſhop. *Cave Hiſtor. Liter. pars prima. Baronius, Godeau, Gennad.*

VIGILIUS (Pope) a *Roman* by Nation. Before his Pontificate, when but Deacon, Pope *Agapetus* ſent him to *Conſtantinople*; where *Theodore*, Wife of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, was ſo taken with his Parts, that ſhe promiſed ſhe would ſettle him in St. *Peter*'s Chair, upon condition he would engage to annul the Acts of a Council held at *Conſtantinople* againſt the Schiſmatick Prelates whom ſhe ſupported. *Vigilius* promiſed he would; ſo return'd into *Italy* laden with Preſents, but found *Silverius* choſen, which broke all his Meaſures; yet he neither loſt Courage nor the Hopes of compaſſing his Deſigns; a favourable occaſion preſented it ſelf ſo, that he perſuaded *Beliſarius* to baniſh *Silverius*, and got the Clergy that durſt, or could not reſiſt his Authority, to chuſe him; but after *Silverius* died in his Exile in 540, he depoſed himſelf, and was choſen a ſecond time, and became a new Man, acquainted *Juſtinian* that he condemn'd all the Hereticks whom that Prince ſupported; and going to *Conſtantinople*, excommunicated the Empreſs *Severa*, and all the *Acephali*. He defended the three Chapters, but afterwards for Peace-ſake condemn'd them again. This anger'd the Biſhops of *Africa* who ſeparated themſelves from him, as well as the Deacons of his own Church, whom he excommunicated. In the mean time the Emperor finding that *Vigilius* refuſed to come to an Aſſembly of Biſhops, baniſh'd him; but his Exile was not long; and as he had leave to return into *Italy*, he died of the Stone at *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, in 555; his Body was carried to *Rome*. We have eighteen Epiſtles of his. *Platina* ſays, That the Empreſs *Theodora*, enraged that *Vigilius* broke his Promiſe, ſent *Athemius* to *Rome*, who ſeiz'd and conducted him to *Conſtantinople*; and adds, that the *Romans* at his paſſage down the *Tyber*, followed him with Curſes, pelting him with Sticks and Stones; and that upon his obſtinate Reſolution of not complying with the Empreſs, and his ſaying, that he was come to a *Diocleſian*, not to a *Juſtinian*, he was roughly handled, beaten and dragg'd from St. *Euphemia*'s Church, whither he fled for ſhelter, by certain rude People, who put a Halter about his Neck, and led him like a common Criminal publickly through the City till the Evening. *Liberat. in Brev. Evag. lib.* 4. *cap.* 18. *Niceph. lib.* 17. *Baron. in Annal. Cyacon, &c.*

VIGILIUS TAPSENSIS, Biſhop of *Tapſus* or *Thapſus* in *Barbary*, flouriſh'd about the Year 484, being ſummon'd to *Carthage* by *Hunnerick* King of the *Vandals*, to give an account of his Religion: He ſubſcrib'd *Eugenius*, Biſhop of *Carthage*'s Confeſſion of Faith, and maintain'd the Catholick Belief with great Conſtancy. The Perſecution of the *Arian Vandals* growing ſevere, he went to *Conſtantinople*, where he wrote againſt *Eutiches*. This *Vigilius* has been often miſtaken for *Vigilius* Biſhop of *Trent*. His Writings were publiſh'd under other Men's Names which *Chiffletius* believes; was done by himſelf, either to avoid the ill Uſage of the *Arians*, or elſe to recommend his Works the better, by their paſſing under Authors of Reputation. The Creed which goes under the Name of *Athanaſius*, was moſt probably drawn up by this *Vigilius*, and publiſh'd under *Athanaſius*'s Name. *Chiffletius* has now Collected his Works, and Publiſh'd 'em under the Name of the right Author. *Chifflet. in Edit. Illius Operum. Cav. Hiſtor. Liter. pars prima.*

VIGILIUS, Biſhop of *Trent*, lived in the fourth Age, and gave great Proofs of his Piety and Learning. He writ to *Simplicienus* of *Milan*, or to another Biſhop of this Name, an account of the Martyrdom of *Siſinnius Martyrius*, and *Alexander* Maſſacred by the *Pagans* near *Trent*. Afterwards he came to the place of Execution, and broke *Saturn*'s Idol that was worſhipp'd there; which ſo enrag'd the Idolaters, that they ſton'd him to Death. *Uſuard* ſpeaks of *Vigilius*, as of one that had ſuffer'd under the Conſulſhip of *Stilicon*, that is, in the Year 400 and 405. *Voſſius.*

VIGILIUS DE ZUICHEM, a famous Lawyer of the *Low-Countries*, flouriſh'd in the 16th Age: He printed the *Greek* Inſtitutes of *Theophilus*, which he had drawn out of Cardinal *Beſſarion*'s Library, and after ſeveral important Imployments which he had gone through, died of Grief; that the Duke of *Alva* and *Don John* of *Auſtria*, inſtead of following his mild Advice, by their rigorous Meaſures, threw the People into a Rebellion. He was buried in the Cathedral of *Gant*, whereof he was Biſhop.

VIGNACOURT (*Alof* of) 53d great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, ſucceeded *Martin de Carcez* in 1601, being before that, great Hoſpitaller, and chief of the *French* Nation: during his Reign there were no troubles in the Order, and far from loſing any thing by the *Turks*; the Fortreſſes of *Lepanto*, *Lango*, *Chaleau-roux* in *Greece*, the *Mahometan* in *Barbary*, with ſeveral other Places, were taken and plundred, and a great number of *Turks* made Slaves. He built ſeveral Towers and Fortreſſes round the Iſle of *Maltha* upon the Coaſts, and made a fine Fountain in the middle of the City *Valette*. He died in 1622. *Naberat.*

VIGNES (*Peter* of) a *German* Lawyer, and Chancellor of the Emperor *Frederick* II. was in great Eſteem in the Thirteenth Age. He was Witty, Eloquent and Learned, and ſerved his Maſter in the important Affairs between him and the Popes *Gregory* IX. and *Innocent* IV. He writ ſeveral Treatiſes upon this Subject, as *De Poteſtate Imperiali*, ſix Books of Letters, *&c.* Yet was accuſed of perſuading *Frederic*'s Phyſicians to poiſon him. The Intreague being diſcover'd, the Phyſician was hang'd, the Chancellor condemn'd to have his Eyes put out, to be led in this condition through the Town, and then to be deliver'd to the Inhabitants of *Piſa* his cruel Enemies: But all this was not executed, becauſe this unhappy Man haſtned his own Death, by knocking out his Brains againſt a Pillar, to which he was bound. This hapned in 1249. Several Authors affirm, that his Accuſation was Unjuſt, and that he was treated ſo ill in the Priſon of *Capua*, that he knock'd his Brains out againſt the Walls for Deſpair. *Volateran, Sigonius, Sponde.*

VIGNIER (*Nicholas*) a *Burgundian* of a good Family, practiced Phyſick with great Reputation in *Germany* in the Sixteenth Century; ſo that coming into *France*, he was choſen to be one of the King's Phyſicians, and honour'd with the place of Hiſtoriographer of *France*. He was accuſed of want of Reſpect to the Pope; but commended for his Skill in his Calling, and his *French* and *Latin* Works, as his *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, his *Hiſtorical Bibliotheque*, his *Summary* of the *Hiſtory* of *France*, his *Faſti* of the ancient *Hebrews*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, *Rerum Burgundiarum Chronicon*, his *Diſcourſe* concerning the *Original of the Royal Family of the Capets*, *&c. Thuan.*

VIGNOLE (*James de*) a great Maſter in Architecture, living in the Sixteenth Century. He went to *Rome*, and improv'd himſelf by ſtudying the Remains of Antiquity there, and by reading *Vitruvius*. He was employ'd by *Francis* I. King of *France*, in caſting of Statues in imitation of the Originals of the Ancients. *Accad. des Arts.*

VIHITZ, or *Bigihon*, a Town of *Hungary*, Capital of *Croatia*, belongs to the *Turks*; its *Latin* Name is *Vihitza*, but it's believ'd it was formerly called *Auſantala*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1592, after a ſtout Reſiſtance, and the Garriſon baſely Murther'd contrary to Articles.

VILAINE, in Latin *Vindana* or *Vidana*, a River of *Britany*; it paſſes by *Rennes*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea, between *Vennes* and the Mouth of the *Loire*.

VILIMER, or *Gilimer*, Nephew of *Huneric* King of the *Vandals*; his Ambition to Reign made him take Arms againſt King *Hilderic*, and got himſelf choſen King by the *Vandals*, keeping *Hilderic* Priſoner, whom he afterwards put to Death; he reign'd over the *Vandals* for three Years. *Procopius.*

VILLA FRANCA, the principal Town in the *Tercera* Iſland, being very Beautiful, and rich in Wine and Corn: It was taken by the *Engliſh* without Reſiſtance in 1597, and plunder'd, to the great inriching of the Army.

VILLARET (*Foulques*) 25th great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent during his Reign reſided in the Iſle of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*; in 1308 he ſucceeded *William* of *Villaret*, and ſoon after his Election reſolved to quit *Cyprus*, that he might give no Jealouſie to the King thereof, and form'd the Deſign of the Conqueſt of the Iſle of *Rhodes*, whereof the *Sarazens* had made themſelves Maſters. To ſpeed the better in this Undertaking, he went to the Emperor *Andronic* II. who willingly gave him the Inveſtiture of the Iſland, which being confirm'd by Pope *Clement* I. reſiding then at *Avignon*, he equip'd a ſtrong Fleet, beat the *Sarazens* out of *Rhodes* in 1309, and ſeiz'd ſeveral other Iſlands in the *Archipelago*. Hiſtory does not give us the particulars of this Conqueſt, but there are Repreſentations of Aſſaults, Fights, Scaling of Walls, *&c.* in the ancient Tapſtries that belonged to the great Maſter of *Aubuſſon*. Though ſome are of opinion, that *Rhodes* was taken by a Stratagem, ſeveral valiant Knights covering themſelves with Sheepſkins, and mixing with a Flock of Sheep that was driven into the Town in the Dark; they were no ſooner got in, but falling upon the Guards, they ſecur'd the Gates for their Army. The Convent was removed thither, and the Hoſpitallers, called *Rhodians* or Knights of *Rhodes*. *Othoman* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, beſieged it in 1310, before the Town was well fortified, but the Great Maſter defended it vigorouſly, and with the aſſiſtance of *Amedeus* IV. Count of *Savoy*, forced the *Turks* to raiſe the Siege. A little after this, Pope *Clement* V. gave the Knights of *Rhodes* all that belonged to the Templers, whoſe Order was aboliſh'd at the Council of *Viene* in *Dauphine*, in 1311. The ſame Pope had united before the Hoſpital of St. *Samſon* of *Conſtantinople*, that was in the Town of *Corinth* in *Greece*, to the Order of the Knights of *Jeruſalem*; but this was done at the requeſt, and by the free conſent of the great Maſter and the Brothers of that Hoſpital, who yielded all their Spiritual and Temporal Poſſeſſions to the great Maſter of *Villaret* and his Succeſſors. After ſo many great Actions, this good Man was accuſed of neglecting the Intereſt of the Order, and labouring to enrich himſelf. The Diſobedience broke out into open Rebellion to that degree, that the Knights met of their own Authority, form'd a Chapter, depoſed the great Maſter, and choſe *Maurice de Pagnac* in his place; upon this Conteſtation of both Parties, the Pope took to himſelf the Dignity of great Maſter, and nam'd *Gerard de Pins* his Vicar General. The Suit held five Years, until *Maurice de Pagnac*'s Death, which hapned in 1321, and then the great Maſter of *Villaret* was reſtor'd again; but he abdicated two Years after, and return'd into *Provence*, where he died in 1325. His Succeſſor was *Elion de Villeneuve*, choſen in 1323. *Boſio*, *Naberal.*

VILLEBRIDE (*Peter* of) 18th Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent reſided then at *Ptolemais* or St. *John* of *Acre*, ſucceeded in 1248 *Bertrand de Comps.* During his Reign, St. *Lewis* of *France* croſs'd himſelf for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, and arrived in the Iſle of *Cyprus* in *September* 1248. The great Maſter accompanied him to the Siege, took *Damiata* in 1249, and the Year after was taken Priſoner with him and the King of *Cyprus*, the great Maſter of the *Templers*, and ſeveral other Princes, in a Battel fought againſt the *Souldan.* A Truce being agreed upon for 10 Years, this great Maſter not only paid his own Ranſom, but would contribute to the Payment of the King's, which the *Templers* being againſt, the Door of the Treaſury was broke open, and 30000 Crowns, the Sum the King wanted, taken out. After giving great Proofs of his Courage and great Prudence in the Government of his Order, this great Maſter died in 1251. *Boſio. Naberat.*

VILLE FRANCHE, a Town of *France*, Capital of *Beaujolois.* It has a Collegiate Church, and an Academy that conſiſts of ſome learned Members. There are ſeveral other Towns of this Name in *France*, but leſs conſiderable; one in *Perigord*, one in the County of *Nice*, which is a Sea-Port, *&c.*

VILLE GAGNON (*Nicholas Durant* of) Knight of *Maltha*, Native of *Provence*, propoſed the Deſign he conceived of eſtabliſhing a Colony in *Southern America* to Admiral *Coligni*, and told him that amongſt other Advantages that would accrue thence to the Kingdom, it would prove a ſafe Retreat for the Proteſtants. The Admiral lik'd the Project, and with the King's leave equip'd three great Ships, on which *Villegagnon*, with a great number of *Calviniſts*, embarqued themſelves; and about the latter end of *November* 1555, enter'd into the River of *Janeiro* upon the Coaſts of *Braſil*; and landing, built a Fort, which he called *Coligny* from the Admiral's Name, and ſent back two of the Ships laden with Merchandizes and the Rarities of that Country, and deſir'd Succour to ſettle himſelf, and put things into a Poſture of Defence againſt the *Barbarians* and *Portugueſe*, who had made themſelves Maſters of moſt Places upon the Coaſt of *Braſil.* The Admiral ſent him three other Ships the next Year after, in which, amongſt a great number of Proteſtants, were two famous Miniſters of *Geneva*, *Peter Richer* and *William Chartier*; theſe arrived in *America* in the Month of *March* 1558, and celebrated the *Lord's Supper*, according to the Diſcipline of *Geneva.* But the *Calviniſts* happening to fall out among themſelves, occaſion'd a great deal of Diſturbance, inſomuch that *Villegagnon* was ſo far ſhock'd at it, that he openly declar'd himſelf a *Roman Catholick*, which the Admiral underſtanding, refus'd to ſend him any more Succours; ſo that, not being in a condition to reſiſt the *Portugueſe* and Natives, he was forc'd to quit the Fort of *Coligni*, and return into *France*, where he wrote againſt *Calviniſm. Maimbourg Hiſt. du Calviniſme.*

VILLE NEUVE (*Elias* of) 26th Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, whoſe Convent reſided then at *Rhodes*, ſucceeded *Foulques de Villaret* in 1323. The firſt thing he did was to clear the Order, then much in Debt; and for that end, raiſed the Taxes paid by the *Commandaries* for the Profit of the common Treaſury of the Order, and ſold the Pope for 2500 Crowns, ſome Places that belonged to the Order at *Cahors* in *Quercy*: Then he held a General Chapter at *Montpelier*, wherein many Abuſes were reformed, and new Laws and Ordinances made; but notwithſtanding his care, ſome envious People writ to the Pope about 1340, that the *Knights of Rhodes* being then become very rich, began to follow the Diſorders of the *Templers*, and that it would do far better if their Poſſeſſions were divided between two Orders, that ſo by a conſtant Emulation they ſhould keep to their Duties; but neither the Complaint nor Advice was liſtned to; and the Great Maſter of *Ville Neuve*, to ſhew his Zeal, armed ſix Galleys to aſſiſt the League of the Chriſtian Princes, and omitted nothing to prove his Inclinations were bent to the good of Chriſtendom. His good Conduct appeared in reducing the Iſle of *Lango* that had revolted againſt the Order, and in the great Treaſure he left for the propagation of Religion, his Magnificence in the Church he built at *Rhodes*, and the Caſtle that was called by his Name. He died in 1346, and had for Succeſſor *Deodat de Gozon. Boſio. Naberat.*

VILLERS. That this Family, originally of *French* Extraction, hath been of great Antiquity in *Leiceſterſhire*, is clear enough from what Mr. *Burton*, in his Hiſtorical Work of that County, under the Title of *Brokesby*, their Seat, hath well obſerved; of which was Sir *George Villers* Knt. a Perſon of eminent Note, who by his firſt Wife, had Sir *William Villers* Knt. and Bar. Father of Sir *George Villers*, now of *Brokesby* Bar. and Sir *Edward Villers* Knt. from whom the now Viſcount *Grandiſon* in *Ireland* is deſcended, and by *Mary* his ſecond Wife had three Sons, *John* afterwards Viſcount *Purbeck*, *George* who by his great and high Advancements to Honor added no ſmall Luſtre to this worthy Family. This *George*, born at *Brokesby* 1592, 34 *Eliz.* was bred up to, and became ſo great a Proficient in all manly Exerciſes, and in the *French* Tongue, during three Years that he continued in *France*; that King *James* was preſently taken with his graceful Deportment, and firſt entertained him as Cupbearer, afterwards gave Order to ſwear him of the Bed-chamber, inſtalled him Knight of the Garter, advanc'd him to the Degree of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Whaddon* in the County of *Bucks*, and in 1616 created him Earl of *Buckingham*, advanc'd him in 1617 to the Title of Marqueſs of *Buckingham*, made him High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and Principality of *Wales*; and having heap'd other Favours upon him, ſent him with Prince *Charles* into *Spain*, to accelerate the Marriage then in Agitation. They ſet out the 18th of *February* 1623, with diſguiſed Beards, and under the borrowed Names of *Thomas* and *John Smith*; they arrived at *Paris* the 22d of *February*, and having ſpent a Day there to view the City and Court, they got to *Bayonne* the utmoſt Town of *France* in ſix Days, and in four Days thence to *Madrid*, *viz.* the 5th of *March*, where it's ſaid he was diſreliſh'd for his height of Spirit, *French* Garb, and taking upon him over-much Familiarity with the Prince: However, before his Departure thence, he obtained another Patent from King *James*, bearing Date the 18th of *May* 21 *Jac.* whereby he was created Earl of *Coventry* and Duke of *Buckingham.* That Match being broke, it's ſaid, he drew the Prince to cloſe with thoſe of the Privy Council and Nobility, who were moſt oppoſite to *Spain* and beſt lik'd by the *Puritans*; and that thereupon he projected the Calling of a Parliament, to gain the greater Credit with the People; which ſo incenſed the *Spaniard*, that their Embaſſadors aſperſed him with a Deſign to take off King *James*, and diſpoſe of him to his Country-Houſes and Paſtimes, the Prince having Years and Abilities ſufficient for Publick Government; and thereupon adviſ'd the King to rid himſelf of this Captivity. King *James* dying ſoon after, he was ſent to treat with the *United Provinces* and Miniſters of the Confederate Princes, for the Recovery of the *Palatinate*; at which time, he purchaſed a choice Collection of *Arabick* Manuſcripts, gain'd in remote Countries through the Induſtry and Diligence of *Erpenius* a famous Linguiſt; which Manuſcripts were, after his Death, beſtowed on the Univerſity of *Cambrige*, whereof he was Chancellor. Being King *Charles* his chief Favourite, he was ſent to conduct the New Queen from *France*, and afterwards ſent to make a League with the *United Provinces* againſt the Emperor and the King of *Spain*: Notwithſtanding all which, the Commons, in two ſubſequent Parliaments fell upon him ſharply, as the prime Cauſe of all publick Miſcarriages; and the Earl of *Briſtol* exhibited Articles againſt him, but nothing was done by reaſon of the Diſſolution of the Parliaments. Some time after, his Majeſty being provok'd by the King of *France*'s obſtructing the Landing of Count *Mansfield*'s Army, deſign'd for the Relief of the *Palatinate*, and his ill Treatment of his Proteſtant Subjects, and Seizure of 120 *Engliſh* Ships with their Merchandize and Artillery, rais'd conſiderable Forces, and made this Duke General of them, as alſo Admiral of his whole Fleet, to the end he might demand juſt Reparation therein. He landed in the Iſle of *Rhe* in Aid of the *Rochellers*, then Beſieged by the *French*; in which, finding two ſtrong Forts, he fruitleſly attempted one of them; and after three Months ſtay, diſcerning freſh Forces brought in by the *French*, he made a diſorderly Retreat, wherein he loſt 200 brave Gentlemen, and near 2000 of his Common Soldiers, e'er he could reach his Ships: This was imputed to his imprudent Conduct; and the enſuing Parliament voted his great Power to be the Cauſe of all the Evils that befel the Kingdom. This touching him ſo nearly in point of Honour, he intended by a ſecond Expedition thither, to do his utmoſt to regain what he had loſt in that unhappy Attempt. Having made large Preparations, he came to *Portſmouth* in *Auguſt* the enſuing Year, where he was ſtabb'd by *John Felton*, Lieutenant of a Foot Company in Sir *James Ramſey*'s Regiment in 1628, in the 36th Year of his Age. It's ſaid, *Felton* was mov'd to this wicked Act by the Duke's denying him a Captain's Place upon a Vacancy: He acknowledged that he had bought the Knife he killed him with, in an obſcure Cutler's Shop on *Towerhill*, for 10 Pence; and that he fix'd the Sheath to the Lining of his Pocket, that he might draw it with one Hand, his other being maim'd: Alſo that he haſtned to *Portſmouth*, partly on Horſeback and partly on Foot, being indigent of Money. This Duke of *Buckingham* had three Sons, *James*, *George*, and *Francis* who was born after his Death; *James* died young, *George* ſucceeded in the Honours, was made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter by King *Charles* II. Maſter of his Horſe, and Lord Lieutenant for the County of *York*: He died without Iſſue. *Francis* was killed in a Skirmiſh with the Parliament Forces at *Kingſton*, *An.* 1648, intending to reſcue King *Charles* I. out of the *Iſle of Wight. Dugdale.*

VILLICUS (*Joſſelinus*) born at *Reſel*, a Town of the Province of *Wermerland* in *Pruſſia*. He taught Youth at *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*, and read upon *Virgil*'s *Eclogs* when he was but 15 Years old: Sometime after he was made *Greek* Profeſſor there, and Rector of the Univerſity; and laſtly, having profeſs'd Phyſick with great Reputation, he died of an *Apoplexy* in 1552, being 51 Years of Age. He was a Perſon of a great compaſs of Learning, as appears by his Works; the Principal of which are, *Compendium Artium. De Formando Studio in quolibet Artium genere. De Locuſtis Dialogus. Explicatio de Zytho ſuccino, &c. Magirica. Commentarius Anatomicus. Conſilia Medica. Obſervationes in Lactantium de Opificio Dei. Expoſitio in Evangelia. Commentaria in Epiſtolas Pauli ad Timotheum, &c. Thuan Hiſt. Melchior Adam.*

VILLIERS (*John* of) 22d Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, was of the *French* Nation, and choſen after the Death of *Nicholas de Lorgue* in 1288, Reigned three Years in the *Iſle of Cyprus*, and was the laſt great Maſter of the Order in *Syria*; for in his time all the Towns that were left the Chriſtians were taken by *Melac Seraf*, Souldan of *Egypt*, who made himſelf Maſter of *Ptolemais* or *Acre* in 1291. *Henry* of *Luſignan*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*, the Great Maſter *Villiers*, and the chief of the Militant Religious, made Head againſt the Enemies until all the Chriſtians were embarked; then yielding ground by little and little, fought to their Veſſels. The King of *Cyprus* gave the Town of *Limiſſon* to the *Hoſpitallers* and *Templers*, where the Great Maſter *Villiers* ſeeing no likelihood of Succour to return into the *Holy Land*, applied himſelf to regulate the Affairs of his Order; and for that purpoſe, kept two general Chapters, wherein it was order'd, That all the Knights ſhould come to the Convent with their Equipage, to defend the *Iſle of Cyprus* againſt the Souldan. It was he eſtabliſhed the Form of Electing the Great Maſter, almoſt as it is obſerv'd now, as may be ſeen by the Statutes he made. He died of Age and Grief in 1294, and had for Succeſſor *Odon de Pins*. *Boſio Naberat.*

VILLIERS ILE ADAM (*Philip* of) 43d Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Fabrice* of *Carette* in 1521. He reign'd almoſt two Years at *Rhodes*, eight Years without any Settlement, and three and a half at *Malta*. Before his Election he was great *Hoſpitaller*, chief of the *French* Nation, and Embaſſador from the Order to their King. He arrived at *Rhodes* in the Month of *September*, the ſame Year of his Election, fortified the Town againſt the Siege it was threatned with; but whilſt he was employed to preſerve this Bulwark of Chriſtendom, a *Jewiſh* Phyſician gave the *Turk* an Account of all Things, by the means of a *Grecian* of *Scio* that carried his Letters to *Conſtantinople*; beſides *Andrew* of *Amarat*, Prior of *Caſtille*, and afterwards Chancellor of the Order, a great Enemy to *Villiers*, becauſe he was preferr'd before him to this Dignity which he pretended to, gave private Inſtructions to the Grand Signior by a *Turkiſh* Slave, whom he ſaid he ſent to get Money for his Ranſom, but inſtead of that brought him back Letters from *Soliman*, as was diſcovered ſince. In the mean time the *Turkiſh* Fleet appear'd before *Rhodes* in *June* 1522, which made in all 400 Sail, with 200000 Men, whereof 60000 were to work in the Mines; and during the Siege, new Succors arriv'd that made above 100000 Men. All this did not ſhake the great Maſter's Courage, who reduced the *Turks* ſo low, that they ſent to the Grand Signior to come in Perſon if he deſign'd to take the Place; when come, ſeeing his Men ſo vigorouſly repulſed in their Aſſaults, he deſigned to have raiſed the Siege, had not his freſh Advice from the Traitors in the Town made him alter the Reſolution. This Treachery being diſcover'd, *Amarat* was Beheaded, and the *Jew* Hang'd and Quarter'd; but at laſt the Chriſtian Princes ſending no Succor during a Siege of ſix Months, the great Maſter was forced to Surrender the Town and Iſland upon Compoſition the 24th of *December* 1522. This Conqueſt coſt *Soliman* immenſe Sums, and above 100000 fighting Men. The Great Maſter left *Rhodes* the 1ſt of *January* 1523, with about 50 Sail that carried his Knights, and about 4000 Inhabitants; and having paſſed the Winter in *Candia*, arrived at *Meſſina* in *Sicily* about the end of *April*: Thence he continued his Voyage to *Rome*, where he was at Pope *Adrian* VI. his Death, and was made Guardian of the Conclave when *Julius* of *Medicis* was choſen, who was Knight of the Order, Great Prior of *Capoue*, Cardinal, Nephew to Pope *Leo* X. and nam'd *Clement* VII. This new Pope gave him the Town of *Viterbo* until a better Place offer'd, where the Knights might be more ſerviceable againſt the Infidels. The Great Maſter held a General Chapter in 1527, wherein it was reſolved they ſhould accept of the Iſle of *Malta*, which the Emperor *Charles* V. offer'd the Order: And thence he went to *Saragoſſa* in *Sicily*, where he received this Donation of *Malta*, *Goze*, and *Tripoli* of *Barbary*, by Letters Patents from this Emperor. He arrived at *Malta* in the Month of *October*, and gave the neceſſary Orders for this new Eſtabliſhment. And having thus ſignaliz'd his Reign by his Courage, Prudence, and Piety, he ended his Days as he was fortifying the Iſle of *Malta* and Town of *Tripoli*: This happen'd in 1534. His Succeſſor was *Perrin de Pont*. See *Rhodes*. *Boſio. Naberat.*

VINCENNES, a Caſtle ſomewhat Eaſtward from *Paris*. *Philip* of *Valois* laid the Foundation of it in 1327. King *John* raiſed it to the third Story; and *Charles* V. finiſh'd it. Queen *Mary* of *Medicis* begun the fine Gallery on *Paris* ſide in 1614, and King *Lewis* XIV. put it in the Condition it's now in, in 1660. This ſtately Palace has a ſtrong Caſtle join'd to it, which ſerves for a Priſon for Perſons of Quality. In the Court of this Caſtle is a Chapel, that was founded in 1379 by *Charles* V. with a Treaſurer, a Singer, ſeven Canons, four Vicars, and two Clerks. This Caſtle of *Vincennes* is environ'd with a great Park, which *Philip* the *Auguſt* walled in, in 1183: There was then a Caſtle, which the ſame *Philip* demoliſhed to build it a-new. King *Charles* V. was born at *Vincennes* in 1338, and three Kings of *France* died there, *viz.* *Lewis* X. in 1316, *Charles* IV. called *The Fair*, *Charles* IX. in 1574, and *Henry* V. King of *England*, in 1422. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

S. VINCENT, Deacon and Martyr, liv'd about the end of the third Age, under the Reign of the Emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximian*. *Decian*, theſe Emperors Lieutenant in *Spain*, having formed a Deſign of exterminating and rooting out Chriſtians, took *Valerius* Biſhop of *Saragoſſa*, and *Vincent* Deacon of the ſame Church, and led both to *Valentia*, where, after many vain Endeavours to ſhake their Conſtancy, he baniſhed *Valerius* becauſe he was old and crazy, and kept *Vincent* to make him undergo all the Torments his Fury could invent; firſt putting him upon a Rack, then upon a Grid-iron with Fire under it; and at laſt ſtretching him out upon broken Pots: But when he found this Rigour would not do, he had him put into a good Bed, hoping to gain more by that apparent Mildneſs; but was diſappointed, for the Saint expired immediately. This happened the 22d of *January* 305. *S. Auguſtin. Metaphraſtus.*

S. VINCENT's Rock in *Somerſetſhire*, is of Note for its great ſtore of Diamonds, which are known by the name of *Briſtol* Stones: Theſe for a bright Luſtre, come little ſhort of thoſe of *India*; and had they their Hardneſs, might eaſily paſs for the ſame. At the Foot of the Rock is a hot Well of Medicinal Water.

VINCENT (*de la Louppe*) was originally of *Perche*, of a very antient and noble Family: He was likewiſe conſiderable for his Learning, as appears by the Tracts written by him; the moſt conſiderable of which are, his *Annotations upon* Tacitus, his Book *of the French Magiſtracy*, and his Hiſtory of the *Hoſpital General* of *Chartres*, Founded in 1556.

VINCENT (*Victor*) an *African*, was a Donatiſt, but counterfeited himſelf to be Orthodox. About the Year 415, he publiſh'd a new Error about the Origin of Souls, which he ſaid were Parcels of God's Subſtance, and not created by him out of nothing. He writ two Letters in Defence of this erroneous Opinion, which St. *Auguſtin* confuted ſo clearly, that the new *Donatiſt* confeſs'd himſelf overcome.

VINCENT (*Elizabeth*) Daughter of *John Vincent* of *Uffington* in the County of *Lincoln*, a very Loyal Gentleman, (Wife of *Henry Carrington* of *Barneſley* in *Yorkſhire*, Gent. whoſe Father was an Officer under Sir *George Wentworth*, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Army, and ſuffer'd very ſeverely for his Loyalty in the late Rebellion; his Father was a Phyſician, deſcended from the *Carringtons* in *Cheſhire*, a very antient Family;) which ſaid *John Vincent* was Lineally deſcended from *Richard Vincent* of *Bernake* near *Stamford*; from whom deſcended Sir *Thomas Vincent* Knt. who exchanged the Eſtate of *Bernake* near *Stamford* aforeſaid, with *Thomas Cecill* Earl of *Exeter*, for other Lands in *Surrey*; Father of Sir *Francis Vincent* Knt. and Bar. (now living) Father of Sir *Anthony Vincent* of *Stoke-daberton* in *Surrey*, Knt, *John Vincent* of *Uffington* above-mentioned, had for his Arms, Gold upon a Pile Blew, three quarter *Gules* pierc'd Silver, and for his Creſt on the Helm a *Bear*'s *Head* Silver, colour'd Black, out of a Crown Gold, thereunto adding *Mantelles* of his Colours, *viz.* *Azure* lined *Argent*.

VINCENTIUS (*Samotule*) Palatin of *Poſnania*, being enraged againſt *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland*, who deprived him of the Government of Great *Poland* to give it his Son *Caſimir*, ſollicited the Knights of *Pruſſia* to break their Truce, entred with the *German* Troops into *Poland*, defeated Prince *Caſimir*, and plundred and burn'd ſeveral Towns; but being reconciled to *Uladiſlaus*, he turned his Arms againſt the *Germans*, gave them Battel with *Uladiſlaus* near the Caſtle of *Bleme*, where 20000 *Germans* were killed. *Bibl. Hiſt.*

VINCENTIUS (*Lirinenſis*) a *Gaul* by Birth, and of a very Noble Family. His Father's Name was *Epirochius*, and his Brother *Lupus*, 'tis ſaid, was Biſhop of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*. He follow'd the Profeſſion of Arms in the firſt part of his Youth, but ſoon quitted this way of Living; and going to *Lerinum* in *Provence*, turn'd Monk, and went into Prieſts Orders. He died in the Year 550, in the Reign of *Theodoſius* and *Valentinian*. He wrote under the counterfeit Name of *Peregrinus*, *Adverſus Hereticos*, *Commonitorium duplex*, in a very clear and entertaining Stile; but the latter part of it was ſtole from him; for which reaſon, he makes a kind of Summary of it at the end of his firſt: The laſt Edition of this Work was printed at *Cambridge* in *Twelves*, in 1687. *Gennad. in Catal. cap.* 64. *&* 80. *Baron. in Annal. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Baluzius in Edit. & Anot. ad Vincent. Lirin. Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima.*

VINCI (*Leonard* of) a Painter of the State of *Florence*, flouriſhed about the latter end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th Age. He was one of the greateſt Genius's of his time, and beſt furniſhed with Perfections both of Body and Mind; was an excellent Sculptor and Architect, a skilful Muſician, an admirable Poet, very expert in Anatomy and Chymiſtry, and throughly Learned in the Parts of the Mathematicks: He alſo underſtood Riding, Fencing, *&c.* So ſtrong withal, that he could bend a Horſe-ſhoe as if it was Lead. All theſe were accompanied with honourable and generous Inclinations. *Lewis Sforza* called the Moor, gave him the Direction of the Academy of Painters and Architects, which he had eſtabliſhed; and knowing he was a good Engineer, and well skill'd in Mathematicks, put him upon making a Canal to bring Water from the River *Adda* to *Milan*, which had appear'd almoſt impoſſible until that time. When the Inhabitants of *Milan* deſired him to make ſome extraordinary Thing upon *Lewis* the Twelfth's Entry into their Town. He made the Figure of a Lion, contrived ſo, that after it walk'd before the King in the Hall of the Palace, it turn'd ſhort, open'd its Breaſt, and ſhew'd the Arms of *France.* The Duke of *Milan* being defeated and led Priſoner into *France* in 1500, *Leonard de Vinci* retir'd to *Florence*, and there in 1503 painted the Great Council Hall. He ſtayed here until 1513, and became a great Enemy to *Michael Angelo*, who was then in great Reputation. This Enmity, firſt cauſed by Emulation, encreaſed at *Rome*; ſo that *Leonard* came to *France*, where he was very well received by *Francis* I. it's ſaid, he fell ill in this Country, and the King coming to viſit him, he forc'd himſelf up from his Bed, to ſhew his Obligation for that Honour he received, and became ſpeechleſs, and died in that Monarch's Arms. This happened about 1520, the 75th Year of his Age. He was bred up under *Andrea Verroccio*, but ſo far ſurpaſs'd him, and all other his Predeceſſors, that he is own'd to have been the Maſter of the Third, or Golden Age of Modern Painting. *Felibien Entreatien des Pientres. The Appendix to* Dryden'*s Tranſlation of* Freſnoy.

VINDEX (*Julius*) a famous *Gaul*, who having perſuaded the *Gauls* into a Rebellion againſt *Nero*, made Offer of the Empire to *Galba*, who was then in *Spain*. *Nero* hearing of this, made his Complaint to the Senate, bidding a great Sum to any that ſhould bring *Vindex*'s Head. Whereupon, *Vindex* promiſed a greater to any that brought him *Nero*'s. *Sueton in Galba.*

VINDICIUS, a *Roman* Slave, enfranchis'd by the People for diſcovering the Conſpiracy of ſome Citizens who deſigned to re-eſtabliſh King *Tarquin*. He was the firſt Slave that was made Citizen by the People with Power to Vote in Elections: But afterwards *Appius*, to gain the Peoples Favour, eſtabliſhed a Law by which he gave all thoſe that were made Free the Privilege of Voting in Elections: And this Law was called *Vindicta* from this *Vindicius*, the firſt that was made Free. *Plutarch. in Poplic.*

VINIERI (*Sebaſtien*) a Noble *Venetian*, commanded in the Iſle *Corfou* with Sovereign Authority, when he was choſen General of the *Venetian* Fleet in 1571, being then 70 Years of Age, *Auguſtin Barbarigo* was given him for Collegue; yet it was obſerved, that during the Battel of *Lepanto*, no other General ſhew'd more Courage or Conduct than did this vigorous Old Man. After that Victory, he endeavour'd to make himſelf Maſter of the Iſle of St. *Maure* near the Weſtern Coaſts of *Epirus*; but did not ſucceed: Whereupon *James Sorannico*, one of the *Proveditors* of the Fleet, who was no Friend to *Vinieri*, writ to the Senate, that he had blemiſh'd the late Victory by his Slowneſs and Imprudence. The Senate obſerving by this that *Sorannico* aim'd at his Place, puniſh'd his Ambition by their choice of *James Foſcarini*; and that *Vinieri* might not have the diſcredit of being depos'd, they confirmed the Title of *Proveditor General* on him, with the care of the Coaſts of the Gulf of *Venice*, enjoining *Foſcarini* to obey him when they ſhould happen to be together. *Vinieri* added ſo much to his Fame after the Victory of *Lepanto*, that he was nam'd *Doge* after *Mocenigo*'s Death, by the unanimous conſent of all the Electors, the very firſt Day of their Meeting. *Gratiani Hiſtoire de Cypre.*

VINISAUF (*Geoffery*) a *Norman*, or as others ſay, an *Engliſhman*, living in 1199. He was much eſteem'd for his Talent in writing both in Proſe and Verſe. His Works are, *Itinerarium Regis Anglorum Richardi, & aliorum in Terram Hieroſolymarum. De Statu Curiæ Romanæ. De Poetria Nova. De Rebus Æthicis. De Arte Dicendi. De Vinis & Fructibus conſervandis. Pits de Script. Angl. Hiſtoriæ Anglican. Scriptor. Vol.* 2. publiſh'd by Dr. *Gale.*

VINTIMILLE, or *Ventimiglia*, a Town of *Italy* upon the Coaſts of *Genoa*, with a Biſhoprick. Its Latin Name is *Vintimilium*, *Albintimilium*, and *Albintemelium.*

VIO (*Thomas* of) ſirnam'd *Cajetan*, becauſe he was Native of *Cajeta*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, became a *Dominican*, and was one of the greateſt Ornaments of that Order, being made Doctor at 22 Years of Age. He taught Philoſophy and Divinity at *Paris* and *Rome*, then explain'd Scripture; and having paſs'd through the other chief Charges of his Order, exercis'd that of General for 10 Years; afterwards was made Prelate of *Palermo*, and then a Cardinal by Pope *Leo* in 1517, who ſent him Legat a little after into *Germany*, to oppoſe *Luther* that began to ſpread his Doctrin. He was alſo employ'd on ſeveral other Occaſions, until he died in 1534, the 65th of his Age. *Bellarmin. Bzovius. Sponde in Annal.*

VIRBIUS, otherwiſe *Hippolytus*, Son of *Theſeus* and *Hippolyte*, Queen of the *Amazons*; his Hatred for Women made him give himſelf altogether to Hunting. *Phedra*, his Step-Mother, fell ſo much in love with him, that ſhe could not forbear diſcovering him her Paſſion; but upon his Refuſal to ſatisfie it, ſhe pretended an Abhorrence of what ſhe was ſo much for, and accus'd him to her Husband of having endeavour'd to corrupt her. *Theſeus* gave credit to the Accuſation, baniſh'd *Hippolytus* with a Curſe, and pray'd *Neptune*, whoſe Son he ſaid he was, to puniſh that Treachery. *Hippolytus* flying his Father's Anger, took his Chariot, and met by the Sea Coaſts as he was Travelling, a Sea Monſter, which ſo frightned his Horſes, that they ran over the Rocks, and threw *Hippolytus* down, who in the Fall entangled himſelf ſo amongſt the Reins that he was torn and batter'd to pieces: But becauſe he was a lover of Hunting, *Diana* obtain'd of *Eſculapius* to reſtore him to Life again; and in Deifying him ſhe chang'd his Name, and called him *Virbius*, as if ſhe had ſaid *Twice-born:* Withal, ſhe deſired he would keep in the Foreſt of *Aricienne* near her Temple. Some ſay, he was removed thence, and placed in Heaven; and add, that he is the Sign we call *Carter* or *Charles's Wain. Ovid. Eurip. Hippol. Coron, &c.*

VIRET (*Peter*) Native of *Orbe* in *Swiſſerland*, ſtudied at *Paris*, where he became acquainted with *Farel*; both went afterwards to *Geneva*, where they aſſociated themſelves to *Calvin*, and baniſhed the *Roman Catholicks* out of the Town in 1535. In the mean time *Viret* was Miniſter at *Lauſane*; but when *Calvin* went to the Conference of *Worms*, he was called to preach at *Geneva:* After this he lived five Years at *Lions*, and died at *Pau* in 1571, being 63 Years of Age. He was very Eloquent, which gain'd him great Eſteem among thoſe of his Party. *Melchior Adam. Sponde.*

VIRGIL, Biſhop of *Saltzburg*, was of a Noble Family of *Ireland*. He came to *France*, and was in great credit at *Pepin*'s Court; afterwards he went into *Bavaria*, where he differ'd with *Boniface* about a *Formula* an ignorant Prieſt made uſe of in Baptizing; for inſtead of *In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritûs Sancti*; he always ſaid, *In nomine Patria, & Filia, & Spiritua Sancta: Boniface* pretended, that Baptiſm under this Form of Words was invalid; *Virgil* maintain'd the contrary. In 754, the Diſpute came to Pope *Zachary*'s Ears, who decided it in favour of the latter. It's ſaid, that *Virgil* after his being made Biſhop, built a fine Church, and dedicated it to St. *Rupert* his Predeceſſor; and that it was he who converted the *Carinthians*. He died in 784. *Andreas Brunner.*

VIRGILIUS (*Publius Maro*) the moſt excellent *Latin* Poet, was born at *Mantua* the 15th of *October* in (as is generally ſuppos'd) the 683d Year of *Rome*. His Father, according to the moſt probable Opinion, was a Servant or Aſſiſtant to a wandring Aſtrologer, who practic'd Phyſick: This Man had the good Fortune to marry his Maſter's Daughter, by whom he had *Virgil*; this Wife of his by the Mother's ſide, ſeems to have been of good Extraction, being nearly related to *Quintilius Varus*. *Virgil* paſs'd the firſt ſeven Years of his Life at *Mantua*, from thence he remov'd to *Cremona*, a Noble *Roman* Colony, and afterwards to *Milan*; in all which Places, he proſecuted his Studies with great Application. He read over all the beſt *Latin* and *Greek* Authors, frequented the moſt eminent Profeſſors of the *Epicurean* Philoſophy; but finding no ſatisfaction in that Syſteme, paſs'd over to the Accademick School, to which he adher'd. *Virgil* likewiſe underſtood Phyſick, and was a great Mathematician: He was alſo a good Flow'riſt, Naturaliſt and Geographer. The Story of *Tully*'s admiring his *Eclogues*, is inconſiſtent with the truth of Chronology; it being certain, that theſe Paſtorals were not written till after the Triumvirate of *Octavius*, *M. Antonius*, and *Lepidus*; in which 'tis well known, *Tully* was Proſcrib'd and Murther'd. As to the Temper of this Poet, he was exceeding good natur'd, and free from Envy and Vanity, which made his contemporary Poets, how much ſoever diſſatisfy'd with each other, generally love him. He was a Perſon extremely difficult to pleaſe himſelf in his Compoſitions, which made him review what he had written, altering and correcting with great ſeverity of Cenſure. His *Eclogues* and *Georgicks* are the only finiſh'd Pieces he left. As for his *Æneis*, notwithſtanding the Nobleneſs of the Poem, he look'd upon it as imperfect, and deſign'd to have ſpent three Years in touching it over again; and therefore in his laſt Sickneſs, when he found the Diſeaſe too ſtrong for him, he call'd earneſtly for his *Scriptoire*, that he might burn his *Æneis*; but *Auguſtus* not permitting this to be done, the Poet oblig'd *Tucca* and *Varius* to add nothing, nor ſo much as to fill up the Breaks which he left in his Poem. He died at *Brunduſium*, now *Brindi* in *Italy*, in the Fifty third Year of his Age, and was buried at *Naples*. To conclude, he was, beſides his admirable Genius and great Learning, a Perſon of extraordinary Judgment, which always govern'd the Heats of his Imagination, and made even his Silence conſiderable. *Donatus. Vavaſor de Ludicra Dictione. Servius de la Cerda. Dryden, &c.*

VIRGINIA, a *Roman* Lady, of a Noble Family, who marrying a mean Man, built a Temple of the *Plebeian* Pudicity or Chaſtity. See *Pudicity.*

VIRGINIA, part of *Northern America*; has for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; for its Eaſtern, the *Atlantick Ocean*; for its Northern, *Mary-land*; and for its Weſtern, that vaſt Tract of Land which runs into the *South Sea*: It is divided into *Southern* and *Northern Virginia*; the firſt reaches from the 37th to the 39th Degree of Latitude, and the other from 33 to 36. This *Southern America* is a pretty temperate Climate, the Summer as hot as in *Spain*, and the Winter cold as in *France*. The Heats reign in the Months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and are temper'd by an Eaſterly Wind which the *Spaniards* call *Briezes*, and by other Winds that blow there from the Sea. The Cold is often very ſevere from *September* to *March*, not conſtantly, but at times, and Thunders far more frequent than in *Europe*. People enter into this Country by a large Gulf that lyes between two Capes or Promontories, whereof the Southern is called the Cape of *Henry*, the other *Charles's* Cape, from the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *York*, who was afterwards King *Charles* I. of *England*. The *Mid-Land* is very fruitful and pleaſant: The Natives are but few; for though the Soil wou'd produce all things in abundance, yet it cannot nouriſh many Inhabitants, becauſe it's not cultivated. The Savages are ſtrong, nimble, and witty withal: They never ſteal, becauſe they believe the Witches can diſcover the Theft and ſeize the Offender. They wear the Skins of wild Beaſts, and ſome have Cloaks curiouſly wrought of Turkey-Cocks Feathers. They paint their Hands, Face, Arms, Thighs, *&c.* to appear finer: Their Ears are pierc'd in three ſeveral places, whence hang Shells inſtead of Pearls; ſome have a Bunch of Feathers upon their Head, others the Skin of a Hawk, Kite, *&c.* The richer ſort have a Plate of Braſs at their ſides, and ſome carry a dry and ſhrunk Hand of ſome Enemy they have overcome, as a ſign of their Man-hood. The Women waſh their new-born Children in Rivers, rub 'em over with Drugs and Paint to harden the Bodies againſt Cold and other Injuries of the Air. The Men Hunt, Fiſh, and go to the Wars, while the Women do all the reſt, Till the Ground, and look after the Family Affairs. Their Religion is no other but a Worſhip of what they fear, as Fire, Water, Thunder, Cannons, Horſes, but chiefly the Devil whom they call *Oke*: They have his frightful Images in their Temples, and offer him Blood, and the Fat of their wild Beaſts with ſome Tobacco, when they return from the War or Hunting. As for *Southern America*, it was diſcovered in 1584 by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who called it *Virginia* in Honour of Queen *Elizabeth*. The *Indian* Wheat which the Natives call *Pagatovu*, grows here in abundance; the Stalk bears three or four Ears laden with five or ſix hundred Grains, ſome Yellow, Red, and of ſeveral other Colours. There are alſo great Numbers of Deer, Rabbets, Squirrels, Bears, and Lions, with many Turkey-Cocks, Partridges, and other Land and Water-Fowl, a great many Otters and other Beaſts, whoſe Furrs are in great Eſteem; and ſome *Engliſh* aſſure there are Civet Cats. There are alſo Pearls ſeen amongſt the Savages, but it's not known where they have them. Their Cabins are along the Shore. They call their Governors *Weroans*, and theſe they think command ſeveral Gods; yet they have a light Knowledge of a ſovereign God, Creator of the World, and of the other meaner Gods. Their Prophets are Magicians, who conſult the Devil to fortel their Idolaters what will happen. They believe the Immortality of Souls, that they enjoy eternal Happineſs with the Gods, or are puniſh'd in burning Wells, which are, ſay they, at the end of the Earth, towards the Weſt, in a Place called *Popoguſſo*. The People, when this Place was firſt diſcover'd, uſed Snake-Skins of ſix foot long for Girdles, and were more afraid of two *Engliſh* Maſtiffs than of 20 Men. Now the Land is much cleared of its Woods, the Climate agrees very well with the *Engliſh*, and but very few die of the Country Diſeaſe, called *Seaſoning*. The Soil is ſo fruitful, that an Acre yields 200 Buſhels of Corn. Here is plenty of Fowl, and amongſt others, wild Turkeys which uſually weigh 6 Stone, and Mock-Birds which counterfeit the Noiſe of all other, and wild Beaſts of all ſorts, Tygers, Buffeloes, Musk Rats, flying Squirrels. The Commodities of the Country, are Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rape-ſeed, Anniſeed, Wood, Madder, Pot-Aſhes, Honey, Gums, Balſams of ſovereign Vertues, rich Furs, Elk Skins, Tobacco, *&c.* The Number of the *Engliſh* here, is between 30 or 40000. The chief Town *James Town*. The Laws are agreeable with thoſe of *England* for the Deciſion of all Cauſes both Civil and Criminal. Theſe Laws are made by the Governor with the conſent of his Council and the Burgeſſes choſen by the Freeholders. The *Virginians* are not born ſo ſwarthy as they appear, but uſe an Ointment that makes 'em look ſo. They are of a ready Wit, very ſubtile and treacherous, Lovers of their Eaſe, and much given to Hunting. They wear their Nails long to flea their Deer: Their Houſes are no better than our *Engliſh* Hogſties; and their Diet but very mean. *De Laert. Hiſtoire du Nouveau Monde.*

VIRIATUS, Captain of the *Luſitanians* in *Spain*, now the *Portugueſe*. Of a Huntſman he became Captain of a Troop of Robbers, and afterwards General of an Army; with which having made himſelf Maſter of *Portugal*, he over-ran and ravag'd with Fire and Sword, for 14 Years, all the Country on both ſides the Rivers *Ebro* and *Tagus*, beat the Prætors *M. Ventidius*, *Cl. Vnimanus*, and *Cn. Plancius*, ſo that the *Romans* were forced to ſend a powerful Army under the Command of a *Conſul* to reſiſt him; and at laſt *Cepion* the *Roman Conſul* was forced to have recourſe to Treachery, and get him murther'd. *Viriatus* was much lamented, and honorably buried. *Tit. Liv.*

VIRIDOMARE of the Country of *Eduens*, now *Autun*, commanded the Horſe jointly with *Eporoderix* before *Gergovia*. The Affection his Countrymen had for the *Romans*, being changed by the Practices of the *Vergobletus* or Sovereign Magiſtrate, he withdrew his Troops from that State under Pretext of preventing *Litariquus*, and ſecuring the Country; but his real Deſign was, to paſs into *Vircingentorix* his Army, whom he never obeyed for all that but with Reluctancy. *Jul. Cæſar.*

VIRIDORIX, of the Country of *Vuellians* in *Lionneſe*, General of the Rebels that aſſembled from all Parts of *Gaul* againſt the *Romans*. He often offer'd Battel to *Titurius Sabinius*, *Cæſar's* Lieutenant: But he who ſought to overcome him with ſome Trick or Stratagem, effected it at laſt. He laid his Plot thus; He ſent a *Gaul* to *Viridorix's* Army, to tell that his own was ready to decamp, and all in Diſorder, whilſt at the ſame time his Men were drawn up in good Order, and ready to receive the *Gauls*, who had a great height to mount before they could attack them. *Cæſar* ſays, that *Viridorix* and the other Commanders were much againſt Fighting with that Diſadvantage, but that the fiery *Gauls* forced them to it. *Jul. Cæſar, lib. 3. de Bell. Gall.*

VIRIPLAQUE, Lat. *Viriplaca*, a Word compounded of *Vir* a Husband and *Placare* to Appeaſe, was a Goddeſs adored by the antient *Romans*, who believed ſhe preſided over the good Underſtanding and petty Quarrels of Man and Wife, and took care to reconcile and bring them to Peace when they happen'd to be at any Variance. The Temple of *Viriplaque* was on Mount *Palatin*; there did the Husband and Wife meet, and there diſcourſed and laid open the Occaſion of the Difference, and having pleaded each for themſelves, laid their Grievances at the foot of this Goddeſſes Altar, and went home good Friends. *Val. Max. lib.* 2.

VISANDER, a *Gothiſh* Soldier, who ſignalized his Valour in the Battel fought by the *Goths* againſt *Beliſarius*, ſtanding to the laſt, notwithſtanding his great and continual loſs of Blood out of his many Wounds. He fell amongſt the Dead, and lay ſo for three Days, until the *Goths* returning to bury their Soldiers, found that he breath'd, and carried him into their Camp, where he was cured of 13 Wounds, and acquired much Reputation. *Procopius de Reb. Gothor.*

VISAPOR, or *Viſapour*, a Kingdom in *Decan* towards the Weſtern Coaſts of the *Peninſula* of the *Indus*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*. The King of *Viſapor* is the moſt potent of all *Decan*, which makes him be often called King of *Decan*. The Capital, *Viſapor*, has given its Name to the Kingdom, and is four or five Leagues round, all environ'd with a ſtrong double Wall well furniſh'd with Canon. The King's Palace in the middle of the Town, has a deep Ditch, full of Water round it, wherein are Crocodiles. The King that reign'd in 1666, was an Orphan adopted by the former King and Queen for their Son, and after the King's Death, by the Queen's Intriegue and Credit, placed upon the Throne; but becauſe he was but young, ſhe her ſelf was declar'd Regent of the Kingdom. *M. Thevenot Voyage des Indes, Tom.* 3.

VISIGOTHS, that is, *Weſtern Goths*. See the Article of *Gothia*.

VISITATION, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *Francis* of *Sales* and Mother *Chantal*. In the beginning they made but ſimple Vows in the firſt Convent of the Inſtitution at *Anneſſi* in *Savoy*. See *Francis* of *Sales*.

VISSAN, or *Eſſen*, according to ſome Sea-men, was formerly *Iccius Portus*; now it's a little Caſtle with a Port upon the Coaſts of the *Britanick* Sea in the *Engliſh* Channel, three Leagues and a half from *Calice*, and four from *Bologne*. The Promontory which the *French* call *les Mottes Noires*, the *Flemings Swarteneſs*, and which the *Romans* call'd *Icium Promontorium*, is near this, upon the ſame Coaſt. *Cæſar in Comment.*

VISTULA, or *Weſiel*, a River of *Poland*, is the *Viſtula* of the *Latins*, which *Pliny* calls *Viſtullus*, *Ptolomy Iſtula*, *Pomponius Mela Viſula*, *Ammianus Marcellin. Biſula*, and the People of the Country *Veiſſel*. It has its Source at the foot of a Mountain of the Country of *Teſcheu* in *Sileſia* upon the Frontiers of *Hungary*; thence being increaſed by the Waters of ſome Rivers, it enters *Poland* at *Zalor*, runs by *Cracovia*, *&c.* and afterwards having received other more conſiderable Rivers, it waſhes *Warſaw*, *Plosko*, *Vladiſlaw*, enters into *Pruſſia*, paſſes by *Thorn*, *Chulme* or *Herzegovina*, and *Graudentz*, and at laſt under the Fortreſs of *Heuft* divides it ſelf into two Branches, whereof one enters into the Gulf of *Frunh Haff*, and the other into the *Baltick* Sea near a Caſtle called *Weiſel Munde* by thoſe of the Country, being at its Fall one of the nobleſt Streams in the World, but ſo ſhallow, that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

VITALIN (Pope,) Native of *Seigin* in *Champagne* in *Italy*, was choſe after *Eugenius* I. in 655. He laboured much for the Good of the Church as well with the Emperor *Conſtans* II. as againſt the Prelates of *Ravenna*; ſent Miſſioners into *England*, and held ſeveral Councils. He died in 669. He regulated Singing in the Church, and introduced Organs to be uſed with the Vocal Muſick. In his time *Cæſarea* the *Perſian* Queen, attended only with a few of her Confidents, and without the Knowledge of her Husband, came to *Conſtantinople* in 683 to be Baptized. The King her Husband having Intelligence hereof, ſends Embaſſadors to *Conſtantinople* to demand her; to whom the Emperor anſwered, That it was in her Choice either to go or ſtay, and bid them to know her Pleaſure. The Queen being asked, made Anſwer, that ſhe would never return into her Country unleſs the King would become a Chriſtian; who being acquainted herewith, came in a peaceable manner with 40000 to *Conſtantinople*; where being received by the Emperor with all Expreſſions of Kindneſs, he, together with his Soldiers, were Baptized, and then he returned with his Queen into his own Country. *Ciaconius. Du Cheſne. Poſſevin. Platina.*

VITALIAN (an Uſurper) was a *Scythian* by Nation, and to ſettle himſelf the better upon the Imperial Throne, made Profeſſion of the Orthodox Faith which the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* perſecuted, but at bottom was as bad as the other, and ſet on work only by his boundleſs Ambition. He made himſelf Maſter of *Thracia*, *Scythia*, and *Mœtia*, came to the Gates of *Conſtantinople* with a powerful Army of *Huns*, *Bulgarians*, and ſome *Roman* Troops, who waſted and deſtroyed all things in their March. *Anaſtaſius* ſeeing himſelf unprovided of Men, made uſe of Money to remove *Vitalian*, and promis'd he would recall the baniſh'd Prelates. This laſt dazled with the Money, and deceiv'd by the Promiſes, withdrew, and diſmiſs'd his Army: Whereupon the Emperor ſoon found means to turn him out of his Military Employment. But *Juſtin*, who came to the Crown a little after, knowing him to be an ill Man, and miſtruſting ſome Deſign againſt himſelf, invited him to *Conſtantinople*, made him Conſul, and afterwards got him killed in the Palace. This happen'd in 520. *Marcellin. in Chron. Evagrius, lib.* 3. *&* 4.

VITALIS of *Africa*, maintain'd that God's Concourſe or Aſſiſtance depended ſo much on us, that, if we will, God's Operation has its Effect in us; but that if we do not conſent, 'tis altogether unprofitable. That to conſent to the Preaching of the Goſpel, we want no other Grace beſides the Preaching. *S. Auguſtin. Baronius.*

VITEBSK, a City and Palatinate in *Poland*, upon the *Dwina*, a great and Navigable River, which runs by *Riga* in *Livonia*. This City is great, built all with Timber, and has two large, ſtrong, well-ſeated Caſtles; the loweſt ſtands in a Plain, and is as big as a ſmall City; the higher is leſs, but they are both built with Timber, Earth and Stone mix'd together, and well ſtor'd with Cannon. The *Dwina* runs on the Eaſt-ſide of the City, and above it receives the *Viczba*. This City is the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in *Lithuania*, and the Defence of that Province againſt the Incurſions of the *Ruſſians*. It lyes 80 *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna*, and was once an independent, free State. In the Palatinate are alſo *Orſha*, *Surras*, *Vla*, *Turowla*, *Suſza*, *Cruſniki*, *Sienno*, *Lepto*, *Ciotcza*, *Craſſne*, *Woroniec*, *Strzyow*.

VITELLESCHI (*John*) Cardinal-Archbiſhop of *Florence*, was of *Cornero*, a Town of *Tuſcany*. He was very witty, bold in Undertaking, and a great Diſſembler. All theſe Qualities help'd to raiſe him to the great Dignity he came to. His firſt Preferment was, to be Secretary to a little Uſurper of *Italy*, call'd *Tartaille*; but he being beheaded by Pope *Martin* the Fourth's Orders, *Vitelleſchi* took new Meaſures, came to *Rome*, got into Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Martin*'s Succeſſor's Favour, and did him conſiderable Service in delivering *Rome* and all *Italy* from its Tyrants, and re-eſtabliſhing Peace and Quiet in all Parts: So, beſides the Pope's good Will, he won the Hearts of all the People. The Pope rewarded him with the Biſhoprick of *Recanati*, Patriarchſhip of *Alexandria*, Archbiſhoprick of *Florence*, and at laſt made him Cardinal in 1437. His Favour increaſed daily, until he began to form Deſigns that diſpleaſed his Benefactor, who got him cunningly ſurpriz'd and kept in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*. This unexpected Change troubled the Cardinal to that Degree, that he died of Grief in 1440. *Roſcio. Platina. Ciaconius.*

VITELLIUS, was ſaluted Emperor by the Soldiers, after *Otho*'s Death. He inſinuated himſelf by baſe Flattery into the Favour of *Caligula*, *Claudius* and *Nero*. In *Claudius*'s Reign, he uſed to carry one of *Meſſalina*'s Shoes in his Gown, and kiſs it as a moſt ſacred Thing. Theſe mean Cringings got him conſiderable Employments; for he was Proconſul in *Africa*, where he behav'd himſelf pretty well; but was not ſo moderate in his Place of Overſeer of the Works and publick Buildings of *Rome*, for he is accus'd of rifling the very Temples. His Advancement to the Empire ſerv'd only to ſatisfie his Paſſions, whereof that of Intemperance was the moſt predominant: He uſed to feaſt himſelf four times a day, and ſpend 10000 Crowns in each Meal. *Suetonius* is our Author for this, who alſo ſpeaks of a Feaſt made by *Vitellius*'s Brother, wherein were 2000 different ſorts of Rarities in Fiſh, a Paſty of Pheaſant's Tongues, Peacock's Brains, and of the Livers of Foreign Birds, which he ſent for from the remoteſt Part of *Spain*: 'Tis ſaid, it coſt 25000 Crowns, and that by reaſon of the Bigneſs, he call'd it *Minerva*'s Buckler. His Cruelty equall'd his Gluttony, it reach'd even to his very Friends and Servants; and ſome will have it that he did not ſpare his Mother. Theſe Proceedings made the Armies revolt in *Pannonia*, *Moeſia*, *Judea* and *Syria*, where *Veſpaſian* was choſen Emperor. *Vitellius* endeavour'd to puniſh the promoters of theſe Rebellions, but was always worſted; and becauſe he continued his Debauches and wicked Life, he was torn in pieces by the Soldiers, and thrown into the *Tiber* by the People. This happen'd in 69. the 57th Year of his Age, and the 9th Month of his Reign. *Sueton. Tacit. Hiſt. lib.* 2, 3. *Eutropius, &c.*

VITERBO, Lat. *Viterbium*, a Town of *Italy*, Capital of the Province called St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, with a Biſhop's See; remov'd thither from *Ferente*, and depending immediately on the Holy See. 'Tis one of the beſt Towns of the Eccleſiaſtical State, has a Mountain behind it, and is water'd by ſeveral Fountains. In the Cathedral are the Tombs of four Popes, and in other places very magnificent Palaces, with all that can contribute to the Imbelliſhment or Conveniency of a Town. *Leander. Albert. Guicciardin.*

VITERICUS, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, mounted the Throne by *Leva*'s Death, whom he aſſaſſinated about 603. He reigned till 610. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſp.*

VITIGES, who was Maſter of the Horſe to *Theodat*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, got himſelf put in his Place; and being lifted upon a great Shield, haſten'd to *Rome* with 4000 Men, and receiv'd the Oaths of the Inhabitants. In the mean time he put away his Wife to marry *Maraſuonta*, Daughter of *Amalaſontha*, and ſeiz'd upon the Exchequer of his Predeceſſor. But the *Romans* hearing of *Beliſarius*'s Approach, open'd him their Gates; which ſo enrag'd *Vitiges*, that he came to beſiege them with 50000 Men in 537. This Siege laſted a Year and 10 Days, and then the *Gothiſh* King rais'd it to re-take *Rimini*, taken from him by ſome of the *Roman* Forces. He did not ſucceed in this Undertaking; neither had *Beliſarius* better Luck in his Attempts upon *Milan*, *Nouaro*, *Bergama*, *&c.* In the mean time *Vitiges* being forced to raiſe the Siege of *Rimini*, retired to *Ravenna*, where he was attack'd, and forced to yield to *Beliſarius*, who ſent him, with his Wife, and all the Perſons of Quality of his Court to *Conſtantinople*, where, of a King, he became a Partrician. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.*

VITIZA, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, reign'd five Years with his Father *Egica*, and afterwards govern'd alone from the Year 701 to 710. 'Tis ſaid, he was a very Tyrannical and Debauch'd Prince, and that fearing the Revolt of his People, who gave broad Signs on't, he Fortify'd his Great Towns by way of prevention. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſp.*

VITOLDUS, Great Duke of *Lithuania*; ſo careful of what regarded the Good of this State, that he gave Audience to Embaſſadors as he ſate at Table, and judged the Differences of ſuch as ſought Juſtice. *Gaguin. in Deſcript. Lithuan.*

VITOLDUS, Tyrant of *Lithuania*, was ſo cruel, that at his Command his Subjects did any thing, even killed themſelves for fear of incurring his Diſpleaſure; becauſe if any did diſobey, he had him ſow'd up in a Bear's Skin, and expoſed to be torn in pieces by wild Beaſts. When he travelled in the Country he always carried a Bow full bent, to kill any that went otherways than he would have them: And this was his ordinary Paſtime. *Æneas Silvius Hiſt. Bohem.*

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a Town of *France*, in *Champaigne*: Its *Latin* Name is *Victoriacum*. *Francis* I. whoſe Name it bears, built it upon the *Maen*, in the Neighbourhood of that called *Vitri the Burnt*, which was formerly a conſiderable Caſtle.

VITRUVIUS (*M. Pollio*,) a famous Architect, lived in the Reign of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, to whom he dedicated his excellent Work of Architecture, divided into 10 Books. We have ſeveral Editions, but that which *William Philander* procured in the laſt Age, and dedicated to *Francis* I. is much the moſt eſteem'd; but not ſo much as the Tranſlation by *Claude Perrault*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of the Faculty of Phyſick at *Paris*; who being equally learned in Humanity, and expert in Mechanicks, has done it perfectly well, and enriched it with Notes. *Poſſevin.*

VITUNE, a certain God of Paganiſm, which was believed to give Life to Children in their Mothers Wombs; and was called by that Name from the *Latin* Word *Vita*. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei. lib.* 7.

VITZIPUTZLI, a monſtrous Idol, with a Lion's Head at the Belly, Bat's Wings at the Shoulders, and Goat's Feet. The People of *Mexico* in *America* ador'd this Idol, and celebrated its Feaſt about *May*. The Prieſts of the Temple of *Mexico* made an Idol of Paſte like this of Wood, and carried it in Proceſſion; and when they came back young Maids preſented Garlands of Flowers, and certain pieces of Paſte in form of great Bones, which the Prieſts lay at the Feet of the Idol, and afterwards diſtributed them to the People as the Fleſh and Bones of *Vitziputzli*. The Temple where this Statue ſtands, has a great Cloiſter about it, where about 20000 Perſons meet during the Feaſts, to Dance, and act their ſuperſtitious Ceremonies. And there was a great Walk of Trees, loaded with the Heads of Men that were ſacrificed, according to the barbarous Cuſtom of that Country. *Jovet Hiſt. des Religions.*

VIVARAIS, a Country of *Languedoc*, between the *Rhone*, *Le Foreſts*, *Velai*, and *Geraudan*. The Land in ſome places is full of Hills, and produces little but Rye and Wine, and nouriſhes great Numbers of Cattel: But in the Plains, eſpecially along the *Rhone*, there is Corn, Fruit, excellent Wines, all ſorts of Pulſe, and a great quantity of Hemp. The chief Town is *Viviers*, in Latin *Vivarium*, or *Vivario Albienſicum*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See, which has 150 Pariſhes in it, and depends on the Archbiſhoprick of *Vienne*.

VIVES (*Lewis John Ludovicus*) of *Valentia* in *Spain*, one of the learnedſt Men of his Time, lived in the 16th Century. He ſtudied Philoſophy at *Paris*, whence he afterwards went to *Louvain*, where he taught with great Applauſe. He went hence to *England*, and there he had the Honour to teach the Princeſs *Mary* (afterwards Queen of *England*) Latin. His Freedom in ſpeaking his Thoughts concerning the Divorce, occaſion'd his being impriſon'd by King *Henry*'s Order. When he was ſet at liberty he croſs'd the Seas to *Spain*, and married at *Burgos*; whence being return'd to *Bruges* in *Flanders*, he died in 1536. ſuſpected by his Party to be tainted, as they call it, with new Opinions. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Auguſtin*, *De Civitate Dei*, and ſeveral other Tracts; printed at *Bazil* in two Volumes in *Folio*, in 1555. *Paul. Jov. Valerius.*

VIVIERS, near the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Vivaret*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragant of *Vienne*. Its *Latin* Name is *Vivarium*. But it has not always been Epiſcopal; for the Biſhoprick was at *Abs*, in Latin *Abba Helviorum*, until this was deſtroyed by *Crocus* King of the *Germans*, in 430. Now there is a Chapter, with ſeveral other Churches; and the Biſhop takes the Title of Count of *Viviers*, and Prince of *Douſere* and *Chateau-neuf*. This Town is Capital of the ſmall Province of *Vivarets*, a Country that ſtretches along the *Rhone*, which parts it from *Dauphine* to the Eaſt; the River of *Ardeche* parts it from *Languedoc* to the South, *Lionnois* and the Foreſts are to the North, and *Velai* to the Weſt. Its Length is about 22 Leagues, and its greateſt Breadth 17. 'Tis generally divided into *Vpper* and *Lower*, the River *Erieu* parting both. With two Bailywicks, or Royal Seats; one at *Annonay* for the *Vpper Vivarets*, and the other at *Ville Neuve de Berg* for the *Lower*. The other Towns of this Country are, *Privas*, *Tournon*, *Aubenas*, *Le Bourg*, *Andance*, *Seriere*, *St. Marthe Columbi.*

VIZIR, (Great) in the *Turkiſh* Empire, is Firſt Miniſter of State; they call him *Vizir Azem*: *Vizir* ſignifies him that bears, and *Azem* very great, becauſe 'tis he is charged with the whole Burthen of the State. He is alſo ſometimes called the Grand Signior's Lieutenant, or the Vicar of the Empire, becauſe he is truſted with its whole Strength and Power. The Ceremony obſerv'd in creating a Great Vizir, is, to put the Prince's Seal into his Hands; this has the Emperor's Name engraven in it; the Vizir carries it always in his Boſom. It was *Amurath* I. third Emperor of the *Turks*, that eſtabliſhed this Charge in 1355. when paſſing into *Europe* with his Governor *Lala Schachin*, he made him Chief of his Council, and gave him the Command of his Army. Since which time the Emperors have always made uſe, and do ſtill, of the like Officers; and call them *Lala* in familiar Diſcourſe. In publick Solemnities they wear very coſtly Turbans. He aſſiſts four times a Week in the *Divan*, *viz. Saturdays*, *Sundays*, *Mondays* and *Tueſdays*; and the other Days, except *Fridays*, holds the *Divan* in his own Palace. He is chief Judge and Chancellor of the Law, and annuls the *Cadilesker*'s Sentences when he pleaſes. In fine, He is ſole Diſpoſer of his Maſter's Power, only cannot put a Baſſa to Death without an expreſs Order ſign'd by the Grand Signior; nor puniſh a *Spahi* or *Janiſary*, without the conſent of their Officer. But if it happens that they refuſe to do any one Juſtice, then that Party can appeal to the Grand Signior: To come to his Hearing, he puts a lighted Match upon his Head, and then none dares hinder him from going into the *Seraglio*. Sir *Thomas Bendyſh*, an *Engliſh* Embaſſador at *Conſtantinople*, did what was much of this nature; for, having tied Pots with Fire in them to the Maſts of Eleven *Engliſh* Ships, he went to caſt Anchor near the *Seraglio*. The Great Vizir being acquainted with it, ſent to the Embaſſador to put out the Fire, leſt the Grand Signior ſhould ſee it; promiſing he ſhould have Juſtice done him. Sir *Thomas* had juſt Reaſon to do what he did, becauſe ſome conſiderable Officers of the *Port* took ſome Goods that belonged to *Engliſh* Merchants, and upon pretence that what they did was by the Grand Signior's Order, refuſed to pay for them. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

VIZIR, in *Perſia*, a Name given to the Governors of conſiderable Towns.

VIZIRS of the Bench, or ſix Vizirs that ſit with the Great Vizir in the *Divan*, or Council, to try Cauſes. They have no Authority in the Government of the Empire, and ſpeak but when the Great Vizir pleaſes. Theſe are grave Perſons, and very learned in the Law. Each of them has the Privilege of writing the Grand Signior's Name at the top of his Orders; and here it is the cuſtom of the Country, to put the *Turkiſh* Emperor or King of *Perſia*'s Mark, conſiſting of ſeveral Letters wrought into a Cypher, called *Togra* or *Autogra*, which is put at the top of Patents, to Authorize them; and not at the bottom, as the Seal of the Kings of *France*. The Vizirs of the *Banc* are ſometimes admitted into the Cabinet-Council with the Great Vizir, the Mufti, and Cadileskers; eſpecially when important Matters are under conſideration. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

VIZZEGRAD, or *Plindenbourg*, Lat. *Viſegradia*, a ſmall, but ſtrong City in *Hungary*, upon an Hill near the *Danube*, three Miles from *Gran*, and eight from *Buda*. It was one of the Country-Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*; and has a Caſtle which *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, died here in 1382.

UKRAINE, or the Country of the *Coſſaques*, is the Southern Part of the States of *Poland*, comprehending the Provinces of *Podolia* and *Volhinia*; to which ſome add *Black Ruſſia*. The *Turks* have taken the Palatinate and Town of *Caminiec* in *Podolia* from the *Polanders*, and the *Moſcovites* poſſeſs ſome Places about *Kiour* in *Volhinia*; all the reſt of this great Country belongs to the *Polanders*. The Country of *Okrania*, or *Vkraine*, is a Province of the States of *Moſcovia* to the South, and upon the Frontiers of *Little Tartary*. The *Moſcovites* have built ſome Forts in it againſt the Incurſions of the *Nogais Tartars*.

ULADISLAUS I. King of *Bohemia*, received his Title and Crown of *Bohemia* from the Emperor *Frederick Barberoſſa*, for his good Government of *Germany*, whilſt that Prince was in *Italy*. Notwithſtanding this Degree of Honour, he ſtill retain'd his Warlike Inclinations, and fought with great Succeſs for *Frederick* and *Stephen Geza*, for whom he retook the Dutchy of *Milan*. He made Alliance in *Hungary*, with *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*: And what he did in time of Peace, did not contribute leſs to his Glory than his Exploits in War; for he join'd the old Town of *Prague* to the new Town, by a Bridge of 24 Arches, which he built upon the River *Moldaw*; and founded ſeveral Monaſteries; among others, that of *Strahow*, where his Tomb ſtands. *Julius Solimanus.*

ULADISLAUS II. King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, was Son to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*. *Matthias Hunniades* diſputed the Crown of *Bohemia* with him, and his Brother *Albert* that of *Hungary*; but his Merit carried both. When he was ready to fight his Brother, he called to *Peter Sternbergius*, who commanded his Troops, and bid him remember his Brother was in the other Army, and then left the Camp with Tears in his Eyes. He fought with ſuch Succeſs in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, who ravag'd all *Boſnia*, that theſe Infidels were never able to ſtand the firſt Shock. He died after he had reigned 45 Years, a great Prince. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, Regum, & Interregum Bohemiæ.*

ULADISLAW, a Town of *Poland* upon the *Viſtula*, Capital of the Province of *Cujavia*. It has a Biſhoprick founded ſince 1173. and ſuffragant to *Gneſna*.

ULM, an Imperial City, Capital of the Province of *Suabia*, is very well inhabited, and of good Commerce; the Fortifications regular, and the publick Places imbelliſh'd with a great Number of fine Fountains. It was firſt of all but a Burrough, given by *Charlemaigne* to the Abby of *Richenaw*, from which the Inhabitants purchaſed their Liberty and Independency, and afterwards obtain'd it ſhould be put in the Number of the Imperial Towns; ſo that at laſt it became the chief of the Province of *Suabia*. Roman Catholicks have but two Churches in it, the Proteſtants are Maſters of all the reſt. The Senate is compoſed of 41 Magiſtrates; whereof the two Antienteſt, with the firſt Five, make up the Privy Council, where no Papiſts are admitted. *Heiſſ. Hiſtoire de l' Empire, lib. 6.*

ULPHILAS or **GULPHILAS**, Biſhop of the *Goths*, who liv'd in *Moeſia*, part of *Dacia*. He flouriſh'd about 370, under the Empire of *Valens*. 'Tis thought he invented the *Gothick* Letters; at leaſt, 'tis certain he was the firſt that tranſlated the Bible into the *Gothick* Language; and this perhaps, was the Reaſon they attributed to him the Invention of the Letters, becauſe few were acquainted with them before this Traduction. *Sozomen, Socrates.*

ULPIAN, a famous Lawyer, was Tutor, afterwards Secretary and Counſellor to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*. His Merit raiſed him to the Dignity of *Præfectus Prætorio*, the conſiderableſt then of the Kingdom. His great Love for *Pagan* Superſtitions inſpir'd him with a very deep Hatred againſt *Chriſtians*, whom he perſecuted ſeverely: But God puniſh'd this unjuſt Averſion, by making him a Prey to his own Soldiers. *Dion. & Lampridius.*

ULSTER, Lat. *Vltonia*, the moſt Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; called by the *Iriſh*, *Cui-Gulli*; by the *Engliſh*, *Vlſter*; by the *Welſh*, *Witw*; bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the Weſt by *Connaught* and the Ocean, on the South by *Leinſter*, and on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea. 'Tis in length, from North to South, 100 Miles; in breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 130; in circumference 420. Though it lyes ſo far to the North, yet it is not ſubject to any Extremity of Weather; the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the ſharpneſs of the Air in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit-trees: It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well ſtored with Fiſh and Fowl; and of ſufficient depth for carrying Boats and Veſſels. It wants not excellent Harbours, either on the *Iriſh* Sea, or Ocean. It contains *Dunghall* or *Tyrconnel*, *Vpper Tyrone*, *Lower Tyrone*, *Fermenagh*, *Cavan*, *Managhan*, *Colrain* or *London-Derry*, *Antrime*, *Downe*, *Ardmagh* and *Louth*. The capital City is *Ardmagh*; the others of Note are, *London-Derry*, *Dungal*, *Downe* and *Knock-fergus*.

ULTZEN, a ſmall Hanſe-Town of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, in the *Lower Saxony*; built upon the River *Ilmenow*, five *German* Miles from the Town of *Lunenburg* towards the South, and as far from *Daneberg* towards the Eaſt.

ULBA, one of the *Scotiſh* Weſtern Iſlands, about five Miles long, and very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. It hath an Haven very commodious for Gallies or Long-boats. *Buchan.*

ULVERSTON, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire*, in *Lonſdale*-Hundred, upon a Stream falling into an Arm of the Sea near *Leverſand*; 147 Miles from *London*.

ULYSSES, King of *Ithaca*, was forced to the Siege of *Troy*, where he continued 10 Years; and after this, was 10 Years more wandring on the Sea; when, after many Dangers, he at laſt came to his own Houſe; but being aſſur'd by the Oracle, that he ſhould be kill'd by one of his Children, he reſolv'd to withdraw into ſome ſolitary place to avoid that unlucky Accident. But before he could execute his Deſign, *Telegonus* his Son by *Circé*, arriv'd at *Ithaca*; and being denied Entrance, killed *Vlyſſes* without knowing him. *Ovid. Homer.*

UMBRIATICO, Lat. *Vmbriaticum*, or *Bruſtacia*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the hithermoſt *Calabria*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragant to *Santa Severina.*

UMEQUINAIBE, a Town of the Province of *Cutz* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, between the Rivers of *Mulvia* and *Eſacha.* The Inhabitants being perſuaded, that if they do not Dance in going up a Heighth near the Town, they will fall into a Fever, leap and caper always when they have occaſion to go that way; as they do in *Italy* when bit by the *Tarantula. Marmolo.*

UNDERWALD, or **UNDERWALDEN**, Lat. *Sylvania*, or *Sylvanienſis*, and *Vndervaldenſis Pagus*, one of the 13 *Swiſs Cantons.* 'Tis altogether Roman-Catholick. The chief Town is *Stantz.* It is divided on the North from *Schwitz* by the Lake of *Lucerne*, on the Eaſt it has the Canton of *Vri*, on the South that of *Berne*, and on the Weſt *Lucerne.* This is one of the leſſer *Cantons:* A Wood or Foreſt called *Kernwaldt*, or *The Oak-Foreſt*, divides the *Canton* in the midſt; and from thence it has its Name. This *Canton* became free about 1260, ſo that it was admitted into the general League in 1307. From thenceforward they have had the 6th Place in the Roll or Liſt of the *Cantons.* See *Suiſſe.*

UNESLAUS, the Eighth Duke of *Bohemia*, ſucceeded his Brother *Vogenus*; and tho' 'twas in his Power to have reign'd alone, yet took his Brother *Vratiſlaus* to govern with him. It was in his Time *Charlemaigne* warr'd againſt the *Bohemians*, and render'd them tributary. And during his Reign, happen'd a terrible Storm that laſted two Months, blew Trees up by the Roots, and threw down Houſes. This was followed with a Famine; during which, this Prince help'd his Subjects whilſt his Exchequer laſted. What happen'd after this was really very ſurprizing: There were Gold Mines diſcover'd; and Corn became ſo plentiful, that they ſold Horſe-Loads out of the Country for ſome few Pence. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, &c. Bohemiæ.*

UNGHWAR, a Town in *Vpper Hungary*, Capital of a County of the ſame Name, far more conſiderable for its Situation and natural Strength, than by any other Advantage. It lyes at the Foot of *Mont Crapack*, water'd with the little River called *Wngh*, upon the Frontiers of *Red Ruſſia.* The *Hungarian* Hiſtorians pretend, that this Town or River gave its Name to their Kingdom. Count *Tekeli* is now Maſter of this Place; and 'tis here he keeps his Treaſury, with the beſt Things he has, becauſe he thinks it impregnable by its Situation. *Hiſt. de Honga.*

UNITARIANS. The Name given to the *Anti-Trinitarians*, call'd alſo *Socinians*, from *Fauſtus Socinus*, the Head of the Party. At the end of the Catalogue of the *Bibliotheca* of their Authors, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1684, there is added a ſhort Hiſtory of theſe *Vnitarians*, written by one of their Clergy: Their firſt Settlement was in *Poland*, where they declar'd, that they admitted no other Creed but that of the Apoſtles, rejecting that of *Nice*, and the other aſcrib'd to St. *Athanaſius*; and in a word, all thoſe that were drawn up by General Councils, pretending them not agreeable to the Word of God, meaning God the Father. They deny the ſecond Perſon of the Trinity to be the ſupreme Being; 'tis true, they acknowledge him to be God, but hold him inferiour to the Father, as being created by him and dependent on him. The Catechiſm of theſe *Vnitarians* was printed in 1619, in which their Doctrine is explain'd intelligibly enough: The Title of this Syſteme, is *Catecheſis Racoviana*, or *Catecheſis Eccleſiarum Polonicarum, Vnum Deum Patrem, illiuſque Filium Vnigenitum Jeſum Chriſtum, unà cum Spiritu Sancto ex Sacra Scriptura confitentium:* The beſt Edition is that of 1680, Revis'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd, with Notes, by *Crellius*, *Schlictingius*, *Ruar*, and *Wiſſovats.* The Text of this Catechiſm is almoſt all taken out of the Works of *Socinus*; and to ſpeak generally, there is no great Learning to be met with in the Books of the *Vnitarians*; and tho' they have made the Holy Scriptures very much their Study, yet none of 'em appears to have underſtood the Oriental Languages: But then they are great Logicians, and in rejecting all manner of Authorities excepting that of the Scriptures, they ſeem to make Divinity nothing more than a Critique upon the Bible. Father *Simon* affirms, that they are unacquainted with Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and the Writings of the Fathers, and that they are ſatisfy'd with learning juſt ſo much *Hebrew* and *Greek* as is neceſſary to qualifie 'em to conſult Concordances and Dictionaries: He obſerves farther, That the *Vnitarians* make uſe of ſome *Latin* Verſions of the Bible, Tranſlated from the *Hebrew* and *Greek*, and a few literal Commentators; that when they meet with any Difficulty, they run immediately to the Concordance, and interpret the obſcure Words by others which appear more clear, and which make for the Senſe they are willing to find; and if it happens that theſe obſcure Paſſages are explain'd by others more intelligible, which will not comply with their Prejudices, they let them alone, and only make choice of thoſe that favour their Opinion. *R. Simon's Anſwer to the Divines of* Holland, *and his Critical Hiſtory upon the Old and New Teſtament. See alſo the Sentiments of ſome* Dutch *Divines upon his Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament.*

UNIVERSITY, a Place where Liberal Sciences are publickly taught, and where the Degrees of Maſter of Arts, Batchelors, Doctors in Divinity, Law and Phyſick, are conferr'd. There are ſome where all theſe Degrees are given; as *Oxford*, *Paris*, *&c.* Others that are eſtabliſhed for ſome particular Science only; as, *Orleans* for Law, *Montpellier* for Phyſick and Law, *&c.* There are 24 Univerſities in *France*, 18 in *Italy*, 30 in *Germany*, comprehending *Tranſilvania*, 20 in *Spain*, three in *Portugal*, two in *England*, four in *Scotland*, one in *Ireland*, ſeven in the *Low Countries*, four in *Poland*, four in *Swedeland*, one in *Denmark*, two in *Switzerland*, five in *America*, and one in *Goa* in *Aſia.* To ſay ſomething of the Univerſity of *Paris*, and particularly of the *Sorbon:* The Degrees of the Faculty of Divinity in this College, are thoſe of *Batchellor*, *Licentiate* and *Doctor.* After a Maſter of Arts of the Univerſity has ſtudied Divinity three Years, he offers himſelf to the Examination of four Doctors, whoſe Oppoſition he is oblig'd to Anſwer, upon thoſe Subjects which he has heard treated by the Profeſſors during that time. After this Examination, if he is thought ſufficiently qualify'd, he keeps an Act, or defends a *Theſis*, which they call *A Tentative*, becauſe 'tis the firſt Eſſay or Tryal of thoſe who pretend to any farther Degree; if he comes honourably off in this Exerciſe, he is made Batchellor of Divinity. And to go on to farther Degrees, the Batchellor muſt qualifie himſelf for a Licentiate; this Degree is given every two Years; before the granting of which, the Candidates paſs through a ſtrict *Examen*; the Tryal of their Sufficiency being made upon the *Scriptures*, *Councils*, and *Scholaſtical Divinity.* During theſe two Years of Probation, the Batchellors of Divinity keep ſeveral Acts: Theſe Acts are *Theſes*, which they call *Le grand Ordinaire*, *Le Petit Ordinaire*, and *La Sorbonique*; this laſt Exerciſe is ſo call'd, becauſe 'tis always perform'd in the *Sorbon*, and laſts from ſix in the Morning till ſix at Night. Beſide theſe *Theſes*, thoſe that have a mind to be of the *Hoſpitality* of the *Sorbon*, keep another Act which they call *Robertine*, from *Robert Sorbon* the Founder. The Licentiates keep another Act, call'd the *Veſperies*, where they defend Queſtions upon the *Holy Scriptures*, *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* and *Morality*; which Performance continues from three in the Afternoon till ſix; and here the Doctors diſpute againſt them: After this Exerciſe, they have the Privilege of receiving the *Doctor's Cap* from the Chancellor of the Univerſity at *Noſtredame* in *Paris.* The Act which they keep at this Solemnity, is call'd the *Aulique*, becauſe 'tis kept in the Hall of the Archbiſhop's Palace. Some Years ſince, there was an Order made by the Faculty of Divinity, That the Doctors, ſix Years after their taking their Degree, ſhould be oblig'd to keep an Act, call'd the *Reſumpta*, *i. e.* a Recapitulation of all the Subjects of Divinity. The Faculty of Civil and Canon Law in this Univerſity of *Paris*, have their Schools in the Street, call'd *La Rüe de St. Jean de Beauvais.* There are ſix Profeſſors who Read publickly, three in the Morning and three in the Afternoon. In the Faculty of Phyſick, ever ſince the Year 1646, there has been four Profeſſors in the College of Phyſicians, *i. e.* one for *Phyſiology*, and another for *Botanicks*, both which Read in the Morning. The third and fourth concern themſelves with *Pathology* and *Chirurgery*, and have their Lectures in the Afternoon: Beſides the Lectures of theſe four Profeſſors, thoſe of *Phyſiology* and *Pathology* are oblig'd to make a Publick Diſſection every Year, where the Profeſſor of *Chirurgery* ſhews the Operations of that Art. As to the Profeſſor of *Botanicks*, the cuſtom is for him, to carry his Scholars into the Fields in the Spring-time, to make 'em underſtand the different ſorts of Plants, together with their Properties and Virtues: Beſide theſe four Profeſſors, whoſe principal Buſineſs it is to Read in the Phyſick Schools, there are two others who do not concern themſelves in Publick Lectures, being only choſen to examine thoſe who are Candidates for the Employment of Apothecaries, and to inſpect the Druggs in the Apothecary Shops of *Paris.* *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

UNNA, an Hanſe-Town in the County of *Mark* in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany.* It was once very conſiderable, but is now much decayed. It is ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Miles Eaſt of *Dartmund*, and as many South of the Borders of *Munſter.*

VOCONIUS (*Victor*) an excellent Poet, of a very Noble Family of *Spain:* His Father was of *Rome*, his Mother of *Saguntum*, now called *Morvedre.* *Martial* eſteem'd him ſo acute and judicious, that he ſent his Verſes to be corrected by him. He flouriſh'd about 240, under the Emperor *Adrian*, by whom he was eſteem'd for his Learning. *Biblioth. Hiſpan.*

VODOMARUS, King of part of the *Gauls* in the Fourth Age. The Emperor *Conſtantius* ſollicited him to make War againſt *Julian* the *Apoſtate.* He promiſed Compliance; but his Letters fell unfortunately into *Julian*'s Hands, who thereupon ſent him Priſoner into *Spain* without farther Puniſhment. *Ammian. Marcellin.*

VOETIUS (*Giſbert*) a famous Profeſſor of Divinity in the Academy of *Utrecht*, aſſiſted at the Synod of *Dort*, and ſince that time was a zealous Defender of *Calvin*'s Opinion. This raiſed his Paſſion againſt *Des Cartes*'s Philoſophy, and againſt *John Cocceius* and his Diſciples: Nor did he ſpare *Samuel Deſmarets*, or *Mariſius*, who indeed had writ a Perſonal Satyr againſt him. He writ ſeveral Books of Divinity. The *Holland* Divines are divided, ſince the Diſputes of *Voetius* and *Cocceius*, into *Voetians* and *Cocceians*; but theſe are rather Names of Factions than Sects. *Des Cartes Epiſt. Mareſius in Voetium.*

VOGENUS, the ſeventh Duke of *Bohemia*, ſucceeded his Father *Mnata*, who left him young, under the Guardianſhip of *Rohovitius* of *Warſaw*; but he refuſed him the Poſſeſſion of *Bohemia* when he came of Age. This put *Vogenus* upon taking of Arms. *Rohovitius* put himſelf in a poſture of Defence, and raiſed Soldiers too, but no ſooner ſaw *Vogenus*'s Troops appear but he fled into a well-fortified Town; wherein being beſieg'd, he was taken Priſoner in a Sally. When he was carried before *Vogenus*, he begg'd he might not die by the hand of the common Executioner: The Prince granted this, but upon condition he ſhould hang himſelf publickly, which the Uſurper did accordingly. His Death put an end to the Civil Wars: But ſoon after, the *Miſniens* and *Moravians* began to make War againſt *Bohemia*: *Vogenus* defeated them near the River *Elbe*, and purſued his Victories as far as *Moravia*, where he burnt and plunder'd *Lipniſia* and *Butoria*, the two Fortreſſes of the Country. Theſe Victories augmented the Number of his Citizens, ſo that he was forc'd to make the Town of *Prague* bigger. *Julius Solimanus.*

VOITLAND, a Country of *Germany*, comprehended in *Miſnia*, and belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*, between *Bohemia* to the Eaſt, and *Franconia* to the Weſt. Its principal Places are *Swukaw*, *Plauwen* and *Gratz*.

VOITURE (*Vincent*) born at *Amiens*, but brought up at the Court at *Paris*; where his good Parts, notwithſtanding his Birth was not very pretending, got him the Acquaintance and Love of Perſons of the higheſt Quality. He travell'd into *Spain*, went twice to *Rome*, and carried the News of *Lewis* the Fourteenth's Birth to *Florence*. His Employments were conſiderable at Court, being at the ſame time Steward of the King's Houſehold, and Maſter of the Ceremonies to the Duke of *Orleans*. The Academy of *Humouriſts* of *Rome*, ſent him Letters of Incorporation into their Society. He died very old; and a Volume of Letters and Poetry made by him, were publiſh'd after his Death. The Piece intituled his *Funeral-pomp* contains a great part of his Adventures. *Peliſſon. Hiſt. de l' Acad.*

VOLDEMAR II. of the Name, Elector Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Nephew and Succeſſor of the two Electors, *John* III. and *Voldemar* I. quitted his Country in 1320, (after having been Elector three Years,) with Reſolution to go to the *Holy Land*, and left *John* IV. his Brother, in poſſeſſion of his Eſtate. To perform this Pilgrimage with more Piety, he diſmiſs'd his Train, taking but two Servants along with him, without acquainting any with the Way he took, or giving any Inſtructions how to hear from him. His Brother died 24 Days after his Departure, and *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, then in poſſeſſion of the Empire, diſpos'd of this Electorate as a vacant Feoff, inveſting his own eldeſt Son in it. *Voldemar* was 25 Years out of his Country, and return'd in 1343. Some Authors ſay, this was an Impoſtor, and was therefore condemn'd to be burnt alive, and that the true *Voldemar* died at a certain place called *Korchei*, or according to others, *Stenduil*, in 1322. Others affirm, that this Elector died at *Deſſaw* in 1354, nine Years after his Return; and that he was buried in the Chapel of the *Holy Ghoſt*, the Burying-place of the Princes of *Hainault*. Their Reaſons for this are, *Firſt*, That the Princes of his Family own'd him, the Teſtimony of the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, of *Charles* IV. and ſeveral other Princes that declar'd for him. *Secondly*, The adverſe Party do not agree in their Objections; ſome publiſhing, that he that appear'd in 1345, was a Miller of *Sendeſlaw*; and others, that he was of *Belziz*. *De Recolos les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

VOLFEMBEUTEL, a Town and Fortreſs of *Germany*, in *Lower Saxony*. It is the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*. See *Wolfembutel*.

VOLGA, or *Wolga*. See *Rha*.

VOLHINIA, which thoſe of the Country call *Volhin*, Lat. *Volhinia*, a Province of *Ukrania*, ſometimes comprehended under the Dependences of the great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, is divided into the *Upper*, or Palatinate of *Luſuc*, and *Lower*, or the Palatinate of *Kiow*. It often lay expos'd to the Incurſions of the *Coſſaques* and *Moſcovites*, who have poſſeſſed themſelves of *Kiow*, *Liuko*, *&c.* *Volhinia* is poſſeſſed by a valiant and hardy People. It is of large Extent, and great Fertility. The Woods are full of Wild Beaſts for Hunting, and Lakes for Fiſh. It belonged antiently to the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and with it was united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. The Inhabitants of it came from the *Walga*, or *Wolga*, a great River, dividing *Ruſſia* from *Tartaria*, to inhabit here, and called it *Vulgaria* or *Volgaria*; and by length of Time that Name was changed into *Volhinia*. They ſtill retain the *Ruſſian* Speech, Manners and Religion. It is divided into three Diſtricts; 1. *Luczko.* 2. *Wolodomira.* 3. *Crzemenec.* The other principal Places are, *Chabno*, *Owrickzi*, *Olewsko*, *Zithomir*, *Koreck*, *Caminiec* and *Sharaſz*. *Guagninus, Tom. 2. pag.* 78.

VOLO, a Fortreſs that gives its Name to the Gulf of *Theſſaly*, to the North of the *Negropont*. The Antients called this Town *Pagaſa*, and the Gulf *Pagaſicus Sinus*. The Fortreſs has a good and ſpacious Port; and it was here the *Turks* kept the Magazins which they gather'd in the neighbouring fruitful Provinces. General *Moroſini* reſolv'd in 1655, to paſs to *Volo*, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Proviſions the *Turks* had laid up there: He batter'd the Place, and then mounted the Aſſault. The *Baſſa* that commanded in the Place, retir'd to a corner of the Town that was pretty well retrench'd, but at laſt quitted that Poſt. *Moroſini* found above four Millions of Pounds weight of Bisket, with other Proviſions, and 27 Pieces of Cannon, which when he had Shipp'd, he ſet Fire to the Magazins, Houſes and Moſques; and before he parted, beat down all the Walls to the Ground. *P. Coronelli.*

VOLOGESES, King of the *Parthians*, ſeeing his Brother *Tiridates* baniſh'd out of *Armenia*, and *Tigranes* ſet up in his place by the *Romans*, reſolv'd to revenge this Affront, and maintain the Grandeur of the Family of the *Arſacides*; but the great reſpect he had for the *Romans*, his Allies, and the War which the Rebellion of *Hyrcania* engag'd him in, put a ſtop to the Deſign, until he heard that *Tigranes* had ravag'd the Province of the *Adiabenians*; and not content to make his Incurſions into the Frontiers, had deſtroy'd all the Country with Fire and Sword. This Affront irritated him more and more, ſo that at laſt he undertook a War, which had different Succeſs. This was in *Nero*'s Reign, and *Vologeſe*'s Son made War againſt the *Romans* under *Mark Anthony*. *Tacit. Jul. Capitolin in M. Anton.*

VOLSCI, the antient People of *Latium* in *Italy*, who inhabited part of the Country call'd *Campagnia di Roma*. They were often beaten by the *Romans*. The Conſul *T. Sicinius* overcame them in 257 of *Rome*, *Q. Capitolinus* in 316, the Dictator *A. Poſthumus Tubertus* triumph'd in 323. The War was afterwards renew'd, and *Camillus* compell'd them to ſubmit in 365. *Tit. Liv.* Their Country now makes a part of *Campagnia di Roma*.

VOLTERRA, Lat. *Volaterræ*, a Town of *Italy* in *Thuſcany*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragant of *Florence*. 'Tis ſituate upon a Mountain, and has ſeveral antient Statues. The Soil is fruitful, and abounds with Mineral Waters, and ſeveral Quarries of fine Stone, much ſought for. *Leander. Albert.*

VOLUMNUS, was the Name of a certain antient God of the *Pagans*, which, they ſaid, ruled Men's Deſires and Paſſions, and inclin'd them to Good. There was alſo a Goddeſs that did the ſame Function to Women. Both were ador'd together by the *Romans* as favourable to Matrimony, in maintaining a good Correſpondence between Man and Wife. *Tit. Liv. S. Auguſtin de Civit. Dei.*

VOLUMNIUS (*Lucius*) was a *Roman* Citizen, famous for his Merit tho' but a *Plebeian*. He was Conſul in 447, and afterwards in 458, both times with *Appius Claudius*, ſirnam'd *Cæcus*; who ſtanding upon his Quality, was much troubled ſuch a *Plebeian* ſhould be join'd with him. Nevertheleſs, *Volumnius* had all the Honour of the Defeat of the *Thuſcans* and *Samnites* during his ſecond Conſulſhip: This troubled his Collegue to the Heart. *L. Volumnius* married *Virginia*, of the Blood of the *Patricii*; and ſhe built a Temple to *Plebeian* Chaſtity. *Tit. Liv.*

VOLUMNIUS (*P.*) ſtuck to *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, and writ an Account of the Battel they loſt at *Philippi*. There were other great Men of this Name.

VOLUPTAS, the Goddeſs of Pleaſure, to which the *Romans* built a Temple near the Gate *Rumona*. Her Statue was a Queen ſeated upon a fine Seat, with Vertue at her Feet. *Lil. Girald.*

VOLUSIAN, aſſociated to the Empire by his Father *Gallus*, was kill'd by the Soldiers.

VOPISCUS (*Flavius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, liv'd in the time of *Diocleſian* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*. He was a *Sicilian*, Native of *Syracuſa*. He writ the Life of *Aurelian*, *Tacitus* and *Florianus*; and having afterwards compoſed that of *Probus*, which he dedicated to *Celſus Rufus*, he added the Lives of the four Uſurpers; *Firmus*, *Saturninus*, *Proculus* and *Bonoſus*, and then the Lives of *Carus*, *Numerian* and *Carinus*. The Order he has obſerv'd is very commendable. He intended to write the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, as may be ſeen in his Life of *Aurelian*, wherein he very much commends this famous Impoſtor. *Voſſius.*

VORTIGERN, a *Britiſh* King, reigned in the Fifth Age, and was the chief, rather than the ſole Monarch of *Britain*, upon the *Romans* quitting this Iſland, which happen'd about 447. He was a proud and unfortunate Prince, neither skill'd in War, nor witty in Counſel; covetous, luſtful, luxurious; in a word, prone to all Vice; careleſs of the common Danger, unapprehenſive of his own. He waſted the publick Treaſure in Riot and Gluttony; therefore well beloved of the People, becauſe his Vices ſuited with theirs: But being threatned with an Invaſion from their troubleſom Neighbours the *Scots* and *Picts*, they addreſſed him from all Parts for Relief, and at laſt made him ſummon a General Council of the Nation, to provide againſt their approaching Ruin. The *Saxons*, then a People of *Germany*, barbarous in their Principles, and Heathens in their Religion, were noted for their Piracies by Sea, and Robberies by Land, to *Britain* particularly, where the *Roman* Emperors, when poſſeſſed of this Iſland, were fain to maintain a Military Force purpoſely againſt them, under a ſpecial Commander, whoſe Title was, Count of the *Saxon* Shoar in *Britain*. Theſe the unwary *Britains* fix'd upon for a Refuge, who had been ſo long a Terrour to the whole Nation. Therefore King *Vortigern*, in the Name of all the *Britains*, ſent Embaſſadors to them, with great Gifts. The *Saxons*, having firſt conſulted their Gods, whoſe Anſwer was, That they ſhould long enjoy the Land whereto they went, did readily comply with the *Britains* Deſire. All things being fairly agreed on both ſides, and the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, beſtowed upon them for their greater Encouragement, they landed in the Iſland *An.* 450, under the Conduct of two Brothers, *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, who ſhortly after encounter'd the invading *Picts*, then advanced as far as *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, and put them to flight more than once. Thus the *Britains* under King *Vortigern*, rid themſelves of the *Picts*, by the help of the *Saxons*: But theſe having now a Footing in ſo rich and fruitful an Iſland, pick'd Quarrels with the *Britains*, which broke out into Wars, and ended at laſt in a total Overthrow and Ruin of the Natives. *Vortigern*, nothing better'd by theſe Calamities, grew at laſt ſo obdurate as to commit Inceſt with his Daughter, by whom he got *Fauſtus*, (who prov'd a religious Man:) For which Inceſt he was cenſured, condemned and depoſed in a Synod of Clerks and Laicks. Whereupon he retired into *Wales*, and built there, by *Merlin* the Prophet's Advice, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Radnorſhire*. His Son *Vortimer* reigned in his ſtead, who bore a ſtrong Hand againſt the *Saxons*; but he dying before his Father, *Vortigern*, by the power of his Faction, re-aſſumed the Government. He had two Wives; one of them Daughter of *Hengiſt*, which eaſily diſpoſed him, when reſtored to the Crown, to a new Treaty with his Father-in-Law; in order to which, a place is agreed upon, whither both Parties were to repair without Weapons. But *Hengiſt*'s Deſign being to murther, not to treat, ordered his Men to be ſecretly arm'd, and gave them the Watch-word for Execution; ſo that a Quarrel being deſignedly raiſed, his Men upon the Signal, fell to work, and ſtabb'd each his next Man; ſo that no leſs than 300, the chief of thoſe that could act againſt him, either by Counſel or Arms, were ſlain by this Treachery. Indeed, they ſpar'd the Life of *Vortigern*, but they bound and kept him in Cuſtody till he granted *Hengiſt* for his Ranſom thoſe Provinces which were afterwards called *Eſſex*, *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*: *Hengiſt* had already got the whole Province of *Kent* upon the Marriage of his Daughter. At laſt, being retired to his Caſtle in *North-Wales*, he was burnt there with Fire from Heaven. *Speed. Daniel.*

VORTIMER, a *Britiſh* King, who reigned in the Fifth Century. He was the Son of *Vortigern*, and prov'd a Scourge to the *Saxons*, with whom he fought ſeveral ſucceſsful Battels, inſomuch that he drove them thrice to their proper Bounds within the Iſle of *Thanet*: But his Death ſoon alter'd the Scene; for his Father being re-inthron'd upon it, gave an opportunity to the *Saxon* King *Hengiſt*, not only to keep what he was poſſeſſed of, but to enlarge his Dominions, by the Addition of *Eſſex*, *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*; as may be ſeen farther in the foregoing Article.

VOSSIUS (*Gerard*) Provoſt of *Tongres*, was Couſin to the other famous *Voſſius*. He underſtood *Greek* very well, and publiſhed the Writings of ſeveral Fathers; amongſt others, thoſe of St. *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and St. *Ephrem*. He died in 1525. *Swvert. Athen. Belg.*

VOSSIUS (*Gerard John*) of *Ruremonde*, was one of the moſt laborious and learned Men of this Age, in Hiſtory and Humanity. He was born in 1577, and ſtudied at *Dort* with the learned *Ericius Puteanus*. He was afterwards Regent of the Colleges of *Dort* and *Leiden*; after which, he was promoted to the Place of Profeſſor of Hiſtory in this laſt; whence he was called into the great School of *Amſterdam*, where he continued his Place. One may ſee ſeveral Circumſtances of his Life, in his Letters printed at *London* in 1590. He was a Man of very great Reading. His chief Books are, *De Idololatria. De Hiſtoricis Græcis, Latinis*; *Poetis Græcis & Latinis. De Scientiis Mathematicis. De quatuor artibus popularibus, Hiſt. Pelagiane. Inſtitutiones Rhetoricæ, Grammaticæ, Poeticæ. Theſes Chronologicæ & Theologicæ. Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ, de vitiis Sermonis, &c.* He died in 1650. Here follows his Epitaph:

Hoc tumulo plorat pietas & candida virtus,
Et luctu Pallas Saxea diriguit:
Invida mors ridet, ridet quoque Voſſius illam,
Dum Calamo mortem vincit & ingenio.

This great Man had five Sons, all very learned Men, eſpecially the youngeſt, called *Iſaac Voſſius*, who was Canon of *Windſor* in *England*. He publiſhed the Epiſtles of St. *Ignatius*, more correct than they appear'd before; writ in favour of the *Septuagint*, whom he believ'd inſpired; compoſed ſeveral Diſſertations of Philology and Philoſophy, made Obſervations upon *Pomponius Mela*, and Notes upon *Catullus*. He was alſo a good Critick in *Greek*, *Latin*, and in *Hiſtory*. He had a very fine Library, very valuable for a great many Manuſcripts, which the Univerſity of *Leyden* bought after his Death at *Windſor*, in 1688. The *French* King preſented him with a conſiderable Sum of Money, which was ſent to him by Monſieur *Colbert*, with the following Letter;

> *SIR, Though the King is not your Sovereign, yet he is willing to be your Benefactor, and has commanded me to ſend you the incloſed Bill of Exchange, as a Mark of his Eſteem, and Pledge of his Protection. All Men know how worthily you follow the Example of the great* Voſſius, *your Father; and that having receiv'd from him a Name which his Writings have render'd famous, you continue its Glory in yours. His Majeſty being no Stranger to thoſe Things, takes pleaſure to gratifie your Merit: And I take the greater Satisfaction in the Orders I received from him to acquaint you with it, becauſe they give an Occaſion to aſſure you, that I am your humble, and very affectionate Servant,*
>
> Colbert.

VOUT, or **VOET** (*Simon*) a famous *Pariſian* Painter, flouriſh'd in the 17th Century, and left very fine Pieces in the *Louvre*, the Houſe of *Luxemburg*, and the Caſtle of *Ruel*, &c. *Felibien Entret des Paint.*

UPLAND, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*. The chief Town is *Upſal*, with an Archbiſhoprick and Univerſity. It lyes upon the River *Sall*, that empties it ſelf into the Lake of *Ekolen*; and has a Fortreſs.

UPPINGHAM, a pretty, compact, and well-built Market-Town in *Rutland*, accommodated with a very good Free-School, and an Hoſpital. It is 64 Miles from *London*.

UPSAL, an ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Upland*. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Kings, who were Crowned in its Cathedral, the Archbiſhop's See. It ſtill has a famous Univerſity, a fine Citadel, with a Clock of very admirable Work. The Cathedral is covered with Braſs, and has ſeveral magnificent Tombs of the Kings of *Swedeland* in it. And it was in the Royal Palace of this Town, that Queen *Chriſtiana* abdicated the Crown in 1654. *Henr. Lomen.*

UR, a Town of the *Chaldeans*, the native Country of *Tharé*, and his Son *Abraham*. *Geneſis* 11.

URANIA, one of the Nine Muſes, whoſe Name ſignifies *Heavenly*, to ſhew it rais'd the Learned to the Heavens. She is repreſented generally in Cloth of Azure Colour, crowned with Stars, and bearing a great Globe in both her Hands, to ſignifie ſhe teaches the Way to Heaven.

URANISBOURG, a little place built by *Ticho-Brahé* II. a *Daniſh* Baron, with an Obſervatory, in the Iſle of *Ween*, betweeen *Zelande* and the Province of *Sckone*, or *Schonen*. He alſo built a Dungeon, called *Stalle Borgo*, with Looking-glaſſes and Cryſtals all round. He uſed to ſit here, and obſerve the Stars in all Seaſons.

URATISLAUS I. was the 14th Duke of *Bohemia*. *Borivorius*, after the Death of his eldeſt Son *Spirigneus*, gave the Government of *Bohemia* to his Second, who neglected nothing that could equal him to the beſt of Princes. The *Hungarians* that begun to diſturb the Quiet of his Subjects, ſoon experienced his Valour, being forced to lay down their Arms, and receive the Conditions he propoſed them. *Dragomira*, Daughter of the Governor of *Loket*, promiſed to become a Chriſtian to marry this young Prince; but the Marriage was no ſooner over, but inſtead of ſtanding to her Word, ſhe endeavoured to oppreſs that Religion. *Julius Solimanus.*

URATISLAUS II. was the firſt King of *Bohemia*, ſetled upon the Throne by the Emperor *Henry* IV. who endeavoured to gain him to his Party by this new Honour. He was no ſooner crowned in 1086, but he was forc'd to raiſe an Army againſt his two Brothers, *Gerard* and *Conrade*: *Gerard* died of a Fever before the Fight; and *Conrade* being beſieg'd in *Brinn*, was received into Favour upon his Wife's Tears and Interceſſion. The King, during this Siege, without thinking on't, made his Son *Bretiſlaus* his Enemy. *Dieder*, or *Deſiderius*, one of the moſt conſiderable Courtiers, having made a good lively Jeſt upon *Bretiſlaus*, the King could not forbear laughing; which made the Prince conceive ſo implacable an Enmity againſt both, that having contrived *Didier*'s Death, he took Arms againſt his Father, and had given him Battel, had not *Conrade* hinder'd it. The King would have pardon'd and receiv'd him into his Favour again, but he choſe rather to retire to *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary*'s Court. *Vratiſlaus* died ſome time after, being the 7th Year of his Reign, depriv'd his Son of the Succeſſion, and left the Crown to his Brother *Conrade*. He lyes buried in the Church of *Viſſegrade* founded by himſelf, and dedicated to the Apoſtle St. *Peter*. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, &c. Bohemiæ.*

URBAN, the firſt Pope of this Name, was choſen after *Caliſtus* I. in 225, and was beheaded in 231, under the Empire of *Alexander Severus*. *Urban*, by his eminent Piety and Learning, proſelyted Multitudes to the Chriſtian Faith, ordain'd that the Church might receive Eſtates in Land and Houſes given and bequeathed to her by any of the Faithful; and that the Revenues of them ſhould not be any ones Property, but for the common good be diſtributed among the whole Clergy, to every one his ſhare. *Platina, Baron. Annal, &c.*

URBAN II. call'd *Odo* or *Eudes*, a *French-man*, Native of *Chatillon* upon *Marne*, was Monk of *Cluni*. Pope *Gregory* VII. made him Cardinal and Biſhop of *Oſtia*. He was choſen Pope after *Victor* III. in 1088, the Church of *Rome* being then divided by the Schiſm of the Anti-Pope *Guibert*. *Urban* ruled with great Prudence. Being forc'd out of *Rome* by the Schiſmaticks that made the ſtronger Party, he retir'd to *Puglia*, and thence came to *France*, where he held ſeveral Councils, whereof the moſt conſiderable was that held at *Clermont* in *Auvergne* for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*. Being returned into *Italy*, he died at *Rome* in 1099, *Baronius in Annal.*

URBAN III. called *Lambert Crivelli* before, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, was choſen after *Lucius* III. reigned but one Year and ten Months. He died in 1187, of Grief it's thought, upon the News of the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin* whilſt he was ſending freſh Succours to the Chriſtians of the *Holy Land*. *Du Cheſne: Papire Maſſon. in vit. Pontif.*

URBAN IV. a *French-man*, Native of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, was but a Cobler's Son, yet raiſed himſelf by his Learning and Merit to the Dignity of Pope, after *Alexander* IV. in 1261. He was a good Divine, well vers'd in the Canon Law, was Archdeacon of *Liege*, then Biſhop of *Verdun*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, when he was choſen Pope. He created eight Cardinals, and publiſhed a *Croiſade* againſt *Mainfroy* that uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*. Soon after he went to *Orvieto*, whence he ſent to *Charles*, Count of *Anjou* and *Provence*, to come into *Italy*, to receive the Crowns of both *Sicilies*. He inſtituted the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti* in 1264, and died the 20th of *October* the ſame Year. *Poſſevin. Papire Maſſon. Platina.*

URBAN V. a *French-man*, Native of the Dioceſe of *Mende* in *Gevaudan*. His Name before the Election was *William* of *Griſac*, Son of the Baron of *Griſac, &c.* He became Monk of St. *Bennet*'s Order, took his Degree of Doctor in Canon Law and Divinity, and profeſs'd publickly at *Montpellier* and *Avignon*, where after he was made Abbot of St. *Germain*, of *Auxerre, &c.* he was choſen Pope after *Innocent* VI. in 1362. at *Avignon*. The firſt thing he did was to condemn *Barnabon* Tyrant of *Milan*, and ſome other Lords of *Italy*, that exercis'd unheard-of Cruelties upon the People. His Arms were very ſucceſsful againſt theſe; who being defeated, *Italy* began to enjoy ſome Peace. This, with ſome other Reaſons, mov'd the Pope to take a Journey to *Rome*, where having order'd things to his mind the two Years he ſtaid there, he embarqued for *Marſeilles*, and return'd to *Avignon*, where he died on the 19th of *December* 1370. *Bzovius. Ruffi. Du Cheſne. Spondan.*

URBAN VI. that was called before *Barthelemi Pregnani*, Archbiſhop of *Barri*, was a *Neapolitan*. After *Gregory* the Eleventh's Death, the *Romans* fearing if they choſe a *French* Pope, he would remove the See to *Avignon*, forc'd the Cardinals to chuſe one of their own Nation, came inſolently to the Conclave, crying, *Volemo un Papa Romano, O vero Italiano*, and threatning to put fire to the Fagots they had heaped under the Conclave if they had not their Will. The Cardinals proteſted againſt this Violence, and choſe the Archbiſhop of *Bari*, though no Cardinal, thinking he himſelf, ſo well vers'd in the Canon Law, would diſapprove of an Election carried on againſt the uſual Form. This happen'd the 8th of *April* 1378. He was Crowned on the *Eaſter-day* following, upon the Steps of St. *Peter*'s Church, and took Poſſeſſion according to Cuſtom. Seeing himſelf thus acknowledged by all the People, he began to be very haughty and ſevere; which when the Cardinals obſerv'd, they put him in mind that his Election was not legal; and then retiring to *Agnani*, and thence to *Fondi*, they choſe Cardinal *Robert* of *Geneva*, who took the Name of *Clement* VII. This occaſion'd a long and troubleſom Schiſm: *Clement* retir'd to *Avignon* after being at *Naples*, where he was very well receiv'd by Queen *Joan*. This diſpleaſed *Urban*, who having Excommunicated this Princeſs, deſir'd *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, to ſend *Charles* of *Duras* to invade the Kingdom of *Naples*, which *Joan*, by her laſt Will, had bequeath'd to *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, who was thereupon Crowned by *Clement* VII. at *Avignon* in 1382; and on the other ſide, *Urban* had procur'd the ſame Honour for *Charles* the *Little*, but upon ſome Difference excommunicated him afterwards; whereupon *Charles* takes Arms, which made *Urban* retire to *Genoua*, where in 1386, he put five Cardinals to Death. This alienated all thoſe from him that had any Inclination to be of his Party. He ſoon after return'd to *Rome*, inſtituted the Feaſt of the Viſitation, reduced the *Jubile* of 50 Years to 33, and died the 15th of *October* 1389, after a Reign of 11 Years and 6 Months, being very little lamented. *Platina* ſays, that the *French* Faction hated him becauſe he ſought to diminiſh their Grandeur: He forbid them to take Bribes, to promote unjuſt Suits, or be guilty of Simony; and knowing themſelves guilty of robbing the Church's Treaſure after the Death of ſeveral Popes, they withdrew, and choſe *Cevennes* for Anti-Pope. In *Urban*'s time was that terrible War betwixt the *Venetians* and *Genoeſe*, which *Urban* did not endeavour to appeaſe as he ought, being intent to revenge himſelf upon *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, who favoured the Anti-Pope. He had alſo a Difference with the King of *Naples*, for refuſing to make his Nephew Prince of *Campania*: And having eſcaped that King who came to Beſiege him in *Nocera*, he took ſeven Cardinals from thence, and putting five of them into Bags, drowned them in the Sea. This Pope created 29 Cardinals in one Day, three whereof were *Romans*, and the reſt *Neapolitans*. *Platina.*

URBAN VII. a *Roman*, called *John Baptiſt Caſtanet*, Cardinal of St. *Marcel*, famous for Learning. *Platina* adds, that his Learning conſiſted chiefly in the Canon and Civil Law; that he was intruſted in ſeveral great Employments by the Popes, *Paul* IV. *Pius* IV. *Pius* V. *Gregory* XIII. and *Sixtus* V. during whoſe Reign, not only he himſelf, but all the Princes and People, deſign'd *Urban* for his Succeſſor: So that after *Sixtus*'s Death he was unanimouſly choſen: He took the Name of *Urban* from his courteous Diſpoſition. *Ciaconius. Sponde.*

URBAN VIII. called *Maffeo Barberin* of *Florence*, Cardinal of the Title of St. *Bibiene*, was choſen in 1623, after *Gregory* XV. He was a very active old Man, reunited the Dutchy of *Urbin* to the Holy See, reconcil'd Princes, maintain'd Wars, *&c.* beſides, he was a great lover of Learning, and as great a Protector of Learned Men. He compoſed Hymns, and ſeveral Pieces in *Latin* and *Italian* Verſe. He died in 1644, after he had held the See 21 Years. *Du Cheſne. Sponde.* Sir *Paul Ricaut* in his Continuation of *Platina*, adds, that he was choſen contrary to the Expectation of all, being but 56 Years of Age, and of a vigorous Conſtitution. He had been promoted by *Sixtus* V. *Gregory* XIV. *Clement* VIII. *Leo* XI. and *Paul* V. who made him Cardinal and Protector of the *Scotch* Nation; and *Gregory* XV. made him Patron of the *Greek* and all the Oriental Nations. The *Romans* extremely rejoiced at his Election, and the World expected great Things from his Learning and Ability. He was particularly devoted to the Worſhip of the Angel St. *Michael*, whoſe Image he erected in St. *Peter*'s Church, with himſelf on his Knees before it, uttering theſe Words, *Te mane, te veſpere.* He confirm'd *Pius* the Fifth's Decree againſt Alienation of Church-Lands, as alſo of the Towns, Mannors and Demeſns. He inſtituted a new Order of Knights, call'd by the Title of *The Conception of our Lady*, the firſt of which were *Charles Gonzago* and *Vladiſlaus* IV. King of *Poland*: Of the whole Order were 70, whoſe Banner was a Red Croſs, carrying a Flag faſtned to it with a golden Chain, repreſenting a bright Image of the Bleſſed Virgin, with the Devil under her Feet, and this Motto, *Vince hoc Inſigne vere noſtro.* He alſo appointed Viſitors of Monaſteries, Colleges, and Hoſpitals, and exhorted Biſhops and Cardinals to reſide in their reſpective Dioceſes. He ſolemnized a *Jubile* in 1625, and among other Embaſſadors who made their Tenders of Obedience during this Solemnity, that of King *Philip* of *Spain*'s Embaſſador is remarkable, which he expreſs'd to this effect: *King* Philip *doth offer and preſent to you, moſt Holy Father, all that Duty and Obedience which may evidence the Subjection and Reverence due to Your Holineſs and Apoſtolical See, and therewith ſubjects all his Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas and People, as a moſt obedient Son, and offers them at your Holy Feet, adoring thee on his Knees, acknowledging thee to be Vicar of Chriſt, Succeſſor of St.* Peter, *Head of the Catholick Church, and of all the Chriſtian Commonwealth, vowing to ſend all his Force, Riches and Strength, in Defence of the Apoſtolical See and Orthodox Religion.* He promoted his Nephew *Francis Barbarino*, making him Cardinal-Patron, and Protector of *Arragon, Portugal, England, Scotland, &c.* Library-Keeper and Vice-Chancellor of the Church, and ſent him Legat *à latere* firſt into *France*, and then into *Spain*, in 1626. He conſecrated the great *Baſilicon* of St. *Peter*'s Church, which was firſt erected by *Conſtantine* the *Great*, and adorn'd the Apoſtolical Sepulchre with the *Corinthian* Braſs taken from the Roof of the *Pantheon* built by *Agripina*, and of the remainder caſt a huge Cannon; which gave occaſion to that Libel put into the hands of *Paſquin*, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari fecerunt Barberini*, meaning the Deſtruction of that noble Monument of Antiquity. In 1627, he concluded the Wars about the *Valtolin*; and in 1631, he beſtowed the Title of Eminence upon the Cardinals. He alſo declared, that the Commonwealth of *Venice* was a Crown'd Head, and was to be treated with Royal Dignity. He eſtabliſhed a Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* about the Dutchy of *Mantua*, by the Mediation of Cardinal *Mazarin* his Nuncio. He alſo re-annex'd the Dutchy of *Urbin* to the Patrimony of the Church without Arms, in 1623. He made his Nephew *Thadeo* Prætor of *Rome*, which Officer was of great Authority in the Time of the *Cæſar's*; and the Nephew relying on the Greatneſs of his Uncle, would thereupon take place of the Embaſſadors of Princes, which occaſion'd a general Diſtaſte: The Embaſſador of *Venice*, who paſs'd this Prætor without receiving a Complement, was order'd by the *Venetians* to leave *Rome*, and they ſuſpended the Nuncio from Audience, which with other Things had like to have ended in a Rupture; but by the Mediation of the *French* Embaſſador, it was brought to an Accommodation in 1633. *Centini*, a Cardinal's Nephew, to make way for his Uncle by *Urban*'s Death, attempted it by Witchcraft, faſhioning the Pope's Image in Wax, and wounding it with Pins and Needles; for which, with a Friar his Aſſociate, he was Executed. In the Great Hall of the *Vatican*, there was a Picture repreſenting the Hiſtory of *Alexander* III. with a Commendation of the *Venetians*, by whoſe Aſſiſtance he had overcome the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, which *Urban* cauſing to be blotted out, occaſion'd new Diſturbances; ſo that the *Venetians* recall'd their Embaſſador, and denied Audience to the Nuncio. In 1640 he was engag'd in a War with *Edward* Duke of *Parma*, through the Arbitrary Proceedings of his Nephews, who afterwards raiſed an Army, and invaded *Caſtro*, which that Duke holds of the Pope, and took the City of that Name. The Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Vice-Roy of *Naples*, and the Republick of *Venice*, took part with the Duke, and the *French* with the Pope, promiſing to aſſiſt him to drive the *Spaniards* out of *Italy*, and ſettle the Crown of *Naples* on his Nephew. In the mean time the Prince of *Parma* being Excommunicated, the Miniſters of *Venice* and *Florence* did mediate for a Peace; which not taking effect, they took Arms, and enter'd into a League with the Duke of *Modena*, to aſſiſt the Duke of *Parma*; whereupon the latter enter'd the Eccleſiaſtical State with 3000 Horſe, without Foot or Cannon, which the Confederates look'd upon as a raſh Attempt, and their Men as loſt; but he had better Succeſs; for *Bologna* it ſelf, and other great Towns, ſubmitted to him, and *Rome* was in great Conſternation, which induced the Pope to come to a Treaty, but his Terms were rejected. The Duke of *Parma* being diſappointed in his Deſign of retaking *Caſtro*, entred *Ferrara*, and took *La Stellata*, and Things went on with various Succeſs, ſo that they came to a Treaty, and a Peace was concluded, and *Caſtro* reſtor'd. *Urban* was chiefly blam'd for being too fond of his Nephews, and too indulgent to his whole Family, which he was reſolved to make rich and great. At nine ſeveral Creations, he made 74 Cardinals, three of which were his Nephews. *Ricaut*'s *Continuation of* Platina.

URBANEA, a little Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*. It was formerly but a pitiful Village called *Caſtrum Durantium* and *Tifernum Metaurum*, until Pope *Urban* VIII. made it bigger, gave it his own Name, and founded a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Urbin*.

URBIN, a Town and Archbiſhoprick of *Italy*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name in the *Eccleſiaſtick State*. The County which the Inhabitants call *Lo Stato* has *Romandiola* and the *Adriatick Sea* to the North, the *Marcha Aconitana* to the Eaſt, *Ombria* to the South, and *Tuſcany* to the Weſt. It comprehends the Dutchy of *Urbin*, the County of *Montfeltro*, the County and Territory of *Gubio*, the Lordſhip of *Pezaro* and *Vicariat* of *Sinigaglia*. The Capital City is *Urbin*. The others are *Pezaro*, *Gubio*, *Sinigaglia*, *Urbanea*, *Cagli*, *&c.* The Country is fruitful, and has fine Towns, three Sea-Ports, ſeven or eight Fortreſſes, and near 350 Boroughs. The State of *Urbin* was poſſeſs'd by the Houſe of *Rovere*; but that Family failing, it fell to the Popes under *Urban* VIII.

URBIN (*Blamante* of) a learned Architect of *Rome*, was born in 1444 at *Caſtel Durante* in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, whence he took his Name. Having ſtudied Mathematicks, he learn'd to deſign and paint; but deſpairing of ever reaching the Fame of thoſe of that Profeſſion then flouriſhing in *Italy*, he applied himſelf to Architecture, wherein he became very famous by the many Works and Deſigns he left at *Rome*; amongſt others, that of our Lady of *Loretto*, and of St. *Peter*'s Church, which he began, and was continued by *Raphael* of *Urbin*, *Julian* of St. *Gall*, and ſeveral others after them; who not able to hit the Perfection of *Bramant*'s Deſign, form'd new ones that differ'd very much from that great Man's. He died at *Rome* in 1514, at 70 Years of Age. *Acad. des Arts.*

URBINO, is a great and flouriſhing City near the Fountains of the River *Foglia*, in a very rich and pleaſant Soil, and built in the form of a Mitre. *Franciſco Ubaldi*, the firſt Duke, built in it a noble Palace, and a ſtately Library, which in the Time of *Cæſar Borgia* was wholly diſperſed and embezzel'd. *Polydore Virgil* was a Native of this City.

URGEL, called by the Inhabitants *La Seu de Urghel*, upon the *Segre*, a Town of *Catalonia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Tarragone*. Authors have nam'd it diverſly *Orgelum*, *Orgia*, *Orgella*, and *Urgela*. It's five Leagues South from the Borders of *France*, 28 from *Barcelona*, and nine from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great Power under the ſecond Line of the Kings of *Arragon*. *Peter de Marca in Marca Hiſpanica.*

URI, *Urienſis Pagus*, one of the 13 *Swiſs Cantons*. They are all Roman Catholicks that live in it. It lyes at the Foot of the Mountains along the *Ruſs*. The principal Borough is *Altorf*.

URIAH, Prieſt of the *Jews*, who in complaiſance to King *Achaz*, took the Altar conſecrated to God out of the Church to build another in its place, according to the Model that impious King ſent him, which was that of the Altar of *Damaſcus*. See *Bathſheba*.

URIAS, or *Urie*, the Prophet that foretold the Deſtruction of *Solomon*'s Temple, and the Miſeries that were to befall the *Jews*. King *Joakin* order'd his Servants to apprehend him and put him to Death; which *Urias* having notice of, fled into *Egypt*; but being taken, was brought back to the King, who order'd his Death, and that his Body ſhould be thrown upon the Dunghill. *Torniel*, *A. M.* 3426.

URIM and **THUMMIM**. We know nothing certain of the *Urim* and *Thummim* of the *Hebrews*, but that they were certain Ornaments belonging to the High Prieſt's Habit, by which he gave Oracular Anſwers to the People. The Word *Urim* ſignifies Light or Explanations. The High Prieſt of the *Jews* conſulted God in the moſt important Affairs of their Commonwealth, who acquainted them with his Pleaſure by the *Urim*. Dr. *Spencer* pretends, that what was call'd *Urim* was nothing elſe but the antient *Theraphims*, or little humane Figures which the Prieſt carried hid in the Folds of his Robe or Gown, and by which God anſwer'd their Queſtions. This he explains by the Example of *Laban*; whence he concludes, that the uſe of theſe prophetick little Images was common in antient Times. He believ'd moreover, that *Urim* and *Thummim* were two diſtinct Figures. The *Septuagint* tranſlated the Word *Thummim*, *Truth*; which agrees very well with the like Ceremony much in uſe with the *Egyptians*, as has been obſerved by *Diodorus Siculus*, and ſome other *Greek* Authors, who tell us, That the principal Miniſter of *Juſtice* amongſt the *Egyptians*, carried an Image of precious Stones hung at his Neck, and this he call'd *Truth*; whence it's probable the *Septuagint* deliver'd the Word *Thummim*, *Truth*. Monſieur *le Clark* believes it very probable, that the *Urim* and *Thummim* were a Collar of Pearl and Carbuncles. See *Le Clark Comment. Philolog. in Exod.* 28. *M. Simon.*

UROOM (*Henry Corneille*) a *Dutch* Painter, born at *Harlem* in 1566, was the firſt who excell'd in painting Navigations. Amongſt ſeveral Pieces of this nature, he drew his own Shipwreck upon the Coaſts of *Portugal*, and the Rocks called *Los Barlengos*, and the general Rout of the Invincible Armado in 1588, by *Thomas Howard*, Admiral of *England*. *Vaſari*, *&c.*

URSACIUS, Biſhop of *Singidon* in *Meſia*, made himſelf much talk'd on in the Fourth Age, by his Defence of the Errors of *Arius*, and his Perſecution of the Orthodox. He and *Valens* of *Meurſia* in *Pannonia*, who had alſo been brought up in *Arius* his Doctrine, join'd *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, all Abettors of *Arianiſm*. They appear'd at the Council of *Tyre* againſt St. *Athanaſius*, and afterwards at that of *Sardica*, where they were depos'd. They retracted at the Council of *Milan*, but ſoon renew'd their Errors, and were again depos'd in the Council of *Rimini*; but upon a feign'd Recantation were re-eſtabliſh'd by the ſame, and continued their *Arianiſm* in *Illyrium*, till they were excommunicated at *Rome* by *Damaſus*. *Theodoret*, *lib.* 2. *Socrates*, *lib.* 2. *Baronius*.

URSIN (*Joſeph*) the Name of a monſtrous Child found by Huntſmen in 1661, in the Foreſt of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, where he liv'd amongſt Bears. The Huntſmen purſuing their Prey, diſcover'd a great many Bears together, and obſerv'd two little ones in humane Shape amongſt the reſt. This made them follow ſo cloſe, that they took one of the two, though it defended it ſelf with its Nails and Teeth. They brought him to *Varſovia*, before the King, Queen, and Gentry, that flock'd from all parts to ſee this ſtrange Child, which ſeem'd to be about nine Years old. Its Skin and Hair were extraordinary white, the Members well proportion'd and ſtrong; the Viſage fair, and Eyes blue; but his Senſes were ſo abrutis'd, that it ſeem'd to have no more of Man than the Body; it could not ſpeak, and all its Inclinations held altogether of the Beaſt. Yet he was Chriſten'd by the Archbiſhop of *Poſnania*, and call'd *Joſeph*, the Queen of *Poland* ſtanding Godmother, and the *French* Ambaſſador Godfather. Afterwards there was great care taken to tame his fierce Nature, and learn him ſome Principles of Religion: But he could never be brought to ſpeak, though there appeared no fault in the ſhape of his Tongue; yet it was obſerv'd, the time was not altogether loſt that was employed in his Inſtruction, for at the Name of God he learn'd to lift his Hands and Eyes to Heaven. The King beſtow'd him upon one of the Lords of *Poland*, who took him into his Houſe to ſerve him; but he could never be brought to leave the natural fierceneſs that he had learn'd amongſt the Beaſts; yet he learn'd to go upright, and upon his Feet only, and went where he was ſent. He lik'd raw as well as boil'd Fleſh, could ſuffer no Cloaths on his Back, nor ever wear Shoes, nor any thing upon his Head. Sometimes he wou'd ſteal to the Woods, and there ſuck the Sap of Trees, when he had torn off the Bark with his Nails. It was obſerved, that he being in the Wood one day when a Bear had kill'd two Men, that Beaſt came to him, and inſtead of doing him any harm, play'd, and lick'd his Face and Body. *Redwiz Carm. Alc.*

URSIN, or *Fulvius Urſinus*, a *Roman*, flouriſh'd in the 16th Century, was a good Linguiſt and Philologer. He died at *Rome* in 600, being 70 Years of Age; and left a Treatiſe, *De Familiis Romanorum*, *Comment de Triclinio Romanorum*; and wrote Notes upon *Tully*, *Varro*, *Columella*, *Feſtus Pompeius*, *&c.* *Mireus de Script. Sac.* 16. *Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 4.

URSINE, Wife of *Guy Torello*, firſt Count of *Guaſtalle*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Mantua*. She ſhew'd extraordinary Courage againſt the *Venetians* that Beſieg'd the Town in her Husband's Abſence; for ſallying at the Head of her Troops, ſhe defeated a great Body of 'em, killing many with her own hand. *Fulgos*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.

St. **URSULA**, Daughter (as 'tis ſaid) of a Prince of *Great Britain*, was martyr'd near *Cologne* upon the *Rhine*, with a great number of other Young Women that accompanied her. The Story runs thus: *Maximus* being ſaluted Emperor in 382, by his Army in *Great Britain*, paſs'd into *Gaul* to eſtabliſh his Throne, and diſpoſſeſs the Emperor *Gratian*. One of his Commanders, call'd *Conan*, a *Britain* Prince and Chriſtian, ſignaliz'd himſelf ſo in this Expedition, that to recompence his great Service, *Maximus* gave him the Government of *Armorica* or *Little*

Britany. *Conan* having eſtabliſhed his Reſidence in *Nantes*, ſent Deputies to *Great Britain* to demand *Vrſula* for him in Marriage of her Father *Dunnat*, a *Britain* Prince, or according to others King of *Cornwal*, with as many other Young Women of that Iſland as wou'd bear her Company, for the *Britains* that had accompanied him into *Little Britany.* Theſe Embaſſadors being well receiv'd, the Princeſs took Ship with the reſt of her Companions at *London*; but the Fleet being caſt by Storm on the Coaſts of *Gaul Belgick*, they made *Tiel*, a Port towards the Mouth of the *Rhine* in the Country call'd now the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, and advanced thence towards *Cologne* upon the *Rhine*. The *Huns* commanded by *Gaunus*, then in the Field for the Emperor *Gratian* againſt the Tyrant *Maximus*, obſerving theſe Veſſels to belong to the *Britans* their Enemies, attack'd and ſoon became Maſters of them, they being of no great Force. Theſe *Barbarians* would have forc'd the Women; but they being exhorted by *Vrſula* to die rather than ſtain their Honour, made ſuch Reſiſtance, that the *Huns*, not able to ſatisfie their Luſts as they would, maſſacred them all moſt barbarouſly: Nor did they ſpare any of their Retinue or Guards. This happened in 383. It's not eaſie to determine how many were kill'd, for *Vſuard* that liv'd in the 8th Age, ſays only, that the Number was very great. *Sigibert* who lived in 1110 writes, that 11000 Virgins were ſlain; though others affirm, there were but Eleven in all; which Opinion they ground upon antient Titles, wherein this Number is marked in *Roman* Figures thus, XI.M.V. which they will have to ſignifie *Eleven Martyr'd Virgins:* They add, that the antient Arms of the Town of *Cologne* were eleven Flambeaux, becauſe being Beſieg'd in 1205 by the *Swedes*, theſe Virgins (ſay they) preſented themſelves for its Defence with each a Flambeaux; but they that follow the common Opinion ſay, that each Flambeaux repreſent a thouſand. Archbiſhop *Vſher* in his *Antiquitates Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, confutes this Story of the 11000 Virgins.

St. URSULA, or the *Vrſulines*, a Religious Congregation of Young Women and Widows, that follow St. *Auguſtine*'s Rule under Biſhops. *Angele* of *Breſſe* eſtabliſh'd 'em firſt of all in *Italy*, where they were approv'd in 1572 by Pope *Gregory* XIII. at the Sollicitation of *Charles Borromeus* Archbiſhop of *Milan*, and *Paul Leon* Biſhop of *Ferrara.* Afterwards *Madelain Lullier*, a Nun of *S. Beuve*, founded the *Vrſulines* in 1611 in *France:* Pope *Paul* V. approved this Eſtabliſhment and the Conſtitutions. The firſt Monaſtery was that of *Paris*, but now there are many other in the Kingdom; they teach Young Girls, which is one of the chiefeſt Ends of the Inſtitution. *Spond. Hilarion.*

USBECK *Tartars*, *Sogdiana* and *Bactriana*, a ſingle Province now of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, to the North-Eaſt, the chief Cities of which are *Balk*, *Samarkand*, and *Bocarra. Tavern.* pag. 142. This Province is not ſo much ſubject to the *Perſians*, but that the *Kans* of the ſeveral Cities ſend Embaſſies, and make War and Peace, without conſulting the King of *Perſia*. The Country yields excellent Apples, Pears, Raiſins, and Mellons, which are ſent as far as *Dethi*; excellent Camels, and gallant Horſes, with which they ſerve both *Indoſtan* and *Perſia*. They are a very covetous and naſty Nation, and ſo ignorant, that they know not the Confines of their own State. This Kingdom was erected by *Tuxius* Son of *Chingues*, *Cham* of *Tartary*, about the Year 1200, and left by him to his Son *Badu* in 1232, who Conquered *Comania*, *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, *Sileſia*, and *Hungary*. If this be Mr. *Jenkenſon*'s *Oſveke*, its Lat. is 51.40. *Tavern.*

USCAN, the *Armenian* Biſhop's Name that printed the whole Bible in the *Armenian* Tongue, with ſeveral other Books, at his own Expences, in *Holland*, in 1664, and who afterwards came with the *French* King's leave to ſettle at *Marſeilles*, where he printed many Books for his Nation, and there died. He was Biſhop of *Vuſchavanch*, a Place ſituated at the foot of *Mount Aracos*, where there is a Monaſtery of S. *Sergius*, and was deputed in 1662, by his Patriarch that reſides at *Egmiazin*, to come to *Europe*, and print the *Armenian* Bible and ſome other Books, for the conveniency of their Churches; and likewiſe ſome Tracts of the Hiſtory of his Nation. Mr. *Simon* has printed a *Notitia* of the Churches which depend upon the Patriarch of *Armenia*, who reſides at *Egmiazin:* This Liſt was dictated by the Biſhop of *Vſcan*, but being printed in *Holland*, there are ſome Miſtakes made in the proper Names of the Churches. *R. Simon.*

USCOQUES, People of the Imperial *Croatia*, that is, of that that belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The firſt of theſe People fled out of *Dalmatia*, to be out of the reach of the *Turk*'s Tyranny; whence ſome derive the Word *Scoco* a Fugitive. The moſt conſiderable Place they choſe, was the Fortreſs of *Cliſſa*, built above *Spalatro*; but this being taken by the *Turks* in 1537, they fled to *Segna*, a Town ſituate over againſt the Iſle *Veglia*, which then belonged to Count *Frangipani*; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* united it to the Crown, becauſe this Lord was not ſtrong enough to defend it againſt the *Mahometans*, and gave it to the *Vſcoques*; who being a fierce kind of People, accuſtom'd to run through Woods and over Rocks, ſeem'd to promiſe great Service againſt the *Turks*, as indeed they did for a time; but ſoon afterwards changed the creditable way of fighting fairly in the Field againſt the Infidels, into Theft and Robbery, not ſparing the very *Chriſtians*; which made them odious to all, and drew the *Venetians* upon them. Though in the beginning, their Number of Fighting Men hardly amounted to 600, yet it's incredible how troubleſom they were to the *Turks* in their Marches, and ſometimes made Incurſions to their very Houſes, returning commonly with Priſoners and Booty. This made the *Turks* oppoſe them with another kind of People worſe than themſelves, called *Marteloſſes.* There are three ſorts of *Vſcoques*; *Citadins*, *Stipendaries*, and *Adventurers.* The *Caſalins* or *Citadins* are they that are born in the Town of *Segna*, and have a fix'd Manſion from Father to Son. The *Stipendaries* are ſuch as receive Pay, and are divided into four Companies, conſiſting each of 50 Men under four Commanders: There are other Officers that arm each a Barque to turn Pirate with. The *Adventurers*, Vagabonds, or Fugitives of *Turkey* and *Dalmatia*, join theſe laſt. Theſe Barques have generally 30, and ſome 50 Men in them, and go out at ſeveral times of the Year, eſpecially at *Eaſter* and *Chriſtmaſs*; Then the *Vſcoques* of *Vinadol* join thoſe of *Segna*, who leave the Town guarded only by antient People, Women and Children, Prieſts and Friars, *&c.* Sometimes they have good Succeſs, not ſo much by their Valour, as the conveniency of the Iſlands, Rocks, and deſerted Ports that the Gulf of *Venice* abounds with, very proper to lye hid in. Theſe Peoples Arms are Firelocks, Battle-Axes, and Bajonets. For Religion, they are Roman Catholicks; but we cannot ſay they are good Chriſtians, becauſe their Profeſſion is Robbery and Plunder. *Amelot. de la Houſſaye Hiſt. des Vſcoques.*

USHER (*James*) Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, was born in *Dublin* in 1580, of an antient Family, whoſe ſirname was formerly *Nevill*; but one of his Anceſtors being Uſher to King *John* about the Year 1200, chang'd the Name of *Nevill* into that of his Office. His Father *Arnold Vſher*, one of the ſix Clerks of Chancery, ſent him to the Univerſity of *Dublin*, ſetled in that condition it was, chiefly by the Intereſt and Application of *Henry Vſher* his Uncle, Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*; where he made great Progreſs in Learning, and gave extraordinary proof of his Parts and Capacity at 18 Years of Age. In 1615, there being a Parliament and Aſſembly of the Clergy at *Dublin*, he drew up Articles about Religion and Church Diſcipline, which were approv'd of by King *James*, though they differ'd ſomewhat from the Tenets of the Church of *England*; upon which account, he was by ſome, charg'd of *Puritaniſm:* But their Suggeſtions avail'd nothing, for King *James* gave him the Biſhoprick of *Meath* in 1620, and the Archbiſhoprick of *Ardmagh* in 1626. Five Years after he publiſhed the Hiſtory of *Godeſcalc*, a Monk of the Abby of *Orbay*; and about the latter end of that Year came into *England*, and publiſhed a Treatiſe of the antient Religion of *Ireland*. He came into *England* again in 1640, and ſent for his Library, thinking it unſafe to return into a Country ſo embroil'd in War and Troubles as that was then. The Univerſity of *Leyden* invited him to *Holland*, offering him a conſiderable Penſion, and the Title of Honorary Profeſſor: Cardinal *Richelieu* ſent him his Picture in a Medal, promiſing him alſo a great Penſion and free Exerciſe of his Religion, if he would be pleaſed to come to *France:* But he preferred ſtaying in *England*, where he continued to compoſe ſeveral learned Works. Whilſt the Parliament kept the King Priſoner in the *Iſle of Wight*, and was reſolved to aboliſh Epiſcopal Government, he propoſed this Expedient for Agreement between both, to moderate the Power of the Biſhops, rendering them only Moderators or Preſidents of the Synods of their Dioceſes; which made ſome call him Enemy of Hierarchy. He was extremely ſenſible of the King's Misfortune, inſomuch that ſeeing his Execution from the Counteſs of *Peterborough*'s Houſe near *Whitehall*, he ſwooned away, and being carried to his Bed, is ſaid to have propheſied what happened in *England* ever ſince. *Cromwel* ſent for him in 1655, promis'd to make him Satisfaction for his Loſſes in *Ireland*, and order'd that the Epiſcopal Clergy ſhould not be moleſted, but did not keep his Word. The Archbiſhop ſickned a little after, and died of a Pleuriſie the 21ſt of *March* 1655. *Cromwel* knowing he was well belov'd by the People, had him ſolemnly buried at *Weſtminſter*, in St. *Eraſmus*'s Chapel, and made his Library be ſold for much leſs than it was worth, to beſtow it upon the Univerſity of *Dublin*, and to diſappoint the King of *Denmark* and Cardinal *Richelieu*, who would fain have bought it. His own Works are full of Erudition, eſpecially his *Chronological Hiſtory or Annals*, which has been abridg'd by thoſe who have added the *Chronological Tables* that are at the end of the *Latin* Bible of *Vitre.* We have a valuable Collection of the Epiſtles of St. *Ignatius*, St. *Barnabas*, and St. *Polycarpus*, compil'd by him, with ſome Remarks upon them. He publiſh'd *Antiquitates Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, or *De Præmordiis Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, wherein he prov'd, that the Chriſtian Religion was receiv'd in this Iſland ſoon after our Saviour's Death. His *Syntagma de Editione LXX Interpretum*, is a very learned Piece; but there are ſingular Opinions in't, to the diſadvantage of that Verſion; which the Learned *Valeſius* has confuted, in a Letter of his to the Archbiſhop. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral other Tracts both in *Latin* and *Engliſh. Rich. Parr. M. Simon Biblioth. Univerſ. Tom.* 2.

USK, a Market Town in *Monmouthſhire*, the Capital of an Hundred, ſituate upon a River of its own Name; over which it hath a Bridge. It's well built, large, and Fortified formerly with a Caſtle now in Ruins. The antient *Burrium* of *Antonius* is ſuppos'd to have ſtood here. The Duke of *Beaufort* poſſeſſes a Noble Seat, call'd *Ragland Caſtle* in the Vicinage of this Place, from *London* 108 Miles.

USUARDUS, a *Benedictine*, living in the 9th Century. He wrote a *Martyrology*, which he Dedicated to *Charles* the *Bald* of *France*. *Sigebert, cap.* 58. *De Vir. Illuſt. Trithamet, Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

USUM-CASAN, otherwiſe called *Ozun-Aſembec*, of the Family of the *Aſſembeies*, was Son of *Alibec*, and became King of *Perſia*. Some affirm, he deſcended of *Tamerlan* of the Faction of the *White Ram*, there being another that was called the *Black Ram* actually reigning. *Vſum-Caſan* that was Governor of *Armenia* revolted, and kill'd King *Jooncha*, with his Son *Acen Hali*, both of this laſt Faction, put himſelf upon the Throne of *Perſia*, made War againſt the *Turk*, and, though a *Mahometan*, married the Daughter of the Emperor of *Trebizonde*, then a *Chriſtian*. He alſo join'd the *Chriſtians* againſt the *Turks*; but though he did great Exploits, yet they profited the others but little. He died in 1572. *Angiolel. Chalcondilas.*

UTENHOVE (*Charles*) born at *Ghent* in *Flanders*. He was a Perſon of Birth and Learning. He Travelled into *France*, where he made an Acquaintance with *Turnebus*. From thence he Travelled into *England*, wrote ſeveral Things in Defence of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was taken Notice of, and gratify'd by her. Beſide *Greek* and *Latin*, and the *Oriental Tongues*, he underſtood moſt of the Languages of *Europe*. He died at *Cologn* in 1600. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Epigrammata, Epitaphia, Epithalamia Græca & Latina. Xeniorum Liber. Epiſtolarum Centuria Mythologia Æſopica Metro Elegiaco, &c. Thuan Hiſtor. Melchior Adam. Valerius Andreas.*

UTILO, or *Odilon*, Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded his Father *Theodon*, and made War a long time in *Italy*. He died in 565, 10 Years after the *Goths* were driven out of *Italy* by the Eunuch *Narſes*. *And. Brunner.*

UTILO II. Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded *Hugibert* in 739, and in 741 join'd *Charles Martel* againſt the *Saracens* that then threatned all Chriſtendom. He gave great Proofs of his Valour in the Battel wherein theſe Infidels were defeated. He married *Hiltrude*, *Charles Martel*'s Daughter, that ſame Year, and took the Name of King, which he was afterwards forced to quit by *Carloman* and *Pepin* his Brothers-in-Law. He built ſeven conſiderable Monaſteries. *And. Brunner.*

UTRECHT, a Town and Lordſhip of the *Low Countries*, one of the 17 Provinces, with an Archbiſhoprick. It was of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, but it's now Capital of one of the ſeven United Provinces. The Antients called it diverſly, *Vltrajectum, Trajectum inferius, Vtricenſium*, and *Antonina Civitas*. It lyes upon the antient Channel of the *Rhine*, in a convenient and fruitful place. It has a Caſtle that was built by *Charles* V. who in 1546 kept a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece* there; beſides which, there were four Collegiate Churches, two Commanderies, and ſeveral Abbeys. The firſt Biſhop was *Willebrod* about the end of the 7th Age, and then the Biſhoprick was Suffragant of *Cologne*; but in 1557 it ſelf was erected into an Archbiſhoprick, and had for its Suffragants *Harlem, Middleburg, Daventer, Leerwarden*, and *Groningue*. Its firſt and laſt Archbiſhop was *Frederick Schenck*. This place was taken by the *French* in 1672, but they quitted it two Years after. The Province of *Vtrecht* lyes between thoſe of *Holland* and *Gueldres*. The other Cities beſides the Capital, are *Wyck, Amersfort, Montfort, &c.* It was powerful in former times, the Prelates being Lords thereof, until one *Henry* of *Bavaria*, baniſh'd thence by its Inhabitants, made his Right to it over the Emperor *Charles* V. Several of the Emperors of *Germany* reſided, and ſome died here, amongſt whom are reckon'd *Conrad* II. in 1039, and *Henricus* V. in 1122. The Inhabitants were ſo jealous of their Privileges, that they would not ſuffer any of their Biſhop's Officers to have any ſhare in the Government of this City; nor would they ſuffer the Biſhop to enter the Town with more Men than they allow'd him, or to ſtay in it above five or eight Days. They maintain'd this Liberty, though it was ſorely envied, and laid at by *John* Count of *Holland* in 1297, and *William* Count of *Holland* in 1324, till in 1327 he paſs'd over his Right to *Charles* V. who being a potent Prince, eaſily reduced this City under his Obedience, and built a Caſtle in it. In 1577, this Town with the reſt of *Holland*, revolted from the *Spaniards*. In 1636, the *States* made it an Univerſity, having beautified it before with a fair Piazza or Market-place, and a Pall-Mall that has five Rows of Trees on each ſide. *Guicciardin. Valer. Andr.*

UTTOXITER, a pretty large and indifferent well built Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, ſituate amongſt excellent Paſturages. Its Market is ſaid to be the greateſt in that part of *England*, for Cattel, Butter, and Dairy Commodities. From *London* 104 Miles.

VUIST, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſlands, about 30 Miles long, and ſix broad. The Tide flowing into this Iſland in two places, makes a Repreſentation of three Iſlands; but at the Ebb they appear to be but one. There are many Lakes of freſh Water in this Iſland, and particularly one which is three Miles long, into which the Sea hath made it ſelf a Paſſage, and cannot be kept out though the Inhabitants have endeavoured it by a Bank of 60 foot high. In this Lake, there are Fiſhes taken reſembling a Salmon in every reſpect, ſave that his Belly is white, and his Back black. There are five Pariſh Churches in this Iſland. *Buchan.*

VULCAN, look'd upon to be God of ſubterranean Fire, and to preſide over Metals, Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*. It's ſaid, his Father angry to ſee him ugly and ill-ſhap'd, kick'd him out of Heaven, and that his Fall on the Earth made him lame. He married *Venus*, but ſhe could never abide him: Poets have ſeveral other things of him. *Vulcan* was Prince of *Sicily*, and his care in digging Mines and preparing Metals, gave ſubject to theſe Fables. *Heſiod. Ovid. Plut. Natalis Comes.*

VULFRAN, or *Wulfran*, Biſhop of *Sens*, Native of *Milly* in *Gaſtinois*, accompanied with ſome Friars of the Abby of St. *Vandrille*, went to *Frieſland* to preach the Goſpel, where he Converted a great number of Idolaters. He Baptiz'd amongſt others, Duke *Radbod*'s Son, who died in his white Garment, which was worn then by all Converts a Week after Baptiſm. After *Vulfran* had preach'd five Years in *Frieſland*, he return'd into *France*, and became Monk of the Abby of St. *Vandrille*; went back again into *Frieſland*, but died in his Abby in 720. *P. Mabillon. Act. Sanct.*

UZANGUE, General of the Emperor of *China*'s Army; in 1644 he was ſent againſt the *Tartars* that were making Incurſions into *China*; but whilſt he defended the Frontiers of the Kingdom, a *Chinois* Captain, called *Licungs*, revolted, and ſurprized the Town of *Peking*. The Emperor fearing to fall into his hands, fled out of his Palace into the Gardens, and hang'd himſelf upon a Tree. *Vzangues* having an Account of this Rebellion, of the Emperor's Death, and the taking the Town of *Peking*, ſent to the *Tartars* for Help againſt the Rebels: Whereupon *Tſumte* King of *Tartary*, march'd with 80000 Horſe, and was followed with 200000 Foot to join him. The *Tartars* being admitted into the Country in this vaſt number, forc'd *Vzangue* and his whole Army to ſhave, according to the *Tartars* Cuſtom. But in 1674, *Vzangue*, though he accepted the Title of Vice-Roy of *Quangſi*, ſought an Occaſion to ſhake off their Yoke; therefore let his Hair grow, declared againſt them, and in a little time made himſelf Maſter of the four great Provinces to the Weſtern-ſide, and drew the Vice-Roy of *Fokien*, whoſe Lands lay to the Eaſt, and Vice-Roy of *Canton* that commanded in the South of *China*, to his Party in 1676; but theſe Allies ſoon ſubmitted, and he ſtill maintains himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of *Quangſi* and *Huquan*. *Relations de la Chine.*

UZERCHE, or *Vſarcha, Vſarchia*, or rather *Vſarcha* upon *Vezere*, a Town of *France* in *Low Limouſin*, with a Caſtle and Abby. Its Situation is advantageous. The Town depends on the Abbot, who is Lord thereof.

UZES, upon the little River of *Eiſent*, a Town of *France*, in *Lower Languedoc*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Narbonne*. It's the *Vſelei*, or *Caſtrum Vſelicenſe*, of the Antients: It was firſt a Barony, then a Viſcounty, and at laſt made a Dutchy and Peery in favour of *Anthony* of *Cruſſol*. The Biſhop has the Title of Count, the King is alſo Lord of it, and has a Caſtle there as well as the Biſhop and Duke. The Town is rich in Traffick, and noted for the Manufactories and Cloth made in it. It ſuffered very much in the 16th Age, during the Wars about Religion.

W.

W. THIS Letter is only uſed by the *Germans*, and thoſe who imitate their Dialect; as, the *Engliſh*, *&c.* whoſe Languange is originally *Saxon*.

WAIGATS, a Chanel or Streight between the Country of *Waigats* and the Firm Land of *Moſcovia*. The Current of the Water lyes from Weſt to Eaſt, and it's by this that the Seas of *Moſcovy* and *Tartary* join or communicate. The *Hollanders* diſcovered this famous Streight in 1594, when they endeavour'd to find a Paſſage to *China* by the North, and were ſtop'd by the Ice. They landed in two Iſlands, whereof they call one that is to the Eaſt of this place, *Staten Eyland*, and the other to the Weſt *Maurice*. They met with nothing in either but Rocks and Lakes, with great Numbers of Swans, wild Ducks, Falcons, *&c.*

WAINFLEET, or *Waynfleet*, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and Hundred of *Candleſhow*, upon a Waſh in a Fenny Ground, which empties it ſelf into the Sea not far from hence; made famous by giving Name and Birth to *William* of *Waynfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxon*, and of a Free-School in this Town. It's 102 Miles from *London*.

WAKEFIELD, a Market Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Agbridge* Hundred, upon the River *Calder*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. King *Edward* IV. adorn'd it with a ſtately Chapel. It's now a large Town, well built, of great Antiquity, and drives a good Clothing Trade. From *London* 133 Miles.

WALA (Prince) Couſin to *Charlemagne*, and Abbot of *Corbie*. His Life was writ by *Paſchaſius Radbertus* his Diſciple, under borrow'd Names, becauſe there were ſeveral ſecret important things relating to the Depoſition of *Lewis* the *Meek* in 835, not ſafe to be ſpoken in that Emperor's nor his Son *Charles* the *Bald*'s time, when *Paſchaſius* wrote. This Hiſtory informs us, that *Wala* was married to the Daughter of *William* Duke of *Septimania*, and became General of *Charlemagne*'s Army; that he afterwards retired into the Monaſtery of *Corbie*; and left it again to take care of *Lothaire*'s Education, and to govern the Kingdom of *Italy* for him. Some think he had a hand in Depoſing *Lewis* the *Meek*, and others hold he was very much againſt it. *Acta ſſ. Ordinis. S. Benedict.*

WALACHIA, or *Valaquia*, a Principality of *Europe*, was formerly part of the antient Kingdom of *Hungary*. It lyes between *Bulgaria*, *Moldavia*, *Tranſylvania*, and the modern *Hungary*. It is not very long ſince it was divided into *Great Valachia* or *Ciſalpina*, the preſent *Moldavia*, and *Little Valachia* or *Tranſalpina*, the which is now only called *Valachia*. It has Mines of Gold, Horſes the moſt eſteemed of *Europe*, and a great number of Rivers. The chief Town is *Tarvis* or *Tergowisk*. The Prince, who takes the Name of *Vaivode*, that is, Chief of the Troops, is tributary to the *Turk*, and pays 120000 Livres a Year. *Corban*, a *Greek* by Religion, had *Valachia* from the *Grand Signior* in the 17th Age. See *Valachia*.

WALCHEREN, or *Walachia*, an Iſland of the *Low Countries*, in *Zealand*. Its principal Towns are *Middlebourg*, *Fluſhing*, *Vere*, *Armuide*, *&c.*

WALCHEREN, or the *New Walcheren*, an Iſland of *Northern America*, otherwiſe called *Tobago*.

WALDECK, a County of *Germany*, in the Landtgraviat of *Heſſe*, rich in Corn and Wine, and Mines of Gold, Silver, Braſs, Quickſilver, Iron, Lead, Salt, and Allum. The Prince of this Name, who was Field-Marſhal to the States-General, a Proteſtant, and good Soldier, but not reckon'd very ſucceſsful, died in 1692.

WALDEN, a Market Town of *Uttlesford* Hundred in the North-Weſt part of *Eſſex*, ſeated on an Aſcent, water'd by the River *Grant*, amongſt pleaſant Fields of Saffron; whence it's alſo called *Saffron Walden*. From *London* 35 Miles.

WALDERSWICK, a Sea Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Blithing*, near *Southwould Bay*, adorned with a remarkable, high, and fair Church.

WALES, once a Kingdom, and now a Principality, is a Country on the Weſt of *England*, bounded on all ſides with the Sea, except on the Eaſt, where it joins to *England*. Antiently it extended Eaſtward as far as the *Severn*, till *Offa* the *Great* (King of *Mercia*, in the time of the Heptarchy) drove the *Welſh* out of the plain Countries beyond that River, to the Mountains; where he cauſed them to be ſhut up, by making a Dike, called *Offa*'s *Dike*, which parted *England* from *Wales*. And a Law was afterwards made by *Harold*, that if any *Welſh man* was found with a Weapon on this ſide of the Ditch, he ſhould have his Right-Hand cut off. This Dike reach'd about 100 Miles, from the Fall of the *Wye* into the *Severn*, not far from *Chepſtow*, to *Cheſter*, and is in many Places to be ſeen at this Day. This Country, by the Natives called *Zambre*, in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, got the Name of *Wales* among us, from the *Saxons Wallis*; who, conſidering the *Welſh* or *Britains* as deſcended from the antient *Gauls*, might call it ſo inſtead of *Gallis*, it being uſual with the *Germans* to uſe in ſome Caſes a *w* where the *French* uſe a *g* or *gu*, as in the Words *Warden* and *Warre*, in French *Gardien* and *Guerre*. And that which makes the Thing moſt probable, is, that *Wales* is to this Day called by the French *Galles* or *le Païs de Galles*. The antient Inhabitants hereof, in the time of the *Romans*, went chiefly under theſe three Names, *viz.* the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*, who poſſeſſed all that Tract which lyes on the Weſt of the *Severn*. To this Country fled the antient *Britains*, driven out of their Native Seat (the Kingdom we live in) by the invading *Saxons*. *Wales* hath many goodly Rivers, the principal whereof are the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Tivy*, *Tovy*, *Usk* and *Conway*. And as for Harbours, no Country can boaſt of a ſafer and more capacious than that called *Milford Haven* in *Pembrokeſhire*. The Inhabitants being the Off-ſpring of the antient *Britains*, are look'd upon as Men of honeſt Principles, but much inclined to Choler. Always very troubleſom to the *Engliſh* during their Subjection to them, ſeldom keeping themſelves within the Bounds of true Allegiance, till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who being born in this Country, calmed their reſtleſs Spirits, being pleaſed to ſee themſelves under a King of their own Nation. A People, ſaid *Henry* II. in a Letter he wrote to *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſo adventurous, that naked they dare encounter with armed Men, ready to ſpend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praiſe. The Truth is, that ſince their Incorporating with the *Engliſh*, they have ſhewed themſelves very hearty and affectionate Subjects of the State, and as ready to defend their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as the beſt of their Fellow-Subjects. Their Language is the old *Britiſh*, the leaſt mix'd with foreign Words of any in *Europe*; but, by reaſon of its many Conſonants and Guttural Letters, not very pleaſing to the Ear, nor much regarded by other Nations. But, as Barren as this Country is, it has yielded ſome Men of good note: And (to paſs by *Merlin*, who lived at the latter end of the 5th Century, of whom ſtrange Things are reported) here was born *Gildas*, for his great Knowledge ſirnamed *Sapiens*, or the *Wiſe*, *Geofrey* of *Monmouth* who lived in the 12th Century, *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, and of latter Times Sir *John Price* the Antiquary, *Owen* the Epigrammatiſt. Formerly this Country was divided into three principal Parts, *viz.* *North-Wales*, *Powis-Land*, and *South-Wales*, each of them under its own Princes. The firſt being the moſt barren and unfruitful part of *Wales*, contained the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvan*, the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and the greateſt part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires. *Powis-Land*, a more fruitful part, contained the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, all *Shropſhire* beyond the *Severn*, and the reſt of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires. *South-Wales*, the greateſt and moſt fruitful part of the three, comprehended the Counties of *Monmouth*, *Glamorgan*, *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Brecknock*. But ſince *Monmouthſhire* and all *Shropſhire* were taken out of *Wales*, and reckoned as part of *England*, the whole Country has only been divided into two Parts, to wit, *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*; and each of them ſubdivided into ſix Counties, *viz.* *Flintſhire*, *Denbighſhire*, *Caernarvanſhire*, *Merionethſhire*, *Montgomeryſhire*, and the Iſle of *Angleſey* in *North-Wales*; *Cardiganſhire*, *Radnorſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, *Glamorganſhire*, *Caermarthenſhire*, and *Pembrokeſhire*, in *South-Wales*. So that the length of the Whole from North to South, may be reckoned 120 Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt 80, where it is broadeſt. Theſe 12 Shires are again contracted or ſubdivided into four *Circuits*, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice. The firſt of which contains the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh*; the ſecond, thoſe of *Caernarvan*, *Angleſey*, and *Merioneth*; the third, thoſe of *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Pembroke*; the fourth, thoſe of *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*. For the Church-Government, the whole Country is divided into theſe four Biſhopricks, of St. *David's*, *Landaff*, St. *Aſaph*, and *Bangor*; all four belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*. In theſe 12 Shires there are reckoned 1016 Pariſhes; amongſt which, 4 Cities, 55 Market-Towns, and 41 Caſtles of the old Erection. The Cities (ſays *Heylin*) ſmall, poor, and inconſiderable. The Market-Towns, thoſe eſpecially on the Marches and Out-parts of the Country, both fair and ſtrong; as being not only built for Commerce and Trade but fortified with Walls and Caſtles to keep in the *Welſh*, and were ſo employed, till the Incorporating of *Wales* with *England* took away all Occaſion for Hoſtilities. As for the Inland Caſtles, the very Ruins of them are now brought to Ruin, partly by the Force of Time, but chiefly by the Policy of the Kings of *England*, who would not ſuffer any Places of Strength to remain in a Country almoſt inacceſſible, and amongſt Men apt to take all the Advantages which offered. When, upon the *Saxon* Invaſion, the Natives were forced to make this Country their Place of Retreat (at leaſt the main Body of them) then was *Cadwallader* their King; who, ſometime after being wrought upon by a ſuperſtitious Zeal, travelled in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*: And, upon his Departure, *Ivor* an Intruder, took upon him the Government; but kept it only till *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, was reſtored unto his Father's Throne; which happened *Anno* 690, the next Year after his Father's Death at *Rome*. But then the Title of King of *Britain* began to be diſus'd, and that of King of *Wales* to be taken up; which continued for almoſt 200 Years, till *Roderick* II. thought fit to divide his Kingdom, how ſmall ſoever it was, amongſt his Sons, who were three. To *Amarawd* the eldeſt, he gave *North-Wales*; to *Cadel* his ſecond Son, *South-Wales*; and to *Merwin* his youngeſt Son, *Powis-Land*: But with this Proviſo, That the two younger Sons, and their Succeſſors, ſhould hold their Eſtates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and be Homagers unto them. And ſuch was the Influence of *Roderick*'s Example, that ſome of his Succeſſors ſubdivided their Eſtates alſo, though ſmall enough, into ſmaller Parcels; inſomuch that of the eight Tributary Princes which rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of of them were Princes of *Wales*. In ſhort, theſe Princes grew ſo weak, that ſo early as the Reign of the *Saxon* King *Ethelſtan*, they paid to the Crown of *England* a yearly Tribute of 20 Pounds of Gold, 300 Pounds of Silver, and 200 Head of Cattel. A Tribute afterwards exchanged for a certain number of Wolves; which made the *Welſh* ſo skilful in Wolf-hunting, that they cleared *England* of them. They reſiſted indeed for the ſpace of 400 Years, not only the private Undertakers and Adventurers of *England*, but even the Forces of ſeveral mighty Kings, whoſe Attempts they frequently balked by retiring into the Heart of their Country, and leaving nothing for the *Engliſh* to encounter with but their Woods and Mountains. Yet when the fatal Period of their Liberty was come, they were forced at laſt to ſubmit; which hapned *Anno* 1282, under the Reign of King *Edward* I. who had the Fortune, by the Force of his Arms, to add this Principality to the Crown of *England*. King *Edward* having thus effected this great Buſineſs, took all imaginable care to ſecure *Wales* to the Crown. In order to which, he gave the *Engliſh* Barons, and other Gentlemen of Note who had ſerved him in this Expedition, many fair Eſtates, as well to reward them for their Service, as to engage ſo many able Men both in Purſe and Power, for the perpetual Defence and Subjection of it. And, as he placed an *Engliſh* Lieutenant in every Shire, ſo he was very deſirous to have one general *Engliſh* Vicegerent over the whole Body of the *Welſh*. But the *Welſh* not liking of it, he ſent for the Queen, then great with Child, who was deliver'd of a Prince at *Caernarvan*. Upon the News whereof, the chief Men amongſt them being ſent for to the King, he offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not ſpeak one word of *Engliſh*, and whoſe Life no Man could except againſt. Such a one they all ſwore to obey. And then he named unto them his young Son *Edward*, who was upon this created Prince of *Wales*; a Title ever ſince appropriated to the eldeſt Son of the K. of *England*. But, notwithſtanding all the care of King *Edward* to fix this Peoples Loyalty to him, ſtill the deſire of Liberty made them reſtleſs, and willing to embrace any Opportunity for the Recovery of it. In the Reign of *Henry* IV. they Rebelled again under the Conduct of *Owen Glendower* their Leader, and the King found it a hard Task to ſuppreſs that Rebellion. In ſhort, till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who was born in their Country, they could not brook their Subjection to this Crown. But in the Reign of his Succeſſor King *Henry* VIII. their Loyalty was throughly fix'd, when of *Aliens* they were made by Act of Parliament one Nation with the *Engliſh*, ſubject to the ſame Laws, capable of the ſame Preferments, and privileged with the ſame Immunities; ſo that the Name and Language excepted, there is now no difference betwixt the *Engliſh* and the *Welſh*. By the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. a Court was eſtabliſhed at *Ludlow*, for the conveniency and eaſe of his *Welſh* Subjects; which is kept after the manner of the King's Courts of *Weſtminſter*: And for the general Command of the *Militia*, a Preſident of *Wales*, who is uſually one of the Nobility. Here are alſo two Vice-Admiralties, one for *North-Wales*, the other for *South-Wales*.

WALGRAVE (. . . . Lord) Son of the Right Honourable *James*, created Baron *Walgrave* of *Cheuton* in *Sommerſetſhire*, by King *James* II. in 1685. His Lordſhip's Arms are, *Party per Pale*, *Pearl* and *Ruby*.

WALLACE (Sir *William*) the great Champion of *Scotland* in the Reign of *John Baliol*, when the Kingdom was overrun by the *Engliſh*. He was a Gentleman of very low Fortune, but Noble Birth, great Spirit, and ſtrong Body; ſo that he performed Things beyond Belief. Having, when very young, ſlain an *Engliſh* Nobleman who inſulted over him, he was forced to hide for ſeveral Years, which inur'd him to Hardſhip; but growing weary of this kind of Life, he reſolved to attempt ſomething conſiderable, though never ſo hazardous; and gathering to him a great number of Men of like Fortune, he fell upon the *Engliſh* where ever he found them, though ſuperior to him in number; and having Succeſs by his Conduct and Boldneſs, his Fame did quickly ſpread, and his Number increaſed; ſo that having formed a conſiderable Army, they proclaim'd him Regent: And though he had no other Authority but from the promiſcuous Multitude who followed him (the Nobles being either ſlothful, or moſt of them having ſubmitted to the *Engliſh*,) yet he acted as lawful Vice-Roy for *Baliol*, who was then retired to *France*. The firſt thing he performed with his Army, was the Seiſure of *Lanerk*, killing the *Engliſh* Governor, and reducing the Weſt of *Scotland*; after which he reduc'd the North, and took moſt of the *Engliſh* Garriſons. Whereupon *Edward* I. who thought he had ſecur'd that Kingdom by making himſelf Maſter of all their Strongholds, and carrying moſt of the Nobility whom he ſuſpected, Priſoners to *England*, wrote to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *William Latimer*, to raiſe Forces and join *Creſſingham*, who was ſtill in *Scotland*, to fight *Wallace*; who meeting them at *Sterlin Bridge*, gave them a total Overthrow, killing their General the Earl of *Warren* with a vaſt number of his Men, *Sept.* 15. 1297; after which he took the reſt of the Garriſons, and in a little time left not an *Engliſh-man* in the Kingdom, as *Buchanan* reports, but ſuch as were Priſoners. And the Country being ſo long harraſs'd with War, that a Famine and Peſtilence both enſued; *Wallace* entred *England* with his Army, and ſtaid there from the firſt of *November* to the firſt of *February* without having Battel offer'd him, and returned loaden with Spoil and Honour. This Expedition, as it increaſed his Fame, did alſo procure him the Envy of the Nobles, who hated that another ſhould perform what they had not the Courage to attempt. *Edward* I. underſtanding the Buſineſs to be too great to be managed by Deputies, return'd from *France*, and levying a great Army, march'd againſt *Wallace*, who met him in *Stanmore*; and the Camps being within half a Mile of one another, King *Edward*, who had formerly deſpiſed *Wallace*'s Hoſt as a Band of Rovers, perceiving their Courage and Diſcipline, did like an experienc'd General, make an honourable Retreat; whilſt *Wallace*, knowing his Conduct, and dreading an Ambuſh, kept in his Trenches. This glorious Succeſs of *Wallace* increaſed his Enemies Malice, ſo that they falſly accuſed him of aſpiring to the Crown; and therefore gave out, that if they muſt be Slaves, they had rather be ſo to a great and mighty King than a new Upſtart: And thus did they derogate from *Wallace*'s Authority. *Edward* being informed of this, levied a great Army next Summer; and being join'd by the *Scots* who adher'd to him, he attack'd the *Scottiſh* Army, conſiſting of 30000 Men, near *Falkirk*, and juſt as he was about to Engage them, *Cummin*, *Stuart* and *Wallace*, contending for the Poſt of Honour, he obtain'd an eaſie Victory, *July* 22, 1298. *Cummin* retir'd with his 10000 in a cowardly manner, without ſtriking one ſtroke: *Stuart*, with moſt of his 10000 was cut off; and *Wallace* with his, after a gallant Fight, made a noble Retreat beyond the River of *Carron*. *Robert Bruce*, who was *Baliol*'s Rival for the Crown, preſſed hard upon him, but being much taken with his Valour and Conduct, deſired to ſpeak with him, which he agreed to; and ſtanding on the Banks of the River which ran betwixt them, *Bruce* ſpake to him thus: That *he wonder'd how the Applauſe of the Vulgar ſhould influence him to make War againſt the moſt powerful King of his time, who was alſo aſſiſted by a great number of* Scots; adding, *That if he ſhould overcome, he muſt never think to have the Crown; and if he ſhould be conquered, he had no Refuge but in the Mercy of his Enemy.* *Wallace* replied, That *as his Fortune was not capable, neither was his Mind ambitious of the Crown, which was never the ſcope of his Undertaking; but ſeeing his Country deſtitute of Governors, and expoſed to the Butchery of a cruel Enemy, by the Slothfulneſs of him to whom it did of Right belong, he had eſpouſed their Cauſe, which he had deſerted, and would never forſake it till Life forſook him: But as for you*, ſays he, *who love Servitude with Security rather than Liberty with Hazard, hug the Fortune which you eſteem ſo highly; as for me, I will willingly die in my Country, which I have often defended, and my Love to it ſhall laſt as long as my Life*: And ſo the Conference ended, each of them returning to their Forces. Some of the *Scottiſh* Hiſtorians ſay, That *Bruce* and he underſtood one another ever after; but *Wallace* was unfortunately betray'd e'er *Bruce* could make his Eſcape. Upon this unhappy Battel *Wallace* march'd his Army to *Perth*, where he diſmiſs'd them; and at the ſame time finding himſelf overpower'd by the Nobility, he laid aſide his Title of General, but never ceaſed, with ſuch of his Friends as adher'd to him, to infeſt the *Engliſh*. *February* 24. 1302. the *Scots* obtained three Victories over the *Engliſh*; to blot out the Memory whereof, *Edward* levied a greater Army than ever he had done before, and ravaged the whole Kingdom, no Man daring to oppoſe him but *Wallace*, who ſat continually on his Skirts, and cut off abundance of his Men. Whereupon he ſought to bring him over by great Promiſes, but all in vain, his conſtant Anſwer being, That *he had devoted his Life to his Country, to which it was due; and if he could do it no other Service, yet he would die in its Defence*: And ſo he was the only Perſon of Note that held out againſt King *Edward*, and did not ſwear Allegiance to him in a Parliament which he called at St. *Andrews* after that Expedition: And being afraid that the Envious and Treacherous Nobility would have deliver'd him up, he retired to Places of Security; but was at laſt betray'd by his intimate Friend *John Menteith*, who was brib'd by the *Engliſh*; and being ſent to *London*, was wofully butcher'd by *Edward*'s Command, and his Limbs hanged up in the moſt noted Places of *London* and *Scotland*. This Fate had *William Wallace* the famouſeſt Man of his time, and comparable to the greateſt

Heroes of Antiquity, both for his Courage in Undertaking Dangers, and Wiſdom and Valour in overcoming them. For Love to his Country he was ſecond to none; and when others were Slaves, he alone was Free: neither could he be induced by Rewards or Threats, to forſake the publick Cauſe which he had once undertaken. And his Death was the more to be lamented, becauſe he was not Conquer'd by his Enemy, but betray'd by his Friend. *Buchanan.*

WALLINGFORD, a Market and Borough Town of *Morten* Hundred in *Barkſhire*, ſituate upon the *Thames*. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, and was formerly of great Strength. This is it which by the Ancients was call'd *Gallena* or *Caleva Atrebatum*, the chief Town of the *Arabatii*, and afterwards of the *Saxons* that inhabited this County. It was then above a Mile in compaſs within the Walls, fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, and had 12 Pariſh Churches. But in 1348 was ſo deſolated by Peſtilence, that there is now but one Church left, hardly Inhabitants enough to keep that in Repair, and little or nothing of the Walls but their Ruins; yet it retains the Honour of the Election of two Members to repreſent it in the Houſe of Commons. It's 38 Miles from *London*.

WALLISSERLANDT, Lat. *Valleſia*, a great Canton in *Switzerland*, between the Canton of *Schwitz* to the North and Eaſt, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Aouſte* to the South, and *Savoy* to the Weſt. Its Capital is *Sytten* or *Syon*, and the other principal Cities *Martigny* and S. *Maurice*. This Canton was united to the reſt in the general League in 1533. Its Extent from Eaſt to Weſt is almoſt 100 Miles, its Breadth between 15 and 30. The Religion profeſs'd here is the *Roman Catholick*. It's a pleaſant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine, and delicate Fruits, enrich'd with Meadows and excellent Paſtures, ſurrounded every way with craggy and unpaſſable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one Entrance into it; and this is alſo defended by two Gates and a Caſtle. Theſe Mountains are at all Times cover'd with Ice and Snow, not to be paſs'd by an Army, nor eaſily by a ſingle Perſon.

WALSINGHAM (Sir *Francis*) deſcended of the flouriſhing Family of *Chiſelhurſt* in *Kent*, was bred in *Kings* College in *Cambrige*, and afterwards travell'd into Foreign Countries, where he improv'd himſelf ſo much, that at his Return he was employ'd in the chiefeſt Affairs in State, being firſt ſent Embaſſador into *France*, and afterwards made Secretary of State at home, for which Place he had all the neceſſary Qualifications, a quick Apprehenſion, a ſolid Judgment, an inſinuating and reſerv'd Converſe, with this Maxim, that *Knowledge could not be too dear bought*. He out-did the Jeſuits in their own Bow, and over-reach'd 'em in their Equivocation, never telling a Lye, but warily drawing out and diſcovering Truth, this *Spaniſh* Proverb being very familiar with him, *Tell a Lye and find a Truth*; and this, *Speak no more than you may ſafely retreat from without Danger, or fairly go through with without Oppoſition.* He could overthrow any Buſineſs by undertaking it, and move it ſo that it muſt fall. He maintain'd 53 Agents in foreign Courts, and 18 Spies; for two Piſtoles an Order, he had all the private Papers of *Europe*. He would cheriſh a Plot ſome Years together, admitting the Conſpirators to his own and the Queen's Preſence familiarly, but dogging 'em out watchfully. His Spies waited upon ſome Men every Hour for 3 Years, and leſt they could not keep Counſel, he diſpatch'd them to foreign Parts, taking in new Servants. The Q. of *Scots* Letters were all carried to him by her own Servant, and decypher'd to him by one *Philip*, and ſeal'd up again by one *Gregory*. *Video & Taceo* was his Saying before it was his Miſtreſſes Motto. In fine, he was a ſtudious, temperate, and publick-ſpirited Man. He left extraordinary Books of Politicks. *Fuller's Worthies.*

WALSINGHAM, a Market Town of *Greneboe* Hundred in the North of *Norfolk*, otherwiſe call'd *Great Walſingham*, to difference it from *Old Walſingham* a ſmall Town two Miles North from it. Here was formerly a College of Canons, and a continual Concourſe of Pilgrims, who came hither to pay their Devotion to the Bleſſed Virgin at a Chapel near the two Wells, call'd to this Day the *Virgin Mary's Wells*. It's 89 Miles from *London*.

WALSTEIN (*Albert*) a Baron of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Fridland*, having no Inclination for his Studies, was made Page to the Marquis of *Burgan*, Son to the Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Inſpruck*, where falling out of a high Window that he lay aſleep in, he became *Roman Catholick*. Having left his Place of Page he travelled *Spain*, *France*, *England*, and *Italy*. He ſtop'd at *Padua*, betook himſelf again to his Studies, and apply'd himſelf moſt to Politicks and Aſtrology. After this he return'd home, and married. His Wife being dead, he made Offer of his Service to the Archduke *Ferdinand*, againſt the *Venetians*. At the Siege of *Gradiſca* in *Friuli* he gain'd this Prince's Friendſhip, who made him Colonel of the Militia of *Pomerania*. In the Troubles of *Bohemia* he offer'd his Service, with 30000 Men, to the Emperor, on condition that he ſhou'd be made General; under which Title he ſubdued the Dioceſe of *Alberſtat* and the Biſhoprick of *Hall*, ravag'd the Lands of *Magdebourg* and *Anhalt*; He firſt defeated Count *Mansfield* alone, and afterwards him and *Bethlem Gabor* who had join'd him, and drove him out of *Germany*; He retook all *Sileſia*, with the Reinforcement of *Tilly*'s Troops, defeated the Marquis of *Urlach*, ſubdued the Archbiſhopricks of *Bremen* and *Holſace*, made himſelf Maſter of all that lies between the Ocean, the *Baltick Sea*, and the *Elbe*, leaving no more but *Glukſtadt* to the King of *Denmark*, whom he drove out of all *Pomerania*, and rendred it uſeleſs till the Treaty of *Lubeck*. After this Treaty, came out a Proclamation of the Imperial Court againſt thoſe who were Accomplices in the Revolt, which chiefly affected the Duke of *Mecklenbourg*, whoſe Poſſeſſions and Titles being confer'd upon *Walſtein*, he grew ſo very proud, that he would be treated with the Title of *His Highneſs*. About this time the Emperor's Declaration for the Reſtitution of the Church-Lands, and other Procedure againſt the Proteſtants, did ſo alarm them, that they call'd *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, to their Succor. The Emperor being frighted at this, did, at the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Requeſt, in Conjunction with the Council of *Spain* and moſt part of *Germany*, ſet *Walſtein* aſide, and ſent only *Tilly* againſt *Guſtavus* then in *Pomerania*. *Walſtein* ſubmits, being flatter'd with the Hopes which his Aſtrologer *John Baptiſta Seny* gave him of a greater Riſe of Fortune afterwards. *Tilly*, a great General, but too much dependent on the Councils of *Vienna* to perform any conſiderable Exploits, is beat by the *Swedes* at *Leipſick*; and then the Conqueror over-running all *Germany*, the Emperor was forced to recall *Walſtein*, and give him the Poſt of *Generaliſſimo*, and left him at Liberty to make Peace or War at diſcretion. It was now that *Walſtein*, ſeeing himſelf neceſſary, began to have Thoughts of ordering Things ſo that he ſhould have no farther Occaſion of Fear. He takes the Field againſt the King of *Swedeland*, whom he had the vanity to ſay he would have whip'd out of the Field, had he been in Commiſſion ſoon enough. He beat the King of *Sweden*, and was beaten again, took *Prague*, and had ſometimes good, ſometimes bad Succeſs, untill the Battle of *Luzzen*, *Novemb.* 26. 1632. where the Fight was maintained by the Duke of *Weymar* notwithſtanding *Guſtavus*'s being ſlain at the very beginning of the Battel, and *Walſtein* was defeated; This great Prince being dead, and *Walſtein*, having no ſuch formidable Enemy upon his Hands, began to act Politickly for himſelf, and draw out the War into unneceſſary lengths, pretending his prividege of Independency, and refuſing to obey, or be guided by the Council of *Vienna* in his Enterpriſes, made the Emperor ſuſpect his integrity, who thereupon declar'd his Commiſſion void, and conferr'd it upon *Galas*. *Walſtein* being alarm'd at this, receives an Oath of Allegiance from all his Officers at *Pilſen*, *January* 12. 1634, whereof *Picolomini*, one of his Confidents, acquainted the Emperor by *Galas* and *Aldringuer*, which made his Imperial Majeſty take the laſt Reſolutions againſt him. *Walſtein* then unmask'd his Inclinations for the Proteſtants, and ſent to engage them on his ſide; and at the ſame time thought no Place ſo ſure as *Egra*, a ſtrong Town ſituated upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Saxony*, whereof *Gordon* his Creature, and Lieutenant-Colonel to his Brother the Count of *Tersky*, was Governor. *Gordon*, acquainted with his Deſign by *Galas* and Colonel *Butler* his Friends, and flatter'd with hopes of great Reward, plotted *Walſtein*'s Death with *Butler*, *Walter Leſley* Serjeant-Major to *Gordon*, *Robert Fitz-Gerald* Serjeant-Major to *Butler*, Captain *Debbrock*, and ſeveral others, whom, for the Execution of the Deſign, he invited to a Supper with *Tersky*, *Kingsby*, *Illo*, and *Newman*, all particular Confidents of *Walſtein*, who was glad of this Occaſion to be alone, and at leiſure to conſider of his Meaſures. Between 9 and 10 at Night, *Gerardin* and *Debbrock*, who were not at Supper, came in, each with 10 or 12 ſtout Men, well arm'd, and ask'd, *Qui vive?* To which *Gordon*, *Leſley*, and *Butler*, anſwer'd, *Vive Ferdinand & la Maiſon d'Auſtriche*, and then joining *Debbrock* and *Girardin*, they fell upon and maſſacred *Tersky*, *Kingsby*, *Illo*, and *Newman*. *Gordon* ſtaid to guard the Caſtle, *Leſley* went to the Market-place to hinder Diſorder, whilſt *Butler* and *Debbrock* went to *Walſtein*'s Apartment: they broke open the Door, and finding him at the upper end of the Stairs in his Shirt, where the Story was too high to get out at a Window, *Debbrock* run him through the Body with his Pike. This happen'd the 15th of *February* 1634, *Walſtein* being not then full 50 years of Age. *Spond. Puffendorf.*

Sir **WALTER** *Rawleigh*, Son of *Walter Rawleigh* Eſquire, by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Philip Champernoon* Kt. was born at *Budeley* in *Devonſhire*: though brought up in the Univerſity, and in the Inns of Court, he was through the ſtraitneſs of his Circumſtances forced to expoſe himſelf in the Land-Service of *Ireland*; where the Lord *Grey*, under whom he ſerv'd, and he differing, both were ſent for to be heard before the Council-Table. *Rawleigh* ſtated his Cauſe with that Clearneſs, urg'd his Arguments with ſuch Evidence and Reaſon, and manag'd himſelf with that Diſcretion, that the Queen took particular notice of him. He had a good Preſence, a handſome and well-compacted Perſon, a ſtrong natural Wit, and a better Judgment, with a bold and plauſible Tongue; and to theſe he had the Adjuncts of ſome general Learning, which his Diligence enforced to great Perfection, being an indefatigable Reader whether by Sea or Land, and a great Obſerver both of Men and Times. His Motto was, *Either die nobly, or live honourably.* Five Hours he ſlept, four he read, and two he diſcours'd, allowing the reſt to his Buſineſs. There was not an expert Soldier or Sea-man but he conſulted, not a Printed or Manuſcript Diſcourſe of Navigation, of any value, but he perus'd, ſaying, That there was nothing of greater Conſequence for the advancement of

Learning, than to find out thoſe particular Advantages which there are for the ſhorteſt way of knowing and teaching Things in every Profeſſion. With theſe Qualifications he gain'd Queen *Elizabeth*'s Favour, and kept it by his ſucceſsful Services for her both by Sea and Land, being very active againſt the *Armado* in 1588, and joint Commander with the Earl of *Eſſex* when he ſack'd *Cadiz*. She made him Captain of her Guards, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of *Virginia*, a Place of his own Diſcovery; leaving the Arrear of Recompenſe due to his Merits to be paid by her Succeſſor. But *Rawleigh* falling into his Diſpleaſure in the very beginning of his Reign, by combining with the Lords *Cobham* and *Grey*, Sir *Griffin Markam*, *George Brook* Eſq; and ſeveral others, to ſubvert the State, and ſet up the Lady *Arabella Steward*, he was Arraign'd, Found Guilty, and Condemn'd: But King *James* unwilling to ſtain the beginning of his Reign with Blood, contented himſelf with his Impriſonment, which continued for above 13 Years; during which time he writ that elaborate Work intitled, *The Hiſtory of the World.* At laſt, deſirous of his Liberty, he propos'd the obtaining of a rich Mine of Gold, which he himſelf had formerly diſcover'd by the Information of the *Indians* in the Country of *Guiana*. His Propoſition was condeſcended to by the King; but he commanded him to give him down not only the Country, but the very River by which he was to enter it; as alſo, to name his Ships, Number, Men, and Artillery: which being known to *Gundamore*, Embaſſador then from the King of *Spain*, Letters were ſent to all Parts of the *Indies* to provide for his Coming; ſo that his Voyage proved unſucceſsful. At his Return into *England*, *Gundamore* ſo exclaim'd againſt him to the King for breach of Peace, that he re-committed him to the *Tower*, where expecting every hour to be ſacrific'd to the *Spaniſh* Cruelty, he ſent for Mr. *Burre*, who formerly printed his firſt Volume of *The Hiſtory of the World*, and ask'd him how that Work of his had ſold? Mr. *Burre* anſwer'd, That it ſold ſo ſlowly it had undone him: at which Sir *Walter* ſtepping to his Desk, took the other unprinted part, and fetching a Sigh ſaid, *Ah my Friend, hath the firſt Part undone thee, the ſecond Volume ſhall undo no more; this ungrateful World is unworthy of it:* Then immediately going to the Fire-ſide, he threw it in, and ſet his Foot on it till it was conſumed. He writ a very pathetick Letter to King *James* to give him his Life, or a Commiſſion to die honourably in his and his Countries Service; and at the place of Execution, with a chearful Countenance and undaunted Look made a Speech, wherein he denied ſeveral Things laid to his Charge, and prayed God might blot him out of the Book of Life if either he ſpoke or thought a Thought hurtful or prejudicial to the King, as he was accus'd by a *French-man* whom he had entertain'd for his Jeſts. He own'd he endeavour'd his Eſcape, but not out of any ill Intent, or conſciouſneſs of Guilt, but barely to ſave his Life, which he was aſſured the *Spaniſh* Faction thirſted for. He farthermore confeſt, that he had feign'd himſelf ſick at *Salisbury*, and by Art made his Body full of Bliſters, but ſaid it was thereby to defer his coming before the King and Council, and to gain time for his Friends to endeavour to obtain his Pardon; and brought an Example out of Scripture for his Warrant, *viz.* That in caſe of Neceſſity, and for the Safeguard of his Life, *David* feign'd himſelf Fooliſh and Mad, yet it was not imputed to him for Sin. Then having ſaluted the Company, he ſubmitted his Neck to the Axe. Beſides his *Hiſtory of the World*, he writ ſeveral other Pieces, as, *The Cabinet Council*, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Myſteries of State; *An accurate Account of his Catholick Majeſty's Power and Riches; the riſing and Ruin of the* Saracen *Empire; of Mines, and Tryals of Minerals: The Prerogative of Parliaments in* England, *&c. Inſtructions to his Son and his Poſterity. Divers Speeches and Arguments in ſeveral Parliaments*, &c. *Townſend's Hiſtor. Collat. Athen. Oxon.*

WALTER of *Brienne* King of *Sicily*, third of that Name, the Son of *Erard* II. ſignaliz'd his Courage in the Defence of the City of *Acre* againſt the *Saracens* in 1188. Afterwards he was made King of *Sicily* and Duke of *Puglia* by his Marriage with *Mary*, called *Alberia*, Siſter to *William*, the third of that Name, King of *Sicily*, and Son of *Tancred* the *Baſtard.* He neglected nothing to aſſert his Wife's Right; in defence of which he died of a Wound receiv'd before the Caſtle of *Sarno* in *Puglia* in the Year 1205.

WALTER of *Brienne*, his Poſthumous Son, ſirnam'd *The Great*, was under the Tutelage of *John* his Uncle, who reſtored to him the County of *Brienne.* After which he went into the *Holy Land*, and was made Count of *Joppa.* He ſignaliz'd his Courage upon ſeveral important Occaſions, againſt the *Saracens*, by whom he was at length taken Priſoner in 1244, and put to a moſt cruel Death in 1351.

WALTER of *Brienne*, Duke of *Athens*, and Conſtable of *France*, was the ſixth of that Name of the Family of *Brienne*, and Son of *Walter* V. He was Lieutenant-General to *Charles* Duke of *Calabria*, who ſent him inveſted with that Character to *Florence* in 1326. The next Year he was ſent by *Robert* the *Wiſe*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, to oppoſe the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, deſigning to invade the Kingdom of *Naples.* In 1331 he attempted to recover the Dukedom of *Athens*; and then returning into *France*, ſerv'd *Philip* of *Valois* in the Years 1340 and 1350. After which, he was made Lieutenant-General of *Florence* a ſecond time: but his Ambition reaching after the Sovereignty of that City, he was expell'd from thence. Upon which returning into *France*, his Services procur'd him to be made Conſtable of that Kingdom, conferr'd upon him by King *John* in the Year 1356; toward the end of which Year he was kill'd at the Battel of *Poictiers* by the *Engliſh.*

WALTER of *Bruges*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, being depoſed by *Clement* V. whom he had Excommunicated before he came to be Pope, held a Paper in his hand upon his Death-bed, with which he was alſo buried at firſt, out of the Pale of holy Ground, wherein he appeal'd from the Pope's Sentence to the Tribunal, or Judgment-Seat of Heaven: Which the Pope hearing of, made a Journey to *Poictiers*, cauſed his Body to be taken up, and finding the Appeal in his Hand, order'd his Body to be remov'd to a more ſacred place. *Thuan. lib.* 131.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a Market-Town of *Waltham* Hundred, in the fartheſt Weſt parts of *Eſſex.* It ſtands on the Eaſt Side of the River *Lea*, which parts this County from *Hertfordſhire*; and was of great Note in the Times of Popery for its rich Abbey. It is 12 Miles from *London.*

WALTON (Dr. *Bryan*) a learned Engliſh Divine, who, towards the latter end of his Life, was promoted to the See of *Cheſter*, gain'd great Reputation by his Edition of the Poliglot Bible. Beſide the great number of Oriental Verſions which are in this Work, there is in the beginning ſome Diſſertations upon all theſe Bibles, which are commonly call'd *Walton*'s *Prolegomena.* Father *Simon* obſerves, that this preliminary Diſcourſe before the *Engliſh* Poliglot, is not only larger, but more exact than any other which had been publiſh'd on that Subject: That *Walton* was both judicious enough to make uſe of the beſt Authors who had written before him, and likewiſe ſo far unbyaſs'd as not blindly to follow the Prejudices of ſome Proteſtants who had handled that Argument. Father *Simon* adds, That Dr. *Walton*'s Moderation in this matter was owing to his being of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, thoſe of that Party having a greater Veneration for the Fathers and the ancient Traditions of the Church, than the Presbyterians. He died in 1661. *Father Simon*, &c.

WANDSDIKE, a famous Ditch of old, in *Wiltſhire*, ſuppoſed by the Vulgar to be the Work of the Devil; whereas ſuch Ditches were uſual in the time of the Heptarchy, and ſerv'd for Limits betwixt two neighbouring Kingdoms. Such another is *The Devil's Ditch* in *New-Market Heath.* 'Tis like *Wandſdike* got its Name from the *Saxon* God *Woden*; from whence is deriv'd *Wedneſday*, being a Day ſet apart by the Heatheniſh *Saxons* for his Worſhip.

WANTAGE, a Market-Town of *Wanting*-Hundred, in *Berkſhire*, in the Weſtern Parts of the County, ſituate upon a ſmall River that runs into the *Ock*, and noted for being the Birth-place of the learned and moſt judicious King *Alfred*, the Scourge of the *Danes* in *England.* 'Tis 50 Miles from *London.*

WARADIN, or *Wardin*, ſituate upon the River *Kerez*, in the Borders of *Tranſylvania*; to which Principality of latter Times it belonged: And it is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Crolocza*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. In 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*; before which the *Crim-Tartars* took it in 1242. In 1290 *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church. 'Tis defended by a Caſtle that ſtands on the Eaſt, and Ramparts, with five Royal Baſtions, and a good regular Ditch, which may be fill'd, upon occaſion, by the River-water. Within there is another Incloſure of five Baſtions, and an high Wall, which may ſerve inſtead of a Citadel. This City ſtands 22 Miles North of *Giula*, 80 Weſt from *Weiſſemburg*, and 100 Eaſt of *Buda.* It has been recover'd by the *Imperialiſts*, from the *Turks*, after a Siege and Blockade in 1692.

WARD (*Humble*) Son and Heir to *William Ward*, a wealthy Goldſmith in *London*, and Jeweller to the Queen, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Norfolk:* For his ſeaſonable Supplies to King *Charles* I. having married *Frances*, the Niece and Heireſs to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, was by that Prince made Knight at *Oxford* in the 19th Year of his Reign, and ſoon after advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ward* of *Bremingham* in the County of *Warwick.* By which noble Lady he had Iſſue two Sons, *Edward* and *William*; and three Daughters. *Edward* ſucceeding him in his Honours, married *Frances*, Daughter to Sir *William Brereton*, late of *Hanford*, Baronet; and by her hath had three Sons, *John*, *William*, and *Ferdinando*; and two Daughters, *Catherine* and *Humbletta. Dugdale.*

WARCHAM, a Market and Borough-Town of *Winfrith*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Dorſetſhire*, commodiouſly ſeated betwixt two Rivers, the *Frome* and the *Biddle*, near their Fall into the Sea, with Stone-Bridges over them; formerly a place of good Trade, and full of rich Inhabitants, incloſed with a ſtrong Wall, and defended by a goodly Caſtle; but the Haven is now choak'd up, the Caſtle fall'n to Ruin, and moſt of the Churches pull'd down and demoliſh'd. It is 90 Miles from *London.*

WARE, a Market-Town in *Hertfordſhire*, in *Branghing*-Hundred, upon the River *Lea*; from whence a Chanel of the *New-River* Water is cut for ſerving of *London.* It is 21 Miles from *London.*

WARHAM (*William*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, extracted from a good Family, was born at *Oakley* in *Hantſhire*; bred firſt at *Wincheſter* School, and afterwards at *Oxford*, in *New-College*, where he was choſen Fellow. He went out, ſome time after, Doctor of Civil Laws, was made Law-Profeſſor, and Maſter of the *Rolls*, by King *Henry* VII. And acquitting himſelf in his reſpective Employments to general Satisfaction, he was ſent Embaſſador, by that King, to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and at his Return was made Biſhop of *London*, and ſoon after Lord Chancellor of *England:* which Office he executed ſeveral Years after his Tranſlation to the See of *Canterbury*. He had a great value for *Eraſmus*, who dedicates his Edition of St. *Jerom* to him, and gives him a great Character. He died in the Year 1532. *Antiquit. Britan. Godwin de Præſul. Angliæ. Wharton de Epiſc. Londinenſ. Athen. Oxon. Dugdale's Origin. Juridic. Chronolog.* &c.

WARRINGTON, Lat. *Rigodunum*, a fair and large Market Town of *Weſt-Derby* Hundred, in the utmoſt South Parts of *Lancaſhire*. It ſtands on the North-ſide of the River *Merſey*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, leading to *Cheſhire*. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Henry Booth*, Earl of *Warrington*, and Baron *De la Mere*. Here the *Scotch* Army, under Duke *Hamilton*, was defeated by the *Parliamentarians* in 1648. It is 90 Miles from *London*.

WARSAW, ſee *Varſovie*.

WARWICK, Lat. *Varvicum, Verovicum Præſidium*, the chief Town of *Warwickſhire*, lies about 70 Miles North-weſt from *London*. 'Tis pleaſantly ſeated on a Hill riſing from the River *Avon*, over which is a fair Stone-Bridge; the Streets and Houſes well contrived, with a Market-houſe of Free-ſtone, ſupported with Pillars. For the Education of Youth here is a Free-School, for poor decayed Gentlemen a well-endowed Hoſpital, and for publick Devotion two Pariſh-Churches, whereof St. *Mary*'s is the chief: But the chief Beauty of it is the Caſtle; a ſtately piece of Building. Nor is it leſs memorable for having been dignified, during ſeveral Ages, with eminent Titles of Honour: firſt, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, by whom *Henry de Newburg* was made Earl of *Warwick*, in 1076, which Title continued in five more of his Name: from whom it paſſed through ſeveral Families, either through Marriage or Blood, allied to the former; till at laſt the Title was turn'd into that of Duke in the Perſon of *Henry Beauchamp*, the Favourite of King *Henry* VI. This Title died with him, and that of Earl was renewed in the Perſon of *Richard Nevil*, upon his Marriage with *Anne*, the Duke's Siſter. *Richard* dying without Iſſue Male, the Title went to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who married his Daughter; and, after his Deceaſe, to *Edward Plantagenet*, his Son. *Anno* 1547 the Title was conferr'd upon *John Dudley*, deſcended from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; but went no farther than *Ambroſe*, his Son. In 1618 K. *James* I. reviv'd it upon *Robert* Lord *Rich*; in whoſe Line it continued, till *Charles*, his great Grandſon, died without Iſſue. Upon whoſe Death, *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Holland*, his Couſin-Germain, ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Warwick*, and ſo enjoy'd both Titles: which fell, by his Death, to his Son *Edward Rich*, the preſent Earl of *Warwick*. The laſt thing I am to obſerve about this Town is a Place near it call'd *Guy-cliff*, from that *Hercules* of *England*, *Guy* of *Warwick*; who, having left off his noble and valiant Exploits, betook himſelf (as the Story ſays) to this place, ſhaded with Groves, and water'd with freſh Streams, where he liv'd an Hermit, and built a Chapel, wherein he was interr'd.

WARWICKSHIRE, Lat. *Varvicenſis Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bounded on the North with *Staffordſhire*, on the South with *Oxford* and *Gloceſter* Shires, Eaſtward with *Leiceſter* and *Northampton* Shires, and Weſtward with *Worceſter* Shire. Its Length, from North to South, is about 33 Miles; its Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 25; the whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 158 Pariſh-Churches, and 18 Market-Towns; anciently inhabited by the *Cornarii*, being a Province of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the *Heptarchy*, and now making part of the Dioceſe of *Lichfield*. As this County is ſeated near the Heart of *England*, ſo it participates with her in the beſt, both for Air and Soil. The South Parts from *Avon*, which runs through the midſt of it, are the moſt fruitful for Corn and Paſture, being made Champain. The North Parts, called *The Woodland*, anciently *Arden*, are chiefly commendable for their Plenty of Woods, wherein grows excellent Aſh for Plough-Timber and Houſhold Utenſils. At *Bedworth*, in *Knightlow* Hundred, are Coal-Mines, which yield Plenty of Coals. There have been three great Battels fought in this County: the firſt in 749, wherein *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* ſlew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* at *Seckington* near *Tamworth*; the ſecond in 1468, at *Edgcote*, in which the then Earl of *Warwick* defeated *Edward* IV. and took him Priſoner: the third in 1642, at *Edgehill*, in which *Charles* I. had the better of the *Parliament* Forces under the Earl of *Eſſex*. The principal Town in this Shire is *Coventry*; which, and *Warwick* the Shire-Town, are the two only privileg'd Places in the whole County to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.

WASILIGOROD, Lat. *Baſilii Caſtrum*, a ſtrong Caſtle, built by *Baſilius* Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, in 1523. at the Influx of the River *Sura* into the *Wolga*, eight Miles below *Novigorod, Niſi*, which was erected as a place of Arms, or Magazin, againſt the *Tartars* of *Caſan*, who had, not long before, invaded *Ruſſia*, and carried into Captivity 300000 *Ruſſians*. In 1669. it was become a ſmall Town, ſeated on the Weſt Side of the *Wolga*, without Gates or Walls, and built moſtly with Timber. The *Sura* is a ſmall River, but very rapid, guſhing with Violence and Noiſe into the *Wolga*. Lat. 35. 50. *Struys; pag.* 162.

WASSI, or *Vaſſi*, upon the River *Bloiſe*, Lat. *Vaſſeum*, a little Town of *Lower Champagne*, with a Caſtle, and Royal Seat. It is of the Dioceſs of *Charlon* upon the River *Marne*, and in the Bailywick and Preſidial of *Chaumont* in *Baſſigni*. The Situation of this Town is very pleaſant, and the Soil fruitful. 'Tis famous by the Occaſion it gave to the firſt Civil War for Religion, under *Charles* IX. for the Duke of *Guiſe* marching through as the Proteſtants were at Church, there happen'd to be a Fray between the Duke's Men and the *Hugonots*, in which ſeveral of the latter were kill'd. *Mezeray. Davila.*

WATERFORD, Lat. *Waterfordia, Manapia*, a Town and County in the Province of *Munſter*, on the South of *Ireland*. The *Iriſh* call it *Phurtlairgee*. 'Tis Capital of its County, and, next *Dublin*, the greateſt Place in that Kingdom; having a very large and ſafe Haven, under the Protection of a ſtrong Fort, called *Duncannon*-Fort; and conveniently ſeated for a Trade with any part of the World; built by the *Norwegians* in a bad and barren Soil, at the Mouth of the River *Shour*. Ever ſince it came into the Hands of the *Engliſh* it has continued very loyal to the Crown, and has on that Score obtain'd many ſignal Privileges from it. In 1649. they forc'd *Oliver Cromwell* to draw off, when he was Maſter of the greateſt part of *Ireland*; yet, when Reſiſtance was in vain, it ſurrender'd, *Aug.* 20. 1650. on good Terms: As alſo to King *William*, both Town and Fort, in 1690. The County of *Waterford* is bounded on the Eaſt by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the Weſt by the County of *Cork*, and on the South by the Sea; the River *Sewer* incircling it on the North and Eaſt, and the *Nore* on the Weſt. The North-Parts of it are over-ſpread with the Ridge of Mountains, called *Slewbloymin*. It is from Eaſt to Weſt 27 Miles, from North to South 15. At this place landed *Strong-bow*, the Conqueror of *Ireland*, *Aug.* 23. 1171. with 200 Knights, and 1000 Archers: A ſhort time after which, he took this City, when he had been twice vigorouſly repuls'd. Then he married *Eva*, Daughter of *Dermond* King of *Leinſter*, and by that Match had the Grant of *Waterford*, which has ever ſince been *Engliſh*. *Octob.* 18. 1172. *Henry* II. arriv'd here with 400 Knights and 4000 Soldiers; and here *Dermond Mac-Carthy* King of *Cork* voluntarily ſubmitted to him, and ſwore Allegiance: after which, all the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of *Ireland* did the like, ſubmitting to him and his Heirs, as their King for ever. *Cox*, p. 22. Yet in 1175 the Citizens rebell'd againſt the *Engliſh*, and maſſacred all they could catch: but a Party ſav'd themſelves in *Reginald*'s Tower, and reveng'd the Murther of the reſt on the Inhabitants.

WATFORD, a large and well-inhabited Market-Town in *Hertfordſhire*, 15 Miles from *London*.

WATSON (Sir *Lewis*) of *Rokingham-Caſtle* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knight and Baronet, being a Perſon of noble Deſcent and ample Fortune, and active in the unhappy Troubles in King *Charles* I.'s Reign, was, in conſideration thereof, advanc'd to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Rokingham* of *Rokingham* in the County of *Northampton*. He firſt married *Catherine*, Daughter to the Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*; but by her had no Iſſue: And afterwards *Eleonora*, Daughter to Sir *George Manners* of *Haddern* in *Darbyſhire*, Knight, Siſter to *John* Earl of *Rutland*; by whom he had Iſſue *Edward*, his Son and Heir, and ſix Daughters. *Edward* ſucceeding him, took to Wife the Lady *Ann*, eldeſt Daughter to *Thomas* late Earl of *Strafford*; and by her had Iſſue four Sons, *Lewis*, *Edward*, *Thomas* and *George*; and four Daughters, *Eleonora*, *Arabella*, *Ann* and *Margaret*. *Dugdale.*

WATTCHET, a Sea-port and pretty good Harbour in *Sommerſet-ſhire*, frequented by ſome Veſſels who bring Coals; for which there is an indifferent good Trade. 'Tis 126 Miles from *London*.

WAYNFLEET (*William*) ſo call'd, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, from *Waynfleet* in *Lincolnſhire*, the Town where he was born; was Son of *Richard Patten* Eſq; by his Wife *Margery*, Daughter of Sir *William Breroton* of *Cheſhire*, was Provoſt of *Eaton* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. and upon the Death of Cardinal *Beaufort*, nominated by that Prince to the See of *Wincheſter*. This Biſhop was the Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*; in which, according to the Foundation Statutes, there is one Preſident, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters; which number is not to be encreaſed. He had the Reputation of a good Prelate, and was a Perſon of great Abilities. *Fuller*'s *Worthies and Church Hiſtory. Godwin de Præſul. Angl. Hall* in *Henry* VI. *&c.*

WEDDERBURN. The Seat of a very antient Family of *Home* or *Hume* in *Scotland*, deſcended from Sir *Thomas Home* of *Home*, who marry'd *Nicholas Pepdie*, Heireſs of *Dunglaſs*, by whom he had two Sons; from the Eldeſt of which, the Earl of *Home*'s Family is deſcended. His other Son was Sir *David Home* of *Thurſton*, who in the Year 1396, purchas'd the Lands of *Wedderburn* of *Archibald* the Second of that Name, and Third Earl of *Douglaſs*: From this Sir *David*, Sir *Patrick Home* of *Renton* is deſcended: Sir *David Home* had two Sons, *David* and *Alexander*: *David* was marry'd to *Mary Carmichall*, Siſter to one *Peter Carmichall*, by whom he had Iſſue *George* and *Patrick* : *George* ſucceeded to *David* his Grandfather, and marry'd *Mary Sinclair*, one of the Co-heirs of *John Saintclaire* of *Polwort*, Eldeſt Son of *Sinclair* of *Hermiſtoun* and his Lady *Jane Polwort*, in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of half the Lands of *Polwort* ; and his Brother *Patrick* marry'd the other Siſter and Coheir, and ſo became Owner of the other Moiety : *George* above-mention'd had Iſſue by his Wife two Sons, *David* and *John* : *David* ſucceeded to his Father's Eſtate, and marry'd a Daughter of *Gallaſheels*, by whom he had Iſſue eight Sons ; *George* the Eldeſt, who in the Year 1513, was ſlain with his Father at the Battel of *Flowden* ; upon which, *David* the ſecond Son became Heir to his Father, and marry'd Lady *Aliſon Douglaſs*, fourth Daughter, to *George* Maſter of *Angus*, who was kill'd at *Flowden*. The ſaid *David*'s third Son was *Alexander Home*, the firſt Laird of *Manderſton*, who had ſeveral Sons; *George* the Eldeſt, who was Knighted, *Patrick*, *&c.* Sir *George* had alſo ſeveral Sons, Sir *Alexander* the Eldeſt, and the ſecond Sir *George Home*, who was afterwards Earl of *Dunbar*. Sir *Alexander* laſt mention'd, had two Sons, Sir *Alexander* and Sir *George*. Sir *Alexander* (who was Maſter of the Houſhold to the Princeſs of *Orange*, and of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* II.) dying without Iſſue, his Nephew *Alexander*, Son to his Brother Sir *George*, is now Heir Apparent to *Manderſtoun*. *Patrick Home* above-mention'd, ſecond Son of the firſt Laird of *Manderſton*, marry'd *Jennett Ellein*, in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of the Lands of *Renton*, ſhe being ſole Heir to her Father *David Ellien* of *Butterdean*. This *Patrick* had ſeveral Sons; *Alexander* the Eldeſt, who ſucceeded to the Eſtate of *Renton*, marry'd *Margaret Cockburn*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Cockburn* of *Clarkenton*, Lord Privy Seal. This Sir *Alexander* had ſeveral Sons; Sir *John Home* the Eldeſt, ſucceeded to the Eſtate of *Renton*, was Lord Juſtice Clerk, one of the Lords of the Seſſions, and was marry'd to *Margaret Stewart*, eldeſt Daughter to *John Stewart*, Lord *Coldingham*. Sir *Patrick Home*, by his Mother *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter to the Lord *Coldingham* above-mention'd, is deſcended from *Francis Stewart* Earl of *Bothwell*, natural Son to King *James* V. Sir *Patrick* marry'd *Margaret Baird*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Baird* of *Sauchton-Hall*, by whom he has Iſſue ſeveral Sons and Daughters.

WEEDON (*Cavendiſh*) of *Lincoln*'s *Inn* Eſq; a younger Son of *Tho. Weedon* of *Weedon* in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Henry Crook*, Son of *Robert Crook* of *Chilton*, Barr. which Sir *Robert* was twice Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and died one of the Judges of the Court of *King's-Bench*. Mr. *Weedon* firſt mention'd, procur'd the ſetting up *Seats* at the Barrs of the Courts of *Chancery* and *King's-Bench* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for the conveniency of thoſe of the long Robe (whereof he is a Member,) who till then always ſtood. He was alſo the firſt Inhabitant of the *New Square*, call'd *Searle*'s *Court* in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and contriv'd the Stone-Walks, Pillar, Fountain, and *Viſto* in the Gardens, with the Clock-Dial-Work, and other Conveniences and Ornaments in the ſaid Square; which Project he ſet on foot, by a Contribution liberally began by himſelf, and promoted amongſt his Fellow-members of the ſaid Society; with whom he has alſo prevail'd for Subſcriptions (to the value of many Hundred Pounds) for an Organ to be ſet up in the Chapel of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, with an Eſtabliſhment for *Anthems* every *Sunday* : And has alſo ſince ſet on Foot a much Nobler Deſign of beautifying Great *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*, in a moſt extraordinary manner, according to two curious Plans by him already Deſign'd and Publiſh'd, by Palliſading in the ſeveral Walks, and by Erecting Fountains and Water-works in each Quarter; and more eſpecially, by building a fine Chapel in the Centre of the ſaid Fields; in which, according to the Projected Deſign, there will be on every *Holy-day* in the Year, and every firſt *Thurſday* in the Month, a Sermon preach'd upon the Attributes of God, and in Honour of his Providence, with *Anthems* ſuitable to the Subject; all which to be promoted and ſettled by way of voluntary Contribution : And to make this Work better underſtood and encourag'd, the ſaid Mr. *Weedon* has procur'd the Model of the Chapel to be finely Carv'd, and plac'd in the Library of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*.

WEEK, the ſpace of Seven Days. This way of reckoning Time, is ſuppos'd to come from the *Jews* at firſt, who kept the Sabbath every *Saturday*, and from thence it probably paſs'd to the *Greeks* and other *Nations*, as to the Period of Computation, tho' not to a *Sabbatical Reſt*. However, it is the Opinion of ſome, that the Heathens diſtinguiſh'd Time into Weeks, either upon the account of the Seven Planets, or the four Quarters of the Moon, conſiſting of Seven Days each Quarter. And here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the Heathens gave the Name of one of the Seven Planets to each Day of the Week, calling the firſt day *Sunday*, in preference to that principal Planet. The reaſon of the Order of the Planets in the Days of the Week, *i. e.* why *Monday* follows *Sunday*, and ſo of the reſt, goes upon the ground following. The Day being divided by the Heathens into four and twenty Hours: Every Planet had an Hour of the Day aſſign'd him in his Turn, beginning with the Sun; and thus, to explain the Matter more particularly, The firſt Hour of the firſt Day being aſſign'd the Sun, they reckon'd the Planets downwards, giving *Venus* the ſecond Hour, *Mercury* the third, and the *Moon* the fourth; then they continue their Reckoning upon the higheſt Planets, according to the Order of their Situation; and thus, The fifth Hour falls to *Saturn*, the ſixth to *Jupiter*, and the ſeventh to *Mars*. This Order being carried on, the eighth Hour belongs to the *Sun*, and ſo does the fifteenth and the two and twentieth, upon the courſe of the Computation; from whence it follows, that *Venus* makes the three and twentieth Hour, and *Mercury* the four and twentieth; and thus the firſt Day is run through. Now *Mercury* having the laſt Hour of *Sunday*, or the firſt Day aſſign'd him, 'twill follow, that the firſt Hour of the ſecond Day, will of courſe belong to the *Moon*, which is the reaſon why *Monday* follows *Sunday* : And the ſame Computation makes *Tueſday* follow *Monday* ; and ſo of the reſt. *Macrobius Lib. Saturn. Selden de Jure Gentium. Petav. de Doct. Tempor.*

WEEKS, (*Daniel*'s *Seventy*) the Number of the 70 Weeks of Years, *i. e.* 70 times 7 Years, which make Four hundred and ninety : This Myſterious Number was by the Angel *Gabriel*, reveal'd to the Prophet *Daniel*, to foretel the time of the Birth and Death of our *Bleſſed Saviour*. By this Revelation we are to underſtand, that the *Meſſiah* was to die in the middle of the ſeventh Week; *i. e.* between the third and fourth Year of it. The beginning of theſe ſeventy Weeks, is by the Learned, fix'd to the time *Jeruſalem* was rebuilt by *Nehemiah*, with the permiſſion of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, King of *Perſia* : And here they take Notice of two Beginnings of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*'s Reign; the firſt, when he was taken into the Government, and reign'd jointly with his Father *Xerxes*, commences in the 281ſt Year of *Rome*, (which make the Three thouſand five hundred eighty firſt of the World;) and the other after the Death of his Father, and falls on the 287 of *Rome*, *i. e.* the 3587th of the World : This ſecond Reign laſted forty Years. The Learned obſerve farther, That we are not to take theſe Years for pure Lunary ones, becauſe 'tis not to be ſuppos'd that the Angel *Gabriel* meant any other ſort of Year than that which was in uſe among the *Jews*, and indeed among almoſt all other Nations of the World, who either computed by proper *Solary* Years of 365 Days, or elſe by *Lunary* ones adjuſted to the *Solary*, by *Eboliſmes* : Theſe grounds being laid, it will follow, that *Jeruſalem* was re-built the 20th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, reckoning from the time that he began to Reign jointly with his Father *Xerxes*, which was the 300 of *Rome*, the 3600 of the World, and 454 Years before our Saviour; now from this 20th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, to the 30th Year of our Lord, when our Bleſſed Saviour was Baptiz'd by *John* the *Baptiſt*, and began to Preach and make himſelf Publick; there are 483 Years, which make 79 Weeks of *Solar* Years. In the middle of the 7th Week, the *Meſſiah* was crucify'd in the 33d Year of his Age, and three Years and three Months after his Baptiſm : And thus, to conclude, The end of the laſt Week falls upon the 37th Year of our Lord, three Years and ſome Months after his Crucifixion. *Petav. de Doct. Temp. Labbe Hiſt. Chronologique, Dan. chap. 9. ver. 24, 27, &c.*

WEILL, Lat. *Vuila*, a City in the Dukedom of *Wirtemburg*, Free and Imperial by the Conſtitution of *Frederick* II. ſituate upon the River *Wurm*, two Miles from *Stutgard* to the Weſt, and *Spire* to the South, and three from *Tubingen*.

WEIMAR, or WYMAR (*Bernard* Duke of) a *German* Prince, was one of the greateſt Commanders of his time. *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, made him General of the Army he ſent into *Germany*. The Duke won great Victories, took *Saverne*, and having join'd the Cardinal *Valette*, beat the *Imperialiſts* out of *Burgundy*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Joinville* in *Franche Comté*. In 1638, he forc'd *Reinsfeldt*, after defeating 6500 *Imperialiſts* that came to its Relief, and taking the Commanders, *John de Wert*, the Duke of *Savelli*, and *Enkenfort*. Being re-inforc'd with 6000 *French*, under the Command of the Count of *Guebriant*, he made himſelf Maſter of a Paſſage upon the *Rhine*, took *Friburg* in 13 Days, with 2000 Men; then laid Siege to *Briſac*, and carried it in ſpight of the Succours of the two *Imperial* Armies, under the Conduct of *Goeutz* and *Savelli*. He attack'd them at One in the Afternoon, and fighting until Ten at Night, defeated them entirely; taking 800 Priſoners, 80 Colours and Standards, 11 Pieces of Cannon, with all their Baggage, 6000 Sacks of Corn, and a great quantity of Powder, which they intended to put into the Town. Of 3000 that were kill'd in this Fight, there were but 4 or 500 of the Duke's Men. Having added theſe new Conqueſts to *Alſace*, which was given this Prince by *Lewis* XIII. he became ſo very powerful, that the King of *France* writ to him to come to Court, but he excus'd himſelf, and ſent Colonel *Erlach*, whilſt he himſelf ſecur'd his Conqueſts, and endeavour'd to take up Winter-Quarters in *Franche Comté*, where he defeated the Enemy's Van-Guard, commanded by Prince *Francis*, Duke *Charles*'s Brother; and made himſelf Maſter of *Morteau*, *Pontarlier*, *Nozeray*, *Joux*, and ſome other Places. His Conqueſts had gone farther, had not he died at *Newburg* in 1639. He diſpos'd as Sovereign, of what he believ'd his own; declar'd his Brothers unworthy to ſucceed him in his Conqueſts, if they did not continue Allies with *France* ; and, as a Sign of his great Eſteem of the Valour of Count *Guebriant*, he left him his Sword, Armour and charging Horſe. His Body was carried to *Briſac*, and there buried with great Magnificence and Military Pomp; for, being a Proteſtant, he was not allow'd the Solemnities of the Roman Church.

WEISMAR, Lat. *Vimaria*, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, ſituate upon the River *Ilm*, three *German* Miles from *Erford* to the Eaſt, and five from *Naumburg*; once the Seat of *Otho*, Emperor of *Germany*, now under a Duke of the Houſe of *Saxony*.

WEISMAR, Lat. *Weiſmaria*, one of the Hanſe-Towns of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which has an Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, and a new ſtrong Caſtle. It ſtands between *Roſtock* to the Eaſt, and *Lubeck* to the Weſt, ſeven *German* Miles from either; built about 1240, by a Count of *Swerin*. In 1262, it was almoſt entirely ruin'd by Fire. In 1266, the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges, to encourage the re-building of it. By the Peace of *Munſter*, it was aſſign'd to the *Swedes*; but being taken by the *Danes* in 1679, tho' by the Treaty in 1679 they were to reſtore it, yet that Crown has not perform'd that Article.

WEISSEMBURG, Lat. *Weiſſemburgum*, a Free Imperial City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichſtadt*, near the Fountains of *Redmitz*; four *German* Miles from *Donawart* to the North, ſeven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*.

WEISSEMBURG, a City of *Alſatia*, in the Territory of *Waſgow*, towards the Borders of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; called *Cron Weiſſemburg*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former. 'Tis ſituate upon the River *Luter*, four *German* Miles from *Hagenaw* to the North, and ſix from *Stratsburg*. *Dagobert* King of *France*, built here a celebrated Monaſtery in 623, which in 1496, was chang'd into a College. By the Peace of *Munſter* this Place was granted to *France*; and in 1673, ſuffer'd much by the *Germans*, but is now re-building.

WEISSEMBURG, Lat. *Alba Julia*, a Town of *Tranſylvania*, which the *Hungarians* call *Giula Fejervar*; with a Biſhoprick, ſuffragant of *Colocz*. *Alba Julia* is ſituate upon the River *Marize*, which the Inhabitants call *Marons*, and the *Germans*, *Meriſch*. The antient Kings and Princes of this Country made it their ordinary Reſidence, until *Bethlem Gabor*'s Time. It has been much greater than now it is, as may be ſeen by its rare *Roman* Medals, Coins and Inſcriptions; evident Signs of Antiquity and Grandeur. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

WELAND, a River which riſes upon the Borders of *Northampton* and *Leiceſterſhires*, and bending its Courſe Eaſtward, parts thoſe two Counties, as it does afterwards *Rutland* from *Northamptonſhire*; then running North-Eaſtward through *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*; there it empties it ſelf, with ſeveral leſſer Streams, into the Sea. In *Leiceſterſhire* it waters *Harburg*; in *Lincolnſhire*, *Stamford*, *Marketdeeping Crowland* and *Spalding*.

WELSH-POOL, a Market-Town of *Yſtrad* Hundred in the Eaſtern Parts of *Montgomeryſhire*, ſituate near the Influx of a ſmall Stream, called *Leding*, into the River *Severn*.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a Market-Town of *Hamfordſhoe* Hundred in the Eaſtern Parts of *Northamptonſhire*, pleaſantly ſituate upon an Aſcent, on the Weſt Banks of the River *Nine*; being a large and populous Town, enjoying a good Trade, beautified with a fair Church, and having the conveniency beſides of a Free School. It is 65 Miles from *London*.

WELLINGTON, a Market-Town in *Milverton* Hundred, in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Tone*. It is 111 Miles from *London*.

WELLS, Lat. *Wellæ*, *Belgæ*, or *Theorodunum*, a City in *Somerſetſhire*, which together with *Bath*, gives to the Dioceſan the Title of *Bath* and *Wells*. It ſtands about 15 Miles South and by Weſt from *Bath*, at the Foot of an Hill, and amongſt Springs and Wells; whence it got the Name of *Wells*: A ſmall City, but well inhabited, and grac'd with fair Buildings, both publick and private. The Cathedral, which is its chiefeſt Ornament, was built by *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *Anno* 704, and dedicated to St. *Andrew*: But that being ruinated, the Church which now ſtands, a ſtately Building, was built moſt part, by Biſhop *Robert*, the 18th Biſhop of this See; and finiſh'd by *Joceline*, ſirnamed *De Wells*: Adjoining to which is the Biſhop's Palace, built in the manner of a Caſtle; and on the other ſide are the Prebendary's Houſes, *&c.* The Market-houſe, ſupported by Pillars, is alſo a neat Building. The Biſhop's Seat was originally at *Wells*, from whence this Church is called by ſome Writers, *Foulanenſis Eccleſia*: And it was made a Biſhop's See in the Reign of *Edward* the *Elder*, *An.* 905. *Adelmus*, before Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, being the firſt Biſhop hereof. How the Style of *Bath* came in, ſee under the word *Bath*.

WEM, a Market-Town of *North Bradford* Hundred, in the North of *Shropſhire*. It ſtands on the River *Rodden*, which from hence runs into the *Terne*, and with it into the *Severn*. It gave the Title of Baron to the late Lord Chancellor *Jeoffreys*, which is now enjoy'd by his Son *John*. It is 121 Miles from *London*.

WENCESLAUS. See *Venceſlas* or *Venceſlaus*.

WENDOVER, a Market-Town and Corporation in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ailesbury*; having the Honour of the Election of two Parliament Men. It is 39 Miles from *London*.

WENLOCK, or *Great* WENLOCK, a Market and Burrough Town of *Wenlock* Hundred in *Shropſhire*; near which, a rich Copper Mine was found in the Reign of *Richard* II. 'Tis repreſented in the Houſe of Commons by two Burgeſſes. It is 143 Miles from *London*.

WENTWORTH (Sir *Thomas*) Son and Heir to Sir *William Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe* in *Yorkſhire*, Baronet, was firſt choſen by King *Charles* I. of his Privy Council, and in a ſhort time after, by Letters Patents bearing Date the 22d of *July*, in the 4th Year of his Reign, firſt advanc'd to the Title of Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe*; next, upon the 10th of *December* following, to that of Viſcount *Wentworth*; and afterwards conſtituted him Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and upon the 12th of *January* advanc'd him to the farther Dignities of Baron of *Raby*, by reaſon of his Deſcent from that great Family of *Nevill*, ſometimes Lords of that place, and Earl of *Strafford*; and laſtly, elected him into the honourable Society of Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter. Yet the Parliament in 1641, paſs'd a ſpecial Bill for his Attainder, with this particular Clauſe, that the like ſhould never be drawn into practice again; and, having got the King's Aſſent thereto, cut off his Head at *Tower-hill* the 12th of *May* the ſame Year. He married three Wives: Firſt, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had no Iſſue: Secondly, *Arabella*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Clare*; by whom he had Iſſue one Son, called *William*, and two Daughters; the Lady *Ann*, married to *Edward* Lord *Rockingham*; and the Lady *Arabella*, to *Juſtin Macarti*, Son to *Donagh*, Earl of *Clancarti*: And laſtly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Godfrey Rhodes* of *Great Houghton* in *Yorkſhire*, Knight; by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter, called *Margaret*. *William*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeded him, and married the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Derby*; and was, after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, honour'd by him with the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

WESEL, a ſtrong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, and an Hanſe-Town, which has a Caſtle belonging to it. 'Tis ſituate upon the River *Rhine*, at the Confluence of the *Lippe*, 12 *German* Miles from *Cologne* to the North, and 5 from *Dorſten* to the Weſt; taken by the *Hollanders*, from the *Spaniards*, in 1629, from them by the *French* in 1672, who left it in 1674, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, after they had diſmantled it.

WEST (*John*) Lord *La-warr*, deſcended from an Antient and Noble Family: To begin with *Thomas de Weſt*, who in 17 *Edward* II. marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John de Cantilupe* of *Snitterfield* in *Com. War.* Knt. and ſerv'd in Parliament for that County. He was Knighted in the 4th of *Edward* III. and made Governor of the Caſtle of *Chriſt-Church* in *Com. Southamp.* In this Reign he went in the Expedition againſt the *Scots*, and made a Campaigne in *Flanders*, with *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and another with *Lawrence de Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in *France*: And behaving himſelf to Advantage in theſe honourable Poſts, was ſummon'd to Parliament among the Peers in 16th of *Edward* III. He was ſucceeded by Sir *Thomas Weſt* his Son and Heir, who had a creditable ſhare in the Wars of *France* and *Scotland*, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf remarkably at the Battel of *Poictiers*; in which Battel he is ſaid by ſome Writers, to have taken King *John* of *France* Priſoner; and to confirm the Credit of this Hiſtory, he is painted with this Circumſtance of Honour in St. *George*'s *Hall* at *Windſor*. This Sir *Thomas* died ſeiz'd of Twenty one Mannors in the Counties of *Gloceſter*, *Dorſet*, *Warwick*, *Devon*, *Southampton* and *Wilts*, and left Iſſue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who accompany'd *Edward* Duke of *Albemarle* into *Ireland*, for the Defence of that Realm, and was ſummon'd to Parliament in the 2d and 5th of *Henry* IV. and died ſeiz'd of fifteen Mannors. He was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who marry'd *Ida*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Almerick de St. Amand*, and was with King *Henry* V. in the Wars of *France*. *Reginald*, Brother and Heir to this *Thomas*, was Knighted, ſerv'd in the Wars of *France*, and was made Governor of St. *Lo*, and Captain of the Caſtle of *de la Mote* in *Normandy*. And 5 *Henry* VI. upon the Death of *Thomas* Lord *La-warr*, had Livery of the Lands of his Mothers Inheritance, ſhe being Siſter and Heir to the ſaid Lord *Thomas*. In 8 *Henry* VI. he ſerv'd the King in *France* with 30 Men at Arms, 70 Archers; and from 5 *Henry* VI. forward, was ſummon'd to Parliament as Lord *La-warr*, and died ſeiz'd of forty three Mannors, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir. This *Richard* was a vigorous Abettor of the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt; and therefore when the Houſe of *York* prevail'd, he procur'd a Licenſe to Travel; and notwithſtanding the Turn of Affairs, died ſeiz'd of twenty eight Mannors. *Thomas* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and was ſo much in favour with *Henry* VII. that he obtain'd a Grant from this Prince of the Caſtle, Barony, Honour, *&c.* of *Brembre* in *Com. Suſſ.* and of ſeveral Mannors, Parks, *&c.* in that County. In this Reign he was likewiſe one of the chief Commanders of the Army ſent into *Flanders*, in Aid of the Emperor *Maximilian* againſt the *French*: And had likewiſe a conſiderable Poſt in the Troops rais'd for Suppreſſing the *Corniſh* Inſurrection. In 5 *Henry* VIII. he attended the King in his Voyage Royal to *Therouene* and *Tournay*, and the next Year waited on the King's Siſter, the Lady *Mary*, in order to her Marriage with King *Lewis* XII. *Thomas* his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him in his Honour and Eſtate, ſubſcrib'd with the reſt of the Peers in Parliament, that Declaration to Pope *Clement* VII. by which they let him underſtand, his Supremacy would be in danger, unleſs he comply'd with King *Henry* in the Buſineſs of the Divorce. This *Thomas* having no Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *William* his Brother's Son, who ſerv'd in the *Engliſh* Army at the Siege of St. *Quintin*, 4 *Mariæ*; and having been attainted 2 *Edward* VI. procur'd a Reſtoration in Blood in 5 *Eliz.* After his Deceaſe his Honour deſcended to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who, upon his Petition to Queen *Elizabeth*, was reſtor'd to the Place and Precedency of his Anceſtors. This *Thomas* marry'd *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Francis Knowles*, Knight of the Garter, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold to Queen *Elizabeth*; and by her had Iſſue, beſides ſix Daughters, two Sons, *Robert* who died without Iſſue, and *Thomas* who ſucceeded to the Honor, was made Captain General of all the Colonies then planted and to be planted in *Virginia*; to which place, ſailing with three Ships and 150 Men, he died in the Voyage, leaving Iſſue by *Cicely* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Sherly* Knt. beſides ſix Daughters, *Henry* his Son and Heir; which *Henry* married *Iſabel*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Edmonds* Knt. Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Charles* I. and had Iſſue by her *Charles* his Son and Heir, who married *Ann*, Daughter of *John Wilde* of *Dort-Wych* in *Com. Wigorn*, Serjeant at Law; which *Charles* had Iſſue two Sons, *Charles* and *John*, and *Cicely* a Daughter. *John* laſt mentioned, being the preſent Lord *La-warr*, and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, married ——— the ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Freeman* of *London*, Merchant, and by her has Iſſue *John*. His Lordſhip's paternal Arms are, *Pearl*, a *Fez Daucittè Diamond*. *Hollinſhead. Pol. Virg. Dugdale Baron. &c.*

WESTBURY, a Market and Corporation Town of *Wiltſhire*, upon the River *Broke*, near its Fall into the *Avon*. 'Tis Capital of its Hundred, and honour'd with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is 80 Miles from *London*.

WESTMINSTER, Lat. *Weſtmonaſterium*, anciently call'd by a *Saxon* Name, *Thorney*; is a diſtinct City from *London*, as to its Name, Foundation and Government; but, ſince they became contiguous, 'tis generally look'd upon as part of *London*, and ſwallow'd up in that Name: It lyes Weſt from it; and, reckoning all the Suburbs that properly belong unto it, is of a very conſiderable Extent. Remarkable, amongſt other Things, Firſt, For the Royal Palace of *White-Hall*, the uſual Reſidence of our *Engliſh* Monarchs. Secondly, For the *Parliament-Houſe*. Thirdly, For that ſtately Hall, called *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where ſit the Civil Courts of Judicature, during the four Terms of the Year. Fourthly, For the Abby-Church at *Weſtminſter*, and the ſtately Chapel adjoining to it; in the firſt of which the Kings of *England* are crown'd, the laſt being the uſual Place for their Sepulture. Laſtly, For being chiefly inhabited by the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, who for the moſt part, dwell here in ſtately Houſes. The *Parliament-Houſe* is part of an ancient Palace of the Kings of *England*, which was moſt burnt down in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Here the two Houſes meet; the Lords in a Room, called *The Houſe of Lords*; the Commons in another from them, called *The Houſe of Commons*. Adjoining to it, is that ſtately Fabrick, *Weſtminſter-Hall*; for its Dimenſions not to be equall'd by any in *Chriſtendom*; being 270 Foot in Length, and 74 in Breadth, without the Support of one Pillar; and all finely pav'd with Free Stone. This was erected, as ſome ſay, by *William Rufus*, but more probably by *Richard* II. And were it deſcrib'd according to its Greatneſs, and the Dignity of the Courts that are kept there, it might paſs for one of the moſt remarkable Buildings in *Europe*. But the Glory of *Weſtminſter* is the Abby-Church there, made Collegiate by Queen *Elizabeth*. Formerly here ſtood a Temple of *Apollo*, out of the ruins of which, King *Sebert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, erected a Church, and dedicated it to St. *Peter*; as was that before: And, whereas the former was commonly call'd St. *Peter*'s in *Thorney*, the Name of *Weſtminſter-Abbey* prevail'd for this with the Common People, as ſtanding Weſtward of St. *Paul*'s: But, being grown ruinous in Tract of Time, it was re-built by *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, who liberally endowed it, and furniſh'd it with Monks, remov'd hither from *Exeter*. Afterwards King *Henry* III. taking down the Fabrick, erected it as now it ſtands; except the Enlargements towards the Weſt, made by ſeveral Abbots; and the ſtately Chapel, built at the Eaſt End thereof by *Henry* VII. Upon the Diſſolution of this Monaſtery by King *Henry* VIII. (then valued at 3471 *l. per Annum*;) that King firſt erected here a Deanry, *Anno* 1539. Two Years after, he made it a Biſhop's See in the Perſon of *Thomas Thirleby*, who having dilapidated the Patrimony to this See allotted, and *Robb'd St.* Peter *to pay St.* Paul, as the Saying is, was tranſlated to *Norwich*, *Anno* 1550. Thus ended this Biſhoprick, having continued but nine Years; and *Middleſex*, which was the Dioceſe thereof, was reſtor'd to *London*. Queen *Mary* afterwards made it an Abby again, which ſhe beſtow'd upon *John Fechnam*. But her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, diſſolv'd that Foundation, and made it (as it is now) a Collegiate-Church; conſiſting of a Dean, and Twelve Prebendaries; beſides ſeveral Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir. 'Tis obſervable, that the Abbots here had Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction within their Liberties, the keeping of the *Regalia*, a chief Service in the King's Coronation, and a Place in Parliament: In all which Rights, ſave that of Parliament, the Deans have hitherto ſucceeded them. The Chapel adjoining to this Church, and commonly called from the Founder of it, *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, is admirable for its Artificial Workmanſhip, both within and without; but chiefly for the Tombs and Monuments of ſeveral of our Kings, and particularly that of King *Henry* VII. being of Braſs ſo delicately wrought, that it is not to be parallell'd. Here is alſo a famous Free-School, conſiſting of 40 Scholars, maintained by the Revenues of this Church, and taught ſo much of Human Learning as to make them fit for the Univerſity: To which purpoſe, there is a yearly Election for the Ableſt to be ſent, ſome to *Chriſt*'s *Church* in *Oxford*, and others to *Trinity College* in *Cambrige*; where they have good Allowances. But this is not all that *Weſtminſter* affords worth our taking notice of: The Copper Statue of King *Charles* I. at *Charing-Croſs*, the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change* in the *Strand*, the *Savoy* once a famous Hoſpital; ſeveral Noble-men's Houſes, (particularly, *Montague*, *Berkley*, and *Northumberland-Houſes*;) and thoſe ſtately *Squares*, fill'd up with Nobility and Gentry, are things which redound very much to the Glory of this City. To which add the vaſt *New Buildings*, rais'd from *York*, *Arundel*, *Worceſter*, *Eſſex*, *Newport* and *Albemarle-Houſes*: And others upon new Grounds; ſuch as thoſe of *Sohoe*, which alone might make a good large City; and many more, too numerous to inſiſt upon. By theſe vaſt Additions of Buildings, all ſince the Reſtauration, *Weſtminſter* is become a City of a large Extent, and makes up with *London*, the greateſt City in *Europe*. For the particular Government whereof in Civil Matters, there is, firſt, an *High-Steward*, who is uſually one of Prime Nobility: Next, a *Deputy Steward*, a *Bailiff*, and two *High-Burgeſſes*; theſe choſen every Year. *Cambden. Brit. Monument. Weſtmonaſt. &c.*

WESTMORLAND, a County in the North-Weſt Parts of *England*, lyes between *York-ſhire* on the Eaſt, *Cumberland* on the Weſt and North, and *Lancaſhire* on the South. From North to South it reaches in length 30 Miles, in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 24. The whole divided into four Wards, called *Kendale*, *Langdale*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Wards*; wherein are contained 26 Pariſhes, and eight Market Towns: Whoſe ancient Inhabitants were part of the *Brigantes*, the Country making part of the *Heptarchy* Kingdom of *Northumberland*; and now, with part of *Cumberland*, making the Dioceſe of *Carliſle*. The Name of *Weſtmorland* is got, partly from its Weſtern Situation, and partly from its Moors (or Fells) unmanur'd, which make up a good part of it. 'Tis one of the worſt Counties of *England*, a part of of its Soil being barren: But the Southern Parts contain many fruitful Valleys, Meadows, Arable and Paſture Grounds. The Air is ſharp, piercing and healthful. The chief Rivers that water it, are, the *Eden*, *Lon* and *Ken*; the firſt running Northward, and the other two Southward. Weſtward are two large Meres; the one call'd *Ulles*, and the other *Winander-Mere*; that bordering upon *Cumberland*, and this upon *Lancaſhire*. Of all its Market Towns, *Appleby* is the only Place privileg'd to ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament. This County was firſt dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Reign of *Richard* II. by whom *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, and Earl-Marſhal, was created Earl of *Weſtmorland*, *Anno* 1398; which Title continued in his Family almoſt 200 Years, till it fail'd on the Death of *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. But it was reviv'd by King *James* I. in the Perſon of *Francis Fane*, eldeſt Son of *Mary*, deſcended from the *Nevils*; who, *An.* 1624, was created Baron of *Burgherſh*, and Earl of *Weſtmorland*: From whom the Title is now devolv'd upon the Right Honourable *Charles Fane*, the preſent Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

WESTPHALIA, one of the Ten Circles of the Empire of *Germany*, between the *Lower Saxony* and the *Low Countries*. It comprehends ſeveral Places, whereof the moſt conſiderable belonging to the Church, are, the Biſhopricks of *Munſter*, *Paderborn*, *Oſnabruk*, *Minden*, *Liege* and *Firden*; the Archbiſhopricks of *Utretcht* and *Cambray*; the Abbies of *Stavlot*, St. *Cornelius Munſter*, *Corvey*, *Echternach*, *Eſſen*, *Werden* and *Hervorden*. Amongſt the Laicks are, the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Berg*, or *Mons*; the Earldoms of *Ooſt-Friſe*, or *Eaſtern Friſe*, of *La Marck*, *Ravenſperg*, *Sain*, *Naſſaw*, *Dillemburg*, *Runckel*, *Lingen*, *De Mœurs*, *Brunckhorſt*, *Sommerauff*, *Vinnemberg*, *Diephole*, *Schawenbourg*, *Lippa*, *Aremberg* and *Reitberg*. There are alſo the Imperial Towns of *Collen*, *Aix-la-capelle*, *Dortmund*, *Herford*, *Weſel*, *Duisbourg*, *Soeſt*, *Brakel*, *Warbourg*, *Lengour*, *Duren* and *Cambray*. There is alſo a Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* that belongs to the Elector of *Collen*.

WESTRAM, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the River *Darent*.

WEXFORD, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh*, *Loghagrarm*. It is the South part of the Province of *Linſter*, bounded on the North by the County of *Waterford*, cut off by the River *Barrow*. It takes its Name from a great Sea-Port Town on the South-ſide of the River *Shemalyn*, not far from the South-eaſtern Point of *Ireland*, about 20 Miles Eaſt of *Waterford*. This City was the firſt place of Strength the *Engliſh* took in *Ireland*, under *Robert Fitz-Stephens* Aſſiſtant to *Richard* Earl of *Chepſtow* in 1170: nor was it taken without Reſiſtance by the Grant of *Dermond* King of *Leinſter*. It was made the firſt *Engliſh* Colony.

WEYMOUTH, a Market and Borough Town of *Culliford* Hundred in the South of *Dorſetſhire*, upon the Chanel called *Weymouth*, from the ſmall River *Wye*, on the Mouth whereof it is ſeated. It's join'd to *Melcomb Regis*, on the other ſide of the ſame River, by a fair Timber Bridge, ſince the Incorporation of both Towns by Act of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time into one Body. Yet each is diſtinctly repreſented by its Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons, and *Weymouth* has the Honour to give the Title of a Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Thomas Thynne*, created Viſcount *Weymouth* by King *Charles* II. See *Thynne*. For good Harbours upon the Chanel, *Falmouth* is of note in *Cornwal*, *Plymouth* in *Devonſhire*, and *Weymouth* in this County.

WHARTON, the Simame of a Family of great Antiquity, taking Denomination from a fair Lordſhip of that Name upon the Bank of the River *Eden* in the County of *Weſtmorland*, which together with *Wharton-Hall*, is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharton*. The firſt of this Family who was advanced to the Dignity of Peerage, was Sir *Thomas Wharton* Knight, Governor of the Town and Caſtle of *Carliſle*, and Warden of the Marſhes, who in 34 *Hen.* VIII. upon an Invaſion of 15000 *Scots*, being aſſiſted by Sir *William Muſgrave*, and appearing but with 300 Men, put them into ſuch an apprehenſion that the Duke of *Norfolk* with his whole Army were at hand, preſently fled in Diſorder, and the Earls of *Caſſils* and *Gleancarn*, with others of note, were taken; for which remarkable Service, he was, in the 35th of *Hen.* VIII. created Baron of *Wharton* in the County of *Weſtmorland*. In the 36th of *Hen.* VIII. he march'd with the Lord *Dacres* and others into *Scotland*, aſſiſted at the taking of *Dumfriez*, bringing off a great Booty, forcing the *Scots* to a Treaty, and to give Hoſtages for performance of Articles. In the 1ſt. of *Edward* VI. being Warden of the Weſt Marches, he entred *Scotland* again with the Earl of *Lenox*, Grandfather to King *James* I. who was then diſobliged by the Court of *Scotland*, and invaded the Country with 5000 Men, and won the Church of *Anan*. In the 7th of *Edward* VI. he had an Augmentation of Arms granted by the ſaid Prince in conſideration of his Services, in the following Terms.

Edward VI. *by the Grace of God King of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. *and in Earth, of the Church of* England *and* Ireland *Supreme Head: To all and ſingular Nobles and Gentlemen, Kings of Arms, Heralds, and other Officers of Arms unto whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.* Foraſmuch *as anciently from the beginning it hath been deviſed and ordained, that the valiant and vertuous Acts of excellent Perſons ſhould be commended to the world with ſundry Monuments and Remembrances of their good Deſerts, amongſt the which one of the chiefeſt and moſt uſual hath been the bearing of Signs and Tokens in Shields, called Arms, the which are none other things than Evidences and Demonſtrations of Proweſs and Valour, diverſly diſtributed according to the Qualities and Deſerts of the Perſons, that ſuch Signs and Tokens of the Diligent, Faithful, and Courageous, might appear before the negligent Coward and ignorant Subject, and be an efficient Cauſe to move, ſtir, animate, and kindle the Hearts of Men to the Imitation of Vertue and Nobleneſs. We, not minding the Derogation, or taking away of any part of the Authority of ſo antient an Order, but rather tendring the maintenance thereof, Will the ſame continually be obſerved, to the intent that ſuch as have done commendable Service to their Prince and Country, either in War or in Peace, may both receive due Honour in their Lives, and derive the ſame ſucceſſively to their Poſterity after them: Willing alſo, as a thing moſt expedient and neceſſary, that from time to time the Officers and Heralds of Arms, to whoſe Office it is appropriate, to procure, aſſign, and ordain for all ſuch Perſons, Signs and Tokens, according to their Qualities and Deſerts, and do digeſt and regiſter the ſame in their Books of Record, to the intent that Honour juſtly won may not be forgotten and drowned in Oblivion. And hereupon conſidering the high and commendable Service of Our right-truſty and well-beloved Sir* Thomas Wharton *Kt. Lord* Wharton, *done in a Service upon and againſt Our ancient Enemies the* Scots, *at a Road by him made at a Place called* Solemmoſſe, *being on S.* Katherine*'s Eve in the* xxxiiij *Year of the Reign of our dear Father King* Henry the Eighth, *of moſt famous Memory; whereas through his noble Governance and valiant Chevalry, the chiefeſt of all the Nobility of* Scotland *were either ſlain or taken Priſoners, to Our great Honour and Glory.* In Conſideration whereof, *We, by the Advice and good Report of Our right truſty and right entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor* John *Duke of* Northumberland, *Knight Marſhal of* England, *intending to have the ſame notified by Signs and Tokens of Nobility ſet forth in due order; We have aſſigned Our well-beloved Servant* William Harvey *Eſq; alias* Norrey, *Our principal Herald and King at Arms of all our North Parts of* England, *to aſſign unto and for our ſaid right truſty and well-beloved Sir* Thomas Wharton *Kt. Lord* Wharton, *and to his Poſterity, in perpetual Memory of his aforeſaid worthy and commendable Service, an Augmentation of Signs and Tokens unto his old and ancient Arms, as followeth;* (that is to ſay) *To his ſaid ancient Arms a Border engrailed Gold, rempliſed with Lyons Legs in Saltire, raſed Gules armed, Azure, as more plainly appears in the Margent: which Augmentation, in conſideration aforeſaid, we have aſſigned, given, and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give, aſſign, and grant unto and for Our ſaid right truſty and well beloved Sir* Thomas Wharton *Kt. Lord* Wharton, *and to his Poſterity, to uſe, bear, and ſhew for evermore in Shield, Coat-Armour, or otherwiſe, at his Liberty and Pleaſure, without any Impediment, Lett, or Interruption. In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs Our Self at* Greenwich *the* xxiij *Day of* April, *the ſeventh Year of Our Reign.* Norrey.

In the ſecond and third of *Philip* and *Mary* he was conſtituted Warden of the Middle Marches, and on the 16th of *December* next enſuing was made General Warden of all the Marches towards *Scotland*, and Governor of *Berwick*. In the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary* he was join'd with the Earl of *Northumberland* in the Wardenſhip of the middle Marches. He married two Wives, firſt *Eleanor* Daughter to *Bryan Stapleton* of *Wighill Com. Ebor.* Eſq; by whom he had *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and *Henry*, and two Daughters, *Joan* married to *William Pennington* of *Moncaſter* in *Com. Cumbr.* Eſq; and *Anne* to Sir *Richard Muſgrave* of *Harcla Caſtle Com. Weſtmorl.* His ſecond Wife was *Anne* Daughter to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He died *Aug.* 23. 1568. 10 *Eliz.* and was ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas*, then 48 Years of Age, who married *Anne* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, by whom he had *Philip* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters, *Mary* married to —— *Gower* —— *Com. Ebor.* and *Anne* to *William Woolrich* of —— *Com. Suſſex* Eſq; and died in the 14th of *Eliz.* ſucceeded by *Philip* his Son, who married *Frances* Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had Sir *George Wharton* Knight of the *Bath*, who was ſlain in a Duel by Sir *James Stuart*, Nov. 8. 1609, and left no Iſſue, and Sir *Thomas Wharton* Kt. a very religious and worthy Gentleman, who married *Philadelphia* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Monmouth*, by whom he had *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, and *Thomas* who was afterwards Knight of the *Bath*, and Warden of the Mint in the Reign of K. *Char.* II. being a Gentleman of great Honour and Integrity; now deceas'd. Their Father Sir *Thomas* died *Apr.* 17. 20 *Jac.* in the Life-time of his Father *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, who had likewiſe three Daughters, *viz. Margaret*, married to *Edward* Lord *Wotton*, *Eleanor* to *William Thwaits* of *Long Marſton Com. Ebor.* Eſq; and *Frances* to Sir *Richard Muſgrave* of *Edenhall Com. Cumbr.* Kt. He died *March* 26. 1625, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Philip* abovementioned, who married three Wives, *viz. Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Rowland Wandesford* of *Pickhay Com. Ebor.* Kt. Attorney of the Court of Wards, by whom he had one only Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert* then Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Earl of *Lindſey*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; ſecondly, *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Goodwin* of *Upper Winchendon Com. Bucks* Eſq; a pious and excellent Lady, by whom he hath had Iſſue three Sons, *Thomas*, *Goodwin*, and *Henry*, and four Daughters, *viz. Anne*, married to *Will. Carr* Eſq; a *Scotchman*, only Son to *William Carr* Groom of the Bed-Chamber to K. *James*, both of them dead without Iſſue; *Margaret* to Major *Dunch* of *Puſey Com. Berks* Eſq; now deceaſed, by whom ſhe hath ſtill living *Wharton Dunch* Eſq; his Heir, and *Jane* married to —— *Keck* Eſq; Son to Sir *Anthony Keck*; the ſaid *Margaret* was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas Seyliard* of *Boxley Abbey Com. Kent*, Kt. and Bar. now alſo deceaſed; by whom ſhe hath one Daughter, *Mary*, married firſt to *William Thomas* of *Wenvoe Com. Glamorgan* Eſq; by whom ſhe hath one only Daughter living, *viz. Anne*, Heireſs to a great Eſtate; and ſecondly to Sir *Charles Kemeys* Knight, by whom ſhe has ſeveral Children. *Philadelphia*, fourth Daughter to *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, was married to Sir *George Lockhart*, now deceaſed, a famous Lawyer, and Lord Preſident of the *Seſſion* in *Scotland*, by whom ſhe hath a Son called *George*, Heir to a great Eſtate. *Philip* Lord *Wharton* married for third Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to the ſaid *William Carr* Groom of the Bed-Chamber to K. *James*, Widow of *Edmund Popham* Eſq; by whom he had one only Son called *William*, a Gentleman of great Accompliſhments and Expectation, who was unfortunately kill'd by a Wound receiv'd in a Duel from *Robert Woolſly* Eſq; he left no Iſſue. *Anne* Lady *Wharton* died in 1692, being a comely Perſonage, of great Piety, and excellent Parts. The Honourable *Goodwin Wharton* Eſq; ſecond Son to *Philip* Lord *Wharton* by his ſecond Lady, is yet unmarried, and hath rendred himſelf famous for his Knowledge in the Mathematicks. The Honourable *Henry Wharton* Eſq; third Son of the ſaid Marriage, died without Iſſue in *Ireland*, being a Colonel in their Majeſties Army. And the Right Honorable *Thomas Wharton* Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir apparent to the Lord *Wharton*, is now Comptroller of their Majeſties Houſhold, hath diſtinguiſh'd himſelf for his Service to his Country in Parliament, and was one of the firſt of Quality who joined his preſent Majeſty King *William* after his Deſcent upon *England* when Prince of *Orange*. He hath been twice married, the firſt time to *Anne*, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Sir *Henry Lee* of *Dichley Com. Oxon.* Bar. who died without Iſſue, and left him a great Eſtate; and the ſecond time to —— Daughter to the Lord *Lisburn*, who was kill'd by a Cannon-Shot in the Camp before *Limerick*.

WHICHCOTE, A Family of great Honour and Antiquity; heretofore of *Whichcote* in *Com. Salop*; from thence denominated at firſt *de Whichcote*, and ſo written for ſeveral Generations, as appears by two Inquiſitions *poſt mortem*: one taken 2 *Edw.* II. the other 44 *Edw.* III. concerning the Deſcendants from a collateral Line, then Inheritors of certain Lands at *Sutton magna* and *Sutton parva* in the ſame County. The principal Seat of this Family, for almoſt 300 Years laſt paſt, has been at *Harpeſwell* in *Com. Linc.* and belongs now to *George Whichcote* Eſquire, Grandſon to Sir *Hamond Whichcote* Kt. as Sir *Hamond* was to another *Hamond* Son and Heir to *Tho. Whichcote* Eſquire: Which *George Whichcote* was Son and Heir to *William Whichcote* Eſquire (Lieutenant-Colonel to the Lord Viſcount *Molineux*, in the Service of K. *Charles* I.) by *Margaret* his Wife (Relict of Sir *John*

South Kt. and afterwards married to *Robert* Lord *Hunſdon*) eldeſt Daughter to Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* of *Clifton* in *Com. Notting.* Knight of the *Bath* and Baronet, by *Frances* his ſecond Wife, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*. The ſaid *George* hath Iſſue two Daughters (*Eleanor* and *Frances*) by *Frances* his firſt Wife, Daughter of Sir *Francis Bointon* of *Barmſton* in *Com. York* Baronet, and *Thomas Whichcote* his Son and Heir apparent by a third Wife, one of the Daughters of Sir *Tho. Meeres* Knight; himſelf being before the only ſurviving Male of the firſt Houſe. The remaining Branches are the Deſcendants of *Edw. Whichcote* of *Stoke* within the Pariſh of *Burford* in *Com. Salop* Eſquire; of *Chriſtopher Whichcote* Gent. a *Spaniſh* Merchant at *London*; and of Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* Baronet, Sons to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of *Stoke* aforeſaid, Eſquire; who was Son to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of the City of *London*, a younger Son to *Thomas Whichcote* before mention'd, the Son of *John Whichcote* of *Harpeſwell* junior, Son and Heir to *John Whichcote* Eſquire, of *Harpeſwell*, in right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Tirwhit* of *Harpeſwell*, Gent. ſecond Son of Sir *Robert Tirwhit* of *Kettleby* in the ſame County of *Linc.* Knight, (ſometime a Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards of the King's Bench) Son to *Adam Tirwhit* of *Kettleby* Eſquire, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Ralph* Lord *Lumley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, Siſter to *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Daughter of *John* Lord *Nevill*, by *Maud* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Northumberland*.

WHICHCOTE (*Benjamin*) D. D. ſometime Provoſt of *Kings* College in *Cambrige*, and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, afterwards Rector of *Milton* (alias *Middleton*) near *Cambrige*, (a Donative belonging to the ſaid College) and Vicar of St. *Lawrence Jewry* in *London*; was fifth Son to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of *Stoke* in the County of *Salop* Eſq; aforemention'd, by *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter to *Edw. Fox* of *Greet* in the ſame County Eſq; by *Katherine* his firſt Wife, Daughter of *Lewis Crowther* of *Ludlow*, Gent. He marry'd *Rebecca*, Daughter to *Thomas Jordan*, and Relict of *Richard Glover*, as before him of *Matthew Cradock* (Merchants at *London*) and died without Iſſue *May* 13. *An.* 1683. *ætat. ſuæ* 74. leaving a plentiful Eſtate (beſides 1000 *l.* bequeathed in pious and charitable Legacies) to his three Executors, *Benjamin* and *Jeremy Whichcote* of *London* Merchants, Sons to his Brother *Chriſtopher*, and *Chriſtopher Whichcote* a younger Son to Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* following. See his Character, together with the Hiſtory of his Life and Death, in his Funeral Sermon, preach'd by the Reverend Dr. *John Tillotſon* (Dean of *Canterbury*) at the Church of St. *Lawrence Jewry* aforeſaid: where he lieth interr'd in the Chancel.

WHICHCOTE (Sir *Jeremy*) of the *Inner-Temple*, *Lond.* and *Hendon* in the County of *Middleſex*, Baronet; one of the Juſtices of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenants, as alſo Colonel of the *Militia* for the ſaid County, Brother to the aforeſaid Dr. *Benjamin Whichcote*; was born *Sept.* 28. 1614. at *Stoke* in the County of *Salop*, and departed this Life *June* 22. 1677. This Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* married *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter to *Joſeph Grave* Citizen of *London*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Brereton* of *Namptwich* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, and *Amie* his Wife, Siſter to Sir *Paul Pindar* of *London* Knight, ſometime Embaſſador at *Conſtantinople*. By which *Anne* Lady *Whichcote* (ſtill ſurviving) he had Iſſue 7 Sons and 2 Daughters; (1.) Sir *Paul Whichcote* of *Queye-Hall* in the County of *Cambrige*, Knight and Baronet. He was ſometime a Fellow-Commoner in *Kings-College* in *Cambrige*; afterwards a Student in the *Inner-Temple*, *London.* Then travelled through *France*, *Italy*, and *Portugal*, for ſeveral Years together: After his Return, was admitted Fellow of the *Royal Society*, and reſident again at the *Inner Temple*, till his Marriage with *Jane* Daughter and Coheir to Sir *Nicholas Gould* of *London* Baronet, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Gerard* of *Lammer* in the County of *Hertford*, Baronet. This Sir *Paul Whichcote* was Knighted in the Bed-chamber by King *Charles* II. in 1665. (2.) *Francis Whichcote*, ſometime a *Turkey* Merchant. (3.) *Benjamin Whichcote*, who died young. (4) *Chriſtopher Whichcote* of *London*, Merchant. (5.) *Henry Whichcote* of *London*, and *Finchley* in the County of *Middleſex*, a *Turkey* Merchant, married to *Gertrude* Daughter of Sir *John Lawrence* Kt. ſometime Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, and Relict of *Richard Pecok* of *Finchley* aforeſaid Eſquire. (6.) *Samuel Whichcote*, who died in his Infancy. (7.) *Matthew Whichcote* of the *Inner-Temple*, Barriſter at Law, lately deceas'd. *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir *Francis Pemberton* Knight, Serjeant at Law, ſometime Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kings-Bench and Common-Pleas, and one of the moſt Honorable Privy Council to King *Charles* II. *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter, marry'd to *Richard Osburn* of the *Inner-Temple*, utter Barriſter. Sir *Jeremy* for many Years, to his Death, held the Proprietary Wardenſhip of the *Fleet*; which he purchaſed, at firſt, in order to promote the *Royal* Intereſt: and for that purpoſe officiated ſometimes himſelf, during the Exile of K. *Charles* II. whereby he did His Majeſty great Service, in ſheltering his Agents, and particularly once preventing a treacherous Deſign laid againſt His Majeſties Perſon: Upon whoſe Reſtoration he was honoured with the Title of *Baronet*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Bruxels April* 2. 1660. in the 12th Year of His Majeſty's Reign. He was ſometime Sollicitor-General to the Prince Elector Palatine, who always retain'd a kind Remembrance of his good Services.

WHITBY, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, at the Fall of the River *Esk* into the Ocean. It hath many Veſſels belonging to it, a good Bridge over the River *Esk*, a Cuſtom-Houſe, and of conſiderable Trade for Allum and Butter.

WHITCHURCH, a Market Town in *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of *North Bradford*, towards *Cheſhire*: Alſo a Corporation in *Hantſhire*, in *Evinger* Hundred, upon the River *Teſt*, honoured with the Election of two Members of the Houſe of Commons. It's 49 Miles from *London.*

WHITEHAVEN, a Market Town of *Allerdale* Diviſion in *Cumberland*, upon a Creek of the Sea, which affords it a convenient and well-frequented Harbour. It trades principally in Salt and Coal. It ſtands 227 Miles from *London.*

WHITGIFT (*John*) was deſcended of an ancient Family, ſeated at *Whitgift* in *Yorkshire.* His Grandfather was *John Whitgift*, Gentleman. His Father *Henry Whitgift* was bred a Merchant at *Great Grimsby* in *Lincolnſhire*, where *John* firſt mention'd was born in the Year 1530. He was firſt inſtructed by his Uncle *Robert Whitgift*, an Abbot of *Wellow* in *Lincolnſhire*, from whence he remov'd to *London*, and thence to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambrige*; where he was choſen Fellow, and after other Degrees, commenc'd Doctor of Divinity in the Year 1569. He was alſo choſen Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*, and *Margaret* and *Queen*'s Profeſſor: and having a great Reputation for Preaching, he was ſent for up to Court, where the Queen heard him with ſuch Satisfaction, that ſhe made him her Chaplain, and prefer'd him to the Maſterſhip of *Trinity College* in *Cambrige.* At this time *Thomas Cartwright* was Fellow of that College, who being not ſufficiently conſider'd, as he thought, at a Univerſity-Exerciſe before Queen *Elizabeth*, grew diſcontented, and began to oppoſe the Ceremonies and Government of the Church; in defence of which Singularities, he appear'd more open and vigorous after his coming back from *Geneva*: and being ſupported by ſeveral Abettors, was the occaſion of great Diſturbances in the Univerſity, for which he was afterwards expell'd. Not long after, *Cartwright* and the *Diſciplinarians* publiſh their *Admonition to the Parliament*, to which *Whitgift* wrote a learned Anſwer: To lengthen this Controverſie, *Cartwright* replies; and *Whitgift* defends his Anſwer. Dr. *Whitgift*'s next Promotion was to the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and then to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, where he was likewiſe made Vice-Preſident of the Marches of *Wales*. And here, both with reſpect to his Eccleſiaſtick and Civil Station, he had the reputation of a good Governor, and was extremely valu'd for his Prudence, Integrity, and good Temper. The Queen being highly ſatisfy'd with his Character, offer'd him the See of *Canterbury*, tho' not then vacant; which he refus'd to accept till Archbiſhop *Grindal*'s Death; which happening in 1583, he was then Tranſlated to *Lambeth*, where in the Year 1584, at the Inſtance of ſome of the Privy-Council, the two Archbiſhops, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, condeſcended to hear the Diſſenting Miniſters Reaſons againſt Conformity, which being publickly debated, and ſufficiently anſwer'd, thoſe of the Council ſeem'd ſurpriz'd to find the Objections of the Non-Conformiſts ſo trivial and weak: however that Party had Friends enow at Court to give the Archbiſhop a great deal of trouble, till he had ſtrengthen'd his Intereſt by being better known to the Queen, and ſworn of the Privy Council. On the Death of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor, the Queen proffer'd him the *Seal*, which he declining, recommended Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, who afterwards aſſiſted him in checking the Puritan Faction: And *Cartwright*, the Head of that Party, having run a great length of Irregularity, was pardon'd, at the inſtance of the Archbiſhop. The Queen, being now ſo fully ſatisfy'd with the Archbiſhop's Conduct, throws the care of the Church entirely upon him, giving him a Power to diſpoſe of all Biſhopricks and other Eccleſiaſtical Promotions in her Majeſty's Nomination. To throw in a Word or two more of his Character: He was a great Lover and Encourager of Learning and Vertue both at home and abroad, and treated both the Recuſants and other Diſſenters with great Mildneſs and Moderation; by which Uſage he brought off a great many Roman-Catholicks in his Dioceſe of *Worceſter*. He was a firm Friend to the Earl of *Eſſex*, till convinc'd of his Diſloyalty; and then he Arm'd threeſcore of his own Family, and ſent them to *White-hall* for the Queens Security. Theſe Men were the firſt that enter'd *Eſſex-houſe*, and made good their Poſt till the Earl ſurrender'd himſelf. When Queen *Elizabeth* died, the Archbiſhop was the chief Mourner at her Funeral: He likewiſe, after the coming of King *James* I. to the Crown, aſſiſted at the Conference between the Biſhops and Non-Conformiſts, at *Hampton-Court*: Soon after which he died, in the 74th Year of his Age, and was bury'd at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, where he had built and endow'd a Free-School and an Hoſpital. *Sir Geo. Paule's Life of this Archbiſhop.*

WIBOURG, a Town and Port of *Swedeland*, in *Finland*. There is another of this Name in *Jutland* in *Denmark*. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, and ſtands in the middle of that Promontory, at an equal diſtance from the *German* and *Baltick* Seas, eight Miles from *Alburg* to the South.

WICKHAM, a Market Town of *Buckinghamſhire*, in *Burnham* Hundred, in a low and fruitful Vale, upon a Stream that falls into the *Thames*. It is a large fair Town, ſends two Members to Parliament, and is the Place where the Aſſizes for the County are commonly kept. It's 32 Miles from *London.*

WICKHAM (*William* of) was born at a Town of that Name in *Hantſhire.* One of his firſt Preferments was that of Surveyor of King *Edw.* III.'s Buildings; afterwards going into Orders, he was made *Parſon* of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, &c. beſides which, he was made Principal Secretary, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, Maſter of the Wards and Liveries, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England.* The Money which he expended upon Religion, Learning, Charity, and the Publick Good, was almoſt incredible; for he beſtow'd 20000 Marks in Repairing Houſes belonging to the Biſhoprick; Diſcharg'd all Priſoners in his Dioceſe that lay in Execution for Debt under 20 Pounds; Repair'd all the High-ways from *Wincheſter* to *London*, on both ſides the River; Founded *New-College* in *Oxford*, and another College at *Wincheſter*; in which latter there is a large Revenue ſettled for the Maintenance of a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Maſters, 70 Scholars, *&c.* This Biſhop died in the 4th Year of *Henry* IV. *Cambd. Brit.*

WICKLIFFE (*John*) an *Engliſh-man*, Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, and Parſon of *Lutterworth* in *Lincolnſhire*, maintain'd ſeveral Erroneous Opinions in the Reigns of *Edw.* III. and *Rich.* II. and was ſupported in his Oppoſition to the Church, by *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Henry* Lord *Percy*, and ſome others. Some of his Tenents are ſaid to be as follow; *viz.* "That Princes may take away the Church's Temporalities, when "they are not rightly made uſe of. That God cannot give a "Man and his Heirs a Right to Govern by perpetual Succeſſion. "That *Deeds* invented for the conveying of perpetual Inheritan-"ces are impracticable. That a Man cannot be Excommunica-"ted by the Church, unleſs he is firſt Excommunicated by him-"ſelf. That every Prieſt rightly Ordain'd has a Power (inde-"pendently of his Superiors) to Adminiſter the Sacrament, "and, by conſequence, of Abſolving from all kinds of Sin. "That Chriſt meant the Pope, by the *Abomination of Deſolation* "*ſtanding in the Holy Place.* That Biſhops Benedictions, Confir-"mations, Conſecrations of Churches, *&c.* are but Tricks to "get Money. That Deacons and Prieſts may Preach without "Licence from the Biſhop. That Prieſts of bad Life forfeit "their Character and Authority, or ceaſe to be Prieſts. That the "Church conſiſts only of Perſons predeſtinated. That 'tis no "Sacrilege to take away Things conſecrated to Religion. That "People ought not to pay Tythes to immoral Pariſh-Prieſts. And many others of this kind, too long to mention. *Spelman's Councils*, *Vol.* 2. *Fuller's Church-Hiſtory*, *&c.*

WICTERIC XXII. King of the *Goths*, uſurped the Kingdom in 603, from *Limba* II. He underſtood how to Fight, but not ſo well how to Conquer. He had ſeveral Wars againſt the *Romans*, though he reign'd but 6 Years and 10 Months; for as he had kill'd *Limba* to aſſure himſelf the Kingdom, ſo this Prince's Friends watch'd an opportunity of Revenge, and kill'd him as he ſate at Dinner.

WIDDRINGTON (Sir *William*) of *Widdrington Caſtle* in *Com. Northumb.* Kt. and Bar. for his Service in the beginning of the Troubles in K. *Charles* I.'s Reign, was by that Prince, by Letters Patent bearing Date 10 *Nov.* 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Widdrington* of *Blantney* in *Com. Linc.* Continuing likewiſe in Arms till all was loſt, he ſuffer'd in the general Ruin: And after that joyning with the moſt noble *James* Earl of *Derby* in *Auguſt* 1651, to make Paſſage for King *Charles* II. with his Army out of *Scotland* then marching towards *Worceſter*, being encountred by numerous Forces ſent by *Cromwel* under the Command of Colonel *Lilburn*, loſt his Life in a ſharp Skirmiſh near *Wiggan* in *Lancaſhire*, leaving Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *Anthony Thorold* of *Blankney* Kt. ſeven Sons and two Daughters. *William*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him, married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir to Sir *Peregrine Bertu* of *Eveden* in *Com. Linc.* Kt. a younger Son to *Robert* late Earl of *Lindſey*, and by her hath Iſſue. *Dugd.*

WIDIN, *Vidin*, in Latin *Bydena* and *Viminiacum*, is a City of *Servia*, which is an Archbiſhop's See, and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Governor: It ſtands upon the *Danube* (where it receives the *Lon*) nine *German* Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the Weſt, and fifteen from *Riſſa* to the North. It was taken by the *Imperialiſts*, after a Defeat of 10000 *Turks* that were poſted near it, *Octob.* 1689. and re-taken by the *Turks* in four days, *Sept.* 1690.

WIER (*John* called *Piſcinarius*) was born in 1515 at *Grave*, upon the *Meuſe*, in the Dutchy of *Brabant.* He began his Studies in *Germany* under *Cornelius Agrippa*, and after he had continued them at *Paris* he travelled in *Africa* and *Candia*, where he aſſures us, in his Book of Witches, he ſaw a Thing which ſeems altogether incredible; *viz.* That a Country Fellow voided, by the Fundament, the Iron of an Arrow that he was wounded with in the Back ſome Years before. At his Return into his own Country, the Duke of *Cleves* took him to be his Doctor; in which Office he behaved himſelf with great Reputation and Succeſs for 33 Years. He was very learned, undertook the Protection of the Witches againſt the Judges that condemn'd them to be Burn'd, and pretended to make it appear, that all who were accus'd of that Crime were People whoſe Brains being diſturb'd with Melancholy, imagined, but without Reaſon, and againſt Truth, that they held a Correſpondence with the Devil; ſo that they were really more worthy of Compaſſion than Puniſhment. *Bodin*, in his *Demonomaniæ*, pretends, that *Wier* favoured Witches for no other end, but to encreaſe their Number; that his Opinion was full of Impiety, and led the way to Atheiſm: He founds his Opinion on this, That *Wier* teaches the Words, Invocations, Circles, Figures, and Characters, uſed by that ſort of People: moreover, he gives the Inventory of the Monarchy of Hell, with the Names and Sirnames of 572 Princes of Devils, and of 7405926 leſſer ones. He counts the little ones by Legions, allowing 5666 to each one, adding their Qualities and Properties; and acknowledges that having found the *Steganographia* of *Trithemius* in *Agrippa's* Cloſet, with the Names of the Devils, and the Prayers to be uſed in invoking their Aſſiſtance, he had tranſcrib'd it all. From all which, *Bodin* makes no difficulty to conclude, that *Wier* was no mean Wizard himſelf. He died at *Tecklembourg* in 1588, being 73 Years of Age. *Thuan.*

WIGAN, a Market and Borough Town of *Weſt Derby* in the South of *Lancaſhire*, ſeated on the River *Dowles* which runs into the mouth of the *Ribble*, and inhabited by divers ſorts of Tradeſmen, whoſe Manufactures find vent at home and abroad. About this Town are the choiceſt Coals in *England*, called *Cannel*; but a greater Wonder is the Burning-Well near it. It's 195 Miles from *London.*

WIGHT, *The Iſle of Wight*, Lat. *Vectis*, is a conſiderable Iſland belonging to *Hampſhire*, from which it ſeems to have been divided, the Paſſage betwixt it and *Hurſt Caſtle* on the oppoſite Shore being very narrow, and the Name of it intimating ſome ſuch Diviſion; for by the *Britains*, ſays *Heylin*, it was anciently called *Guith*, which ſignifies a Breach or Separation, from whence the *Engliſh* have their *Wight*, the turning of *Gu* into *W* being familiar with the *Saxons* and other *Dutch* People. From Eaſt to Weſt this Iſland reaches 20 Miles, and from North to South 12. On the Eaſt ſide it makes a Peninſula commonly called *Binbrige Iſle*, and on the Weſt another by the Name of *Freſh-Water Iſle.* Southward, eſpecially where it looks towards *France*, 'tis in a manner inacceſſible, by reaſon of the ſteep and craggy Rocks wherewith it is naturally fenced; nor is it much leſs ſafe on the North-Weſt, where the Rocks call'd the *Needles* and *Shingles* make the Paſſage very dangerous, except to ſingle Ships under the Conduct of Pilots well acquainted with the Courſe of the Chanel. North-Eaſtward 'tis more flat and level. This Iſland, anciently inhabited by the *Belgæ*, and now being in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*, is divided into 2 principal Parts, called the Eaſt and Weſt *Maden*, wherein are 36 Pariſhes, 4 Market Towns, and 4 Caſtles. An Iſland much commended for being a healthful, pleaſant, and fruitful ſpot of Ground; Northward well provided with Meadows, Paſtures, and Woods; Southward with good Corn Fields, ſo that it yields plenty of Graſs and Corn, breeds great ſtore of Cattel, beſides Conies, Hares, Partridges, Pheaſants, Sea-Fowl, and Fiſh. The Market Towns are *Newport*, the chief Place of the Iſland, *Newton*, *Yarmouth*, and *Sandham-Caſtle*, the firſt three whereof ſend two Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament. The Caſtles are, *Sandham*, *Cowes*, *Cariſbrook*, and *Yarmouth* Caſtles. The principal Bays are, *Compton*, *Sandham*, and *Thorney* Bay; the firſt South-weſtward, the ſecond South-eaſtward, and the third North-weſtward. Here is alſo St. *Helens* Eaſtward, *Cowes* Northward, and betwixt *Portſmouth* and this Iſland, *Spithead*; three noted Stations for our Fleets. Laſtly, this Iſland, as well as the *Iſle of Man*, has had the Honour of being advanced to the Title of a Kingdom, *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, being Crowned King of *Wight* by K. *Henry* VI. *An.* 1445. but the Title ended with him 2 Years after. *Richard Widevil*, Earl of *Rivers*, his Succeſſor, had it from *Edw.* VI. with the Title of Lord of *Wight.* Sir *Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry* VII. in Fee Farm, at the Rent of 300 Marks.

WIGHTON, a Market Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Harthill* Hundred, 147 Miles from *London.*

WILBROD (*St.*) was born in *Northumberland* in 658. His Father's Name was *Ulgil.* He was educated, at firſt, in the Abbey of *Rippon*, of which St. *Wilfrid* was then Abbot. At the Age of 20 Years, having ſome time before turn'd Monk, he went into *Ireland* to St. *Egbert*, who being perſuaded of St. *Wilbrod's* Capacity and Qualifications, ſent him to attempt the Converſion of the *Friſons* in the *Low-Countries*, he being at that time about 30 Years old, and in Prieſts Orders. He took St. *Suidbert*, St. *Adelbert*, and in all 8 or 9 Miſſionaries along with him, and arriv'd in *Weſt-Frieſland* in 690, being a little after the time that *Pepin Maire* of the Palace under *Thierry* III. had Conquer'd part of this Country from *Radbod* King of the *Friſons.* To make his Enterprize more practicable, he apply'd himſelf to *Pepin*, who receiv'd him into his Protection, and ſent him to *Rome* to Pope *Sergius*, for his Apoſtolical Benediction. *Wilbrod*, upon his Return, ſpent 3 or 4 Years in inſtructing the *Friſons* in K. *Thierry's* Dominions, and converted a great number of them. Upon this Succeſs he took another Journey to *Rome*, with Letters of Recommendation from *Pepin*; upon which Pope *Sergius* made him Archbiſhop of the *Friſons*, and gave him the *Pall.* Being return'd to *France*, *Pepin* granted him ſome Lands in the Town of *Utrecht* for him to reſide on: Here he built St. *Saviour's* Church, and fix'd his See. Sometime after, St. *Wilbrod* preach'd in that Part of *Frieſland* which belong'd to Prince *Radbod*; but notwithſtanding all his Zeal and Arguments againſt Heatheniſm, he was not ſo ſucceſsful as to convert that Prince. He went afterwards upon the like charitable Employment into *Denmark*; but was in agreat meaſure, by the Obſtinacy of the People, diſappointed in this Place alſo. Upon his coming back to the *Low-Countries*, he baptiz'd *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*, and foretold his future Greatneſs. He died in the Year 730, and had his Life written in Proſe and Verſe by *Alcuinus*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Charles* the *Great*. *Mabillon Act. Sanct.*

WILFRID (*Saint*) Archbiſhop of *York*, born at *Rippon*; was a general Scholar, and particularly an eminent Divine. He went into *Scotland*, and in a Council conven'd there by *Oſwin* King of *Northumberland*, he confuted the Miſtakes of *Colman* a *Scotiſh* Biſhop. He was Preceptor to King *Alfred*, and at laſt preferr'd to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*. He wrote the four Goſpels in Letters of Gold, and died in 710, at 75 Years of Age. *Bede* and ſeveral other Authors give him a great Character.

WILLIAM I. the firſt *Norman* King of *England*, had the Sirname of *Conqueror* from his Victory over King *Harold*, which procur'd him at one Blow the Crown of *England*, *Anno* 1066, whoſe Claim to it was a pretended Donation from his Couſin King *Edward* the Confeſſor. He was the baſe Son of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, by *Harlot*, a Skinner's Daughter; preſently after he was born, he took up Ruſhes, and held them faſt in his hands: which was taken for a Preſage of his future Greatneſs. When he landed here, 'tis ſaid, that as he was ſtepping out of the Boat, he fell by a ſlip of his Foot, upon his Hand, which ſeemed an ill Omen; but a Soldier ſtanding by corrected the Omen, by ſaying, that their Duke had by that taken poſſeſſion of the Land. Being landed, he gave ſtrict Orders for his Army not to waſte and ſpoil, for that they ought (*ſays he*) to ſpare what was their own: But theſe Things being related of *Alexander* and *Cæſar*, 'tis like enough the Monks borrowed them to embelliſh their own Story. As to the Time and Place, with other Circumſtances of the Battel he fought with King *Harold* for the Crown, I refer you to the latter part of the Reign of that King. If you enquire how the *Engliſh* upon this ſingle Victory, came to lay down the Cudgels for good and all, and ſubmit to a foreign Power, when they had ſtrugled with the *Danes* about 200 Years, and that with great Effuſion of Blood, before they would ſubmit their Necks to a foreign Yoke? It muſt be confeſs'd a matter of Amazement, ſeeing the *Engliſh* had then with them a hopeful young Prince, the right Heir to the Crown; *viz. Edgar Atheling*, Son of Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Edmund Ironſide*; a Prince who might have been powerfully aſſiſted by *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, who had married *Margaret* his Siſter. Beſides that, *Aldred* then Archbiſhop of *York*, and many of the Nobles, with the *Londoners*, would have ſet up this Prince as the right Heir, and were preparing to fight in the Defence of his Right. But *Morcar* and *Edwin*, Brothers of King *Harold*'s Widow, not liking the Choice, becauſe each of them expected to be choſen before him, withdrew their Forces, and returned home: Thus the Deſign was prevented, and the Way ſmoothed for the Victorious Duke to come and take Poſſeſſion of the Crown. Duke *William* ſeeing ſuch a Calm after a moſt bloody Fight, and no Preparations for any farther Reſiſtance, marches up to *London*, ſome ſay in a Hoſtile, others in a Regal manner. At *Barkhamſtead* he was met by Prince *Edgar*, with the Nobles, Biſhops, Citizens, and at length *Morcar* and *Edwin*, for whoſe Ambition *Edgar* was now laid aſide by his Party. There they ſubmitted to the Duke, gave him Hoſtages, and ſwore Fidelity; to which he anſwered by bare Promiſes of Peace and Defence. Being come up to *London* with all his Army, he was on *Chriſtmas-Day* ſolemnly Crowned in *Weſtminſter* Abby by *Aldred* Archbiſhop of *York*, having firſt taken his Oath at the Altar in preſence of all the People, to defend the Church, well to govern the People, to maintain Juſtice according to Law, and to prohibit Rapine and unjuſt Judgment. Thus the *Engliſh*, whilſt they could not agree about the choice of their Native King, were fain to ſtoop under the Yoke of an Outlandiſh Conqueror. The Fore-runners of which Servitude, are openly and fairly laid out to this Effect by *William* of *Malmsbury*. Many Years, ſays he, before the *Normans* came in, and even in *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s Days, the Clergy had loſt all good Literature, and almoſt all Senſe of Religion. They were ſcarce able to read and underſtand their Latin Service. He was a Miracle to others who had skill in Grammar. The Monks went clad in fine Stuffs, and made no difference what they eat; which, though in it ſelf no Fault, yet according to their Conſciences was a piece of Irreligion. The Great Men were addicted to Gluttony and diſſolute Life, made a Prey of the Common People, abuſed their Daughters whom they had in Service, then turned them off to the Stews. The meaner ſort uſed to tipple Night and Day, ſpent all they had in Drunkenneſs, attended with ſuch other Vices as did effeminate Mens Minds. Whence it came to paſs, that being carried on with Fury and Raſhneſs more than any true Fortitude or Skill of War, they gave to *William* the *Conqueror* ſo eaſie a Conqueſt. And *William* on his part, whatever his Pretence was of a Will and Deſignation of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, took upon him to Rule as Conqueror, not ſparing his *Engliſh* Subjects to gratifie his Followers. Biſhopricks, Monaſteries, Cities, and Corporations, he deprived of their antient Privileges, and put them to redeem the ſame at his own rate. Moſt of the antient Laws of the Land he abrogated, in lieu whereof he ſubſtituted his *Norman* Laws in the *Norman* Tongue. To which he took ſuch care to bring up Youth, that he ſet up *Norman* Schools every where, as if he had deſigned to rob the Nation of their very Language. To ſtrengthen himſelf againſt Inſurrections, he built the *Tower* of *London*, and ſeveral Caſtles in the Country, as at *York*, *Durham*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Haſtings*. To prevent Nightly Meetings, he commanded every Houſholder to put out Fire and Candle at 8 a Clock at Night; therefore he cauſed a Bell to be rung at that Hour, called in his Language *Couvre-feu*, that is *Cover-fire*. That the Land-Taxes might turn to good Account, he ordered an exact Survey to be taken of the whole Kingdom, what Proportion of Land every one had, and for every Hide (or 100 Acres) of Land, he exacted ſix Shillings. The Book made of it is to this day kept in the Exchequer, by the Name of *Doomſday-Book*. In the very Place where the Battel was fought betwixt King *Harold* and him, he erected an Abby, called *Battel-Abby*: But this piece of Devotion was more than over-ballanced by his great Impiety in deſtroying for his Pleaſure no leſs than 36 Pariſh Churches; for being a great Hunter, and finding *Hampſhire* a fit Place to gratifie his Inclination, he cauſed many Towns and Villages, with 36 Pariſh Churches, to be all pulled down, that he might have the more room for his Sport, which from that time was called the *New-Foreſt*. But two of his Sons Lives went to expiate his Crime, *viz. Richard* his ſecond, and *William* his next Succeſſor to the Crown of *England*; the firſt being gored by a Deer, the other accidentally ſlain by an Arrow levelled at a Deer, and both in the ſame Foreſt. *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, did Homage to him for what he held in *England*, and *Griffith* the laſt King of *Wales*, did Homage to him for *Wales*. But, as his Reign was ſevere, ſo it proved turbulent. Whilſt he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he went thither, *England* did the ſame. *Scotland* had a Fling at him, *Ireland* another; ſo that neither could his Subjects love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. 'Twas in his Reign that Biſhopricks were erected into Baronies; and that the Archbiſhop of *York*, by a Decree of the Pope, came to be ſtiled *Primas Angliæ*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Primas totius Angliæ*. And whereas heretofore publick Writings were only Signed, now Sealing came into uſe. At laſt King *William* grew very corpulent, and uneaſie with it. Being at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, he confined himſelf to a ſtrict Diet, in order to extenuate his Body: Which *Philip* I. King of *France*, hearing of (who was at ſome odds with him) rally'd upon him, and ask'd, when there would be an end of King *William*'s Lying-in. This coming to *William*'s Ear, he ſent him word, That at his firſt going out he would go and viſit him with Ten thouſand Lances: And he proved as good as his word; for he was no ſooner able to get up on Horſeback but he fell upon the *French* King's Dominions, over-run that part of the Iſle of *France* called *Le Veuxia Francois*, and burnt the Town of *Mante*. But he was ſo much fatigued in the Siege of that Place, that in his Return to *Rouen* he fell ſick, and died upon it *Sept.* 19. 1087; from whence his Body was removed to *Caen*, and buried in St. *Stephen*'s Church, which himſelf had Founded. By *Maud* his Wife, Daughter of *Baldwin* V. Earl of *Flanders*, he left three Sons; *Robert*, ſucceeded in the Dukedom of *Normandy*; *William* and *Henry*, his next Succeſſors in *England*. From King *William* begins that new Account of the Kings of *England*, by Firſt, Second, and Third, &c.

WILLIAM II. ſirnamed *Rufus*, King of *England*, ſucceeded next to *William* the *Conqueror*, whoſe third Son he was; *Richard* the Second being dead, and *Robert* the eldeſt Son, Duke of *Normandy*, prevented by *William* as to the Crown of *England*. He was Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, *Sept.* 26. 1087, by *Lanfrank* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. But *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, their Uncle, ſiding with Duke *Robert*, adviſed him to come over, and recover his Right, with Promiſes of his Aſſiſtance. Accordingly Duke *Robert* Landed at *Southampton*, but was ſoon pacified by King *William*'s Promiſe to pay him 3000 Marks yearly, and to reſign the Kingdom to him or his Heirs at his Death. *Odo*, reſiding in the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, was Beſieged, and the Caſtle taken, Himſelf baniſhed, and his Goods confiſcated. There was a great Conteſt between this Prince and *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about Pope *Urban* II. The King refuſing to allow the Archbiſhop to acknowledge any Pope without his leave firſt obtain'd; however, *Anſelm* ſtuck to his Point, and deſir'd the King's permiſſion to quit the Kingdom, but the Liberty was deny'd him: During this Controverſie, the King treated privately with Pope *Urban* to have *Anſelm* remov'd from his See; but this Archbiſhop's unexceptionable Life making that Requeſt impracticable, he was conniv'd at by the King, continued in the Government of his *Province*, and had the Pope's *Pall* ſent him, which had been one of the things diſputed between him and the King. He built *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and raiſed *Carliſle* from Ruins, which had been laid in Aſhes about 200 Years before by the *Danes*. Several Hoſpitals were by him founded, and the Biſhop's See of *Selſey* in *Suſſex* transferred to *Chicheſter*. 'Twas in his Reign that the Sea overflowed a great part of thoſe Lands in *Kent* which had been Earl *Goodwin*'s, and are to this day called *Goodwin*'s *Sands*. Having Reigned almoſt 14 Years, he died without Iſſue, being accidentally killed in the *New Foreſt*, by an Arrow levelled at a Deer by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Body was buried in the Cathedral of *Wincheſter*. *Speed. Eadmar Hiſt. Nov. Antiq. Brit.*

Eccl. pag. 116. *Spelman's Councils, Vol.* 2. *&c.*

WILLIAM III. of *England*, and Second of *Scotland*, and Third of the Name Prince of *Orange*, now King of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, is Son to *William* II. Prince of *Orange* by *Mary Stuart*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and was born on the 4th of *Nov.* 1650, eight days after his Father's Death, and had for his Godfathers the States of *Holland* and *Zeland*, with the Cities of *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Amſterdam*. The *States General*, in an Aſſembly which commenced *Jan.* 18. 1651, concluding from his Father's Deſign on *Amſterdam*, what might be expected from a ſingle Governor; reſolved, that for time coming, the Choice of all Officers and Magiſtrates ſhould be in the Power of the Cities, and that all Soldiers, the Prince's Guards not excepted, ſhould take an Oath of Fidelity to the *States*, notwithſtanding of all the Oppoſition which the Princeſs his Mother made thereunto in favour of her Son, who in his Cradle ſuffered by the Intreagues of *Barnevelt*'s Party, then the *De Witts*. He bore all with incredible Patience, till the *French* King's having almoſt deſtroyed that flouriſhing Republick, contributed to the Prince's being reſtored to thoſe publick Employments and Dignities; as if Heaven, ſays my Author, had deſigned to convince the World, that the Family who founded that Republick was only capable of reſtoring it. The Calamities of that time, and the Reſentments of the People, being improved againſt the *De Witts* by the Princeſs Dowager, Grandmother to his Highneſs, and thoſe of her Party, ſhe accompliſh'd her Deſigns with great Dexterity. The Prince, after having viſited ſome Fortifications in 1672, was unanimouſly choſen General by the States, and *Feb.* 24. took the Oaths, and entred on his Office. It being remarkable, that the Peaſants of *Weſt-Frizeland* who make excellent Soldiers, would not take Arms till *they were admitted to ſwear to be true to the Republick, and to obey the States and his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange; who immediately repaired to the Army at *Nieu Rop*, where all he could do in his preſent Circumſtances againſt the *French*, commanded by *Lowis* XIV. in Perſon, was, to keep his Poſt, which he performed with ſo much Conduct, that *Lowis* could find no Advantage, but was forced to retire with Loſs, and abandon his Works, when he thought to have forced the Prince out of his Trenches: But in the mean time, the Frontier Towns and Gariſons of *Holland* fell daily into the Hands of the *French*; which occaſion'd the Peoples ſuſpicion of Treachery. The Inhabitants of *Dort* were the firſt who took Arms, and ſent to know of their Magiſtrates, whether they reſolved to defend the City, or ſit ſtill? They anſwered, That they were ready to do all that could be expected from them. The People demanded at the ſame time to ſee the Magazines; but the Keys being miſſing, they cried out of Treachery, and that they would have the Prince of *Orange* to be their Head and Governor, threatning Death to the Magiſtrates if they did not comply. Hereupon the Prince was ſent for, and though he told them the danger of his leaving the Army, they would not be denied. The Magiſtrates conducted him with Solemnity to the *Town-Hall*, and requeſted that for the Satisfaction of the People, he would viſit their Fortifications and Stores; which he did accordingly: But the People at his return, ſuſpecting that the Magiſtrates had deceived him and them both, went boldly to his Coach, and ask'd him, but with much reſpect, Whether the Magiſtrates had made him their Governor or not? Upon his modeſt Anſwer, That he had as much as he could deſire, and was content with the Honour they had done him already, they unanimouſly declared, that they would not lay down their Arms till they had choſe him Stadtholder, which the Magiſtrates were at laſt conſtrained to accompliſh, and declared him Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General by Sea and Land, with all the Power and Authority which his Anceſtors had enjoyed; which the Prince refus'd till they Abſolv'd him of the Oath which they oblig'd him to take when he was only made Captain General. Upon this the City rang with Joy, and the Prince's Arms were immediately fix'd on the Towers and Ramparts; *Cornelius De Witt*, a Burghermaſter, being the only Man who refuſed to aſſent. The Example of *Dort* was followed by moſt of the other Cities, which was confirmed alſo by the *States-General*, who Abſolv'd him from his firſt Oath, created him Stadtholder, *&c.* and inveſted him with all the Dignities which had been enjoyed by his Predeceſſors. From this moment the People were inſpired with new Courage, repulſed 5000 *French* from before *Ardemburgh*, killed a great number, and took 500, amongſt whom were ſeveral Officers and Perſons of Quality. And all this, to the perpetual Infamy of *France*, was effected by 200 Burghers, with the Aſſiſtance of the Women and Boys. Thoſe of *Groningen* did at the ſame time oblige the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who had Beſieged them with 20000 Men, to retire with the loſs of near half his Soldiers, after a prodigious Expence of Arms and Ammunition for the Undertaking. In the midſt of this Zeal which the People ſhewed every where for the Prince, it happened that a Chirurgeon accuſed *Cornelius De Witt*, Bailiff of *Putten*, for having promiſed him 300000 Franks, and given him 6 Ducatoons in hand, to kill or poiſon the Prince. Whereupon *De Witt* being brought to his Tryal, the Court of *Holland* diveſted him of all his Employments, and baniſh'd him their Territories: But the People thinking that he had deſerv'd a greater Puniſhment, took Arms and ran to the Priſon, at the ſame time that *John De Witt*, his Brother, came in his Coach to have taken him out; whereupon one of the Burghers dropping theſe Words, *Now the Traitors are together, and it's our Fault if they 'ſcape us*; the incenſed Multitude broke up the Priſon, dragg'd out the two Brothers, murthered and cut them to pieces, crying out, *Behold the Traitors that have betrayed their Country.* Thus fell the *De Witts*, ſworn Enemies to the Houſe of *Orange*; *John* being ſaid to be the Author of Excluding his Highneſs from all his Offices, *&c.* *Miin Heer Fagel* ſucceeded that Penſioner in his Place. The Elector of *Brandenburg* writ a Letter to the *States* at the ſame time, in favour of the Prince, whom he commended as inheriting all the Vertues of his glorious Predeceſſors, proteſting, that he thought himſelf obliged to aſſiſt him in recovering what his Anceſtors had purchaſed with their Blood; but ſince he heard of his Re-eſtabliſhment, he doubted not but Heaven would proſper a Reſolution ſo advantageous to the Publick. The Prince about this time chas'd the *French* advanc'd Guards as far as their Trenches before *Utrecht*, being diſheartned with the Loſs of their Men before *Cronenburg*. Suſpected Magiſtrates being changed in moſt of the Cities, the Prince applied himſelf to reform Military Diſcipline, puniſh'd ſeveral Officers for Cowardiſe and Treachery, laid Siege to *Narden*, repulſed the Duke of *Luxemburgh* who came to relieve it with 9000 Men, as he did alſo a ſecond time, killing 2000, with above 50 Officers; though in the mean time the Duke, by the Treachery of ſome Peaſants who conducted him by ways full of Water, threw 3000 Men into the Town, and kill'd about 700 *Dutch*, with Colonel *Zuleſtein* and a Lieutenant Colonel; but the *French* were ſo much diſheartned with this Action, that the Officers would always caſt Lots when they were to go out in Parties againſt the Prince of *Orange*, who perceiving that the City had received a conſiderable Relief, retired to his Quarters, with the honour of a complete Victory, having defeated near five entire Regiments, killed or wounded moſt of their Officers, and repulſed an old General thence. After this the Prince march'd with 24000 Horſe and Foot to the Country of *Liege*, and at his approach the Count *De Duras* retired higher with his Army towards the *Roer*, and avoided all Occaſions of coming to a Battel, though the Prince inveſted *Tongres*, took the Caſtle of *Valcheron* with abundance of Proviſions, and inveſted *Charleroy* to bring him to it; but the Weather being violently cold, the Prince could not open his Trenches, but took *Bins*, with 3 Captains and 300 Soldiers, pillaged and demoliſh'd the Town, and put his Army into Winter-Quarters; which was all performed in nine days time, with the loſs of very few Men. During this Expedition the Duke of *Luxemburg* having got together 40000 Horſe and Foot, reſolved to Conquer the Province of *Holland*, and enrich himſelf and his Men with the Plunder of *Leyden* and the *Hague*; for which end, he deſigned to march upon the Ice, with the Flower of the *French* Army; but was prevented by the Waters which were riſen high; ſo that only 3500 Foot could paſs, and the reſt were obliged to retire to *Naerden*. This Party was repulſed by the Peaſants at *Nieucrop*; but the Soldiers at *Swammerdam* having abandoned it, the *French* committed all manner of Barbarities there, as in all other Places which fell into their Hands, raviſhing the Women, ſtripping and wounding young and old, and throwing Children into the Fire. This deſperate and unexpected March of the *French* put the Country into a mighty Conſternation; but nothing was more vexatious to them than Colonel *Painvin*'s abandoning his Poſt at *Niewerburg*, by which the Enemy had a free Paſſage to go home; whereas the *States* endeavoured to cut off their Retreat, and ſo they muſt either have periſhed in the Water, or ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. The Prince returning with incredible Diligence to *Alfen*, re-eſtabliſh'd all things as before. And ſo *Luxemburg* finiſhed this bold and dangerous Enterprize, having loſt 600 of his beſt Soldiers, and eſcaping narrowly with his own Life, having fallen from his Horſe into the Water; whence his People ſav'd him, but not without great difficulty. The taking of *Coevoerdon*, which had been left ſo ingloriouſly to the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672, made amends for the Loſſes ſuſtained by the *French* Army, it being one of the ſtrongeſt Cities of the *Low Countries*, and the Key of *Frieſland* and *Groningen*. This Garriſon, though conſiſting of 900 Men well provided, was taken by M. *Rabenhaut* with 960 Men in an Hours time, though *Verdugo* had Beſieg'd it in vain for 31 Weeks; and yet the *Dutch* loſt but 60 Men, whereas the Enemy loſt 150, beſides the Officers ſlain at the Aſſault, and 430 Priſoners, whereof 6 were Captains, 11 Lieutenants, and 14 Enſigns; the reſt ſaving themſelves by Flight, and leaving a prodigious Quantity of all Warlike Ammunitions behind them. The taking of this ſtrong Place did much encourage the *Hollanders*, and diſcourage the *French*, that they abandon'd ſeveral other Poſts; all which the People did aſcribe to the Conduct and Bravery of the Prince. After this he compoſed the Differences between the new and old Magiſtrates of *Frieſland* and *Zeland*, viſited the Frontier Gariſons, and at *Ardenburg* the Keys of the City were delivered him in a Silver Baſon by the Young Maids of the City all dreſs'd up in Flowers. The Spring being well advanced, the *Hollanders* were attack'd on one ſide by the *French* King in Perſon at the Head of a powerful Army, and the Duke of *Luxemburg* and Prince of *Conde* were at the Head of another at *Utrecht*, and by Sea they were vigorouſly attack'd by the *Engliſh* and *French* Fleets; ſo that the Prince could not ſtir abroad, but kept his Poſt, having an Eye to prevent the Deſcent of the *Engliſh* from Sea, and to obſerve the Motions of the *French* by Land. *June* 10. 1673. the *French* King, with 42000 Horſe and Foot, ſat down before *Maſtricht*, which was Gariſon'd with 4000 Foot and 8 or 900 Horſe, and under the Command of their brave Governor *Farjaux*, held out near three Weeks; nor had he Surrender'd then neither, though his Men were fatigued, and that he was but ill provided with Ammunition, had it not been for the repeated Inſtances of the Magiſtrates, and the Treachery of ſome *Romiſh* Eccleſiaſticks: However, it coſt the *French* King 9000 of his beſt Men, all his Musketeers except 7, and a great Number of gallant Officers; and the Prince was ſo well pleas'd with the Governor's Conduct, that he made him Major-General of his Army. The Town being taken, the *French* King ſent part of his Army to join *Turenne*, who ravaged the Country of *Triers*, and the reſt to reinforce his Army in *Holland*. The *French* Army being thus diſperſed, and the *Engliſh* Fleet after the Engagement having left the Coaſts of *Holland*, the Prince found himſelf more at liberty, join'd the Troops in *Zealand* to the reſt of the Army, and Beſieged *Naerden* on a ſudden with 25000 Men; and though *Luxemburg* advanced within ſight of his Trenches with 10000 Men and 4000 *Munſter* Horſe, he took the Counterſcarp by Aſſault, and forced the Town next day to Capitulate. The Governor as he paſſed by, ſaluted his Highneſs with a profound Reverence, and is ſaid to have told him, That he doubted not but to juſtifie ſuch a ſpeedy Surrender to his Maſter; however, he was degraded at *Utrecht*, and condemned to perpetual Impriſonment: And thus the Prince in four days time, carried the Town, tho' very well fortified, and ſufficiently provided, the Gariſon being 2930, with the loſs of 100 Men killed and 200 wounded, whereas the Enemy loſt abundance more, contrary to what happens in moſt Sieges; but the Prince's expoſing himſelf both on the Batteries and Trenches, did ſo animate the Soldiers, that nothing was too hard for them. The *States* having entred into a ſtricter Alliance with the Emperor and *Spaniards*, the Prince march'd his Army to *Roſendael* in *Brabant*, where he joined the Count *de Monterey*, who immediately yielded him the Pre-eminence: but finding that the Prince of *Conde* had entrench'd himſelf ſo as it was impoſſible to attack him, he joined the Imperial Army commanded by *Montecuculi* between *Andernack* and *Bonne*, taking *Rhinebeck* in his March by Storm, and hanging the Burgher who adviſed them to make Oppoſition. After they were joined he attack'd *Bonne*, a City upon the *Rhine*, 4 Leagues above *Cologne*, which had 2000 Men in Gariſon well provided, and 24 Cannon mounted on the Ramparts. The Prince of *Conde* ſent 5000 Horſe to oppoſe them, under *Humiers*, 100 of which entred the Town on pretence that they belonged to the Duke of *Lorrain*, another 100 attempting the like were diſcovered and cut off, which obliged 500 who had hid themſelves in a neighbouring Wood on the ſame Deſign, to retire with Precipitation; and General *Spork* being detach'd with 5000 Horſe againſt *Humiers*, obliged him to retire to *Utrecht*. The Beſiegers having finiſhed their Batteries, made their Approaches, and laid three Mines which were ready to ſpring. They prepared for the general Aſſault; but being willing to ſpare their own Men, and to reduce the Place by gentler Methods, they ſummon'd the Governor afreſh, deſired him to ſend ſome of his own Men to ſee what readineſs they were in, and threatned to put all to the Sword in caſe of farther Reſiſtance; which did ſo effectually frighten the Beſieged, that they ſurrender'd on the ordinary Terms, and march'd out 1500 Men, the reſt being either ſlain or wounded; and ſuch as were *Germans*, deſerted immediately, and liſted themſelves under the Emperor. The Prince commanded both his own and the Imperial Camp after the Duke of *Montecuculi*'s Departure to *Vienna* till the Duke of *Bournonville*'s Arrival, marched lower, and took the Caſtles of *Brevel* and *Seebuich*, the latter of which in 1642, had been Beſieged for ſix Weeks by the Duke of *Weimar* and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*'s whole Army with extraordinary Vigour, but in vain. The Gariſon conſiſted of 200 *French* commanded by a *German*, who finding that they deſigned to hold it out to the laſt, commanded them down to defend the Lower Court, and then drew the Draw-Bridge upon them, which obliged them to ſurrender. *Turenne*, though he would fain have raiſed the Siege of *Bonne*, durſt not move, becauſe the Duke of *Lorrain* obſerved him on the Banks of the *Moſelle*. The mighty Multitudes of *French* being by this time reduced by their prodigal Effuſion of Blood, they could not keep the Field without draining their Gariſons, and abandoning their Conqueſts in the *Low Countries*, rather than ſuffer the Confederates to take the Towns of the *Rhine*, *Meuſe*, and *Moſelle*; ſo that they quitted *Warden*, *Harderwick*, the Fort of *Cræveœur*, *Bommel*, *Utrecht*, *&c.* as their Confederates the *Munſterians* did *Elburg*, *Gampen*, *Huttem*, *&c.* diſmantling ſome, plundering others, and exacting great Sums from all, on condition to preſerve their Fortifications, *&c.* ſome of which they did nevertheleſs undermine in a treacherous manner. In conſideration of this unexpected Change, which was entirely owing to the Prince's Conduct and Courage, the *States* in gratitude, confirm'd him Stadtholder, and entail'd that Dignity upon the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, by an Inſtrument dated *Feb.* 2. 1674. The *States* of *Zeland* did the ſame, and declar'd him chief Nobleman of their Province. This being effected, the Prince went to *Utrecht*, ſetled the Government there upon its ancient Foundations, and received the ſame Honour from that Province that he had done from the others. At the ſame time General *Rabenhaupt*, with the Militia of *Frieſland* and *Groningen*, took and Gariſon'd *Nerthem*, repulſing the *Munſterians*, who attack'd him in it, with conſiderable loſs; after which he took *Nienhuys* by Capitulation; and then the Biſhop of *Munſter*, though his Troops had retaken the Town, made Peace with the Emperor; which did ſo mightily alarm the *French*, that they abandoned all the Towns in *Overyſſel*, after extorting Money from them in the uſual manner: So that that Province was alſo ſetled on its ancient Foundations by the Prince; and the *French* King, to cover his Weakneſs, baniſhed the Mareſchal *de Bellefond* from Court, though he had Order for what he did. And thus the Prince, like another *Scipio*, by carrying the War into his Enemies Country, did in leſs than two Years force all the *French* Hanibals to quit his own. The *French* King endeavouring in the mean time to gain in one Place what he had loſt in another, entred *Franche Comté* with a prodigious Army, and joining the other under the Prince of *Condé*, took *Beſancon*, *Dole*, *&c.* Theſe Armies being joined, the Prince of *Orange* marched with his to *Malines*, and kept on his Guard in *Brabant* while the *French* King was in the Neighbourhood, and till he returned to *Paris*, having loſt abundance of brave Officers and Soldiers in his New Conqueſt. The *Imperialiſts* took *Namur* and the Caſtle, with *Dinant*, opened the Paſſage of the *Meuſe*, and joined the Confederates by the end of *July*, who being then 60000 Men, prepared to attack the Prince of *Condé* that was on the other ſide of *Pieton* with 50000 Men, and marched ſtraight towards him; but he would by no means quit his Poſt: Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* decamp'd from *Seneff*, reſolving to attack ſome important Place to bring *Condé* out of his Poſt. Thus the Prince marched ſtraight on the ſide of *Bins*; and the Prince of *Condé* knowing perfectly the Difficulty of the Ways through which the Confederates were to paſs, drew out of his Trenches, and when the main Body was too far advanced to return ſoon enough, he attack'd the Rear, which occaſioned a bloody Battel; and the Confederates being unhappily ſtraitned for want of room, had viſibly the Diſadvantage every where, though all their Leaders, but eſpecially the Prince of *Orange*, behaved themſelves with the very height of Courage and Conduct; the latter expoſing himſelf every where at the Head of his Troops, that it was a wonder how he eſcaped being kill'd or taken, as were the Duke of *Holſtein*, the Prince *de Solms*, and Monſieur *Langerac*, beſides a great many other Perſons of Quality taken and ſlain. The Prince *de Vaudemont*, Duke *de Villa Hermoſa*, and Count *Waldeck*, did Wonders in this Action; and the latter, if he had been ſeconded, had certainly defeated the *French*; but being over-power'd, all over bloody with Wounds, and having ſlain two of the Enemy who ſet upon him particularly, he rallied his Troops, and drew off in good Order: And the Prince of *Orange* to encourage the frightned Troops, rode up and down before them with his Sword in his Hand, giving all Proofs imaginable of an undaunted Courage, but could not ſtop the Troops till they met a Body of *Spaniſh* Horſe. The Marquis *d'Aſſentar* with the *Spaniards*, renewed the Battel; but being Wounded in ſeven Places, he fell at the Head of his Troops. The *French* did alſo make themſelves Maſters of the *Dutch* Baggage; and if the Prince of *Conde*'s natural Impetuoſity and Ambition had not ſpurr'd him on farther, he might have carried away all the Advantages of a Victory; but having advanced with the reſt of his Army towards the main Body of the Confederates commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, Prince *Maurice*, the *Rhinegrave*, and Major General *Vane*, General *Souches* who led the Van, having notice of what paſs'd, had by that time joined the main Body, and the Fight was renewed more furiouſly than ever. The Duke of *Luxemburg* Commanded the Right of the *French*, and the Duke *de Noails* the Left; ſo that Honour, Hatred, Revenge, Hope and Deſpair, animating the Courage of both Parties, they reſolved to Conquer or Die. The Prince of *Orange* ſhew'd himſelf every where, ſometimes throwing himſelf into the midſt of his Enemies, to the apparent hazard of his Life; and the Soldiers, encouraged by his Example, ſtrove to out-do one another. So that the Prince of *Condé* being fruſtrated of his Hopes, would have wheel'd about to the Left, but was obliged to retire by the *Dutch* Major General *Farjaux* and Count *de Chavagnac*, who commanded a Squadron of *Imperial* Horſe. Count *Souches*, with his Forlorn Hope, broke into the Enemies ſtrongeſt Quarter, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, Prince *Pio*, the Marquis *de Grana*, and Count *Staremberg*, with Count *Souch*'s Sons, behaved themſelves with ſo much Gallantry, that the *French Suiſſers* were not able to gain any ground upon them. The Prince of *Conde* in the mean time, charged the Confederates on the Right, but without Succeſs, being bravely repulſed by Prince *Maurice* and the *Rhinegrave*, the latter having no ſmall ſhare in the Victory. Thus the Armies fought till Night, ſometimes Battalions on the one ſide, and ſometimes Battalions of the other ſide, giving ground, and rallying again by the noble Conduct of their Commanders, amongſt whom the Prince of *Orange* was chief, being all along in the Heat of the Battel, encouraging his Men by his own Example, and was all the while accompanied by the young Prince of *Frieſland*, The Prince of *Conde* having loſt moſt of his Infantry, and not being able to perſuade the reſt to another Engagement, he retreated, leaving the Victory and the Field to the Prince of *Orange*. The *French* had 7000 killed on the Spot, and left above 1500 wounded in the Neighbouring Villages; the loſs of the Confederates, including the Wounded, Priſoners and Deſerters, were not above 6500. The Prince of *Conde* was ſo broken, that he durſt not venture a ſecond Battel. An infinite Number of Officers of Note were ſlain, amongſt whom were 4 Marqueſſes, 3 Counts, and 447 others, without including Subalterns. Among ſeveral other Standards taken by the Confederates, there was one white one, carried to *Bruſſels*, and hung up in the *Carmelite* Church, being embroidered with Gold and Silver, and bearing a Sun in the Zodiack, with theſe proud Words, *Nihil obſtabit eunti*. The Day after this Battel of *Seneff* the Prince of *Orange* put his Army into Quarters; and in the mean time General *Rabenchaupt* Beſieg'd *Grave*, which beſides its ſtrong Situation had a Gariſon of 4000 Foot, and 9 Troops of Horſe, with 450 Cannon, 100 of 'em mounted on the Ramparts, beſides a vaſt quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion, which they had brought thither from all the Places which they had abandoned. The Siege was puſh'd on with great Vigour, and the Town defended with as great Gallantry. The Prince of *Orange* in the mean time attack'd *Oudenard*, and carried the Counterſcarp when the Prince of *Conde* advanced with 40000 Men to raiſe the Siege. The Prince of *Orange* was of opinion, to march and give him Battel while fatigued with his March, but was prevented by General *Souches* being out of the Way, and obliged to raiſe the Siege by the ſaid General's quitting his Poſt; ſo that he drew off, left the Command of the Army to Count *Waldeck*, and came to the Siege of *Grave*, where his Preſence was ſo neceſſary, and receiv'd it on honorable Conditions, *Oct.* 25th 1674. The Year 1675 began with the Addreſſes of the Burghers, thanking his Highneſs for delivering them from under the Tyranny of a Foreign Enemy; in conſideration whereof, they offer'd him the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Gueldres* and Earldom of *Zutphen*: But to convince the World of the Sincerity of his Intention, and that he did not aim at his own Granduer by this War, he refuſed it, contenting himſelf with being Hereditary Governor of this Province. The *French* King having given out that he would open the next Campaign in Perſon, the Prince made all neceſſary Preparations to oppoſe him, and aſſiſted at all Conferences about Military Affairs; he went to *Cleve* to confer with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who treated him with extraordinary Magnificence: At his Return he fell ill of the Small-Pox, which mightily alarm'd the *States* and all the *Confederates*, becauſe that Diſtemper had been fatal to his Family; but by the care of an able Phyſician, and the help of ſome Remedies ſent by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, he recover'd. After which he went to the General Rendezvouz, and march'd to relieve *Limburg*; but the *French* King covering the Siege, it could not be effected: However, he prevented his becoming Maſter of *Louvain*. So that he returned to *Paris*, leaving the Prince of *Conde* to command the Army, till *Turenne*'s Death obliged him to go to *Alſace*: And then the Duke of *Luxemburg* ſucceeded, whom the Prince did hinder to ravage *Triers*, and took *Bins* before his Face with 350 Men in Gariſon, and abundance of Proviſions, the Duke not daring to offer him Battel; after which the Prince demoliſh'd it, put his Army into Winter-Quarters, and returned to the *Hague*. The Calamities of War having rendred *Europe* miſerable, ſeveral Princes being moved with Compaſſion, endeavoured a Peace; but this Deſign advanced ſlowly, till King *Charles* II. of *Great Britain* made Peace with *Holland*, and offer'd his Mediation for one amongſt all Chriſtian Princes: So that in the Beginning of 1672, the Plenipotentiaries met at *Nimeguen*, for a Treaty. However, both Parties continued their Preparations for War; and before Mid-*April* the *French* put part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* under Contribution, and had taken *Conde* before the Prince could come up to its Relief, though he had advanced as far as *Granville*, as they did alſo *Boucham* a little time after; but the Prince put a ſtop to their Ravaging of the Country, and had certainly attack'd them if the Town had held out one day longer. In the beginning of *June* the Prince ſat down before *Maeſtricht*; and *Humiers* to divert him, Beſieg'd *Air*, a Place of very great Strength, with 15000 Men, and carried it, the Burghers having offered to Capitulate without the Governor's Privity. The Prince continued the Siege of *Maeſtricht*, and the *Engliſh* under the Colonels *Fenwick*, *Widdringdon*, and *Aſhly*, having petition'd for a particular Poſt, ſignaliz'd themſelves by their extraordinary Valour: But the River being low, that the Cannon could not come up in time, the *Lunenburgers* and *Munſterians* not coming to his Aſſiſtance, and *Scomberg* being advanc'd as far as *Tongres* to its Relief, the Prince drew off by the Advice of a Council of War, and at his Return gave the *States* an account of the Campaign; with which they were ſo well ſatisfied, that they congratulated his happy Return, and thank'd him for the extraordinary Pains and Fatigues which he had undergone for their Safety. The Preliminaries for the Treaty of *Nimeguen* not being agreed upon that Winter, the *French* in the depth of it, being the beginning of 1677, had in a manner block'd up *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, and St. *Omers*, and Beſieging the firſt with near 60000 Men, under the Duke of *Luxemburg* and the Count *de Montal*, they carried it, the Gariſon being 2000 Foot and 1000 Horſe. A little after, the *French* King carried *Cambray*, which had 1400 Horſe, and 4 Regiments and 2 Companies of Foot in it; but the Governor taking Advantage of the Ceſſation of Arms, had provided the Caſtle, which held out ſtill. This Succeſs of the *French* King's alarmed the *States* ſo, that the Prince of *Orange* took the Field before the reſt of the Confederates could join him, and march'd againſt the Duke of *Orleans*, who then Beſieged St. *Omers*; but being deceived by his Guides as to the Ground, he was at a Diſadvantage: However, after a gallant Fight, wherein the *French* were ſufficiently galled, he retired in good Order; Prince *Waldeck* who commanded the Right Wing, having galled the *French* ſo, that they did not care to purſue him: And this was the Iſſue of the Battel of *Mont Caſſel*; after which the Caſtle of *Cambray* and Town of St. *Omers* were both Surrendred to the *French*, having loſt abundance of their beſt Officers before the latter. They acted Defenſively all the reſt of the Summer, and declined Battel, though it was offered unto them very often. The Confederates were alſo unſucceſsful in the Siege of *Charleroy*, and the Prince thinking fit to raiſe it, return'd to the *Hague*, and ſatisfied the *States* as to the Procedure of the Campaign; for which they thank'd him, and deſired he would continue his Zeal for their Intereſt. A little after his Return, his Uncle King *Charles* II. deſired his Preſence in *England*, as that which would contribute to the Peace, (yet Sir *William Temple* in his Memoirs ſays, that he was apprehenſive of his Arrival:) And having taken leave of the *States* on the 17th of *October*, he ſet out for *England* in one of his Majeſty's Yachts; and Landing at *Harwich* on the 19th, the Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Maſter of the Ceremonies attended him to the King and Duke of *York* at *Ipſwich*, who receiv'd him with all the Teſtimonies of a particular Kindneſs and Affection, and on the 23d he came with them to *White-Hall*, and on the 1ſt of *November* King *Charles* acquainted the Council that he deſigned to Marry the Prince of *Orange* to the Duke of *York*'s eldeſt Daughter; whereupon both of them were Complemented by the Council and Nobility. The Prince acquainted the *States* with it, who were highly ſatisfied, and immediately gave their Conſent, which they teſtified by a publick Edict in Terms full of Joy. Their Anſwer arriving at *London*, *Nov.* 4. 1677, his Highneſs's Birth-day; the Marriage was Celebrated at 11 a Clock that Night; at which, the People gave all publick Demonſtrations of Joy next Day. But the Prince knowing how neceſſary his Preſence was in *Holland*, left *London* on the 29th, and arriving with his Princeſs at *Terhyde*, was received at the *Hague* with extraordinary Magnificence. In the beginning of 1678, the *French* King's Preparations for War alarm'd all the Confederates; whereupon the King of *Great Britain* ſent the Earl of *Feverſham* with Propoſals of Peace, which he would not hearken to: Whereupon King *Charles* II. ordered his Embaſſador at *Nimeguen* to make a ſtrict Alliance with the *States*, ſent the Lord *Mountague* into *France* to preſs that King to accept his Terms, and gave Commiſſions for Raiſing an Army. The *French* King continued obſtinate; upon which King *Charles* recall'd his Troops in the *French* Service, who beſides other ill Treatment, were ſent home without their Pay. He held firm to his Reſolution, called a Parliament, and demanded Money for carrying on the War, proteſting, That he was reſolved to bring the *French* King to a Peace: And accordingly Money was granted for the Fleet and Army. In the mean time the *French* King ſate down before *Ghent*, which had not above 500 in Gariſon, with above 80000 Men, and carried it by Surrender, after 9 Days: Then he attack'd *Ipres*, but drew off again with a conſiderable loſs of Officers, put his Army into Gariſon, and returned to *Paris*. Much about the time when the Duke of *Monmouth* arrived at *Bruges* with 3000 Horſe and Foot to reinforce the Prince of *Orange*, the Parliament of *England* petition'd for an open War againſt *France*, and gave the King a Poll to carry it on: And as he was about entring a League with the *Empire*, *Spain*, and the *United Provinces*, the *French* King ſent a Project of Peace to his Embaſſador at *Nimeguen*, which was debated a long time; the *Dutch* and *Engliſh* conſented to it, and the *Spaniards* by the neceſſity of their Affairs, were obliged to do the like: But the *French* King having deceitfully come on with new Propoſals, the *Dutch* complained of it, and in the Prince of *Orange*'s Preſence, reſolv'd to continue the War, and entred into a League with the King of *Great Britain*, who ſending part of his Army over into *Flanders*, and giving the *French* King a ſhort time either to Sign the Treaty or Declare his farther Pretenſions, that Prince conſented to the former, and the Treaty was Signed on *Aug.* 11. at Midnight: But the *French* King's Delay, and refining on his Politicks, had well-nigh coſt him the loſs of his Army under the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who had reduc'd *Mons* to the laſt Extremity by marching near it with his Army to prevent its having any Relief: Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* having march'd with his Army in the beginning of *Auguſt*, purſued *Luxemburg*, oblig'd him to riſe from Dinner, and retire in ſome Diſorder, though he had reckon'd himſelf very ſecure, becauſe his Camp was in a manner inacceſſible. But the Prince, and Duke of *Monmouth* who fought all day by his ſide, ſurmounting all Difficulties, and the Generals *Collier* and *Delvick* mounting the horrible Precipices with invincible Courage, routed the Enemy on the ſide of the Cloiſter; and Count *Horn* approaching with the Cannon, made a terrible Slaughter amongſt the *French* Battalions in the Valley. Thence the Prince advanced to *Caſtvan*, and forced the Enemy to quit the Place; his own Regiment of Foot-Guards led the Van, and were ſeconded by the *Engliſh* and the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Regiment: They continued in Action with the *French* about five Hours, and purſued them a quarter of a League through Fields and Precipices; ſo as it is hardly to be credited that Men could make ſuch brave Efforts in Places ſo extremely diſadvantageous, there being few in the World which are naturally more ſtrong. The Earl of *Oſſory* with the *Engliſh*, did Wonders in this Action. But the Prince of *Orange*, in the heat of Battel, advanced ſo far, that he was in great danger of being loſt, had not Monſieur *Overkirk* killed an adventrous Captain juſt as he was about to let fly a Piſtol at him. The Unevenneſs of the Ground rendred the Cavalry uſeleſs, ſo that the whole lay upon the Foot and Dragoons. Night put an end to the Battel, and *Luxemburg* retired towards *Mons* without Noiſe, leaving the Field, with the greateſt part of the Wounded, and a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage. On the News of this Victory the *States* ſent to Congratulate the Prince; and to teſtifie how much they valued his Preſervation, they preſented Monſieur *Overkirk*, who had ſo generouſly reſcued him with a Sword, whoſe Handle was of Maſſy Gold, a pair of Piſtols ſet with Gold, and a whole Horſe Furniture of the ſame Metal. The Prince had doubtleſly reliev'd *Mons*, but word was brought him, as conſulting it, that the Peace was concluded betwixt the *French* and the *States*. This Victory haſtened the Treaty betwixt *France* and *Spain*, which was concluded on the 17th of *September*. After this the Prince had ſome liberty to breath, and the People to enjoy the Peace, which he had hewn out by his Sword. But Matters were not ſo entirely adjuſted betwixt *France* and *Spain*; the former's demanding whole Provinces under the Name of Dependencies, was like to have renew'd the War; but by the unwearied Mediation of the *States*, a Treaty was Signed at the *Hague*, *June* 29. 1684, and a twenty Year's Truce agreed betwixt the *Emperor*, *France*, and *Spain*. In the midſt of all theſe Negotiations, when every one minded his own particular Intereſts, the Prince preferred the Welfare of the Country to his, though he might juſtly have expected Reparation for the great Loſſes he ſuſtain'd in his own Demains in *Brabant*, and the Sale of his Lands, Furniture, and Goods in *Franche Compte*, by the Prince of *Iſenguyn*, who being ſupported by the Authority of *France*, expoſed them by Sound of Trumpet; and though the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, made great Complaints in his Highneſs's Name, yet they obtained no Satisfaction: Nor did he ſuffer leſs Injuſtice in the Principality of *Orange*, where the *French* diſmantled his Capital City, disfranchiz'd the Univerſity, plunder'd the Inhabitants, all contrary to the Faith of the Treaty; which being repreſented by the *States*, the *French* anſwered, That they had good Reaſons for what they did. The Truce being confirmed, the *States* were of Opinion that they might Disband their ſupernumerary Forces, but were ſoon perſuaded to the contrary by his Highneſs, to keep their Troops on foot as long as the Neceſſity of their Affairs requir'd it. So that from the concluſion of the Peace till 1688, we have nothing remarkable in the Prince's Hiſtory. But many of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, having in the beginning of that Year importun'd his Highneſs to come and reſcue their Liberties and Religion from the utter Ruin which threatned them by the Arbitrary Proceedings of King *James* II. as appears by the *States Manifeſto*; the Prince reſolved to go over and oppoſe thoſe Deſigns; and accordingly, he publiſhed his Declaration of the Reaſons inducing him to the Expedition, *viz.* for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, publiſh'd at the *Hague*, *Oct.* 10. 1688. And an Additional Declaration to the ſame purpoſe, was publiſh'd there on the 20th of the ſame Month. King *James*, who would not believe hitherto, that the Preparations in *Holland* concern'd him, though the *French* King had given him notice of it on the 26th of *Auguſt* before, was now fully convinc'd, providing to reſiſt him both by Sea and Land; and to pleaſe his Subjects, diſſolved his Commiſſion for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, reſetled the Fellows which he had expelled from the Colleges in *Oxford* and *Cambrige*, and reſtored all the Charters of Corporations which had been ſeiſed in his Own and his Brother's Reign. He ſent for all the Forces which could be ſpared from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, equipp'd out 43 Men of War and 10 Fire-ſhips under the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and prepared an Army of 30000 Men. *Skelton*, who had been his Envoy in *Holland*, was impriſon'd for conſenting to the publiſhing of the *French* Memorial there, which diſcovered the ſtrict Alliance betwixt King *James* and *Lewis* XIV. And his Majeſty of *Great Britain* did declare, that he would ſtand by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and furniſh his *Quota* of Men to oblige the *French* King to do the like: But thoſe Compliances were all too late, and the viſible Effects of Conſtraint, and conſequently had no effect. The Biſhops being ſent for, gave the King their Advice in ſeveral Things, and particularly, that they might be admitted to uſe Arguments with him for his returning to the Church of *England*: To which he gave only general Anſwers. However, they publiſh'd a Form of Prayers during their Apprehenſions of an Invaſion, on the 11th of *October*, 1688. The Prince in the mean time, put to Sea on the 19th of *October*, accompanied by many of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Nobility, with 65 Men of War and 10 Fire-ſhips, beſides a multitude of Tranſport-ſhips, Vice-Admiral *Herbert* leading the Van; but they were put back again with conſiderable loſs: On News of which, King *James* demurr'd as to the Reſtitution of ſome of the Maſters of the Colleges. The Prince would not ſuffer his Men to Land, having about 15400 and odd aboard, beſides Volunteers. He ſail'd again on the 1ſt of *November*, and on the 5th, being the Day of *England*'s Deliverance from the *Powder Plot*, and the next after that of his Highneſs's Birth, he Landed his Army at *Torbay*, where many People flock'd to him from all parts, with Proviſions in abundance, though King *James* had diſcharged the ſame by ſtrict Proclamations. The Prince hereupon advancing to *Exeter*, publiſh'd his Declarations above-mentioned. The Biſhop of *Exeter* did hereupon leave the City, for which King *James* preferred him to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*. He ordered his Army to march Weſtward, promiſing ſpeedily to follow; in the mean time having ordered ſeveral Perſons who were ſaid to be privy to the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, to make their Affidavits thereupon, which were Regiſtred in *Chancery*, but gave little Satisfaction to the People. Several of the Nobility join'd the Prince daily; and the Lord *Lovelace*, as going to him with 70 Horſe, was after a ſtout Reſiſtance taken at *Cirenceſter*, but reſcued afterwards. A little while after the Lord *Delamere* declar'd for the Prince in *Cheſhire*, as did the Earls of *Devonſhire*, *Danby*, and others in *Yorkſhire*. The Lord *Cornbury* carried off three Regiments from the King's Camp at *Salisbury*, to the Prince; and not long after the King was alſo deſerted by Prince *George*, the Duke of *Grafton*, Duke of *Ormond*, Earl of *Drumlanrick*, Lord *Churchill*, and others, who went over to the Prince at *Sherburn*. The Princeſs *Ann* and the Biſhop of *London* did much about the ſame time, retire from Court to thoſe who were in Arms againſt the King in the North, and then advanc'd as far as *Nottingham*. All theſe Misfortunes coming upon King *James* together, his Noſe fell a bleeding; and being alarmed that the Prince was advancing upon him at *Salisbury*, he left that place and his Army in Diſorder, and on the 26th of *November* return'd to *London*, the Prince of *Wales* being ſhipp'd off for *France* beforehand. What befell King *James* afterward, and how his Crown came to be devolv'd upon the Prince, it's needleſs to repeat here. See King *James*. The Prince being ſetled on the Throne, did in the firſt place, aboliſh the Chimney-Tax, which was grievous to the People; for which, the Parliament were ſo grateful, that they Voted him 1200000 *l. per An.* for maintaining the Houſhold and Government, and promis'd to ſpare no Charge to carry on the War: And Their Majeſties were ſolemnly Crowned at *Weſtminſter April* 21. having beforehand order'd part of the Fleet to Cruiſe on the *Iriſh* Coaſts, to prevent the Arrival of Succours from *France* to the Earl of *Tirconnel*, who held out for the late King. The firſt who commenced Hoſtilities againſt King *William* in *Great Britain*, was the Duke of *Gordon*, who held out the Caſtle of *Edenburg* againſt him: And not long after a part of the Earl of *Dumbarton*'s Regiment revolted in *England*, but were quickly obliged to ſubmit. About this time the late King *James* arrived in *Ireland*, where he quickly had an Army of 30000 Men, with which he over-run the Kingdom, there being no Reſiſtance made to him but in the North, which is moſtly inhabited by *Scots*; and they who aſſembled againſt him being neither well arm'd, nor diſciplin'd, nor unanimous amongſt themſelves, were quickly diſperſed. The Viſcount of *Dundee*, though he had kiſſed King *William*'s Hand, had a favourable Reception, and ſate in the Convention of *Scotland* which was called by the Prince of *Orange*, did deſert the ſame when he ſaw his violent Deſigns againſt the ſaid Convention diſappointed, and broke out in Rebellion. In *April* 1689, the *Iriſh* Proteſtants were forced to quit *Colrain* and *Kilmore*, and retire to *Londonderry*, before which the late King ſate down on the 29th of the ſame Month; the Beſiegers having killed many of his Men in their Sallies, and Colonel *Murray* having killed the *French* General *Mamont*. See *Londonderry*. In *June* following, a Plot in favour of the late King, was diſcovered in *England*, and the Lords *Preſton* and *Griffith*, and Colonel *Legg* taken up upon it. On the 13th the Duke of *Gordon* Surrendred the Caſtle of *Edenburgh*. A Conſpiracy was diſcovered in *Scotland*, and the Supremacy and Epiſcopacy were aboliſh'd by the Parliament there, much about the ſame time: And then alſo the *Inneskilling* Men began to ſignalize themſelves in *Ireland* againſt the late King. *July* the 6th was the Battel betwixt General *Mackay* and the Viſcount of *Dundee*, in *Scotland*; the Rebels being more numerous, the Fight was ſharp; and though part of the King's Forces fled, being betray'd by the *Athol* Men, yet the Remainder of them were laſt in the Field, and *Dundee*, the General of the Rebels, was kill'd. Another Body of them was defeated at St. *Johnſton*: And they had a third Defeat at *Dunkell* by the Earl of *Angus*'s Regiment, tho' they were four to one; 300 of the Rebels were killed, and not above 30 of the King's Men, but amongſt them was the gallant Lieutenant Colonel *Cleland* and Major *Henderſon*. *Aug.* 19. *Londonderry* was Reliev'd, and the late King's Army drew ſhamefully off, burning the Country as they went. The *Inneskilling* Men a little after, defeated the Duke of *Berwick*, the late King's Natural Son, at *Ralfmulling*, Colonel *Hamilton* at *Liſnack*; and being commanded by Colonel *Woolſley*, defeated a great Body of the Rebels near *Necolin-Butler*, killing 2000, taking their Cannon with 300 Priſoners, amongſt whom was Lieutenant General *Mackarty*, and 50 Officers. The 22d Mareſchal *Schomberg* landed near *Bangor* in the County of *Down*, with Forces from *England*, without any Oppoſition, was join'd by the Country, and *Knockfergus* Surrendred a few Days after. In this Month the *Engliſh* Biſhops who refuſed to take the Oaths of Allegiance to Their Majeſties, were deprived. In a little time after, Duke *Schomberg* forced the *Iriſh* from *Newry-Paſs*, though the late King *James* lay within a few Miles with 30000 Men. One *Du Pleſſis*, a *French* Captain, with other *French* Papiſts, intended to have betray'd Duke *Schomberg*'s Army, but were prevented, and thereupon expelled the Army. In *October*, the *Inneskilling* Men under Colonel *Lloyd*, though not 1000, defeated 5000 of the Rebels at *Boyhen*, killing and wounding about 800, among whom were 3 Colonels and 15 Captains, and took 3 Colonels with 200 Priſoners, not loſing above 30 themſelves. About this time new Conſpiracies were diſcovered in *England* againſt King *William*, and abundance of Letters intercepted from the Lord *Griffin* and others, directed to the late King, whoſe Forces in *Ireland*, commanded by *Sarsfield*, made themſelves Maſters of *Sligo*, but not without great loſs. The *Iriſh* made an Attempt after this upon *Newry*, but were repulſed. A Plot was about this time diſcovered, to have ſet *Glaſcow* in *Scotland* on Fire, and a Correſpondence betwixt the *Highland* Rebels and ſome in *Edinburg* found out. The Parliament of *England* did not long after annul all the Proceedings of the pretended Parliament of *Ireland* held by King *James*. In the beginning of 1690, many of the *Scotch* Epiſcopal Clergy, of whom *Paterſon* late Archbiſhop of *Glaſcow* was the Ringleader, pray'd publickly for the late King *James*, having always refuſed to pray for Their preſent Majeſties; and the Rebels of that Country attack'd *Innerneſs*, but were beat off with great loſs, and the Earl of *Seaforth*'s Uncle, one of the chief of them, taken: But being reinforced from the late King, and ſome of the ſeditious Preachers abovementioned, they ſtill kept up the Rebellion. The *Inneskilling* Men in *Feb.* 1690, made themſelves Maſters of *Belturbet*. The Parliament of *England* meeting on the 30th of *March*, the King acquainted them with his Deſign of going for *Ireland*, the neceſſity of Money for carrying on the War, and recommended to them an Act of Oblivion, and an Union with *Scotland*: Upon which, Money was readily granted. The Biſhop of *Oxford* took the Oaths and his Place in this Parliament; but the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Biſhops of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, *Gloceſter*, and *Norwich*, ſtill refus'd In *March* following, Colonel *Woolſley*, with 700 Foot and 300 Horſe and Dragoons, defeated 4000 *Iriſh* under the Duke of *Berwick* at *Cavan*, killing 500, and taking 200; the Duke of *Berwick* being alſo wounded. The *Inneskilling* Men thought they had got a great Treaſure among the Booty, but it proved only to be of King *James*'s Braſs Money. That ſame Month another Conſpiracy was diſcovered in *Scotland*, wherein the Counteſs of *Errol*, the Biſhops, *&c.* were found concerned. The Parliament of *England* in the Seſſion above-mentioned, granted the King a Million and 200000 *l.* Sterling for his *Iriſh* Expedition, declar'd all thoſe who ſerv'd the late King *James* in *Ireland*, guilty of High Treaſon, and recogniz'd King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Title. On the 15th of *April* the Parliament of *Scotland* met, and about that time the *Highlanders* made barbarous Ravages as far as *Innerneſs*, murthering the People where they went. *May* 13. *Charlemont* in *Ireland* ſurrendred to Duke *Schomberg*, who found 17 Braſs Cannon and 2 Mortars in the place: And Colonel *Woolſley* took the Caſtle of *Balingarvy* much about the ſame time: And not long after, Sir *Thomas Levingſton* defeated 1500 of the *Scotch* Rebels, who were come down as far as *Strathſpey* in the County of *Murray*, killing betwixt 4 and 500, and taking 100; amongſt whom were 4 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and 2 Enſigns: He took the Caſtle of *Lethindey* at the ſame time. The Parliament of *Scotland* did in this Month reſtore the *Presbyterian* Miniſters who had been caſt out in 1661. And Their Majeſties Forces were alſo Succeſsful in the Foreign Plantations, having Landed in the Iſlands of St. *Martin*, and *Mary Gallant*, belonging to the *French*, ruin'd their Plantations, took a Fort in the latter, nail'd their Cannon, and return'd with great Booty, having ſent five hundred Priſoners to St. *Chriſtophers*. On the 24th of *June*, King *William* Landed at *Carickfergus* in *Ireland*, where he was receiv'd with great Acclamations; and on the 29th he march'd with his Army to the Plains of *Dundalk*, General *Douglas* leading the Van. In the mean time a dangerous Conſpiracy, wherein divers of Quality were ſaid to be concerned, was diſcovered in *England*, and the *French* Fleet was upon the Coaſts to have favoured the Deſigns of the Conſpirators; whence happened that unhappy Sea-Fight on the 10 of *July* 1691, by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, under *Arthur* Earl of *Torrington*, againſt the *French*, Commanded by *Tourville*; but at the time of Battel there were none but 22 *Dutch* Ships, and a very few *Engliſh*, that engaged 82 of the *French*: The *Dutch*, and thoſe *Engliſh* who engaged, did all that Men could do, and fought with extraordinary Gallantry; but *Torrington* never coming up with the reſt, they were forced to retire with great loſs, being very much diſabled; the *Dutch* having loſt Admiral *Frakel* and 2 Captains, with a Great Ship called the *Frieſland*: But the *States* ordered 14 new Men of War to be rigg'd out in 15 Days. See *Herbert* Earl of *Torrington*. To return to King *William*: On the 7th of *July* he Encamp'd at *Dundalk*, which the Enemy had quitted. On the 9th he march'd to *Ardee*, and on the 10th arrived on the Banks of the *Boyne*; the late King's Army being Encamp'd on the other ſide, to defend the Paſs. While his Majeſty King *William* was viewing the Fords of the River and the Enemies Army, he received a Wound upon the Shoulder with a Cannon Bullet of 6 pound, which did only raze the Skin ſlightly: His Majeſty being nothing daunted, mounted again as ſoon as his Wound was dreſs'd, and continued in Action four hours after, before he retired to his Tent. Next Morning Count *Mainard Schomberg* paſſed the River three Miles higher, in view of eight Squadrons of the Enemy, who diſputed the Paſs, but were beat from it. The Count having drawn up his Men, ſent notice to the King, who thereupon ſwam his Horſe and march'd his Foot up to the Arm-pits through the River, where the Enemies ſtood to receive them on the other ſide, firing and puſhing with their Pikes; but the King's Troops fired ſo briskly upon them from the Water, that they forc'd them to retire, leaving one of their Colours behind. His Majeſty and the Prince of *Denmark* paſſed the River, and he appeared at the Head of his Troops in the heat of the Action, while King *James* ſtood aloof, deploring the ill condition of his Affairs. The *Danes*, with *Hanmore* and *Melionere*'s Brigades, paſſed on the Right, being attack'd by the Enemies Cavalry and Dragoons; and 30 of the late King's Guards being advanced too far into the River, were cut off: Here Duke *Schomberg* received two Cuts in his Head with a Sword, but did notwithſtanding, drive the Enemy beyond one of the Villages on the other ſide the River, where the Cavalry commanded by *Lauzune* were poſted, and fir'd briskly, and there the Duke was killed by a Piſtol Shot. The *Dutch* Guards, who ſuffered moſt in paſſing the River, loſt only one Captain and ſome inferiour Officers, and had ſome few wounded: A *French* Colonel, with two Captains, and a *Brandenburg* Captain, did alſo loſe their Lives. The whole Army being paſt the River, the King march'd up with his Horſe and 17 Battalions to ſuccour his Forces which were engaged, whereupon the *Iriſh* retired in Confuſion; and then *Lauzune*, with the *French* and *Swiſs*, retired in good order. In the heat of the Fight a Cannon Bullet carried away a piece of the King's Boot, and broke the Leg of a Horſe next to him. Fifteen hundred of the Enemy fell in this Battel, beſides a great many taken Priſoners, amongſt whom was Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and ſeveral others of Note. The Foot purſued about four Miles, and the Cavalry till Night; and *Drogheda* ſurrendred on Summons next Day. The late King poſted to *Dublin*, and from thence to *Waterford*, cauſing the Bridges to be broken down after him; and there Shipp'd for *France*. Hereupon the Proteſtants ſeized the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, and ſent King *William* Notice, who immediately diſpatched the Duke of *Ormond* thither, and on the 15th entred the City himſelf, being every where received with loud Acclamations. In two Days after he publiſh'd an Act of Oblivion to all that had ſubmitted or ſhould ſubmit by the 11th of *Auguſt*; which Clemency had a very good Effect. King *William* having after this reduced *Waterford* and *Duncannon*, march'd to *Limerick*, where the Enemies had their greateſt Strength. They had entrench'd themſelves about a Mile from the Town, on the other ſide of the River, but quickly retir'd on King *William*'s Approach. The Trenches were opened before it on the 21ſt of *September*; but the Convoy, with the Great Guns, being ſurprized by *Sarsfield* and ſome *Iriſh*, it retarded the Siege, though they were purſued and defeated before they could do any thing elſe than burn ſome of the Carriages, and nail two of their Guns. His Majeſty in the mean time carried the Fort of *Connel* near *Limerick*, on Diſcretion: But the Seaſon being far advanced and rainy, and the Gariſon ſtrong, His Majeſty thought fit to raiſe the Siege. But ſome Forces being ſent from *England* under the Earl of *Marlborough*, landed in the River of *Cork*, did quickly reduce the City with incredible Valour, *Oct.* 8. 1690. The Duke of *Grafton* being a Volunteer in this Expedition, received a mortal Wound, whereof he died: However, the Gariſon were all made Priſoners of War, amongſt whom was the Earl of *Tirone*. On the 12th the Earl of *Marlborough* ſet down before *Kinſale*, and quickly took the Old Fort; moſt of the Gariſon which conſiſted of about 400 Men, being kill'd, and the New Fort ſurrendred upon Conditions. The Parliament of *England* did at the ſame time Addreſs both Their Majeſties in a very thankful manner for what they had done for the good and welfare of the Nation, had rais'd 1800000 *l.* for the Fleet, and 2294560 *l.* for the Army. Much about the ſame time arrived the Count *de la Tour*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, who addreſs'd Their Majeſties with very elegant Speeches. The Government began now to be ſetled in *Ireland*, and a Deſign of the Papiſts was diſcovered to have burnt the City of *Dublin*, while Colonel *Sarsfield* was to ſurprize it with part of the *Iriſh* Army; but 300 being Impriſon'd, the Deſign was prevented, and General *Ginkle* march'd againſt the Enemy. On the 19th of *December*, *Torrington*'s Trial came on, as to his Management of the Fleet, and he was Acquitted; but next Day the King ſent for his Commiſſion, denied him the Honour of Kiſſing his Hand, and turned out ſome of thoſe concerned in his Trial. A little after the Parliament granted the King

670000 *l.* to build 30 New Men of War. In the mean time a Conſpiracy was diſcovered in *Scotland*, to be managed by *Nevil Pain* and another in *England*; upon which, the Lord *Preſton* was taken as going to *France*, and Letters were ſeiſed from the Biſhop of *Ely* to King *James*, though he had been one of thoſe Impriſoned for Petitioning that King againſt the Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience. On the 14th day of *January* following, the Earl of *Tyrconnel* landed in *Ireland*, with Money and Cloaths for the *Iriſh*. Colonel *Brewer* having about four Days before beat 3000 *Iriſh* out of their Entrenchments within a Mile of *Lamburgh*, though much inferiour in Number, killd 300 of them, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town. That ſame Month the Lord *Preſton* and Mr. *Aſhton* were condemned after Trial, and the latter Executed *Jan.* 28. but the former Repriev'd on Promiſe of a Diſcovery. About this time General *Ginkle* obtained a ſmall Victory over the *Iriſh*. On the 30th of *January*, His Majeſty after a dangerous Voyage came in ſight of the Coaſt of *Holland*, and putting himſelf into a Shallop, made toward the Shore, notwithſtanding the inexpreſſible Danger from Shoals of Ice; His Majeſty was thus expoſed for ten Hours to the coldneſs of the Air and the injury of the Waves, which ſometimes entred the Shallop; but was nothing daunted, though all the Company and the Seamen themſelves were at their Wits end, it being in the Night-time and during a great Fog. However, he arrived happily in an Iſland by the Morning; and having refreſh'd himſelf in a poor Cottage, put to Sea again in his Shallop, to which two Fiſhermen carried him through the Ice; and landing at *Orange Polder*, did afterwards arrive at the *Hague*, where his Entrance was nobly ſolemnized with Triumphal Arches (containing the moſt memorable Actions of his Life,) the ſtatelieſt and moſt magnificent that have perhaps been in *Europe* ſince the time of the *Roman Cæſars*. His Majeſty was every where received with the Acclamations of the People, and honoured with the company of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburg*, with ſeveral other Sovereign Princes and Embaſſadors, who came thither to confer with him about carrying on the War; whence this Interview was called the Congreſs. His Majeſty going from the *Hague* to the *Loo*, had Advice there of the *French*'s ſitting down before *Mons* with 60000 Men. King *William* did all that was poſſible to aſſemble an Army for its Relief; but all things being unprovided on the Confederates ſide, the Gariſon not being ſtrong enough, nor ſufficiently provided, and the Governor the Prince *de Berg*, being forc'd to ſurrender by the mutinous Eccleſiaſticks and Citizens, he Capitulated on the uſual Terms, *Apr.* 8. and carried ſix Pieces of Cannon with him, after having made a gallant Defence, which reduc'd his Gariſon of 7000 to 4500; ſo that the *French* were ſurpriſed, conſidering the Party which they had made in the Town, that it ſhould have held out ſo long. King *William* finding his Preſence no farther neceſſary in *Flanders* at that time, went for *London*, where he arrived *Apr.* 24. And having born a long time with the Obſtinacy of the Non-jurant Biſhops, did at laſt fill up their Sees with other Perſons; and having ſetled Affairs, ſet out again for *Holland* on *May* the 11th, and on the 13th arriv'd at the *Hague*, as he did on the 12th of *June* at the Army, two Miles above *Bruſſels*. And in the mean time his Forces under General *Ginkle* carried *Ballimore* in *Ireland* by Surrender, the Gariſon conſiſting of 830 Diſciplin'd Men, and 259 Rapparees. Then the Army marched for *Athlone*; and having oblig'd the *Iriſh* to retire from *Lainsborough Bridge*, and beat them from ſome Out-Works before the Town, they cloſely Beſieg'd it, made themſelves Maſters of the lower part of the Town firſt, and after ſeveral Attacks the King's Forces waded the River to their Armpits (while the *Iriſh* fired upon them) beat them out of their Entrenchments, and in leſs than an Hour, became Maſters of the Town, putting all to the Sword who reſiſted; ſo that about 1000 were killed, and 300 taken. The Generals *Mackay* and *Talmaſh* ſignaliz'd themſelves in this Action, being carried over the River on their Soldiers Shoulders, and expos'd to the Enemies Fire. General *Ginkle* having given Orders to Fortifie the Town, advanc'd towards the Enemies Army, who were poſted very Advantageouſly near *Aghrim*, having two Bogs before them, and Entrenchments on the Right and Left. Monſieur *St. Ruth*, the *French* General who Commanded them, encourag'd them all that he could; but notwithſtanding of this, and that they were more numerous than the King's Forces, and fought behind their Entrenchments with more Courage and Conduct than they had done during the War, they were totally Routed, *St. Ruth* their General kill'd, with 7000 Men on the ſpot, and 500 taken, with 150 Officers, and all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon, Arms, *&c.* with 32 Colours, and 12 Standards. The King's Army loſt 378 Soldiers, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, 5 Majors, 12 Captains, and ſome inferiour Officers, with about 800 wounded. After this Victory abundance of Caſtles ſurrendred, and in *July* his Majeſties Forces did alſo make themſelves Maſters of *Gallway* by Compoſition. In the mean time the *Scotch* Highlanders being perſuaded to a Truce, did break it, which was quickly revenged by his Majeſties Officers, who kill'd and took abundance of them. *Sept.* 1. His Majeſties Army inveſted *Limerick*: And during all the laſt Month, the King was facing *Luxemburg* in *Flanders*, having by a miraculous Providence, eſcap'd being kill'd by a Cannon Bullet as he ſate under a Tree, after he had viewed the *French* Camp; and the Ammunition Waggons narrowly eſcap'd being blown up by a traiterons *French-man*, who was hang'd for his pains. *Limerick* being Inveſted as above-mentioned, the Enemies Army was defeated in the Neighbourhood; and after a vigorous Defence, the Town was Surrendred on Conditions, *October* 14; as was *Sligo* much about the ſame time. And thus was *Ireland* intirely Reduc'd. On the 29th of that Month, his Majeſty arriv'd in *England* from beyond Sea: His Parliament teſtified their Zeal for him, by raiſing ſuch Supplies as he deſired; but the Obſtinacy of many of the Epiſcopal Party in *Scotland* render'd the Face of Affairs not ſo ſmooth there. In *May* 1692, the late King *James* publiſh'd his Declaration from St. *Germains*, inviting his Subjects in *Britain* and *Ireland* to join him in recovering his Crown, and came to *La Hogue* with an Army, as if he had intended a Deſcent upon his former Dominions; while his Majeſty King *William* was at the Head of the Confederates in *Flanders*, having left as formerly, the Adminiſtration in the Hands of his Royal Conſort Queen *Mary*, againſt whom a damnable Conſpiracy was diſcovered by the Conduct of the Lord Secretary *Johnſton* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and by an extraordinary Providence a Plot of the *French* Court to cut off his Majeſty by the Hands of Ruffianly Aſſaſſinates, *Dumont*, *Lavendael*, *Gramont*, *&c.* In the mean time the *Engliſh* Fleet put to Sea, and a Proclamation was publiſh'd for apprehending about 22 diſaffected Noblemen, Gentlemen, *&c.* And the *Jacobites* having given out that the *French* King had an Intereſt in the Fleet, the Flag Officers being inform'd thereof by her Majeſties Order, acquainted all the Captains; whereupon they did unanimouſly Sign an Addreſs, aſſuring her Majeſty of their unſhaken Loyalty. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, conſiſting of 99 Men of War, with 37 Fire-ſhips and Frigats, under the Conduct of Admiral *Ruſſel*, did hereupon Sail in queſt of the *French* Fleet, which had enter'd the Channel to favour the Deſcent, but receiv'd a remarkable Overthrow on the 19th of *May*. The *French* attack'd Ours about 11 in the Morning, and the Fight continued till half an hour paſt 5 in the Evening, when the *French* Tow'd away with all their Boats: About 6 another Engagement happened betwixt part of the *French* and *Blue* Squadron, but in ſhort they were beaten, and ſteered off for *Conquet Road*, having the advantage of a Fog; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* purſuing, and the Enemy running among the Rocks for Shelter, whither they could not be ſafely purſued. Admiral *Delaval* burnt the *French* Admiral of 104 Guns, one of 102, one of 80, and three of a leſſer Rate, and took ſeveral Priſoners, who declared that during the Fight they loſt five of their biggeſt Ships. Admiral *Ruſſel* in the mean time purſued 15 of their Men of War, and on the 23d and 24th burnt 13 of them, with ſeveral Tranſport Ships, and ſome Veſſels with Ammunition; while the Enemy fired upon them from the Shore, and the late King *James* beheld it with his Army. The *French* loſt about 6000 Men in this Action, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* but very few, and of thoſe of Note only Colonel *Haſtings* and Rear-Admiral *Carter*. On the 25th of *May*, the *French* Inveſted *Namur* in *Flanders*; the Town ſurrendred in a little time, but the Caſtle held out longer, though both of them were delivered up by Treachery, while King *William* attempted their Relief. On the 2d of *Auguſt* his Majeſty attack'd *Luxemburg* in his Camp at *Steenkirk*, and about 10 in the Morning the Cannon began on both ſides, about 1 in the Afternoon they were fully Engag'd, and Colonel *Douglas* of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*'s Brigade, took ſome of their Cannon; but *Boufflers* joining *Luxemburg* with a freſh Body, and we having the Diſadvantage of the Ground, King *William* Commanded to draw off, which was done in good Order. The loſs of the *French* was greater than ours, which cannot indeed be accounted ſmall, conſidering the Fall of General *Mackay*, the Earl of *Angus*, Colonel *Douglas*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Fullerton*, and Major *Ker*, *&c.* His Majeſty here, as in all great Actions, expos'd himſelf to the greateſt of Dangers, but was ſtill preſerved by the Power of the Almighty. And a little after the Duke of *Bavaria* hang'd one of his Muſicians for betraying his Majeſties Deſign of Attacking the *French*. King *William* having left the Camp, the *French* attack'd *Charleroy*, but on his Majeſty's Return they abandon'd the Deſign: So that he purſued his Voyage for *England*, and Landed at *Yarmouth*, *Oct.* 18. And meeting his Parliament on the 29th, they in ſome time after granted him 1926516 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Charge of the Navy for 1693, 750000 *l.* to ſupply the Defect of the Poll Bill, and 2 Millions 90563 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Land Forces for that Year. At the ſame time new Orders were iſſued againſt the Epiſcopal Clergy who refuſed to Pray for Their Majeſties in *Scotland*. The Parliament of *Ireland* did then alſo Recognize his Majeſties Title, and paſſed an Act inviting Strangers to go and Plant there. In *January* 1693, the Parliament granted his Majeſty an Exciſe upon Beer, Ale, *&c.* as a Security to ſuch as ſhould advance 1000000 *l.* to carry on the War againſt *France*. On the 24th of *March*, the King ſet forward for *Holland*, and on the 2d of *April* Landed at *Orange Polder*. On the 25th the Parliament of *Scotland* met, granted his Majeſty 45000 *l.* Sterling, appointed an Oath of Aſſurance, or to Abjure the late King and all other Pretenders, and made all Correſpondence with *France* High Treaſon. In this Seſſion they alſo Enacted a Comprehenſion, for taking in ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy as would take the Oaths of Allegiance and Aſſurance, promiſe not to ſubvert the Preſbyterian Government, and evidence themſelves to be Orthodox and Moral. A Plot was alſo laid open before them by my Lord Secretary *Johnſton*, evincing, that there were Deſigns carried on againſt the Government by divers of the Epiſcopal Party, under other Pretences, as appears by *Nevil Pain*'s Letters, which are ſince Printed, and he himſelf was thereupon Examin'd, but his Tryal deferred. About the middle of *July* our Merchants had the bad News of the Miſcarriage of their *Turkey* Fleet, which fell in amongſt the *French* Fleet near *Lagos Bay*. However, the *Engliſh* eſcap'd better than the *Dutch*, though both of them had a very conſiderable Loſs; and a Committee is now ſitting to enquire into the Cauſe, whether it was by Treachery or otherwiſe. His Majeſty being at that time in *Flanders*, detach'd about 20000 Men under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who forc'd the *French* Lines 'twixt *Ipres* and *Courtray*, the Earl of *Argile*'s Regiment, with others of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, having particularly ſignaliz'd themſelves in that Action, and raiſed ſeveral Millions of Contribution: The *French* in the mean time having taken *Huy*, did alſo threaten *Liege*; upon which his Majeſty ſent another Detachment thither: and *Luxemburg* taking the Advantage while the Army was thus diminiſh'd, attack'd him in his Camp 'twixt *Neerwinden* and *Landen*, *July* 29, with double the Number of Men, but was receiv'd with ſo much Gallantry, and repulſed ſo often, that though the Fight continued from 5 in the Morning till near 5 in the Afternoon, they had perpetually the Diſadvantage, till at laſt having gain'd a Paſs into his Majeſty's Camp, they overpower'd him by their Numbers, and ſome of our Horſe not acting their part. His Majeſty perceiving Things in Diſorder, did valiantly attempt to renew the Battel; and ſeeing that it could not be performed, commanded a Retreat, which was obeyed by the two Wings in very good Order; but the Body being in confuſion, ſuſtain'd conſiderable loſs, eſpecially at paſſing the River *Geete*. His Majeſty continued ſo long in the Field, that he had much ado to re-paſs that River, but accompliſh'd it at length, having behav'd himſelf, during the whole Action, with inimitable Courage and Conduct, and expos'd himſelf to a thouſand Dangers; yet by the Protection of the Omnipotent, and that peculiar Providence which takes care of his ſacred Life, he came off, without any other hurt than a ſmall Contuſion on the Side by a Musket Bullet, and having a piece of his Scarf ſhot away. The Elector of *Bavaria* perform'd alſo Wonders during the Fight: But the Gallantry of moſt of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, particularly *Ramſey*'s Brigade, during the whole Action, is ſcarcely to be parallel'd. In ſhort, the *French* could brag of nothing but being Maſters of the Field; for it cannot be denied that King *William* carried off the Honour, having kill'd at leaſt two for one of his Enemies, and, proportions conſidered, took as many of their Standards as they did of ours. The Loſs on the *French* ſide is reaſonably computed about 18000, and that of the Confederates not above 6000. The chief of thoſe who fell on the Confederates ſide was Count *Solmes*, Lieutenant-General; and the Duke of *Ormond*, with many other Officers of note, were taken, but ſince redeem'd. The *French* loſt alſo Lieutenant-General *Monchevreuil*, with ſeveral Princes, Dukes, Marquiſes, Counts, and many Field-Officers; though, according to the Cuſtom of *Lewis* XIV, they diminiſh'd their own Loſs, and magnified ours. His Majeſty having Rendezvouz'd his Army at *Malines*, the *French* were ſo ſtunn'd with their great Loſs in the Battel, that for a conſiderable time they did not ſtir; but having ſent a Party to exact Contributions, a Detachment from his Majeſty did quickly oblige them to retire: After which the *French* beſieged *Charleroy*; of the Succeſs of which, and of his Majeſties Detachment into *Flanders* to give the *French* a Diverſion, we have not yet any account. In this ſame Month we had Advice, that our Forces under Sir *Francis Wheeler* had deſtroyed the *French* Iſland of *Martinico*; but our Men growing ſick they could not attack the Fort, and ſo withdrew. Our Fleet, in conjunction with the *Dutch*, put twice to Sea this Summer; but not meeting with the Enemy, returned into Port.

WILLIAM, commonly called *The Lion*, the 93d King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Malcolm* IV. about the latter end of *December* 1165. The firſt thing he undertook was, to demand Reſtitution of *Northumberland* from *Henry* King of *England*, who commanded him to come and do Homage for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Huntington* that he held in *England*, according to Cuſtom; which was performed. But *Henry* alledged, that he could not reſtore *Northumberland* without Conſent of the States, and therefore, that he ſhould expect Juſtice in the next Parliament: and though *William* expected no Reſtitution, yet to cut off all Pretenſions from *Henry*, he reſolved to wait for its meeting, and in the mean time accompanied *Henry*, though againſt his Will, to the War againſt *France*, where profiting nothing by his daily Solicitations, he obtained a Convoy, and returned; and having ſettled Things at home, ſent Embaſſadors to demand *Northumberland*, and denounce War in caſe of Refuſal. *Henry* did hereupon reſtore part of *Northumberland*, which *William* took; but entring his Claim to the reſt, King *Henry* was ſo incenſed at it, that he order'd his Troops to invade the *Scots* Borders, which began the War: and the *Scots*, by way of Retaliation, levied an Army, and waſted their Borders with Fire and Sword. Next Summer he march'd into *England* with a great Army again; whereupon they ſent Embaſſadors to his Camp, proffering a great Sum for a Truce, and ſuggeſting that things ſhould be accorded amicably. *William* being a plain-hearted Man, gave Credit to their fallacious Promiſes: and in the mean time they made all neceſſary Preparations for War; and finding the *Scots* negligent on confidence of the Truce, they took *Scotch* Arms and Enſigns, plac'd the greateſt part of their Army in Ambuſh, and with 400 nimble Horſe march'd about the third Watch of the Night toward the *Scots* Camp, where they found all things in greater Security than they expected, the moſt of the Horſe Foraging, and the King himſelf with 60 Horſe riding about as if it had been in the time of greateſt Peace; ſo that they took and carried him off, with ſome others who were rouzed on the Alarm, and came up to his Aſſiſtance; and ſent him Priſoner to King *Henry* then in *France*. The *Engliſh* being lifted up with this unexpected Succeſs, invaded *Cumberland*, thinking to carry it alſo; but being repulſed with great loſs, they came to a Truce, contented themſelves with *Northumberland*, and left *Cumberland* and *Huntington* in Poſſeſſion of the *Scots*. In the mean time *David*, Brother to King *William*, who ſerved under the *Engliſh*, obtained a Convoy, return'd to *Scotland*, managed the Government, and ſent to treat about his Brother's Redemption, who was then kept Priſoner at *Faliſe* in *Normandy*; and giving 15 Hoſtages, and the Caſtles of *Berwick*, *Roxburg*, *Edinburg*, and *Sterlin*, into the hands of the *Engliſh* for performance of Conditions, he was ſuffered to return: and on the 15th of *Auguſt* following, he, with the chief of the Nobility, were call'd upon to come to *York*; where, according to *Engliſh* Authors, they ſwore Obedience, and ſurrendred the Kingdom into the Guardianſhip and Protection of King *Henry*; but *Walſingham* ſays it was at *Coutances* in *Normandy*: But *Buchanan*, my Author, ſays, that this Interview was not for a Surrender, but to adjuſt his Ranſom, and that the Caſtles were agreed to be left in the hands of the *Engliſh* till the Money was paid; which he founds on the League renewed betwixt King *William* and *Richard* of *England* mention'd afterwards. An Aſſembly was afterwards Indited at *Norham* on *Tweed*, whither *William* came, and there the *Engliſh* laboured extremely that the *Scotch* Biſhops ſhould acknowledge the Biſhop of *York* for their Metropolitan, wherein the Pope's Legate concurred; but the *Scots* refuſed to ſubmit, and by a Decree of Pope *Alexander* III. were freed from Subjection to the *Engliſh*. In 1190 *Richard* of *England* having ſucceeded his Father *Henry*, and being about to go into the *Holy Land*, he ſent back the Hoſtages, deliver'd up the Caſtles to *William* King of *Scotland*, freeing him and his Poſterity from all Agreements which the *Engliſh* had obtained by Force or Fraud, and ſuffering him to enjoy the Kingdom of *Scotland* by the ſame Right and within the ſame Limits as *Malcolm* or any other former Kings had held it. King *William*, on the other hand, to teſtifie his Gratitude, ſent King *Richard* 1000 Marks in Silver, and commanded his Brother *David*, Earl of *Huntington*, to follow him into *Syria*. This *David*, in his Return, had his Fleet ſcattered by Tempeſt, was taken by the *Egyptians*, redeem'd by the *Venetians*, and at laſt returned, as did K. *Richard* alſo after many Misfortunes: whereupon King *William* and his Brother came to congratulate him, and gave him 2000 Marks in Silver, in conſideration of his former Bounty and preſent Want. So that there was a perfect Amity at that time betwixt the two Nations. *William* falling ſick in *England*, a Rumour was ſpread of his Death; whereupon *Harald* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithnes* being incenſed at the Biſhop of the Place who prevented his obtaining ſome Deſire of the King, he ſeized him, cut out his Tongue, and put out his Eyes. The King, at his Return, overthrew *Harald*, deſtroyed moſt of his Forces, took him, and having firſt put out his Eyes hang'd him: after which, his whole Male Iſſue were gelded, and the reſt of his Kindred and Iſſue ſeverely fined: This happen'd in 1198. King *Richard* dying that ſame Year, and his Brother *John* ſucceeding, King *William* went to do him Homage for the Land which he held in *England*, as uſual; but refuſed to go with him againſt the *French*: whereupon King *John* ordered a Fort to be built over-againſt *Berwick*; but King *William* demoliſh'd it, and both prepared for War: but a Peace was ſettled, on condition that *William*'s two Daughters ſhould be married to *John*'s two Sons. King *William*, at his Return, found moſt of the City of *Berth* deſtroyed by an Inundation, with his own Palace, his Son an Infant, and 14 of his Servants; after which he built another City on a more commodious Place, altering the Name to *Perth*, now *St. Johnſton*, not long before his Death. *William* renew'd Leagues with *John* every Year; in one of which it was agreed, that *the* Scottiſh *Kings ſhould not ſwear nor be Feudatories to the Kings of* England *Themſelves for the Land which they held in* England, *but their Children only*. King *William* died *An.* 1214, in the 74th of his Age, and 49th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

WILLIAM I. ſirnam'd *The Bad*, King of *Sicily*, ſucceeded his Father *Roger* in 1152 or 54. A little after the Death of his Father, he took and ſack'd *Tanes* in *Egypt*, and defeated a Fleet of the *Greeks* of above 140 Veſſels. He took from the Church ſeveral Places belonging to it; for which, *Adrian* IV. Excommunicating him, he beſieged his Holineſs in *Beneventum*, and forced him to give him the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, the Dukedom of *Puglia*, and the Principality of *Capua*, with ſeveral extraordinary Privileges, which occaſion'd ſeveral Quarrels between him and the ſucceeding Popes: but at length he agreed with *Alexander* III. and died in 1166. *Baron.*

WILLIAM II. ſirnam'd *The Good*, ſucceeded his Father at 12 Years of Age. He took part with *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Frederick*. He wag'd War with *Andronicus Comnenus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, with good Succeſs, winning *Salonica* and ſeveral other Places from him; and died at *Palermo* in the Year 1189. *Petrus Bleſenſis, Ep.*131. *Collinutio Hiſt. Neap. Sigonius, &c.*

WILLIAM III. the Son of *Tancred* the Natural Son of *William* II. was acknowledg'd King of *Sicily* under the Tuition of his Mother *Sybilla*, in the Year 1192 or 93. The next Year the Emperor *Hen.* VI. entring *Italy* with a potent Army, won *Cajeta* and *Naples*, took *Sybilla* and *William* Priſoners, condemn'd the Mother to perpetual Impriſonment, and put out the Son's Eyes. *Roger. in Annal. Collinutio Hiſt. Neap. &c.*

WILLIAM, Count of *Holland*, by Uſurpation from his Niece *Adela*, his Brother *Thierry* VII.'s Daughter. His firſt Wars were in the *Holy Land*, and after that in his own Country with the Biſhop of *Utrecht:* which being ended, he carried his Arms into *Scotland*, pretending ſome Right to that Kingdom; but hearing that the Count of *Loſs*, his Niece's Husband, had taken the Field, in Right of his Wife, he haſten'd back to his own Territories, and died in 1223. *Petit. Grotius.*

WILLIAM II. Count of *Holland*, was Elected King of the *Romans* after the Deceaſe of *Henry* of *Thuringia*, in 1247. The next Year he beſieg'd *Aix la Chapelle*; and having taken it, after ſix Months Siege, was there Crown'd. In the Year 1450, after the Deceaſe of *Frederick*, he was confirmed in the Empire by the Pope's Legate, though he never enjoy'd it quietly. He defeated the *Flemings*; but in 1256 going to reduce the Revolted *Friſons*, he was knock'd o'th' Head by the Country Peaſants, and hid among the Reeds in a marſhy Place, where his Horſe ſtuck in the Ice. *John of Leyden. Mejer.*

WILLIAM III. ſirnam'd *The Good*, Count of *Haynault* and *Holland*, &c. ſucceeded *John* of *Aveſnes*, his Father, in 1304, ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel of *Mont Caſſel*, and after he had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf upon ſeveral other Occaſions for his Courage and Juſtice, died in 1337. *Froyſard.*

WILLIAM IV. ſucceeded his Father the ſame Year, a Prince of great Courage: He aſſiſted the King of *Spain* againſt the *Moors*, took *Utrecht*, and refuſed the Imperial Diadem that was offer'd him by the Electors; and at length, waging War with the *Friſons*, he was ſlain in the Year 1345.

WILLIAM V. Son of *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, the Emperor, entred into a War with his Mother, whom he drove out of *Holland* in 1351: Afterwards falling mad, he was ſirnam'd *The Mad Count*. It alſo fell out, that upon his killing a great Lord in cold Blood in 1358, he was impriſon'd at *Queſnoy* in the Year 1377, and there died.

WILLIAM VI. Count of *Haynault* and *Holland*, ſucceeded *Albert* of *Bavaria*, his Father: and after he had ſat 13 Years at the Helm of Affairs, died in 1417, without making a great Figure in Hiſtory.

WILLIAM, Count of *Provence*, the Son of *Bozan* II. began his Government in 971, expell'd the *Saracens* out of the Fortreſs of *Fraxinett*, which was the laſt Refuge they had in *France:* and at laſt entring into Religious Orders, retired to the Abbey of *Cluni*. *Du Cheſne. Noſtredamus & Bouche Hiſt. de Prov.*

WILLIAM of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, Founder of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces*, was born at the Caſtle of *Dillembourg* in the County of *Naſſau*, An. 1533. He was Page of Honour, for 9 Years, to the Emperor *Charles* V. who much admir'd his Senſe and Modeſty, did often commune with him concerning his greateſt Affairs, and was not aſham'd to own that he was many times ſurpriz'd with the Expedients and Counſels which that young Prince would ſuggeſt, that he could never have thought of; and therefore would uſually make him ſtay at the private Audience of Foreign Miniſters, when the reſt of the Company withdrew. He was ſcarce 20 Years old when the ſaid Emperor choſe him to carry the Imperial Crown which he had reſigned to his Brother *Ferdinand*. And for a Proof that he valued his Courage as much as his Prudence, he made him *Generaliſſimo* when but 22 Years old, though he was well furniſh'd with great experienc'd Captains at the ſame time, and that he was to act againſt two great Generals, *viz.* Monſieur *de Nevers*, and the Admiral of *France*. The Prince acquitted himſelf ſo well that Campaign, that he built *Charlemont* and *Philipville* in ſight of the *French* Armies. The ſaid Emperor did manifeſt his Eſteem for the Prince of *Orange* to the very laſt moment of his Adminiſtration, being attended by him at *Bruſſels* An. 1555, when he reſign'd all his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*. But thoſe marks of Confidence, and profeſſions of Friendſhip, occaſion'd the Jealouſie of the *Spaniards*, who ruin'd the Prince in the Opinion of King *Philip*, though he was particularly recommended to him by his Father; inſomuch that he was charged as the Author of the *States* Refuſal to comply with the King's Demands, upbraided with it by the King himſelf: And therefore having taken his Leave of him as embarking for *Spain*, ſtaid at *Fluſhing:* and perceiving that the Government of *Flanders*, which was beſtowed on his Anceſtors, was denied to himſelf, and Cardinal *Granville* his Enemy was plac'd at the Helm; that there was a Spy upon all his Actions, and nothing of Importance communicated to him, he found himſelf obliged to provide for his own Safety. King *Philip*, at his Departure, having order'd the Inquiſition to be eſtabliſh'd in the *Netherlands*, it occaſion'd all thoſe Confuſions which follow'd, the People being altogether averſe to it. Cardinal *Granville*'s Adminiſtration being unacceptable to the Nobility, the Prince, with the Counts *de Egmont* and *Horn*, gave an Account of it to King *Philip*, and deſired he might be recalled, or he would ruin the *Netherlands*; which the *Spaniſh* Court took ſo ill, that thenceforth they reſolved on the ruin of theſe three Lords and their Adherents: however, they diſſembled for a time, and recalled the Cardinal. The Diſorders breaking out however in *Flanders*, two of the Nobility were diſpatch'd with Orders into *Spain*, deſiring the King to compoſe them rather by Mildneſs than Severity; whereupon they were both cut off, which was a Warning for the reſt to ſtand on their Guard. And the Prince of *Orange* foreſeeing that the Duke *de Alva* was to come with an Army into the *Netherlands* to be revenged on the Malecontents; he deſired Leave to reſign his Governments of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Burgundy*; which was denied: he was alſo ordered to put away his Brother Count *Lodowick*, and to take a new Oath, obliging him to extirpate Hereſie as they call'd it, though his own Wife was a *Lutheran*; but declin'd both; and in the latter he was follow'd by abundance of the Nobility. In 1566 the Governeſs preſſing with great heat the eſtabliſhment of the Inquiſition and the new Biſhops, 400 Gentlemen, headed by Count *Lodowick* of *Naſſaw*, preſented a Petition to the Princeſs at *Bruſſels*, againſt the Inquiſition, the new Biſhops, and the Publication of the Council of *Trent*, which they maintained to be contrary to the Intereſt of the Provinces. The Nobility marching two by two modeſtly apparelled, and armed only with their Swords when they preſented this Petition, were called *Gueux* or *Beggars*; whence that Name came to be imparted to the Party. The Nobles were ſo far from taking Offence at it, that they applied the Name to themſelves, all put on grey Cloaths, wore little wooden Porringers and Beggars Bottles in their Hats, and at all their Entertainments drank Healths to the *Gueux*. They wore alſo a Medal of Gold, having the King's Image on one ſide, and on the Reverſe two Hands joyn'd holding a Bag with this Inſcription, *Loyal even to Beggary:* and on their Footmens Liveries they embroidered Diſhes and Beggars Bottles, declaring, that they would ſupport the Confederacy with their Lives and Fortunes. The Prince of *Orange* having intercepted Letters by which he found that King *Philip* had deſigned their Ruin, was for oppoſing the Entrance of his Army by Arms; but Count *Egmont* refuſing it, he told him what would be the Conſequence, and retired into *Germany*, the Count ſaying to him at parting, *Farewel Prince without Land*, and he anſwering, *Farewel Count without a Head*; which was verified in the Event. In 1568 all the Petitioners were declared Guilty of High Treaſon, and the Duke of *Alva* entred the Country as Governor at the Head of an Army; wherein he exercis'd ſuch Cruelty, that all the neighbouring Princes condemned his Conduct, having in a little time executed 20 Lords and Gentlemen at *Bruſſels:* And when the News was heard at *Rome* that the Duke *de Alva* had ſeis'd on all the Great Lords but the Prince of *Orange*, Cardinal *Granville* ſaid he had done nothing. The Prince being ſummoned to appear before the Duke, was condemned for not obeying, appealed to the *States of Brabant*, the King himſelf, and the *Knights of the Golden Fleece*, as his only competent Judges, which was approved by the Emperor and all the *German* Princes; but the *Spaniards* ſeis'd his Son *William* Count of *Buren*, a Child of 13 Years of Age, at the Univerſity of *Lovain*, contrary to the Privileges of the Univerſity and Country, and carried him to *Spain:* Whereupon he took Arms, and ſending an Army into *Frieſland* under his Brother Count *Lodowick*, defeated *John de Ligny* Governor of the Province, a famous Captain, kill'd him upon the Field, and took all his Artillery and Baggage; but not long after he himſelf was defeated by the Duke of *Alva* in that ſame Country, and narrowly eſcaped with his Life: However, the Prince of *Orange* raiſed another Army of 28000 *Germans* and *French*, and before he enter'd the *Netherlands*, publiſh'd the Declaration of his Reaſons, and did openly profeſs the Proteſtant Religion in which he had been educated, declaring that the *Brabantines* were not obliged by their Laws to obey the Errors and Miſtakes of their Princes, and were abſolved from their Allegiance till their Injuries were redreſſed. After this he paſſed the *Meuſe*, though the Duke of *Alva* was on the other ſide to diſpute his Paſſage, having broke the Strength of the River with his Horſe while the Foot waded through beneath, ſo that the Duke of *Alva*, upon the firſt News of it, would not believe it, but ask'd whether the Prince's Men were Birds? But finding it to be true, he poſted himſelf ſo advantageouſly, that though the Prince chang'd 29 Encampments, he could never draw him to a Battel: whereupon his Army grew mutinous for want of Victuals and Pay, refuſed to follow him into *France* to aſſiſt the Proteſtants: and no Town of the Country having declar'd for him, he was forced to disband them, ſeveral Officers having been ſlain by the Mutineers in his Preſence, and he narrowly eſcap'd himſelf. He paid them with what ready Money and Plate he had, ſold his Artillery and Baggage, and engaged his Principality of *Orange* and other Lordſhips to ſatisfie the chief Commanders: he march'd for *Strasburg* however ere he disbanded, having between *Queſnoy* and *Cambray* cut off 18 Companies of Foot and 300 Horſe, and taken moſt of their Officers, the Duke of *Alva*'s Son being kill'd upon the place. The Prince having only reſerved 1200 Horſe, did, with his two Brethren, joyn the Duke of *Deuxpont* in aſſiſting the *French* Proteſtants. He was at the Taking of *La Charte*, and opened a Paſſage for the *Germans* to joyn the Admiral. He Commanded the main Battel of the Proteſtants at the Battel of *Roche la Ville:* he was afterwards at the fatal Siege of *Poitiers*, quitted the Camp at *Foy-la Bineſe*, and with great difficulty retired into his County of *Naſſau* to raiſe new Forces. Admiral *Coligni* adviſed the Prince to give out Sea Commiſſions to thoſe of Quality who had fled from the *Low-Countries*, and get footing in *Holland* and *Zeland*; which was accordingly performed with great Succeſs, the *Spaniards* being, for ten Years together, continually beat by the *Hollanders* at Sea. In 1570 the Court of *France* having a Deſign to over-reach the Proteſtants, promis'd to employ them againſt the *Netherlands*, loaded Count *Lodowick* of *Naſſau* with Honours, and promiſed to ſettle the Soveraignty of *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and *Frieſland*, upon the Prince of *Orange*, his Brother, and join the reſt of the Provinces to *France*, which prevented the Prince's accepting of a very advantageous Treaty with the King of *Spain*; ſo that the Prince took *Zutphen*, and ſeveral other Places in *Guelderland*, and his Brother Count *Lodowick* took *Mons*; on the Recovery of which the Duke *de Alva* was ſo intent, that the other revolted Towns in *Holland* had thereby time to fortifie and provide themſelves. In the mean time the Prince enter'd the *Low-Countries* with a great Army, and the People being render'd deſperate by the Duke of *Alva*'s Tyranny, were ready to receive him every where. *Lovain* gave him Money, and *Ruremond* and *Malines* open'd to him. In the mean time his Brother made a gallant Defence at *Mons*, and the Prince intended to have reliev'd him; but 7000 Horſe and Foot being ſent from *France* to Relieve the Place, were Defeated by virtue of a Correſpondence betwixt the Court of *France* and the *Spaniards*. The barbarous Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew* at *Paris*, wherein the Prince's chief Friends were cut off, happening to fall out at the ſame time, the Prince advis'd his Brother to make an honorable Compoſition for *Mons*, and retired toward *Germany* himſelf, having narrowly eſcaped at *Malines*, 800 *Spaniſh* Horſe, with choſen Foot behind them, having entred his Camp by Night and made their way as far as his Tent, wherein they had certainly kill'd him aſleep, if a little Dog who lay in his Bed had not ſcratch'd his Face and awak'd him: So that having cut off the greateſt part of the *Spaniards*, he marched ſtraight to the *Rhine*, disbanded his Army at *Orſay*, and went thence to *Holland* and *Zeland*, which had all declared for him except *Middleburg* and *Amſterdam*, in the following manner: Thoſe Gentlemen who ſerv'd againſt the *Spaniards* at Sea by his Commiſſion being denied the Benefit of the *Engliſh* Ports any longer by Queen *Elizabeth*, for fear of making the *Spaniards* her Enemies, they did happily ſurprize the *Brill*; and though the *Spaniards* attempted to expel them, it proved all in vain. Whereupon the reſt of the Towns in *Holland* declared for the Prince, as abovementioned. The City of *Fluſhing* revolted at the ſame time, and the *Spaniard* who ſuperintended the Fortifications was hang'd, as were many other of the *Spaniards* whom they took Priſoners. The Prince of *Orange* being at the ſame time declared Governor by the *States of Holland* and *Zeland*, *William* Count *de la Mark* was appointed his Lieutenant, who afterwards deſerted the Prince, but was ſaved from Puniſhment, and died afterwards at *Liege*, of the Bite of a mad Dog. The Prince, though he did all things in the Name of the *States*, yet had the full Power of a King; ſo much did the People confide in him. To the 6 Cities in *Holland* which had right to Vote in the *States*, he added 12 more, and threw the Roman-Catholick Religion out of the Churches. The Duke of *Alva* being ill himſelf, ſent *Don Frederick de Toledo* to reduce the revolted Cities in *Holland*, &c. During which Expedition he committed many Barbarities, murthering the Inhabitants without diſtinction of Age or Sex, and ſuffering his Soldiers to raviſh the very Nuns at *Narden*. He broke the Capitulation, by which the Citizens were to have their Lives, burnt the City, murther'd the Inhabitants, and expoſed their dead Bodies in the Streets. He reduced *Harlem* to ſuch Extremity, that Parents eat the Corps of their dead Children; and when the City was taken, they hang'd above 2000 Perſons, which did exceedingly leſſen their Intereſt. *Alkmar* repulſed the *Spaniards* with great Reſolution. The Prince in the mean time ſurpriz'd *Gertrudemberg*, and his Fleet defeated the *Spaniards* at Sea, taking the Count *de Boſſut*, a famous Captain; but treated him civilly, though he had been guilty of a Plot againſt his Perſon. King *Philip* having recalled the Duke of *Alva* and his Son at laſt for their Cruelty, they bragged that they had cut off by the hand of the Hangman 18000 Men; and yet the cruel *Vargas*, who return'd with them, ſaid that their Clemency had loſt the *Netherlands*. In 1574 *Middleburg* in *Zeland* yielded to the Prince after two Years Siege, and that the *Spaniards* had ſpent ſeven Millions in Fleets to relieve it. But he had not the ſame Succeſs every where; for his Brothers, Count *Lodowick* and Count *Henry*, were defeated near *Nimeguen* by *d' Avila*, both of them kill'd, and their Cannon and Baggage taken. Whereupon the *Spaniards* laid Siege to *Leyden*, which after a long Siege and unparallel'd Famine was miraculouſly delivered by breaking down the Banks, which drowned a great many *Spaniards*. The Prince, after this, was received into the City in a ſplendid manner: he preſerved and embalmed ſeven Pigeons in the Town-houſe, in token of his perpetual Acknowledgment of the Service which they did him in carrying the Letters of the Beſieged to him, and his Anſwers back again. At that time he founded and endowed the Univerſity of *Leyden*. The Prince having loſt his ſecond Wife, *Anne* of *Saxony*, married *Charlotte de Bourbon* Daughter to the Duke of *Montpenſier*, who was of the Blood Royal of *France*, and had fled for her Religion. Her Father being a zealous Roman-Catholick, was unwilling at firſt, but at laſt conſented, and gave her a Fortune. After this a Treaty was ſet on foot at *Breda*; but the *Spaniards* refuſing the Liberty of Religion, it took no effect. Their Soldiers did alſo behave themſelves with ſo much Licentiouſneſs in thoſe Countries which remained in their Subjection, that they invited in the Prince of *Orange*, and entred into the famous Treaty of *Ghent* An. 1576; ſo that every one thought that the King of *Spain* had then loſt the *Netherlands*. Don *John* of *Auſtria*, famous for his Victory in the *Lepanto*, was afterwards ſent to govern the *Netherlands*, and flatter'd the Provinces into a Treaty, which the Prince of *Orange* proteſted againſt, as prejudicial to Religion, *&c.* And aſſoon as Don *John* was ſettled, he began to Govern with rigour, according to the Order of the Court of *Spain:* Whereupon the *States* join'd themſelves to the Prince of *Orange*, and conducted him into *Antwerp* and *Bruſſels* in great State, where he was declared Governor of *Brabant*, and Superintendant of the Finances of the Provinces; but though he had the love of the People, yet this procur'd him the envy of the Great ones; ſo that they ſent for the Archduke *Matthias*, the Emperor *Rodolphus*'s Brother, to be Governor of the *Low-Countries*, thinking thereby to ruin the Prince's Authority: But he managed Matters ſo, that he turn'd the Storm upon his Enemies, was declared Lieutenant-Genernal by the Majority of the *States*, and intruſted with the chief Management of Matters by the Archduke. Don *John* of *Auſtria* being declared Enemy to the *Low Countries*, defeated the *States* Army at *Gemblours*, taking their Cannon, Colours, *&c.* But this was compenſated by the gaining of *Amſterdam* to their Party, and Don *John* was repulſed afterwards with conſiderable loſs by the Count *de Boſſut*, though he had put a Crucifix with this Motto in his Colours, *With this Sign I have beaten the* Turks, *and with this I will beat the Hereticks*; but he died not long after in his Camp at *Namur*, by the Fraud of the Court of *Spain*, as was believed, who were jealous of his Greatneſs. *Janary* 22. 1579, the Prince of *Orange* laid the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces* at *Utrecht*, by the ſtrict Union which he made between the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Frieſland*, and the *Ommelands*; the *States* taking this Motto for their Device, *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt*. In 1580, becauſe of the Deſertion of ſome Provinces, and the falling off of a great many Men to the *Spaniard* by means of the Duke of *Parma*, the Prince advis'd the *States* to chuſe the Duke of *Anjou* and *Alencon*, Brother to *Hen.* III. of *France*, for their Sovereign, upon condition that they ſhould enjoy their Religion and Privileges, which was accordingly done. The Prince was induced to this by a terrible Proſcription which the K. of *Spain* had publiſhed againſt him and his Adherents, and offering 25000 Crowns to any Man that ſhould bring him alive or dead to him. In *December* following, the Prince publiſh'd his Apology, in which he diſcover'd a great many Secrets, which it was the King's Intereſt to have had kept ſo; and therein the Prince did endeavour to vindicate himſelf from all the Aſperſions caſt upon him; and the *States* declar'd by their Decree, that he was wrongfully accuſed, and aſſign'd him a Guard for his Perſon. In 1581, the *Spaniards* ſurpris'd the Caſtle and City of *Breda* by the Intrigues of the Baron *de Freſin*, who was kept Priſoner there. The *States General* being aſſembled at the *Hague*, declar'd the K. of *Spain* to have forfeited the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands* by a long Narration of Infractions upon their Privileges, which they inſerted therein. The Duke of *Parma* took *Tournay* at the ſame time from the *States*. During the ſplendid Reception of the Duke of *Anjou* at *Antwerp*, one *Jauregny* a *Spaniard*, Factor to a Merchant, in hopes of the Reward promis'd in the Proſcription, fir'd a Piſtol at the Prince, which being loaden with one Ball, ſtruck him under the Right Ear, and went out through the left Cheek, breaking ſeveral of his Teeth. The Prince's Halbertiers killed the Aſſaſſin, and the People took Arms to revenge it upon the *French*, whom they thought to be Authors of the Fact; but Papers were found on the Miſcreant which prov'd him to be a *Spaniard*, the People were ſo much concerned, that they continued in Prayers till the Prince's Recovery, and then kept a Day of Thankſgiving. Aſſoon as he was fit to Travel, the Duke of *Anjou* carried him to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, where another great Conſpiracy was diſcovered againſt him and the Duke by one *Salviedo* a *Spaniard*, who confeſs'd that he had receiv'd 4000 Crowns from the Duke of *Parma* to cut off thoſe Princes by poiſon, or otherwiſe. *Baza*, an *Italian*, one of the Conſpirators, ſtabb'd himſelf to prevent other Puniſhment, and *Salviedo* was drawn to pieces at *Paris* by four Horſes, according to an Act of Parliament there. The Duke of *Anjou* having after this, as 'tis ſaid, by the Advice of ſome hot-headed Young-men, endeavoured to make himſelf Abſolute in the *Netherlands*, and to rid himſelf of the Prince of *Orange*'s great Authority which was troubleſome to him, miſcarried in the Attempt, and ſo reſigned the Government in 1583; and retiring to *France*, died of Grief the next Year. The *Flemmings* being made to believe by ſome of the Prince of *Orange*'s Enemies, that he was concerned in the Attempt, the Prince did thereupon retire to *Delft* in *Holland*, where he thought he ſhould be more ſecure from the Attempts of Aſſaſſins. He took for his Device a Didaper with this Motto, *Sævis tranquillus in undis.* His Behaviour was ſo ſweet and engaging to the People, that they always crowded in the Streets to ſee him; ſo that to avoid the trouble of returning their many Civilities, he ſeldom wore his Hat as he walk'd the Streets: and if he had heard any Quarrel betwixt Man and Wife, would enter the Houſe and reconcile it with incredible ſweetneſs, and drink of their Beer when they offer'd it him; which ſome of his Friends alledging to be too great a Condeſcenſion, he uſually anſwer'd, That what was gain'd by pulling off a Hat, or a little Complacence, was bought at a very eaſie rate: So that it was no wonder that he was univerſally lamented when he was unhappily aſſaſſinated in the 51ſt Year of Age, *An.* 1584, which was villainouſly perform'd by one *Balthazar Gerrard* a *Burgundian*, by a Piſtol with three Bullets, as he roſe from Table; ſo that he died without ſaying any more than *Lord have mercy on my Soul, and this poor People.* The Villain pretended to be a Proteſtant, and Son of one who had ſuffer'd for his Religion; by which he inſinuated himſelf into the Acquaintance of the Prince, who intruſted him with ſeveral Diſpatches, and at the very moment when he aſſaſſinated him he deſired a Paſſport to go ſomewhere where the Prince was ſending him. The Murther being divulged, all Men lamented his loſs, as that of a common Father. Never were Funerals celebrated with more Pomp and real Sorrow; and his Son erected him a ſtately Monument of Marble, equal to the moſt ſumptuous in *Italy*. The Aſſaſſin was condignly puniſh'd, but died obſtinate, ſaying, *That if it were to do again, he would do it.* And indeed the *Spaniards* gave out, That there was at *Delft* a *Lorrainer* and *Engliſhman* engaged in the Deſign at the ſame time; ſo that it could not have miſcarried. *William* Prince of *Orange* was the Father of two very great Captains, and from his Loins have deſcended Electors, Landtgraves, and Sovereign Princes in *Germany*; Princes, Princeſſes, Dukes, Cardinals, Mareſchals, and many great Lords in *France*, by his four Wives, *Anne* of *Egmont* a great Heireſs, Daughter to the Count *d' Egmont* of *Burem* and *Leerdam*; *Anne* of *Saxony*, Daughter to the Elector *Maurice*; *Charlotte de Bourbon*, Daughter to the Duke of *Montpenſier*; and *Louiſe de Coligny*, Daughter to the Great and Famous Admiral of *France*. *The Baron de Mauriers Lives of the Princes of Orange.*

WILLIAM II. Prince of *Orange*, was Son of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Grandſon of *William* I. He was born in 1626, and the *Sates General* were his Godfathers. In 1630, he was declared General of the Cavalry of the *Low Countries*. Aſſoon as he was able to bear Arms, he followed his Father to the Army, and was preſent at the Siege of *Breda*. Upon his Father's Death, he took the Oath of Fidelity to the *States*, for the Government of which they had granted him the Reverſion. All being in Peace after the Treaty of *Munſter*, the *States* reſolved to retrench their Expences, and disband a great number of their Troops; which the Prince oppoſed, as ſome ſay, becauſe he knew that the Credit of the Places he was poſſeſſed of, could not be ſupported without them; but his pretence was, leſt *France* or *Spain* ſhould fall upon the Country, when not in a caſe of Defence. The *States* being reſolved to break 120 Companies, offered however to ſatisfie the Prince, that the ordinary Pay ſhould be continued to the Officers, which he was contented with; but the Province of *Guelderland* and City of *Amſterdam* oppoſed it. The Prince's Friends did hereupon adviſe him to viſit the principal Cities of the *Netherlands*, and perſuade the Magiſtrates that not only the Officers, but Troops, might be continued as they were, that ſo they might be ready to ſerve where ever there ſhould be occaſion. The Prince having hereupon ſent for the chief Colonels of the Army, went to four or five Cities in *Holland*, but was deſired to forbear coming to *Amſterdam*, *Harlem*, *Medenblic*, and others, for Reaſons which they exhibited. The Prince took this for ſo great an Affront, that he demanded publick Satisfaction from the *States:* To which the Deputies of *Amſterdam*, *&c.* having anſwered by a long *Manifeſto*, he was ſo touch'd, that he oppos'd the Disbanding of the Forces more than ever, arreſted ſix of the principal Magiſtrates, and ſent them to the Caſtle of *Loveſtein.* This alarm'd the People, who alledged that he aſpir'd to the Sovereignty; and his Attempt upon *Amſterdam* augmented their Suſpicion; though others ſuppoſe that he had no other Deſign but to humble that City, and ſupport his own Authority: But he was reſolved to Beſiege it, and had certainly ſurpriz'd it when he came before it *July* 30. 1650, his Troops did ſo exactly keep to the Time and Place of Rendezvouz, had not the *Hamburgh* Courier, who paſſed through them without being perceiv'd, given timely notice to the City, who put themſelves in a poſture of Defence, ſent Deputies to treat with the Prince till they opened their Sluces and laid the Country under Water; ſo that he came to a Treaty, which ended to his Advantage. Being ſenſible that the *States* would reſent this Attempt, to make Peace with them he releaſed the Priſoners from the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*, on condition that they ſhould for ever be unqualified for publick Employments; and at the ſame time ſent a Memorial of his Reaſons for attempting *Amſterdam*, which the *States* ſent back without opening it, aſſuring him, that the Difference being ſo ſoon adjuſted, there needed no Juſtification. About a Month after, at a particular Aſſembly in the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, he extinguiſh'd all their Jealouſies of him. He was obſerved to be melancholy after this Miſcarriage, and died of the Small-Pox, *Nov.* 6. 1650. He was a great General, and had a comprehenſive Genius. He ſpoke *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *High Dutch*, as readily as his Mother Tongue. He married *Mary Stuart*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*; by whom he had *William* III. Prince of *Orange*. *The Baron* de Maurier*'s Lives of the Princes of* Orange.

WILLIAM (*Saint*) Duke of *Aquitain*, *&c.* was a Prince violent and cruel, who gave the full Swinge to his Paſſions. He took part with Pope *Anaclet* II. ſet up in Oppoſition to *Innocent* II. and defended him, notwithſtanding the Decree of the Council of *Eſtampes*, which declar'd the Election of *Innocent* Canonical. But at length being vanquiſhed by the Arguments of the Biſhops that were ſent to reclaim him, and particularly of St. *Bernard*, he quitted *Anaclet*, and adhered to *Innocent*; and not only ſo, but to make his Repentance more ſignificant for his former Miſcarriages, and retire from the World, having firſt made his Will and put his Affairs in order, became a Hermit in the Foreſt of *Livallia*, and afterwards retired to a Valley of *Siena* in *Tuſcany*, where he died in the Year 1156. *Martyrolog. de Franca. Baron. A. C.* 1136.

WILLIBORST or *Willeborſt* (*Thomas*) a *Flemiſh* Painter, who flouriſh'd in 1640. He was of *Berghen op Zoom* in *Brabant*, where he liv'd in 1642, when the Prince of *Orange*, *Frederick Henry* of *Naſſau*, in his return home, viſited him, and bought all his Pieces that he could find. He alſo took him to the *Hague*, where amongſt other rare Pieces, he drew that fine one in the Canoneers Hall, which is a *Mars* excited on one ſide to War by Furies, and held back on the other ſide by Peace and Concord. The Martyrdom of St. *George* in the great Church, is an admirable Piece. He died in the flower of his Age.

WILLIGISUS, a *Saxon* of mean Birth, by his Wit and Vertue, got the Emperor *Otho* the Second's Favour, who firſt made him his Almoner, and afterwards gave him the Archbiſhoprick of *Maience* in 976. *Otho* III. to whom this Archbiſhop did conſiderable Service, is ſaid to have made him the firſt of the ſeven Electors which he eſtabliſhed in the Empire. This height of Fortune never made him forget his Birth, which to remember the better, he writ upon the Walls of a Cloſet, whereof he always kept the Keys, *Remember* Willigiſus *what you were, and what you are.* He govern'd the Church of *Mayence* for 36 Years, and died very old in 1011.

WILLOUGHBY. Of this Right Honourable and Ancient Family, beſides the preſent Lord *Parham*, were two other, *viz. Eresby* and *Brooke*, both famous for their own, and Poſterities Noble Atchievements. The firſt of the Branch of *Parham*, was Sir *William Willoughby* Knt. Son and Heir to *Chriſtopher Willoughby* of *Eresby*, created Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* in *Com. Suff.* (a younger Son to *Chriſtopher* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*) created Lord *Willoughby* 1 *Edw.* VI. He died in 1569, and was ſucceeded in his Lands and Honour by his Son *Charles*, he by his Son *William*, and this by his eldeſt Son *Francis*; who leaving no Iſſue Male, was ſucceeded in his Honours by *William* his Brother, who married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Philip Cary* Knt. by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons, *George* his Son and Succeſſor in that Honour, *Henry* and *William* who died unmarried, *John* yet living, *James* and *Cary* dead, and *Charles*; and five Daughters, *Frances* married to Sir *John Harper* of *Swarkeſton* in *Com. Derb.* Knt. *Elizabeth* died unmarried, *Anne* wedded to Sir *John Harper* of *Calke* in *Com. Derb.* Baronet, *Mary* died unmarried, and *Catherine*. *George* Lord *Willoughby* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir to *Francis Fienes* alias *Clinton* Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *John* now Lord *Willoughby*. *Dugdale.*

WILMOT (*Henry*) the only Son of *Charles* Viſcount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, famous for his Military Conduct when Lieutenant General of the Horſe in His Majeſty's Armies throughout all *England* and *Wales*, was 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Wilmot* of *Adderbury* in *Com. Oxon*; and afterwards farther manifeſting his Loyalty to the Crown by his conſtant and moſt faithful Services to King *Charles* II. both before and after the Battel of *Worceſter*, he was by the ſaid King advanced to the Degree of an Earl, by the Title of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Paris December* 1652, and was ſent the ſame Year to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, to ſeek Aſſiſtance on his Majeſty's behalf. This *Henry* took to Wife *Ann* the eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John St. John* of *Lyddiard Tregoz* in *Com. Wiltſh.* Knt. and Bar. and by her had Iſſue two Sons, *Charles* who died young, and *John* the late famous Earl of *Rocheſter*, born *An. Dom.* 1648. The Father dying at *Dunkirk* in 1659, this young Lord had little other Inheritance but the Honour and Title deriv'd to him, with the Pretenſions his Father's eminent Services gave him to the King's Favour, which were ſo well manag'd by the Prudence of his Noble Mother, that his Education was carried on in all things ſutably to his Quality. When he was at School, he was an extraordinary Proficient, and gave pregnant Proofs of what his great Parts might be improved to, acquir'd the *Latin* to that perfection that he retain'd a great Reliſh of the Beauty of that Tongue to his dying Day, being exactly vers'd in the incomparable Authors that writ about *Auguſtus* his time. Being at the Univerſity at King *Charles*'s Reſtauration, the general Joy and Humour of that time wrought ſo much upon him, that he broke the Courſe of his Studies, and went to Travel; yet through the care of his Governor, Dr. *Balfour*, employ'd the Intervals of his Extravagancies in Reading; which Fits of Studies did not a little awaken his Underſtanding. He return'd to Court at 18 Years of Age, and appear'd with as great Advantages as moſt ever had. He was a graceful and well-ſhap'd Perſon, exactly well bred, of a modeſt and civil Behaviour, and eaſie and obliging Converſation. He had a ſtrange Vivacity of Thought, and Vigour of Expreſſion. His Stile was clear and ſtrong, his Figures lively and uncommon. He made himſelf Maſter of the antient and modern Wit, and of the modern *French* and *Italian*, as well as the *Engliſh*. *Boileau* among the *French*, and *Cowley* among the *Engliſh* Wits, were thoſe he admir'd moſt. Though theſe Accompliſhments render'd him very acceptable at Court, he quitted it to ſhew his readineſs to hazard his Life in the Defence and Service of his Country, ſhew'd great Courage in the Attack made upon the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Fleet in the Port of *Bergen* in *Norway* in 1665, and the Summer following went aboard the Ship commanded by Sir *Edward Spragge* the Day before the great Sea-Fight that Year: During the Action (wherein almoſt all the Volunteers of that Ship were kill'd,) Sir *Edward* not being ſatisfied with the Behaviour of one of the Captains, could not eaſily find a Perſon that would venture through ſo much Danger to carry his Command to him, until this Lord offer'd himſelf, and went in a little Boat through all the Shot, deliver'd the Meſſage, and return'd to Sir *Edward*, who highly commended his Courage, as did all that ſaw that deſperate Action. At his coming from Sea he aſſociated with Company that loved Exceſſes, and which, becauſe the natural Heat of his Fancy when inflam'd with Wine made him extravagantly pleaſant and diverting, they ſtudied to engage him deeper and deeper into that Intemperance; ſo that for five Years together he was continually either under thoſe Exceſſes, or at leaſt his Blood was ſo inflam'd, that he was not in all that time cool enough to be perfectly Maſter of himſelf. This led him to ſay and do the moſt wild and unaccountable Things imaginable, and involv'd him in odd adventures and Frolicks, very often to the hazard of his Life. He ſeem'd to affect ſomething ſingular in his Impieties as well as his Writings, above the reach and thought of other Men, framing Arguments for Sin, and writing Panegyricks upon Vice: And the Licentiouſneſs of his Temper, and the Briskneſs of his Wit, diſpoſing him to keep no other Company than thoſe like himſelf, who divided their Time between lewd Actions and irregular Mirth; he ſecured and fortified his Mind againſt the Belief and Apprehenſions of Religion: And though a Fit of Sickneſs help'd to perſuade him fully that Death could not be the annihilating or diſſolution of the Soul, becauſe he found his Reaſon and Judgment clear and ſtrong when the Spirits were ſo low and ſpent that he could not move nor ſtir; yet this did not make him change his Notion of God, which amounted to no more than a vaſt Power that had none of the Attributes of Juſtice and Goodneſs which we aſcribe to the Deity. Morality, he confeſs'd, he car'd not for, farther than the Reputation of it was neceſſary for his Credit and Affairs. He laid out his Wit very freely in Libels and Satyrs, in which he had a peculiar Talent of mixing Wit with Malice, and fitting both with ſuch apt Words, that Men were tempted to be pleas'd with them. His other Studies were the comical and witty Writings of the Antients and Moderns, the *Roman* Authors, and Books of Phyſick; which laſt qualified him for an odd Adventure; for being under an unlucky Accident, which oblig'd him to keep out of the way, he diſguis'd himſelf ſo that his neareſt Friends could not have known him, and ſet up in *Tower-ſtreet* for an *Italian* Mountebank, where he practis'd Phyſick for ſome Weeks, not without Succeſs. He took pleaſure to diſguiſe himſelf as a Porter or a Beggar, ſometimes to follow ſome mean Amours, which for the variety of 'em he affected: At other times, meerly for Diverſion, he would go about in odd Shapes, in which he acted his part ſo naturally, that even thoſe who were on the Secret, and ſaw him, could perceive nothing by which he might be diſcover'd. Though he continued thus to gratifie his diſorderly Appetites for ſeveral Years, magnifying Vice, and ridiculing Vertue and Religion as much as deprav'd Wit was able, yet at laſt, upon ſerious reflection of Things, and the Learned Dr. *Burnet*'s ſolid and proper Arguments for all the Points that he excepted againſt, he ſaw through the former Slights of Wit that had fed his Irreligion, and became ſo perfect a Convert, that he died as great a Penitent as he liv'd a Sinner, feeling ſo deep and pungent a Sorrow for the Irregularities of his paſt Life, that the extreme pain he ſuffer'd for ſome Weeks in his Body, was often ſwallow'd up in the Agonies of his Mind, vowing, *That though there were nothing to come after this Life, yet all the Pleaſures he had ever known in Sin were not worth that Torture.* He took the Sacrament with great Satisfaction, and that was encreas'd by the Pleaſure he had in his Lady's receiving it with him, who had been for ſome Years before of the Communion of the Church of *Rome* by his own Perſuaſion; ſo that it added to his Joy to ſee the Error removed which he himſelf had occaſion'd. He was fully convinc'd of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion by hearing the Prophecy of our Saviour's Paſſion in the 53d of *Iſaiah*, and comparing it with the Hiſtory thereof in the New Teſtament, finding it to correſpond ſo exactly with that Prophecy which the *Jews*, who are Chriſt's profeſſed Enemies, do own to be of Divine Inſpiration; the reaſon of this he own'd, did not only ſatisfie the Underſtanding, but the Words themſelves were accompanied with ſuch a Power which did as effectually conſtrain him to believe in his Saviour as if he had ſeen him. He took Order to ſatisfie his Creditors, and if God had ſpared him, reſolved upon another courſe of Life; nor did he deſire to live upon any other Account, but that he might by the change of his Manners, ſome way take off the high Scandal which his former Behaviour had given: And he left it in charge, to publiſh any thing concerning him that might be a means to reclaim others; praying God, that *as his Life had done much Hurt, ſo his Death might do much Good.* It being urged to him, that a Death-bed Repentance, without a Renovation of the Mind, afforded but ſmall ground of Hope; he Anſwer'd, that *he was ſure his Mind was entirely turned; and though Horror had given him his firſt awakening, yet that was now grown up into a ſetled Faith and Converſion.* He called often for his Children, and looking upon them one time, he ſaid *See how good God has been to me in giving me ſo many Bleſſings, and I have carried my ſelf to him like an ungracious and unthankful Dog.* He did actually overcome that execrable Habit of Swearing, to which he was ſo much addicted; and being reprov'd for calling one *Damn'd Fellow* who did not bring ſomewhat that he wanted ſoon enough, he bewail'd himſelf thus, *Oh! that Language of Fiends which was ſo familiar to me, hangs yet about me! Sure none has deſerved more to be damned than I have done.* A little before his Death he was heard to pray very devoutly, and ſo ended his Days *July* 26. 1680. Religion triumphing in its Conqueſt over one of the wittieſt and ableſt of its Adverſaries that this Age has produced. *Dr.* Burnet*'s Life of the Earl of* Rocheſter.

WILLIS (*Dr. Thomas*) the moſt eminent Phyſician of his time, Son of *Thomas* of *North-Henxſey*, near *Abbington* in *Berkſhire*, was born in the Year 1621, and Educated in *Chriſt-church Oxford*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts in 1642; about which time, *Oxford* being Gariſon'd for the King, he, with the reſt of the Scholars remaining, Liſted himſelf in his Majeſty's Service, employing his leaſure Hours in the Study of Phyſick; in which Faculty he became famous in a ſhort time. In 1660, upon his Majeſty's Reſtauration, he was made *Sedley*'s Profeſſor of natural Philoſophy, ſoon after commenced Doctor of Phyſick, and upon the Foundation of the Royal Society, was choſen Fellow of that Body. In 1666, he ſettled at *Weſtminſter*, at the invitation of Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, where his Reputation and Practice were extraordinary. He was likewiſe made a Member of the College of Phyſicians, and much valu'd by that *Society*. He died in *London* in 1675, leaving behind him the Character of a pious, charitable Perſon, as well as of a very Learned and Eminent Phyſician. His Works are: *Diatribæ Duæ Medico-Philoſophicæ de Fermentatione, altera de Febribus. Diſſertatio Epiſtolica de Urinis. Cerebri Anatome. De Ratione Motûs Muſculorum. Pathologiæ Cerebri & nervoſi generis Specimina, in quo agitur de Morbis Convulſivis & de Scorbuto. Affectionum quæ dicuntur Hyſtericæ & Hypocondriacæ Pathologia Spaſmodica, vindicata contra Reſponſionem Epiſtolarem Nathan. Highmore, M. D. Exercitationes Medico-Phiſicæ Duæ: Prima, De Sanguinis accenſione: Secunda, De Motu Muſculari. De Anima Brutorum quæ Hominis vitalis accenſitiva eſt, Exercitationes Duæ. Pharmaceutice Rationalis, ſive Diatriba de Medicamentorum operationibus in Corpore Humano.* A plain and eaſie Method for preſerving thoſe that are well, from the infection of the *Plague*, or any *contagious Diſtemper*, in City, Camp, Country, *&c.* and for curing ſuch as are infected with it; this Book was written in 1666, but was not prined till 1690. *Athen. Oxon. &c.*

WILTON, a Market and Borough Town in the South of *Wiltſhire*, ſeated between the two Rivers *Willy* and *Madder*; once the chief Town of *Wiltſhire*, and a Biſhop's See about 150 Years; the firſt Biſhop of it was *Ethelſtan*, inſtalled in this See about 906, to whom ſucceeded ten Biſhops of this Dioceſe, whereof *Hermannus* was the laſt, who having reſigned it becauſe the Monks of *Malmesbury* would not give him leave to remove unto their Abby, was made Biſhop of *Sherborn*; and having join'd both Sees together, did ſhortly after (that is in 1506,) remove both to *Salisbury*; the loſs whereof was a great occaſion of the Decay of this Place. It ſtill retains the Honour of ſending two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and of being the Place where the Sheriffs keep their Monthly Courts, and where the Knights of the Shire are uſually Elected. It's 72 Miles from *London*.

WILTSHIRE, Lat. *Wiltonia*, a large In-land County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Gloceſterſhire*, on the South with *Dorſetſhire*, Eaſtward with *Barkſhire* and *Hampſhire*, Weſtward with *Gloceſter* and *Somerſetſhire*. It's called *Wiltſhire* from *Wilton*, once the chief Place of it, as this is probably from the River *Willy*, on which it's ſeated. From North to South it extends 39 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 29, the whole divided into 29 Hundreds, wherein are 304 Pariſhes, and 22 Market Towns, whoſe ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Hampſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*, went by the Name of *Belgæ* among the *Romans*, the Country being part of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* during the Heptarchy, and now with *Barkſhire* making up the Dioceſe of *Salisbury*. 'Tis commonly ſaid, that if an Ox and a Sheep were left to their choice where to live, the Ox would chuſe in the North, and the Sheep in the South, but that a Man would chuſe to live betwixt both to have a ſhare in the pleaſure of the Plain and the Wealth of the deep Country. *Wiltſhire* is certainly a pleaſant Country to live in, enjoying a good Air and fruitful Soil with a great deal of Variety, well water'd by the *Iſis*, *Kennet*, *Willy*, *Madder*, two *Avons*, beſides ſeveral leſſer Streams. As to the Soil, the North Parts, called *North Wiltſhire*, riſe up into pleaſant Hills, finely cloath'd with Woods, and water'd with clear Rivers. The South Part is more even, yielding plenty both of Graſs and Corn. The middle Part's ſo very level, that here is a Plain which by its Spaciouſneſs bounds the Sight, I mean *Salisbury* Plain, the fineſt perhaps in *Europe*. As for Manufactures, no County goes beyond this in making of Whites. For the civil Building in this County, *Long-Leat*, now the Viſcount of *Weymouth*'s, is counted the biggeſt, and *Wilton* the ſtatelieſt, and pleaſanteſt for Gardens, Fountains, and other Accommodations. *Salisbury* ſends two Citizens to Parliament, *Wilton*, *Downton*, *Hindon*, *Weſtbury*, *Calne*, *Chipenham*, *Devizes*, *Malmsbury*, *Criclade*, *Bedwin*, *Marlborough*, *Wotton-Baſſet*, each of them two Burgeſſes: The ſame do theſe three, which are no Market Towns, *viz.* *Hylesbury*, *Lurgeſt-Hall*, and *Old Sarum*. So that this County ſends no leſs than 32 Members to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire. Laſtly, this County is noted for the Title of Earl it has given to ſeveral Families: Firſt, To *William Scrope*, Lord Treaſurer under the Reign of *Richard* II. Secondly, To *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, and Lord Treaſurer in the Reign of *Henry* VI. Thirdly, To *John Stafford*, ſecond Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, created Earl of *Wiltſhire* by King *Edward* IV. Fourthly, To *Thomas Bullen* Viſcount of *Rochefort*, Father of Lady *Anne Bullen*: And Laſtly, To *William Pawlet*, advanced to the Dignity by King *Edward* VI. *Anno* 1550, but ſoon after created Marquis of *Wincheſter*; in whoſe Poſterity both Titles have continued hitherto, and are now enjoy'd by his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke of *Bolton* by his preſent Majeſty.

WINBURN MINSTER, a Market Town of *Badbury* Hundred in the Earldom of *Dorſetſhire*, ſeated on the North-ſide of the *Stoure*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge. Queen *Cuthburga* ſuing a Divorce from her ſecond Husband King of *Northumberland*, built a Nunnery here, whereof ſhe became Abbeſs. A ſtately Minſter was afterwards rais'd here, which added not only more Glory to the Place, but alſo inlarg'd the Name of the Town, ſince called *Winburn Minſter*. Here the *Saxon* King *Ethelred*, the fourteenth Monarch of *England*, lyes interred. It's 82 Miles from *London*.

WINCHELSEY, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town of *Haſtings* Rape in the Eaſt parts of *Suſſex*, about two Miles South of *Rye*, upon an In-let of the Sea: A Member of the *Cinque-Ports*, and once a ſtrong beautiful wall'd Town, having 18 Pariſh-Churches; but by the Receſs of the Ocean now much decay'd, and the Haven choak'd up. In 1250, the greateſt part was deſtroy'd by the Sea, ſo that it conſiſts now but of one Pariſh. In 1628, *Charles* I. created *Eliz. Finch* Viſcounteſs *Maidſtone*, Counteſs of *Winchelſey*: To which Honour *Thomas* her Son ſucceeded in 1633, and *Henry* her Grandchild in 1639. It's 69 Miles from *London*.

WINCHESTER, Lat. *Venta Belgarum*, *Vintonia*, *Wintonia*, is a Biſhop's See in *Hampſhire*, the Biſhop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It lyes about 60 Miles from *London*, Weſt-South-Weſt, pleaſantly ſeated in a Valley under Hills, with the River *Itching* on the Eaſt, and a Caſtle on the Weſt, the Town ſurrounded with a Wall a Mile and a half in compaſs, with ſix Gates for Entrance. A City of great Antiquity, noted among the *Romans* for the rich Embroideries that were made here for their Emperors, and among the *Saxons*, for being the Regal Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Biſhop's See. During the *Danes* Invaſion, it ſuffered much. In the *Normans* time it was twice defaced by the Misfortune of Fire; and being repair'd, was ſoon after ſack'd in the Civil Wars of King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs. But it had the Fortune ſtill to recover, inſomuch that in the Reign of King *Edward* III. it came to be the Mart for Wool and Cloth. To keep the Aſſizes and Seſſions for the County, here is a fine Hall, where it is ſaid King *Arthur*'s Round-Table hangs up as a Monument. For the Education of Youth, here is in the Suburbs a fair College, built and endowed by *William* of *Wickham*, for a Seminary to his other College in *Oxford*; and not far from it a large Hoſpital for the Relief of the Poor. For the Divine Worſhip, here are, beſides the Cathedral, 5 Parochial Churches. The Cathedral, ſays *Heylin*, firſt Founded and Endowed by *Kingil* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who gave it all the Land within ſeven Miles of *Wincheſter*. His Son *Kenelwalchin* went forwards with his Father's Fabrick, ratified his Donation, and made Additions to it; but the Church notwithſtanding, a large and beautiful Structure, was begun by Biſhop *Walkin*, continued by his Succeſſors, and at laſt finiſh'd in the Fourteenth Age by *William de Wickham*, who built the greateſt part of the Weſt end thereof. The Chapels on the Eaſt end, beyond the Choire, had their ſeveral Founders. The whole Church was Dedicated firſt to St. *Amphibalus*, then to St. *Peter*, afterwards to St. *Swithin*, once Biſhop here, and laſt of all unto the Bleſſed Trinity, as it ſtill continues. In this Church lyes interred the Bodies of King *Egbert* the firſt ſole Monarch of *England* ſince the Heptarchy, King *Ethelwolf* his Son, *Alfred* with his Queen *Elwith*, *Edmund* with his Sons *Alfred* and *Elſward*, *Edred* and *Edwin* both Kings, *Canute* the *Daniſh* King with his Queen *Emma*, *Richard* and *Rufus*, two Sons of the *Norman* Conqueror. The Biſhop of this Dioceſe is Chancellor to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelate of the Garter. He was anciently reputed to be Earl of *Southampton*, as the Biſhop of *Durham* is Earl of *Sadberg*; but the Title has been otherwiſe diſpoſed of ſince. In ſhort, ſuch are the Privileges, and ſo large the Poſſeſſions of this Biſhoprick, that *Henry* of *Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, being Biſhop of this Dioceſe, had got a Faculty from the Pope to make it an Archbiſhop's See, ſeven of the Suffragants of *Canterbury* being allotted thereunto. And *William de Edington*, one of the Biſhops of this Church, being elected to the See of *Canterbury*, refus'd it, ſaying, that *Canterbury* had indeed the higheſt Rack, but *Wincheſter* had the deepeſt Manger. This Dioceſe contains the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, with the *Iſle of Wight*, together with the *Norman* Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, which were added to this Biſhoprick in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time. The two Counties, with the *Iſle of Wight*, contain 362 Pariſhes, whereof 131 Impropriate, the Iſle of *Jerſey* 121, and *Guernſey* with the reſt as many more. Over the *Engliſh* part there are two Archdeacons, the one of *Wincheſter*, the other of *Surrey*; over the *Norman* Iſles two Deans. In the King's Books the Biſhoprick is valued at 2793 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* leſs by 1000 *l.* than formerly it was; and the Tenths of the Clergy amount to 846 *l.* 1 *s.* The preſent Biſhop is the 73d of this See. The firſt Earl of *Wincheſter* was *Saer de Quinſey* in 1207; the ſecond, *Roger de Quinſey* in 1219, who died in 1264; the third, *Hugh de Spencer*, created in 1322, and Beheaded in 1326; the fourth, *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551, *William Pawlet* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, was created Marquis of *Wincheſter*, whoſe Poſterity in the 6th Deſcent, now enjoy it.

WINDER, or *Wimander Meer*, a Lake dividing a part of *Lancaſhire* from the County of *Weſtmorland*, extending about 10 Miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, full of Fiſh, with a clear Pebbly Bottom.

WINDSOR, a Market and Borough Town of *Ripplemore* Hundred in *Barkſhire*, ſeated upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*. The Town it ſelf is of little Account, and owes its main Reputation to the Caſtle, the fineſt Royal Palace of *England*, and the only Caſtle now remaining of ſix this County had in former Times. Its Foundation is attributed by *Geofry* to King *Arthur*. It belonged to the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* until *William* the *Conqueror* compounded with him for it, giving him *Wokendune* and *Ferrings* in Exchange. The lofty Hill on which it is built, yields a moſt charming Proſpect, and the neighbouring Country excellent Game. King *Charles* made this his Reſidence in the Summer Seaſon, and built a ſtately Terraſs before it. In this Caſtle was born the Victorious King *Edward* III. who having Defeated the *French* and the *Scots*, had here at the ſame time two illuſtrious Priſoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*. In this Caſtle he inſtituted the moſt noble Order of the Garter; and this is the Place where the Ceremony of the Knights thereof is ſolemniz'd on St. *George*'s Day. Here was alſo born *Henry* VI. from hence called *Henry* of *Windſor*; and this *Henry*, *Edward* IV. *Henry* VIII. and *Charles* I. lye buried in the ſtately Chapel. *Windſor* is noted for its neighbouring Foreſt, one of the greateſt in *England*.

St. WINEFRID'*s*-WELL, commonly called *Holy Well*, in *Flintſhire*, not far from *Cajervis*, is a Place of great Note, and much frequented by Pilgrims and Gentry of the Roman Catholick Religion eſpecially, who bathe in this Well for the cure of many Diſeaſes. Over the Head of this Spring or Well, there ſtands a Chapel built of Free-Stone, of curious Workmanſhip, with wrought Pillars. In the Glaſs Window of the Chancel is lively portrayed the Hiſtory of St. *Winefrid*, how her Head was cut off by *Cradoe*, and ſet on again by St. *Beuno*. In this Well, there groweth Moſs of moſt ſweet and pleaſant Smell, which the Country People hold to be St. *Winefrid*'s Hair. Out of this Spring ruſhes forth ſuch a mighty Stream, that within a Furlong turns three Mills. This Stream, in the Opinion of ſome Authors, broke out ſince the time of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry* II. This *Cambrenſis*, taking no notice, either of the extraordinary rapidneſs of the Current, or of its being frequented for the miraculous Cures of the Waters, or of its being celebrated upon the account of St. *Winefrid* or St. *Beuno*'s Memory, and yet it muſt be allow'd that *Cambrenſis* in his Journey into this Country, was particularly inquiſitive about miraculous Fountains, and other remarkable things of that nature. *D. Poweli Not. ad Giraldi Camb. Itin. Cambriæ*, *l.* II. *cap.* I. *Cambd. Brit.* publiſh'd by Mr. *Gibſon*.

WINFELD, called the Field of Victory, a Place between *Paderborn*, *Dethmold*, and *Horne*, in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, where *Varus*, Governor of the *Roman* Army, was defeated by *Arminius*. There are two little Rivers called *Rodenbeck* and *Knockenbeck*; that is, the Red River, and River of Bones, becauſe one had its Waters tinctur'd Red by the Blood of thoſe that died in the Battel, and the other was full of their Bones.

WIPREVULT, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Berg*, half a League from *Cullen* upon the *Rhine*. The Chambers are built there of an extraordinary faſhion, for they are very long, and vaulted with their Beams in the Air, as in ſome Churches.

WIRKSWORTH, in *Derbyſhire*, a pretty large and populous Town, ſo called from the Lead-Works. 'Tis beautified with a fair Church, and hath a Free-School and Alms-Houſes, as alſo a great Market on *Tueſdays*, chiefly for Lead, being the greateſt Lead-Market in *England*, and the Meeting of Lead-Merchants for the Sale thereof. From *London* 107 Miles.

WIRTEMBERG, or *Wurtemberg*, an ancient Caſtle and Dutchy of *Germany*. The Duke is Sovereign of this conſiderable Country that lyes between the *Black Foreſt*, the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and *Marquiſate* of *Baden*, round the River *Nekar*, which gives it excellent Paſtures. In ſome parts it has much Fruit, in others is all ſtony and full of Sand. Its Rivers and Lakes abound with Fiſh. Towns and Caſtles lye very thick here, beſides a great number of Villages, whereof *Stugard* is Capital, and the Reſidence of the Dukes. There are alſo ſome Silver, Iron and Copper Mines. It was honoured with the Title of a Dutchy in 1465. The Dukes have the Title of Great Huntſmen of the Empire, and bear the Imperial Cornet, or Bugle Horn. They are Sovereign, and exerciſe Juſtice without Appeal in Criminal Matters; but in Civil there is ſometimes Appeal made to the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*. It's true, they can make no Laws, nor impoſe any Taxes, without the conſent of the *States* of the Country; but theſe generally agree with any which do not encroach upon their Liberties. The Dukes enjoy the Revenues of the Abby of *Maulbron*, and of ſeveral other Church-Lands, which he employs in maintaining rhe Univerſity of *Tubingen*, Hoſpitals and Proteſtant Miniſters. The Houſe of *Auſtria* takes the Name and Arms of *Wirtemberg* in its Titles. Since this Dutchy was confiſcated to *Ferdinand* I. Brother to *Charles* V. it was afterwards reſtor'd to the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, but upon condition that he ſhould hold it of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This *Feudatory* Subjection ended in 1631, under *Frederick* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, upon condition only that it ſhould return to the Houſe of *Auſtria* upon the failing of Heirs Male. There are many good Places in this Principality, and the Prince can raiſe a conſiderable Army upon a very ſhort Warning. Some will have the Princes of this Family to be deſcended from *Ebertat*, Great Maſter of *Charlemagne*'s Palace: But this Original is uncertain. *Herſſe. Hiſt. Imper.*

WIRTSCHAF, a kind of Maſquerade uſed in *Germany* and *Denmark*. The Word is *High Dutch*, and ſignifies the Innkeeper's Gueſts, as if one ſaid an After-Supper's Diverſion in an Inn. When the Company is reſolv'd to be Merry they write Billets, wherein are the Names of the Trades which they are to be of that make the Play; and theſe Trades are generally the meaner and moſt ſervile: When the Billets are drawn, each cloaths himſelf according to what has fallen to his Lot. When the Princeſs of *Denmark* was married to the Duke of *Holſtein* in 1667, there was a *Wirtſchaf*, where the Chance changed the King into a *Poliſh* Lord, the Queen into a Cut-purſe, made the Prince of *Denmark* a Barber's Boy, the Duke of *Holſtein* a Linnen-Draper, the *Holland* Embaſſador Maſter of a Ship, &c. *Memoires du Temps.*

WIRTZBOURG, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*, with the Title of a Biſhoprick, is called in Latin *Herbipolis*, that is, the Town of Herbs and Graſs, by reaſon of the vaſt number of Gardens and Meadows that environ it. The Goſpel was preach'd here in 684 by *Killian*, *Coloman*, and *Theopman*, *Scotch-men*, who amongſt others, converted *Gobert* Duke of *Franconia*, then reſiding in the Caſtle of *Wirtzbourg*. In 791, *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, made it a Biſhop's See under *Burchard*, who built the Cathedral of St. *Sauveur*. *Hetam*, *Gobert*'s Son, dying without Iſſue, *Charlemagne* gave the Dutchy to this firſt Biſhop. Since this time it's a Cuſtom, that whilſt the Biſhop ſays Maſs ſolemnly, his Great Marſhal aſſiſts with a Sword upon his Shoulder, to ſhew, that beſides the Spiritual and Temporal Lordſhip of his Biſhoprick, he is alſo the Secular Prince, in Quality of Duke of *Franconia*. The Chapter of this Church is compoſed of 24 Capitulars, who have the Right to chuſe and be choſen Biſhops. When any of theſe die, one of the other Canons of the Church is admitted into his Place. To receive any one a Canon, they obſerve a very remarkable Particularity; for the Candidate is not only to give proof of his Nobility, a thing practis'd in all the great Chapters of *Germany*, but muſt go through the Canons that ſtand in order on both ſides, who beat him upon the Back with Rods. This Cuſtom is as ancient as the Biſhoprick. There is a famous Univerſity in this Town, that was Founded by the Biſhop *Julius Echter* of *Meſpelbrun*, who alſo Founded an Hoſpital, but died in 1617, after he had held the Epiſcopal See for 40 Years. This City is 15 Miles from *Frankfort*, and 19 from *Mentz* to the Eaſt. *Huſſ. Hiſt. Imper. lib.* 6.

WISBICH in *Cambrigeſhire*, a Town of good Account, tho' in the Fenny Part, being very well built, and fully inhabited. From *London* 75 Miles.

WISTOCK, a little Town of *Germany* in the middle of the Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg*, and upon the Frontiers of *Mekelbourg*. The great Victory gain'd by *Bannier*, General of the *Swedes* there in 1636, over the Emperor's Troops, has render'd it remarkable. It lyes upon the River of *Dorſs*. *Baudrand.*

WISTON, a mean Market Town in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, yet govern'd by a Mayor and Bailiffs, and ſtrengthned with a Caſtle. From *London* 173 Miles.

WITIKIND, a *Saxon* Prince, that kept the *Saxons* a long time in Rebellion againſt *Charlemagne*, who at laſt brought 'em to ſubmit to the Conditions he propoſed to 'em: But *Witikind* return'd with new Forces from *Denmark*, to awaken by his Example the antient Courage of the *Saxons*. *Charlemagne* hearing this, and being weary of ſpilling Blood after ſo many Rebellions that he had puniſh'd, had the Goodneſs to ſend one of his Gentlemen called *Amalauvinus*, to exhort him to his Duty, and proffer him advantageous Conditions; whereupon *Witikind* ſubmitted, and came to wait on the Emperor at *Agny* in *Champagne*, who receiv'd him very kindly, and gave him the Dutchy of *Angrie*, engaged him to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, whereof he made Profeſſion in 843. He was killed four Years afterwards by *Gerold* Duke of *Suabia*, leaving but one Son called *Wipert*, or *Robert*, the chimerical Head of ſo many great Genealogies. *Crantz. Metropol. cap.* 8. *Witikind. Chron. Saxon.*

WITNEY, a Market Town of *Bampton* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Oxfordſhire*, ſeated on the South-ſide of the River *Windruſh*, Eaſt of *Burford*. This is a large ſtragling Town, having a Free-School, and the conveniency of a fine Library. North from this Town is a noted Wood, called *Whichwood Foreſt*. From *London* 54 Miles.

WITTEMBERG, formerly Capital of the Electorate of *Saxony* in *Germany*, is a very ſtrong Place, built about 400 Paces from the River *Elbe*, in a vaſt Plain, ſo even that all lyes open to the Cannon of the Caſtle. The Form of the Town is near a ſquare, longer than it's large, and is Fortified by Nature as well as Art, having Marſhes to the North, and a great Channel ſluced from the *Elbe* to the Eaſt, beſides a very deep Ditch and good Rampart, with five great Baſtions on the ſide that it can be eaſieſt attack'd on. It's 9 *German* Miles from *Leipſick* to the North, 14 from *Dreſden* to the South-Weſt, and 10 from *Magdeburg*. In 1502, there was an Univerſity opened here by *Frederick* III. Elector of *Saxony*. In 1517, *Luther* began to preach the Reformation in this City, and in 1520 burnt here the Pope's Bull and Decrees, and in 1546 was buried in this City. This Strong-hold was then the only Place that held out for the Elector, who was in the Hands of the Emperor *Charles* V. In 1547, it was Surrendred to that Prince, who for ſome Years after made it a Priſon for ſuch as would not comply with him.

WITTEN (*Henning*) a *German* Hiſtorian, that has publiſh'd ſome Years ago five Volumes of the Monuments of the famous Men of the Seventeenth Age, *viz.* one of Divines, two of Philoſophers, Poets and Orators, one of Phyſicians, and one of Lawyers. Theſe comprehend the Lives or Funeral Sermons of theſe great Perſons, with a Liſt of their Works. It's properly a Collection of original Pieces made for the moſt part by theſe learned Mens Friends. As the Author is a *German*, he has inſiſted moſt upon his own Countrey; there be but a few *French* and *Engliſh*, no *Spaniards* or *Italians* made mention of in his Works. *Baillet Jugemens des Scavans.*

WIVESCOMB, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *North-Curry*, upon the River *Tone*. From *London* 128 Miles.

WOBURN, a Market Town of *Manſhead* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It ſtands upon a riſing Ground near the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, and is much frequented, being a Thorough-Fair betwixt *London* and *Northampton*. In the *Popiſh* Times here was a noted Monaſtery, and at this time there is a Free-School Founded by *Francis Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford*. About this Town great ſtore of Fullers-Earth is digg'd up, from hence called *Woburn* Earth. From *London* 37 Miles.

WOCKLEY-HOLE. This is in *Mendip* Hills about two Miles from *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*: A wonderful Cave for its ſpacious Vaults, Stone-Walls, and winding Labyrinths. Dr. *Hakewill*, an Eye-witneſs of it, gives this account: That entring a good part of it with many Lights, he took particular Notice, that the Water which conſtantly dropp'd down from the Vault, turn'd into Rock it ſelf, as it appear'd unto him by the Shape, Colour, and Hardneſs, it being at firſt of a more clear and glaſſy Subſtance than the more antient part of the Rock; and this he found not in ſmall pieces, but in great quantity, and that in ſeveral places enough to load many Carts: From whence he concludes, that a great part of the Rocks owe their growth to that ſort of Water.

WOLFIUS (*John*) Native of *Zurich* in *Swiſſerland*, having ended his Studies, travelled to ſee the chiefeſt Univerſities of *Germany*, and at his Return to *Zurich* was made Miniſter and Profeſſor in Divinity in the place of *Peter Martyr* who died a little before. He writ ſome Books, as *Commentaria & Conciones in ſacram Scripturam. Index Græcorum Nominum, quæ ad Geographiam pertinent, Onomaſticon Phyſicum & Topologicum. Onomaſticon Paleſtinæ, &c. Thuan. Hiſt.*

WOLGAST, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, ſituated at one of the Mouths of *Oder*, called *Pſin*, 5 Miles from the Shore of the *Baltick* Sea, and 14 from *Anclam*. It is ſtrengthned with a noble Caſtle, formerly the Seat of its Dukes. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1630, re-taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1675, and reſtor'd again in 1679.

WOLLER, a Market Town in *Glondale* Ward in the County of *Northumberland*, ſituate on the ſide of a Hill near the River *Till*, falling Northward into the *Tweed*.

WOLMAR (*Melchior*) Native of *Rotwil* in the Territories of the Dukes of *Longueville* in *Swiſſerland*, ſtudied at *Paris* under *James le Fevre* of *Eſtaples*. Thence he went to *Bourges*, where he continued his Studies under *Andrew Alciar*. It was he taught *Calvin* Greek, who owns the Obligation in dedicating to him his Commentary upon the Second Epiſtle to the *Corinthians*. He was alſo *Beza*'s Maſter. *Vlric* Duke of *Wirtemberg* having drawn him into *Germany*, made him Profeſſor of Law at *Tubingen*, where he taught a long time, and interpreted *Greek* Authors. He was ſo well vers'd in this Language, that he told the Duke he could Plead in it with more eaſe and facility than in *Dutch*. Having retired to *Iſenach*, he died there of an Apoplexy in 1561, being then 64 Years of Age.

WOLSEY (*Thomas*) Cardinal, a Man of ordinary Birth, but no Butcher's Son (as *Cavendiſh*, one of his Family, aſſures us in his Life,) of *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*; being ſent from *Ipſwich* School to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, he became Batchelor of Arts at 15 Years of Age, and was therefore called the Boy Batchelor, and was preferred to be Schoolmaſter to the Marquis of *Dorſet*'s Children. The Marquis dying, he went into *France*, where he became Servant to Sir *James Nauphaut* then Treaſurer of the Town of *Calis*, and behaved himſelf ſo well, that his Maſter preferred him to King *Henry* VII. His Diligence and Reſervedneſs made the King look upon him as fit for Buſineſs and Truſt; both which he ſhewed in his Embaſſy to *Maximilian* the Emperor, to the King's great Contentment, who beſtowed upon him, at his Return, the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and not long after made him the chief Almoner. Prince *Henry* coming afterwards to the Crown, the Favourite ſuited himſelf ſo to his Humour, that that King having taken *Tournay*, he beſtow'd the Biſhoprick upon *Wolſey*, who that he ſhould not be inferiour to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, obtain'd to be made Cardinal and *Legatus à latere* by the Pope, and was ſoon after advanced by the King to be his Chancellor. *Wolſey* now ſitting at the Helm of Church and State, had always two Croſſes and Pillars born before him where ever he went, by two of the talleſt Prieſts that were to be found in the Realm. To the better maintenance of this chargeable Eſtate, the King beſtow'd upon him the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, and in *Commendam* the Abby of St. *Albans*, with which he held in Farm the Biſhopricks of *Bath*, *Worceſter*, and *Hereford*, enjoyed by Strangers Incumbents not reſiding in the Realm: And in this capacity he kept 500 Servants, among whom were 9 or 10 Lords, 15 Knights, and 40 Eſquires. But the Promotions of *England* being too little to fill his Graſp, he aims at *Rome*. *Charles* V. who paid him 24000 Crowns a Year, was his Client, and a great part of the Cardinals his Penſioners; but his Hopes being daſh'd by the Election of *Adrian* VI. the Emperor's Maſter after Pope *Leo* X. he fell off from the *German* Emperor to the *French* King: And to revenge himſelf farther, he promotes a Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, *Charles*'s Aunt. In this Reſolution, King *Henry* reſolves to marry Queen *Ann* of *Bullen*, and would not hear talk of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Alencon*, whom the Cardinal deſigned for him to engage King *Francis* the more in his own Intereſt. *Wolſey* hereupon writes to the Pope to oppoſe his Maſter's Deſigns, and refuſe the Diſpenſation he ſought for; which his Majeſty having Advice of by his Embaſſador at *Rome*, confiſcated all the Cardinal's Riches, and outed him of all Places and Benefices, except the Archbiſhoprick of *York* and Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, which he did not enjoy long neither; for being arreſted for High Treaſon by the Earl of *Northumberland*, and on his Journey to *London*, attended with the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, he fell ill, and died at *Leiceſter* in 1531, Aged 60. His laſt Words are ſaid to have been, *Had I ſerv'd the God of Heaven as faithfully as I did my Maſter on Earth, he had not forſaken me in my Old Age, as the other hath done*; adding, *This is the juſt Reward that I muſt receive for my Pains and Study, not regarding my Service to God, but only my Reſpect to the King*. So fell a Favourite, once look'd upon as the Arbiter of *Europe*, whoſe yearly Income did equal, if not exceed the Revenues of the Crown. He was ſo very exact in the honourable Circumſtances of Addreſs, that he would not abate the *French* Kings a ſtep in their Approaches. He gave the firſt Blow to Religious Houſes, by making his Cardinal College now *Chriſt-Church*, and his procuring the Pope's leave to convert 40 ſmall Monaſteries into his College of *Ipſwich*. Beſides theſe, he left other Monuments of his Fame, *viz. White-Hall*, *Hampton-Court*. The Lord *Herbert*, in his Character of him, ſays, That his Learning was far from being exact, conſiſting chiefly in the Subtilties of the *Thomiſts*; that his Stile in Miſſives was rather copious than eloquent, yet ever tending to the Point; and concludes, that during his Favour with the King, things ſucceeded better than afterwards, though it may be doubted, whether the Impreſſions he gave, did not occaſion divers Irregularities which were obſerv'd to follow. This Lord *Herbert* farther obſerves, That this Cardinal was remarkable for keeping his Word, and for the equity of his Decrees in *Chancery*. Dr. *Corbet* of his own College, complains thus of his hard Fate, and the Meanneſs of the Place of his Burial:

And though from his own Store Wolſey *might have*
A Palace or a College for his Grave,
Yet here he lyes Interr'd, as if that all
Of him to be Remembred were his Fall.
Nothing but Earth to Earth, nor pompous Weight
Vpon him, but a Pebble or a Quait.
If thou art thus neglected, what ſhall we
Hope after Death, that are but Shreds of thee?

Lord *Herbert*'s *Hen.* VIII.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in *Seiſdon* Hundred, ſituate upon a Hill; enrich'd formerly with an Abby. Its Collegiate Church is annex'd to the Deanry of *Windſor*. From *London* 98 Miles.

WOLWICH, or *Woolwich*, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the *Thames*; where it hath a Dock for the Royal Navy of *England*. From *London* 7 Miles.

WOODBRIDGE, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Looes*, upon the River *Deben* and the ſide of a ſandy Hill; provided with 4 or 5 Docks for building of Ships. It is a large and well-frequented Town, hath a fair Church with Monuments in it, and many Ships of Burthen belonging to the Inhabitants. The River *Deben* falls 12 Miles below it into the Sea. From *London* 66 Miles.

WOODSTOCK, a Market and Borough Town of *Wotton* Hundred, about the middle of *Oxfordſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated upon a ſmall River near a large Park wall'd about, and ſaid to be the firſt inclos'd Park; in which was once a Royal Houſe call'd *Woodſtock Bower*, built by King *Henry* I. and inlarg'd by King *Henry* II. but pull'd down and demoliſh'd in the Civil Wars under the Reign of King *Charles* I. In this Houſe was born *Edward* the *Black Prince*, and in the Labyrinth adjoining to it the beautiful *Roſamond*, King *Henry* the Second's Concubine, was poiſon'd by a Doſe his Queen forced upon her.

WORCESTER, Lat. *Branovium*, *Vigornia*, the chief Place of *Worceſterſhire*, and a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, lyes about 90 Miles Weſt-North-Weſt from *London*, pleaſantly ſituate on the Eaſt Bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge with a Tower upon it. And as it riſes with a gentle Aſcent, ſo it affords to the upper parts a goodly Proſpect in the Vale. Beſides the Advantage of its Situation, 'tis remarkable for its neat Buildings, number of Churches, and Wealth of the Inhabitants, who drive here a great Trade of Cloth, the fineſt in *England*. The Walls are 650 Paces in compaſs, with 7 Gates for Entrance, and 5 Watch Towers for Defence. 'Tis ſaid, the *Romans* built it to ſecure themſelves from the *Britains* beyond the *Severn*: But in the Reign of King *Canute* it ſuffered much from the *Danes*, as it did afterwards by frequent Conflagrations; yet it roſe again out of its Aſhes, aud ſo increas'd by degrees, as to contain at preſent 9 Pariſh-Churches, beſides the Cathedral. This was firſt built by *Etheldred* King of *Mercia*, and afterwards repair'd by ſeveral Biſhops of this See. *Oſwald* XVIII. was he who turn'd out the married Prieſts, and firſt brought in the Monks to this place, *An.* 964. But his Foundation being ruin'd by the *Danes*, the Church was brought to its preſent Perfection by Biſhop *Wolfſtan*, about 1030. In the midſt of whoſe Quire, the Body of King *John* lyes interred, and in the South-ſide that of Prince *Arthur*, eldeſt Son to *Henry* VII. whoſe Monument is all of black Jeat. The Dioceſe contains in it all *Worceſterſhire* and part of *Warwickſhire*, in all 241 Pariſhes, of which 71 impropriate: And here is but one Archdeacon which is called of *Worceſter*. In the King's Books 'tis valued 1049 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 228 *l.* In the flouriſhing times of the See of *Canterbury*, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* was peculiar Chaplain to the Metropolitan, and by his Office ſaid Maſs in all Aſſemblies of the Clergy wherein he was preſent. The City, on the other ſide, is remarkable for the Civil Titles of Honour it has given, firſt of Earl, then of Marquis, to ſeveral Noble Perſonages. The firſt Earl was *Vrſus de Abot*, created by *William* the *Conqueror* in 1087; the ſecond, *Waleran de Beaumont* in 1144; the third, *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral, in 1397; the fourth, *Richard Beauchamp*, in 1420; the fifth, *John Tiptoft*, Lord Treaſurer and Lord Conſtable in 1449, ſucceeded by *Edward* his Son, in 1477, who died in 1485; the ſeventh, *Charles Somerſet* Lord *Herbert*, Natural Son of *Henry Beaufort*, the 8th Duke of *Somerſet*, who was Beheaded under King *Edward* IV. created Earl by *Henry* VII. in 1414, in which Family it now is. *Henry*, the 7th in this Line, for his great Vertue and Loyalty was created Duke of *Beaufort* by *Charles* II. in 1682. *Worceſter* is particularly memorable for the Battel fought there *Sept.* 3. 1651, betwixt King *Charles* II. and the Rebels, wherein the King's Army was totally defeated. *Speed. Cambden.*

WORCESTERSHIRE, Lat. *Vigornienſis Comitatus*, is an Inland County of *England*, having *Staffordſhire* on the North, *Gloceſterſhire* on the South, *Warwickſhire* Eaſtward, *Hereford* and *Shropſhires* Weſtward. From North to South it reaches 32 Miles; from South to North-Weſt 22, and from thence to its North-Eaſt Point 28. The whole's divided into 7 Hundreds, wherein are 152 Pariſh-Churches and 11 Market Towns, whoſe antient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Stafford*, and *Warwickſhire*, went by the Name of *Cornavii* among the *Romans*, the Country afterwards making part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now with part of *Warwickſhire* making up the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*. A pleaſant Country both in its Air and Soil. Beſides the noble River *Severn*, which cuts this Shire in the midſt, it is watered by the *Avon*, the *Team*, and the *Salwarp*, with others of leſs Note, all ſtor'd with excellent Fiſh, the *Severn* particularly with Lampreys. Here are alſo Foreſts of Note, as thoſe of *Wire* and *Teekenham*; and beſides theſe, the great Woods of *Norton*, and the fair Chaſe of *Malvern.* In ſhort, this County does ſcarce yield to any either for Pleaſure or Profit, the Fields bearing plentiful Crops of Corn, the Hills and Plains ſwarming with Cattel, and the very Highways being beſet with Pear-Trees. *Speed. Cambden.*

WORKSHOP, a Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Baſſetlaw* and the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, noted for excellent Liquorice. From *London* 110 Miles.

WORMES upon the *Rhine*, a Town of *Germany*, with an Archbiſhoprick Suffragant of *Mentz.* It lyes in the *Lower Palatinate.* The Biſhop is Lord thereof, as well as of the little Country whereof it's Capital. Authors call it *Vormacie Borbetomagus*, and *Borbitomagus Vangionum. Attila* deſtroy'd it in the 5th Age, and *Clovis* repair'd it again. It was often taken and re-taken in the laſt Wars of *Germany.* The Town was honoured a conſiderable time with an Archbiſhop's See, whereof it was depriv'd about 750 by Pope *Zachary*, who remov'd that Dignity to *Mentz*, leaving only the Title of Biſhoprick to *Wormes*, in Puniſhment of *Gervillon*, the laſt Archbiſhop his Treachery, who kill'd an Officer whom he had invited to come to confer with him out of his Enemies (the *Saxons*) Camp. The Canons of this Church have the Privilege to chuſe and be choſen Biſhops, but of a long time they have pray'd the Archbiſhops of *Mentz* to accept of the Dignity, to have the Protection of thoſe Electors. Here have been ſeveral Councils held, whereof ſome were Secular, as that held in 764 by King *Pepin* II. in 770, where there were Barons as well as Prelates, and no Eccleſiaſtical thing debated. *Charlemagne*, and *Lewis* the *Meek*, aſſembled others. It's 7 Miles above *Mentz*, and 6 beneath *Spiers. Frederick* II. *Charles* IV. *Maximilian* I. and *Ferdinand* I. added to its Privilege in their time. There was a Council held here in 1076, in which Pope *Gregory* VII. was depos'd by the Partizans of *Henry* IV. his Enemy. A famous Diet was alſo held here in 1521, in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the Sates of the Empire. *Heiſſ. Hiſtoire.*

WORSELY, a moſt worthy Family, of great Antiquity and Eſtimation in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, where at *Worſeley Hall* in *Worſeley* Demain, they have flouriſhed ever ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt; from whence branching into *Hantſhire*, where that valiant Knight Sir *James Worſeley* being Captain or Governor of the *Iſle of Wight* in the time of *Hen.* VIII. bravely repulſed the *French* in that memorable Invaſion *An.* 1545, when 'twas almoſt over-run; and for that good Service was rewarded with an honourable Augmentation of a Croſs ingrail'd Gules, charg'd with a Lion's Head erazed Or, in a Field Gold, to be born quarterly with his paternal Coat of Arms: which Sir *James* as a farther Mark of the King's eſpecial Favour, had a Grant of the Mannors of *Launceſton* in the County of *Dorſet*, *Norridge* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Chidham* in *Suſſex*, upon his marrying *Ann* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Leigh* of *Appledercomb*, which hath ever ſince been the Seat of the chief of his Lineage, and is the beſt Edifice in the whole Iſle, being a large antient Stone Houſe, wherein there is a Chapel, Library, and Armory, ſtanding in a pleaſant Park, well ſtock'd with Deer, incompaſſed with a Stone Wall of about 5 Miles in Circumference, adorn'd with fine Walks, Bowling-green, Fiſh-ponds, *&c.* It was this publick-ſpirited Gentleman who built the Fort or Block-houſe called *Worſeley*'s Tower, and was ſucceeded in that Government by his eldeſt Son, *Richard Worſeley* Eſq; who left Iſſue only two Sons, both blown up by Gun-powder, and unfortunately kill'd in their Infancy; whoſe Relict afterwards became the Wife of Sir *Francis Walſingham* Knight, principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Mother to *Frances* their ſole Daughter and Heir (born at *Appledercomb* 1568,) a Lady who by her three famous Husbands, Sir *Philip Sidney*, *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Knight of the Garter, *&c.* and *Richard Bourk*, Earl of *Clanrickard* and St. *Albans*, much increas'd the number of the *Engliſh* Nobility. *John Worſeley* of *Swainſton* in the *Iſle of Wight* Eſq; (Sir *James*'s ſecond Son and Heir) founded a Free-School at *Godſhill*, and an Alms-houſe for ten poor Widows, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Richard Worſeley* of *Appledercomb* Knt. (Father to Sir *Henry*) was a great Benefactor to the Alms-houſe in the Borough of *Newport*, and by King *James* I. *An.* 1611, advanced to the Degree of Baronet, ſoon after the Erection of that Honour, being the 57th by Creation, but firſt of *Hantſhire* and moſt of the Weſtern Counties. This Family now flouriſhes in *Hampſhire*, and very proſperouſly continueth in the Perſons of Sir *Robert Worſeley* of *Appledercomb* Baronet, Sir *Edward Worſeley* of *Gatcombe*, and Sir *James Worſeley* of *Pilewell*, Knights, and *Henry Worſeley* Eſq; of *Compton*, Son of Sir *Robert*, and Brother to the preſent Sir *Robert*. *Stow*'s *Annals. Speed*'s *Maps. Cambden*'s *Britannia. Dugd. Baron. Speed*'s *Chron.*

WORSELEY (*Thomas*) of *Hovingham* within the North Riding of the County of *York*, Eſq; lineally deſcended, and the right Heir of *Elias* Lord of *Workeſly* and *Booths* in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, in the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt.

WORSTIUS or VORSTIUS, (*Conradus*) Profeſſor of Divinity, and chief Miniſter at *Steinfurt*, was afterwards called to the higheſt Chair of the Univerſity of *Leyden* in *Holland*, where he preach'd, and in the beginning of this Age taught ſeveral ſcandalous Propoſitions, contrary to God's Perfections, *viz.* his *Simplicity*, *Immenſity*, *Immutability*, *Eternity*, *&c.* This Doctrine rendred him odious to many of his own Party. *James* I. King of *England*, ſaid, his Writings deſerv'd to be burn'd, and writ to the *States* of *Holland* to diſmiſs him. *Spond. A. C.* 1610.

WORTHINGTON, the Name of an antient Seat and Family within the Pariſh of *Standiſh* in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*; taken notice of by the induſtrious Mr. *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, together with other Seats in the ſame Parts; as having given Names to famous Families, and till then continuing in the hands of thoſe of the ſame Name: Whereupon he makes this remarkable Obſervation, "That thoſe and ſuch like Families in the North County, as they roſe by their Bravery, and "grew up more and more by their Frugality, and the antient "ſelf-contented Simplicity; ſo in the South Parts of *England*, "Luxury, Uſury, Debauchery and Cheating, have undone the "moſt flouriſhing Families in a ſhort time, inſomuch that many complain, how the Old Race of our Nobility fades and de-"cays. Next to the *Worthingtons* of *Worthington* Hall; after a long continuance in Splendor, at laſt honourably eclipſed for their Loyalty, during the Troubles and Exile of King *Charles* the Firſt and Second; ſince tranſlated to *London*; and now almoſt failing for want of Iſſue, (not to omit the ſecond Deſcendants in *Eſſex*, of whom afterwards; nor thoſe reſiding ſometime at *Welborn* and *Branuſton* in *Com. Linc.* as neither thoſe of the Name in *Northamptonſhire*; all ſtanding upon Record in the *College of Arms.*) The moſt noted within the ſaid County Palatine of *Lancaſhire*, (found in the ſame *Office*,) are, Firſt, The *Worthingtons* of *Blaynſco (aliàs Blyneſchoh)* in the aforementioned Pariſh of *Standiſh*; derived from *William de Worthington*, Gent. (a ſecond Brother out of the Houſe of *Worthington*,) by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John de Bleyneſchoh*, Gent. (*tempore Edw.* III.) in four Lineal Deſcents to *Peter Worthington* Eſq; who married *Joan*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Lowde*, of *Preſton* in *Amounderneſs*; and in four more to *Tho. Worthington* Eſq; who married *Mary*, Daughter and ſole Heir to *George Alan* of *Roſs-Hall*, Eſq; (Neece and Heir to Cardinal *Alan*,) and was Grandfather to *Tho. Worthington* Eſq; now living; who hath Iſſue by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter to *John Plompton* of *Plompton* in *Com. Ebor.* Eſq; two Sons and four Daughters; (others deceaſed,) as alſo *Richard Worthington* his Son and Heir apparent, hath by *Margaret* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *Edward Alcock* of *Eccleſton* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſquire. Secondly, The *Worthingtons* of *Crawſhaw* in *Adlington*, within the Pariſh of *Standiſh*; Of whom, *Lawrence Worthington* (fifth in Deſcent from *Chriſtopher Worthington* of *Crawſhaw*, Gent. by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *William Thornton* of *Thornton*,) having buried his Son and Heir apparent without Iſſue, his Daughters became Coheirs; who at the Viſitation, *Anno* 1665, (he then living at 67,) were, *Agnes* Wife of *Tho. Weſley* of *Chorley*, *Dorothy* Wife of *William Barnes* of *Blackrod*, and *Ann.* Thirdly, The *Worthingtons* of *Shevington* in the ſaid Pariſh of *Standiſh*; Of which Line, *Nicholas Worthington* married *Amelia*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Duxburie* in *Com. Lanc.* Gent. by whom he had Iſſue, *Nicholas Worthington* of *Shevington*, married to *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas Worthington* of *Worthington* Hall, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, married firſt to *Edward Chiſenhall* of *Chiſenhall*, afterwards to *William Houghton* of *Parkhall*, Eſq; Lieutenant Collonel of Horſe to Collonel *Tho. Dalton* of *Lancaſhire*, ſlain in the firſt Battel at *Newbury*, in the Service of King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1643. Fourthly, The *Worthingtons* of *Snidehill* in the Pariſh of *Dene*, deſcended from *James Worthington*, (a ſecond Brother of the *Crawſhaw* Line, Uncle to *Laurence Worthington* afore-named,) married at leaſt 100 Years ago, to *Ann*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Roger Pendlebury* of *Snidehill*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Adam Eccleſton* of *Great Eccleſton*, and Coheir to *Adam Eccleſton* her Nephew. Fifthly and Laſtly, The *Worthingtons* of *Mancheſter*; From *Roger Worthington*, a Perſon of chief Note and Eſteem in that Town, (contemporary with the afore-mentioned *James Worthington*,) continued to *Francis Worthington*, (deceaſed *E. pr.*) Son of *Francis Worthington*, a younger Son to the ſaid *Roger:* His elder Brother *John Worthington*, (afterwards Doctor in Divinity,) and *Samuel Worthington* his younger Brother, (who died young) being tranſplanted to *Cambrige*; where, as the Name was well known in the Univerſity long before, (not to mention others ſince) in the Perſon of *William Worthington* of *Clarehall*, (who died *Feb.* 17. 1507. and was buried in St. *Edward*'s Church in *Cambrige*; witneſs his Marble Monument till the late Times;) ſo in the County, by the Office of another *William Worthington*, High Sheriff of *Cambrigeſhire*, *&c.* *Anno Eliz.* 8. 1566.

WORTHINGTON (*Gilbert*) D. D. Parſon of St. *Andrew Holborn*, in *Com. Middleſex*, in the time of King *Henry* VI. a moſt famous Preacher in thoſe days, greatly noted for his good Life; and (if not promoted, at leaſt) of powerful Intereſt at Court, as appears by the Teſtimony of Mr. *Stow* in his *Chronicle*, from a Record dated 26 *Hen.* VI. (1447) the Year in which he died.

WORTHINGTON (*John*) D. D. ſometime Maſter of

Jeſus College, Vice-Chancellor of the *Univerſity*, and Rector of *Fen-Ditton* in the County of *Cambrige*; afterwards Rector of *Ingoldsby* in *Lincolnſhire*, and Prebendary in the Cathedral Church; born of virtuous and religious Parents at *Mancheſter*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, *Anno* 1617. His Father *Roger Worthington* afore-mentioned; his Mother deſcended from an antient Family of the *Heywoods* in the ſame County. As he was about to reſign the Rectory of *Ingoldsby*, by reaſon of his being choſen Lecturer at *Hackney*, near the City of *London*; and to hold of the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor*, the Rectory of St. *Bennet Fynk*, *London*, (where he had been Preacher before for two Years, till the dreadful Fire, *Anno* 1666;) departed this Life in *Nov.* 1671, at *Hackney* aforeſaid, (and lyeth interr'd in the Chancel,) ſurviv'd of his only Son and two of his Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife (deceaſed before him,) Daughter to *Chriſtopher Whichcote* Eſq; ſometime a *Spaniſh* Merchant at *London*, Brother of Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* Baronet. He hath left behind him the Character of a moſt excellent Perſon in all the Parts of his Life. In the private Capacities of a Chriſtian; one of ſtrict Piety and Devotion, accompanied with a ſweet and obliging Converſation, ſingular Sedateneſs and Sobriety of Spirit, profound Humility, univerſal Charity, and every other divine Grace and Vertue in a very high Degree: As a Scholar, of admirable Parts and Induſtry, well vers'd in all the varieties of ingenuous Studies and polite Literature, eminently skill'd in the learned Languages as well Oriental as Occidental, and completely furniſhed with all ſorts of uſeful Learning requiſite either to the Profeſſion of a Divine, or to render him more univerſally uſeful to the Learned part of the World: In his publick Capacities, a moſt vigilant Governor, profitable Preacher, and faithful Guide of Souls; whoſe conſtant deſire and endeavour was to maintain good Order, Peace and Charity, promote Piety and Learning, and propagate a reverential Regard to the Government and Diſcipline of the Church, where he had power and intereſt: One of ſingular Eminency for the vaſt Publickneſs of his Spirit, his mighty zeal and induſtry to be ſerviceable to the good of others, (much more in his deſire and eſteeem than heigth and greatneſs;) witneſs his unwearied Endeavours through the whole courſe of his Life; particularly thoſe uſeful pains he took for ſeveral Years together, in Collecting, Reviſing, and Publiſhing the Elaborate Works of the famous Mr. *Joſeph Mede*, one of the great Glories of our Church and Nation, ſometime Fellow of *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambrige*, and Chaplain to that moſt Reverend Primate and Martyr, Archbiſhop *Laud*; a moſt laborious Undertaking, ſo exceeding well perform'd, that thereby he hath highly obliged ſucceeding Ages, and raiſed up to himſelf a Monument, as long as Religion and Learning laſt in the World.

WORTHINGTON (*Thomas*) D. D. a Seminary Prieſt, and noted Writer, much eſteem'd for his extraordinary Learning and Piety; many Years Preſident of the *Engliſh* College at *Doway*; at length *Protonotarius Apoſtolicus*: When grown old, he laid down his Government in the College, and return'd into *England*; where he was born at *Blaynſco* in *Lancaſhire*, about the Year 1548, (fourth and youngeſt Son to *Peter Worthington* Eſq; before-mention'd,) and died in *Derbyſhire* about 1626. Having for about ſix Months before his Death, taken upon him the Order and Habit of the Society of *Jeſus*; as had long before him two of his Nephews, *John* and *Laurence*, Sons to *Richard Worthington* of *Blaynſco*, Eſq; by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of *Tho. Charnock* of *Charnock* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſquire.

WORTHINGTON (Sir *William*) of *Springfeild*, in *Com. Eſſex*, Knt. Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, (the Office being a place of Truſt and Dignity, held by Patent from the Crown) and one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen *Elizabeth* and to King *James* I. as his Father had been to King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*. A valiant and active Man in Martial Gallantry; as appears by an account of thoſe Lords and Gentlemen that were famous for publick Exerciſes of Arms in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; particularly (to omit other Inſtances,) in his being one of the *Defenders* at that Royal Combat and moſt Magnificent Triumph perform'd before her Majeſty, 1 *Jan.* 1581. where *Monſieur* of *France* (then Brother and Heir apparent to the *French* King and Suitor to Queen *Elizabeth*,) the Prince *D' Auſine*, the Earl of *Suſſex*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*, the Count St. *Aignon*, Monſieur *Chaunallon* and Monſieur *Barqueville*, were *Challengers*. This Sir *William Worthington* was Son to *William Worthington* of *Orſett* in *Com. Eſſex*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Tirrell* of *Warley* in the ſame County, Knt. Maſter of the Horſe to King *Henry* VIII. And having married two Wives, (firſt, *Mary*, Daughter to *Richard Atkins* Recorder of *London*; ſecond, *Margaret*, Relict of *Richard Eden* of *Hanfield* in *Eſſex*, Daughter of *Chriſtopher Peyton* of *Bury St. Edm.* in *Suff.* Eſq, by *Jane* his Wife, Siſter to Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Knt.) by the firſt he left Iſſue four Daughters and Coheirs; *Margaret* married to *Francis Royſton* of *Hackney*, Gentleman-Penſioner to King *James* I. *Frances* married firſt to *Jo. Maſters*, ſecondly to *Jo. Gillett*; *Mary* married to *Gabriel Warcop* of *Alesford* in *Kent*, *alias* of *Hadley* in *Suff.* *Ann* married to *Francis Bernard* of *Margetine* and *Eaſt Hanfeild* in *Com. Eſſex*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace in the ſaid County, and Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, where he died at the Lodgings belonging to that Office, and was ſolemnly buried within the Chapel Royal in the ſaid Tower.

WORTIN, a Town and Dutchy of *Muſcovy* in the Northern part towards *Little Tartary* and *Lithuania*.

WOTTON (*Edward*) born at *Oxford*. He was bred to Learning, and practis'd Phyſick with great Reputation. He printed a Book, *De Differentiis Animalium*; in which, as *Poſſevin* obſerves, He has collected ſo fully what the Antients writ upon this Subject, and reconcil'd the ſeeming Diverſities of their Opinions ſo nicely, that all his Quotations ſeem to have been extracted out of one Author; and beſides this, he has made curious Remarks and judicious Corrections upon the whole. He died at *London* in 1555. *Thuan. Hiſt. Poſſevin.*

WOTTON (Sir *Henry*) Son of *Thomas Wotton* Eſq; by *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *William Finch* of St. *Martin*'s Pariſh in the County of *Kent*, was born at *Bockton-Hall* in *Com. Kent*, in 1568. He was admitted in *New College Oxford*, from whence he remov'd to *Queens*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts; at which time, he read three *Latin* Lectures, *De Oculo*, which gain'd him great Reputation, and the particular Eſteem of *Albericus Gentilis*, the *Law Profeſſor*. Upon his leaving *Oxford*, he travell'd into *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*; and having ſpent about nine Years abroad, he return'd into *England*, and became Secretary to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, with whom he continued till that Earl was proclaim'd Traitor, and then left *England* once more, and retiring to *Florence*, became ſo well known to the great Duke, that he was privately by him diſpatch'd away with Letters, to *James* VI. King of *Scots*, to acquaint him with a Deſign againſt his Life; and here, for his better Security, he went under the Name of *Octavio Baldi*: Having acquitted himſelf handſomly in this Buſineſs, his Services were remember'd by that Prince, who, when he came to the Crown of *England*, Knighted him, and ſent him thrice Ambaſſador to the *Republick* of *Venice*, once to the States of the *United Provinces*, twice to the Duke of *Savoy*, once to the Princes of the *Upper Germany* in the Convention of *Hailbrun*: He was ſent likewiſe to the Archduke *Leopold*, to the Duke of *Wittenburgh*, to the Imperial Cities of *Strasburgh* and *Ulme*, and to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. About 1623, he was made Provoſt of *Eaton*, where he ſpent the remainder of his Life. He died in 1639. Sir *Henry Wotton* was a Perſon of Wit, Learning and Piety, a very accompliſh'd Gentleman, and diſcharg'd his Embaſſies to ſatisfaction. His Writings are, *Epiſtola de Gaſparo Scioppio*. *Epiſtola ad Marcum Velſerum*. The *State of Chriſtendom*, or a more exact and curious Diſcovery of many ſecret Paſſages and hidden Myſteries of the Times; printed at *London* in 1657: Moſt of the reſt of his printed Works, are collected in a Book, call'd *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*. *Walton* in Sir *Henry Wotton*'s *Life*. *Athen. Oxon.*

WOTTON-BASSET, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, in *Kingsbridge* Hundred; ſo called for diſtinction from *Wotton-Under-Edge* in *Glouceſterſhire*. 'Tis the Capital of its Hundred. From *London* 66 Miles.

WRANGEL (*Charles Guſtavus*) Mareſchal, then General and Lord High Conſtable of *Swedeland*, acquir'd great Dignities by his Valour, which he ſignaliz'd both by Sea and Land. Having the Command of a Squadron, he burn'd the Ships of the Admiral of *Denmark*. In 1646, he ſucceeded *Torſtenſton* as General of the Army, and the next Year took *Egger* in *Bohemia*, and the Town of *Bregens* with the Fort towards the Lake of *Conſtance*, where he made a great Booty. In 1648, being join'd with Mareſchal *Turenne* and *Koningſmark*, he defeated the *Imperialiſts* and *Bavarians* near *Sommerhauſen* in the Neighbourhood of *Augsbourg*. In 1658, Commanding the Naval Forces, he beat the *Hollanders* at the Chops of the *Sund*. He died in 1676, being Lord High Conſtable of *Swedeland*. *Puffendorf in Hiſt. Sivec. Memoirs Hiſtoriques, &c.*

WUCZIDERN, Lat. *Viminiacium*, or *Viminacium*, a Town of *Servia* upon the *Danube*, 15 Miles from *Belgrade* towards the Eaſt. It belongs to the *Turks*.

WURINGEN, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*. It depends on the Elector of *Cullen*, and is famous in Hiſtory by the Battel fought there formerly between thoſe of *Cologne* and the Duke of *Brabant*. *Baudrand.*

WURZEN, a little Town of *Miſnia* in *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, upon the River *Muldaw*. It belonged formerly to the Counts of this Name. It's now a Dependance of the Biſhoprick of *Meiſſen*; ſo that the Elector of *Saxony*, Adminiſtrator or Diſpoſer hereof, enjoys it. It's two Miles from *Leipſick* towards the Eaſt.

WYTEMBOGART (*John*) a famous Miniſter of the Remonſtrants in *Holland*, was born at *Utrecht* in 1557. After he had finiſh'd his firſt Studies in his own Country, he went to *Geneva*, where he ſtudied Divinity under *Theodore Beza*. He return'd to *Utrecht* in 1584, where he was choſen Miniſter. Being thence invited to the *Hague* in 1590, he preach'd in this laſt place both in *French* and *Dutch* with equal Applauſe. He was lov'd and eſteem'd by the *States* of *Holland*, by *John Oldenbarnevelt*, Advocate of the *States*, and by Prince *Maurice*, who had him to his Camp to preach. He was alſo adviſ'd with upon all important Matters; but being of the Number of thoſe that were for tolerating the Remonſtrants, whereof himſelf was one, he was forced to fly to *Antwerp*, whence he made his Eſcape into *France* for fear of *Barnevelt*'s Fate. His Goods were confiſcated in 1619; but there being no proof againſt him of any thing beſides his being a Remonſtrant, he returned into *Holland* in 1626, after Prince *Maurice*'s Death, who was the Cauſe of his Baniſhment. He offer'd to juſtifie himſelf, but was not allowed, being only permitted, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, to buy one of his own Houſes: After which time he lived peaceably in *Holland*, performing the Function of the Miniſtry amongſt the Remonſtrants. He died there in 1644, in the 87th Year of his Age. The chiefeſt of his Works are, *His Life*, and *Eccleſiaſtick Hiſtory*, in Folio; wherein he gives a particular Account of what paſſed in *Holland* during the Synod of *Dort*. *Johannes Wytembogarts Leven.*

WYE, a River in *Wales*, riſes out of *Plindlimon Hill* upon the Borders of *Montgomery* and *Cardigan* Shires, runs through *Radnorſhire*, which it parts a good way from the County of *Brecknock*, and then through *Herefordſhire*. From thence it ſerves for a Boundary betwixt *Monmouth* and *Gloceſter* Shires, till it falls, within two Miles of *Chepſtow*, into the *Severn*. In *Radnorſhire* it waters *Rayador Gowy*; in *Brecknockshire*, *Hay*; in *Herefordſhire*, *Hereford* and *Roſs*; in *Monmouthſhire*, *Monmouth* and *Chepſtow* aforeſaid.

X.

X. THIS Letter has the force of a double Conſonant, which made the Ancients often make uſe of it inſtead of *cs* and *gs*, ſaying *Apex* for *Apecs*, and *Grex* for *Grecs*. *Quintilian* and *Cicero* have obſerv'd, that this Letter cou'd be very well ſpar'd in Latin. The Ancients made uſe of it to mark *Ten*, which is the Reaſon that V, half the X, is put for *Five*: and in this ſenſe *Auſonius* ſpeaks of it in his Verſes *de Litt. Monoſ.*

In Latio numerus Denarius, Argolicum X.

There are alſo ſome ancient Coins called *Denarii*, becauſe the Letter X is ſtamped upon them.

XACCA, the firſt Founder of Idolatry in the *Indies* and *Eaſtern Countries*: but none but the *Japonees* call him ſo; for the *Indians* call him *Rama*; the *Chinois*, *Xian*; the People of *Tonquin*, *Chiaga*. The Hiſtory of his Life relates, that his Mother being big with him, dream'd that ſhe bore a white Elephant: And this Fable is the Occaſion of that ſo great Paſſion the Kings of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, and *China*, have for white Elephants, that they believe themſelves very happy when they can meet with any. This *Xacca* having retir'd into a Deſart, invented the Worſhip of Devils, and at his Return out of this Solitude, found 80000 Diſciples, amongſt whom he choſe 10000 to inſtruct others in theſe deteſtable Doctrines, ordering them to put no other Title to their Books but this, *Ipſe dixit*; and this to imitate the Submiſſion of the Diſciples of *Pythagoras*, who in ſpeaking of their Maſter uſed to ſay αὐτὸς ἔφα, *he himſelf affirm'd it*, meaning their Maſter. The Deſign of this Impoſtor in this, was to hinder Diſputes, leſt People ſhould forſake his Superſtitions upon a ſtrict Examination. The *Brachmanes* ſay, that *Xacca* has ſuffer'd a *Metempſychoſis* 80000 times, and that his Soul has paſs'd into ſo many different kinds of Beaſts, whereof the laſt was a white Elephant; and that after all theſe Changes he was receiv'd into the Company of the Gods, and is become a Pagode. *Kircher de la Chine.*

XAGUA, a Gulf upon the Southern Coaſts of the *Iſle of Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*. The *French* call it the great Port, becauſe it's one of the faireſt and moſt convenient in *America*. The Length is about a Cannon ſhot, and the Breadth as far as a Piſtol can carry. It's hemm'd in on both ſides with Rocks, which ſeem a Wall they are ſo even: theſe form a Key. It's ſo deep, that any Ships may eaſily come into it. Over-againſt this Channel is a great Bay, environ'd with a riſing Ground. This Bay has about ſix Leagues in circuit; and in the middle of it there is a little Iſland, where Ships have the beſt Water in the World. In the Neighbourhood of this Port the *Spaniards* have Parks, wherein they breed a great number of Swine: theſe Parks have Trees which bear Fruit and Grain ſucceſſively every Year; ſo that theſe Hogs never go abroad for Food. There are ſome *Spaniards* who get 5 or 6000 Crowns a Year by theſe Parks, without being at any conſiderable Expences. *Oexmelin. Hiſt. des Indes.*

XAMSI, a Province of *China*, to the North, between *Pekeli* and *Xenſi*. The chief Town is called *Taiven*; the other principal Towns are, *Tingianh*, *Teitung*, *Lugan*, and *Fuencheu*; who have 72 other Towns under them. Some affirm, that there are hot Wells in this Province made uſe of to boil Meat in this faſhion: The hole or mouth of the Well is all made up, only a place left to put the Pot in; ſo the ſtrength of the Fumes being thus ſhut in, the Meat is boil'd in a very ſhort time. Theſe Wells are thought to be nothing elſe but certain Conduits that are heated by ſubterranean Fires. Here is alſo Pit-Coal, much of the nature of that of *Juliers* in *Germany*. When it's drawn up they break and make it up into a kind of Paſte or Mortar; and being thus prepared, it is hard to make it take fire: but when it once burns it laſts a long time. *Kircher. China. Martinius Atlas Sin.*

XANTHUS, a River of *Leſſer Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor* or *Natolia*, otherwiſe call'd *Scamander*. It was called *Xanthus* for the property of its Water, which makes the Wool of Sheep that drink of it Yellow; which the *Greeks* call *Xanthum*. *Ariſt. Hiſt. Animalium, lib.* 3.

XANTIENS, *Xanthiens*, certain People of *Aſia*, who being beſieged and brought very low by *Harpagus* Lieutenant to King *Cyrus*, ſhut their Children, Wives, Servants, and Goods, in their Citadel, and put fire to it, then ran deſperately upon the Enemy, and were all cut off. *Herod. lib.* 1.

XANTIPPE, *Socrates*'s Wife, and a troubleſome one. *Alcibiades* ask'd *Socrates*, How he did to bear with her? the other anſwer'd, She exercis'd his Patience, and ſo inured him the better to bear the Humours of other troubleſome People. *Laertius.*

XANTIPPUS, a famous *Lacedemonian*, was ſent by his Country to ſuccour the *Carthaginians* againſt the *Romans*; who under the Conduct of *Attilius Regulus* had beat *Amilcar* and the two *Aſdrubals*. This brave Commander ſtop'd the *Romans* Proſperity, beat them in ſeveral Rencounters, and in ſpight of *Regulus*'s Reſiſtance put the *Carthaginians* upon the Offenſive. After this Service the *Carthaginians* ſent him home with many Tokens of their Acknowledgment; but under-hand ordered thoſe that were to ſee him back, to contrive that he might be Caſt away. This Treachery confirm'd the general Opinion, That the *Carthaginians* were not to be Truſted. *Appianus Alexandrinus de Bello Lybico.*

XANTUNG, a Province of the Empire of *China*, one of the fertileſt of the whole Country. Its Towns are *Cinan*, *Jencheu*, *Tachang*, *Cingeheu*, *Tengeheu*, and *Laicheu*, which are Capitals of 98 others.

XAOHING, a Town of *China* upon the River *Che* in the Province of *Chekiangt*, one of the fineſt of the Country: built like *Venice*.

XAVIER. See *Francis Xavier*.

XAUXA, a River of *Southern America* in *Peru*. It comes out of the Lake of *Chincacocha*, and receives the Rivers of *Parchos*, of *Timague*, *Abancay*, *Apurima*, and *Incay*; and afterwards paſſes through the Provinces of *Maina*, *Mananes*, *Pachamores*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the great River of the *Amazones*.

XENARCHUS, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, Native of *Seleucia*, a Town of *Cilicia* in *Aſia minor*, and *Strabo*'s Maſter. He taught publickly in *Alexandria*, and was belov'd by the Emperor *Auguſtus*. He loſt his Sight a little before his Death. There was another Comick Poet of this Name quoted by *Ariſtotle*, &c.

XENIADES of *Corinth* being about to buy *Diogenes* the *Cynick* amongſt other Slaves, ask'd him what he could do? To which he anſwer'd, That he knew how to command People that had their Liberty. This Anſwer made *Xeniades* buy him; and giving him his Liberty, with the Charge of his Children, ſaid, Receive theſe, and command them. *Aulus Gellius l.* 2. *c.* 18.

XENOCRATES of *Calcedon*, Philoſopher, Son of *Agathenor*, was *Plato*'s Diſciple. Though his Judgment was good, his Parts ſeem'd a little heavy: which made his Maſter ſay, that *Ariſtotle* wanted a Bridle, and *Xenocrates* a Spur. He govern'd the School of *Athens* for 25 Years, and was ſent Embaſſador by the *Athenians* to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, and a long time after to *Antipater*; in which Occaſions he ſhew'd much Prudence and Moderation. *Alexander* the *Great* had ſo great an Eſteem for him, that he ſent his Embaſſadors to carry him 30 Talents of Gold; which *Xenocrates* return'd again: and having treated the Embaſſadors at his Table, ſaid, *You ſee I do not need your Preſents, for a little ſatisfies me*; *Money is neceſſary to Kings, Philoſophers have no occaſion of any.* He uſed to ſay, *That ſeveral have repented of Speaking, but none, or very few, of having held their Tongues.* He chid a Scholar that came to hear him without ſtudying the Mathematicks, that Science being, in his Opinion, the Key to all others. He writ ſix Books upon Nature, ſix of Philoſophy, and one concerning Riches. It's ſaid he died ſtifled in a heap of Meal that he fell into, in the 82d Year of his Age. *Voſſius. Geſner.*

XENOPHANES of *Colophon*, a Philoſopher, was in great eſteem in the LXth Olympiad. It's ſaid, that being baniſh'd his Country he went to *Zanale* and *Catana* in *Sicily*, and that he compos'd a great number of Verſes; *Diogenes Laertius* ſays 2000. He admitted four Elements, and an infinite number of Worlds. *Diog. Laert.*

XENOPHILUS, a Muſician, and *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, noted for living 105 Years in perfect Health and great Reputation. *Pliny.*

XENOPHON, General, Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian, was Native of *Athens*, and Son of *Gryllus*. He ſtuck to *Socrates*, and was one of the moſt famous Diſciples that this Philoſopher had; but at laſt was oblig'd to take to the Profeſſion of Arms; and being at the Head of the Troops, he enter'd *Byzantium*, and by his Eloquence hinder'd that Town's being plunder'd. This was in the XCVth Olympiad. Afterwards he had the Honour of making that memorable Retreat with 10000 *Greeks* ſent to aſſiſt *Cyrus* the *Younger*; of which Retreat *Xenophon* hath left us the Hiſtory. He publiſh'd that of *Thucydides*, and continued it, being the firſt Philoſopher that undertook this ſort of work. He alſo writ *Cyrus* the *Elder*'s Inſtitution; a Work, according to *Cicero*, purely Moral and not Hiſtorical. Theſe fine Pieces gain'd their Author the Sirname of the *Grecian* Bee, and *Athenian* Muſe, to expreſs his fine Language and ſmooth Stile. As for the Book of Equivocals, printed in the laſt Age under his Name, it's well enough known to be a Cheat of *Annius de Viterbo*, as well as that of *Beroſus*, and a dozen more. As for the reſt, he and *Plato* were no great Friends; but *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, it was only an Emulation for Reputation in point of Learning. After the famous Retreat out of *Perſia*, *Xenophon* follow'd *Ageſilaus* into *Aſia*, was with him at the Battel of *Coronea*, whence he retir'd to *Scillus* that belong'd to the *Lacedemonians*, becauſe he was baniſh'd *Athens* for ſiding with *Cyrus*. He liv'd there and ſtudy'd Philoſophy, compoſing ſeveral Treatiſes of Morals, with the Hiſtory mention'd before, until the *Lacedemonians* were ſubdued by *Epaminondas*: then he retir'd to *Corinth*, where he died, aged 90 Years, in the CVth Olympiad. It's ſaid of *Xenophon*, that News being brought him, as he was Sacrificing, that his Son was dead, he put off the Garland of Flowers which he wore on his Head; but when he heard that he died like a courageous Man, and that it was he who kill'd *Epaminondas* at the Battel of *Mantinea*, he put on his Garland again. There have been ſeveral other Authors of this Name. *Diog. Laert. lib.* 2. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

XENSI, a Province of *China*, the Capital of which is *Sigan*. The other Cities are, *Fungciang*, *Hancchung*, *Pingleang*, and *Gungchand*, *Liniaco*, *Kingiang*, and *Sangang*, with 108 leſs conſiderable Towns, and 19 Fortreſſes. *Martin Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

XEQUEAYDAR, King of *Perſia*, and Father of *Iſmael Sophi*, he was Native of *Ardeville* in the Province of *Chirvan* or *Servan*, near the Sea of *Tabriſtan*. It's in this Town the Kings of *Perſia*, and Princes of the Blood, are buried. *Cha-Sophri*'s Tomb is in the principal Moſque, which is made of fine inlaid Wood, and environ'd with Silver and Gold Candleſticks for Lights on Days of Solemnity.

XEROPHAGIA, Faſt-days in the firſt Ages of the Church, on which they did eat nothing but Bread and Salt, and drank only Water. The Word comes from ξηρὸς *Dry* and φαγεῖν *to Eat*; as if we ſhould ſay, a Faſt wherein one is to eat nothing but dry things: afterwards there were Pulſe, Herbs, and Fruits added. This great Faſt was kept the ſix Days of the Holy Week, for Devotion, and not by Obligation; ſo that the Church condemn'd the *Montaniſts*, who of their own private Authority would oblige all People not only to obſerve the *Xerophagia* of the Holy Week, but alſo other Faſts that they had eſtabliſhed as well as ſeveral Lents. The *Eſſenes*, whether they were Jews, or the firſt Chriſtians of the Church of *Alexandria*, obſerv'd *Xerophagia*, or certain Days; for *Philo* ſays, that to their Bread and Water they put nothing but Salt and Hyſſop. *Epiphan. in Expoſit. Fidei. Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 2. *Tertull. adverſ. Pſychieos.*

XERXES, the firſt of this Name King of *Perſia*, though but ſecond Son of *Darius*, yet was preferred to *Artabazanez*, the eldeſt Brother. The Reaſon of the Choice was this, that *Xerxes* was born of *Atoſſa* when his Father was King, the other being born when *Darius* was but a private Gentleman. *Xerxes* ſucceeded in the 269th Year of *Rome*. He begun his Reign by reducing *Egypt*, whereof he made his Brother *Achemenes* Governor; afterwards made War againſt *Greece*, ſome ſay with eight hundred thouſand Men. He laid a Bridge over the *Helleſpont*, and then dug through the Iſthmus of *Mount Athos*; but being come as far as the Straights of *Thermopylæ*, *Leonidas* and only 300 *Lacedemonians* diſputed that Paſs with a great deal of Bravery againſt all his Army, and kill'd him and a great many Men, but at laſt were overlaid by numbers. At the ſame time the *Athenians* gain'd the Sea-fight of *Salamis*, which Loſs, attended with many Shipwrecks, ſo ſtartled *Xerxes*, that he return'd home, leaving *Mardonius* to command the reſt of the Army in *Greece*. *Artabanus*, Native of *Hyrcania*, kill'd him in the 289th Year of *Rome*, after a Reign of 20 Years. *Artaxerxes* ſucceeded him, and left *Xerxes* II. who reign'd but two Months, in the 329th Year of *Rome*. *Herodotus lib.* 7. *&* 8. *Diodor. Sicul. Juſtin. Plutarch, &c.*

XICOCO, an Iſland of *Japan*, alſo call'd *Chicoko* or four Kingdoms, becauſe it has ſo many, *viz.* *Ava*, *Ivo*, *Sanuqui*, and *Toſa*; but there is no conſiderable Town in any.

XIMENES (*Francis*) Cardinal of *Spain*, and Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, was of the Family of *Ciſneres* in the Country of *Villaiza*. He had a hand in the Edition of the Bible of *Alcala*, in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Chaldaick*. And to make this Work perfect, bought the moſt ancient Manuſcripts that could be found, which he got examin'd by People very learned and well vers'd in the Tongues: Seven *Hebrew* Copies coſt him 4000 Crowns; the ancient *Latin* and *Greek* Manuſcripts of 800 Years ſtanding, coſt very conſiderable Sums; the Work began in 1520, and was in hand 15 Years. After the Taking of *Granada* he headed the Troops that Took *Oran* in *Africa*. It was he who Founded the fine College of *Alcala*, and the ſtately Library that is there. He preach'd to the *Mahometans* that remain'd at *Granada*, and had ſuch good Succeſs, that 3000 of them, with a Prince of the Blood of the Kings of *Granada*, were Converted in one Day. He Baptis'd this great Multitude in a ſpacious Square or Market-place where they were met; ſprinkled them altogether with Water; then ordering all the Books of the *Alcoran* to be brought into the publick place of *Granada*, he ſet fire to them, and this Day is ſolemnized yearly in *Spain*. In the War that *Ferdinand* undertook in *Africa* againſt the *Moors*, the Cardinal proffer'd to keep the Army ſix Months, upon condition that his Expences ſhould be again repaid, or he have the Lands and Profits of the Conqueſt ſettled upon his See. This Agreement being made, he made himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſs of *Maſalcavir*, then entred Victorious into the Town of *Oran*, whereof he ſent the Keys to his College of *Alcala*. He march'd arm'd at the Head of his Troops, a very tall Clergy-man bearing a Triple-Croſs before him, with others after him, and their Swords girt round them over their Habits. At his Return *Ferdinand* went to meet him four Leagues out of *Seville*, and alighted to embrace him: At another time this Prince happening to be ill, had himſelf carried in a Litter to meet him, as the Guardian of his Kingdom. This Cardinal foreſeeing a great Dearth, made publick Granaries at *Toledo*, *Alcala*, and *Torrelaguna*, which he fill'd with Corn at his own Charge. This won him the Peoples Hearts ſo much, that to preſerve the Memory of the Action, they had it engraven in Marble in the Senate-Hall at *Toledo*, and in the publick Market-place, where the Memory was renew'd by an Oration every Year in praiſe of this Benefactor. He alſo embelliſh'd the Borough of *Torrelaguna* with a very fine Monaſtery; and for the Conveniency of the Place, brought a Fountain of clear Water through Rocks and Mountains, which is thought to have coſt him a Million of Gold. *Ferdinand*, at his Death, in 1516, left him the Government of his Kingdom, becauſe his Grandchild *Charles* was then in *Flanders*, who at his Return home was proclaim'd King, though his Mother was then alive. Some of the Noblemen of the Kingdom were againſt this, which cauſed ſome Troubles; but *Ximenes* ſoon brought theſe Lords to acquieſce, then reform'd the Officers of the Supreme Council, and thoſe of the Court, and order'd a ſevere Adminiſtration of Juſtice againſt the Oppreſſions of the Grandees. Having diſmiſs'd the two Favourites of Prince *Ferdinand*, Brother to King *Charles*, whom he did not like, ſome of that Prince's Officers ask'd him boldly, By what Power he acted ſo? Whereupon he ſhew'd them ſome of the Army that were his ordinary Guard, and ſaid, The Power he had to execute the King's Command, conſiſted in them: Then ſhaking his Cord of St. *Francis*'s Order, he ſaid, That was enough to bring haughty Subjects to Reaſon: At the ſame time he got ſome Cannons fir'd, and a *Salvo* of Fire-locks, concluding in theſe Words, *Hæc eſt ultima ratio Regis*; which put an end to that Boldneſs. After he had govern'd 22 Years under *Ferdinand*, *Iſabelle*, *Jean*, *Philip*, and *Charles*, he was poiſon'd by reading a Letter which he receiv'd from *Flanders*, and after by a Potion that put an end to his Life in 1517, at the 80th Year of his Age. See his Life by *E. Fletcher* Biſhop of *Nimes*, Printed at *Paris* and *Amſterdam* in 1693.

XIMO, an Iſland of *Japan*, and one of the three principal Parts of the Country. It's alſo called *Saicock*, that is, nine Kingdoms, becauſe there are ſo many, which are, *Figen*, *Bunga*, *Chicuien*, *Fingo*, *Fiunga*, *Bugen*, *Satcuma*, *Voſumi*, and *Uto*. The chief Towns are, *Arima*, *Bungo*, *Nangaſachi*, *Satcuma*, &c. *Nangaſac*, which is upon the Weſtern Coaſt of the Iſle of *Ximo*, and is Capital of it, has pleaſant Gardens and Plains, which makes it the beſt Peopled Place of *Japan*, and the Inhabitants are the civileſt of all the reſt.

XI-OAM-TI, or *Xius*, Emperor of *China*, who Reign'd about 246 Years before Chriſt, having ſubdued all *China*, whereof he poſſeſt but a part before, carried his victorious Arms againſt the *Tartars*, and to hinder their Incurſions, built the famous Wall that parts *China* from *Tartary*. It's ſaid this Wall is 300 *German* Miles in Length, beginning from the Gulf of *Nanquin*, otherwiſe called the Gulf of *Gang*, and continuing to the River *Hoang*, or *Yellow* River, in the Weſtern part of the Province of *Xanſi*, without any Interruption, except where inacceſſible Mountains render it needleſs. It's not all in a ſtraight Line, but winds according to the Situation of the Places which it encloſes. This Bulwark is 30 Cubits high, and 12 broad, and in ſome Places 15, fortified with Towers at certain diſtances one from the other. It has its Gates to go in and out by, as there is occaſion, and near theſe are Fortreſſes to defend them. There are alſo Arches for the Rivers to run through. This great Building was ended in five Years time; which is not very incredible, becauſe that Emperor order'd that a Man out of every ten, throughout the whole Kingdom, ſhould work at it. And the *Chinois* write, that ſeveral Ships laden with Iron were ſunk in the Gulf of *Gang* to ſupport the Foundations of the Wall that was advanced 10 Furlongs into that Sea. *Kircher. China.*

XIPHILIN (*John*) Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, liv'd in the XIth Century, was a Perſon of Probity and Learning. He died in 1080. He Epitomiz'd the Hiſtory of *Dion Caſſius*. *Glycas. Andr. Schottus. Prolog. in Phot. Bibl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

XOA, or *Xaoa*, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Ethiopia*, towards *Zanguebar*. The King of *Abyſſinia* poſſeſſes part, the reſt being taken from him by the *Galas* or *Inbangales*, who are very powerful in this Kingdom.

XYLANDER (or *Xylandre William*) a *German*, Native of *Ausbourg*. His Friends being poor, the Magiſtrates maintain'd him as a poor Scholar in the Univerſity whilſt he follow'd his Studies, in which he made ſuch progreſs, that he was a conſiderable Maſter in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Languages, was a Poet, a Philoſopher, Muſician, Hiſtorian, and Mathematician, as appears by his learned Works; the principal of which are, *Geometrica & Aſtronomica varia Annotationes in Sleidamum de quatuor Imperiis. Strabonis Geographia, & Dionis Caſſii Hiſtoria cum Annotationibus, &c.* He died at *Heidelberg* in 1576, being 44 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam. &c.*

Y.

Y. THIS Letter is borrow'd from the Greek, and has its true Uſe in Words deriv'd from that Tongue; but ſome leave it quite out, and uſe *i* in its place. See *Palamedes*. It's alſo call'd *Pythagoras*'s Letter: not that that Philoſopher invented it, but becauſe he aſcribed two Ends to all Things, *Vertue* and *Senſuality*, expreſſed by the two Points of the y. Hence *Perſius Sat.* 3.

Et tibi quæ Samios deduxit Litera ramos
Surgentem dextro monſtravit limite callem.

And *Virgil*;

Litera Pythagoræ diſcrimine ſecta bicorni.

Y, or *Het-Y*. Thus they call in *Holland* a Branch of *Zuyder-Zee*, that ſerves as a Port to *Amſterdam*, and runs from Eaſt to Weſt between South and North *Holland*, as far as *Beverwyk*.

YACOBDAL, a Royal Houſe, built about half a League or thereabout from *Stokholm* in *Swedeland*. This Houſe is, without diſpute, one of the fineſt of the whole Kingdom. The Kings of *Swedeland* walk there often in the Summer-time, becauſe there are fine Walks, Fountains, Grotto's, and Water-works, that render it very charming.

YARLEY, an indifferent good Market Town in the Fenny part of *Huntingtonſhire*, 72 Miles from *London*.

YARMOUTH, Lat. *Garianonum*, a Sea-Port and Borough-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Norfolk*, bordering upon *Suffolk*; called *Yarmouth* from the River *Yare*, near the Mouth whereof it is ſeated. 'Tis the beſt Harbour in the whole County of *Norfolk*, and the Key of this Coaſt, affording a ready Paſſage to *Holland*, and being a frequent Shelter to the *New-Caſtle* Fleets when diſtreſſed by Weather; noted beſides for Herring-fiſhing in the Seas adjacent about the Month of *September*, which draws a great Concourſe of People, and makes the Town much richer all the Year after. It was a *Roman* Town. *Cordick*, the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, Landed firſt in this place, about 507; and not finding it worth while to ſettle, went to Sea again, and founded the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom. Between this and the Conqueror's time this Town was rebuilt by the *Saxons*. In *Edward* the Confeſſor's time it had 70 Burgeſſes. About 1340 the Inhabitants Walled it. *Henry* II. gave it the firſt Charter. After this they had a War with the Town of *Loweſtoft*, between which two there was a Quarrel which has laſted to our Times. In 1652 there was a War with the *Hollanders*, and the Merchants of *London* oppreſſing them in their Herring-Trade, they began to ſend Ships to *Legorne* in *Italy*, and by degrees enlarg'd their Trade to all Parts; ſo that it became the beſt traded Town on the Eaſt of *England*: But the two following *Dutch* Wars fell heavy on them. In 1684 *Charles* II. made this a Mayor-Town. It has but one Church, but it's a very large one, built by *Herbert* the firſt Biſhop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*. King *Charles* II. in 1673, created *William Paſton* Viſcount *Yarmouth*, and in 1679 made him Earl of *Yarmouth*, whoſe Son now enjoys that Title. The Corporation returns two Parliament-Men. There is another *Yarmouth* upon the North-weſt Coaſt of the *Iſle of Wight*, in the Hundred of *Weſt-Medine*, well built with Free-Stone, fortified with a Caſtle and Works; the ſecond Town of Note next to *Newport*, in that Iſland.

YARUM, a ſmall Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Tees*, over which it has a Bridge. It's 176 Miles from *London*.

YORK, *Eboracum*, the ſecond City of *England*, and an Archbiſhop's See, is the chief Place of *Yorkshire*, diſtant from *London* 150 Miles, North by Weſt. It lies in the North-Riding, watered by the River *Ouſe*, which divides it into two Parts, whereof the Eaſt Part is the chief. In general, 'tis a fair, large, and beautiful City, ſeated in a ſpacious Plain, adorned with many fair Buildings both publick and private, and encloſed with a good Wall with ſeveral Turrets upon it. A City rich and populous, well inhabited by Gentry and wealthy Tradeſmen, and containing about 20 Pariſhes. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a Church of ſo magnificent Structure, that it deſerves to be put in the firſt Rank of the Cathedrals. Firſt built, or rather begun, by *Edwin* King of the *Northumbers*, An. 627, and finiſh'd by his Succeſſor King *Oſwald*. But being afterwards deſtroyed by Fire, and by the Fury of the *Danes*, that which now ſtands was erected in the place thereof by Archbiſhop *Thomas*, and after, by degrees, adorned and beautified by his Succeſſors. This City was by the *Romans* held in ſo great eſteem, that *Severus* their Emperor had his Palace here, where he ended his days. Here alſo, upon the Death of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, ſirnamed *Chlorus*, his Son *Conſtantine* was proclaimed Emperor. So that *York* ſeems to be the Place where the *Roman* Emperors kept their Court in this Iſland. This City flouriſh'd alſo a long time under the *Engliſh-Saxons* Dominions, till the *Danes* coming like a mighty Storm fell foul upon it, and won it from *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*: but King *Ethelſtan* recovered it from them, and overthrew the Caſtle wherewith they had fortified it. After this it ſtruggled with many Calamities, till in the Conqueror's Time it began to flouriſh again, with the Aſſiſtance of the Nobility and Gentry in thoſe parts. It is govern'd to this day by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, with ſeveral inferior Officers; the Mayor being honoured with the Title of Lord, as well as the Mayor of *London*, who are the two only Magiſtrates of this Rank that are ſo dignified. This is the ancienteſt Metropolitan See in *England*, being ſo made at the firſt general Admittance of the Goſpel in the time of the *Britiſh* King *Lucius*. When the *Saxons* embraced the Chriſtian Faith this City recover'd its former Honour in the Perſon of *Paulinus*, made Archbiſhop hereof about the Year 625, with a Metropolitan Juriſdiction over all the Biſhops of *Scotland*; who did from hence receive their Conſecration, and ſwore Canonical Obedience to this See. But, under colour of the many and moſt bloody Wars between the two Kingdoms, the *Scots* pretending the Metropolitan of *York* could bear no fatherly Affection to his Sons of *Scotland*, they withdrew themſelves from his Obedience, and had Archbiſhops of their own. This happened above 200 Years ago, *George Nevil* being then Archbiſhop of *York*. As for the Precedency betwixt the two Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, it was ordered, by Pope *Gregory*'s Inſtitution, that the firſt Confirmed of the two ſhould have the Precedency: But great Contentions ariſing about it, and ſeveral Appeals being made to the Pope for a Deciſion, at laſt it was determined in favour of the See of *Canterbury*; yet ſo that the Archbiſhop of *York* might write himſelf *Primate of England*, whilſt the other Archbiſhop aſſumed the Style of *Primate of all England*, as it ſtill continueth. Thus he has ſtill the Precedency before all Dukes not being of the Royal Blood, as alſo before all the Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor, and has the Title of *Grace* given him. As a Metropolitan, he has but three Suffragan Biſhops, viz. *Durham*, *Carliſle*, and *Cheſter*; beſides the Biſhop of *Man*. As a Dioceſan, his Biſhoprick contains the better part of *Yorkshire*, and all *Nottinghamſhire*; in all 581 Pariſhes, whereof 336 Impropriated. The ſame was rated at firſt in the King's Book 2035 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* But now, ſince the great Diminution made by King *Henry* VIII. 1609 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* The Clergies Tenths come to 1113 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* And whereas the Biſhoprick of *Canterbury* has but one Archdeacon, this has four, *viz.* of *York*, *Cleveland*, *Eaſt-Riding*, and *Nottingham*. Laſtly, this City is diſtinguiſhed amongſt all the reſt for the Title of *Duke* it has given to divers Princes of the Royal Blood, and particularly to King *James* II. before he came to the Crown. As for the Prophecy concerning *York*, contained in theſe Words, *Lincoln was, London is,* and *York ſhall be*, 'tis plain that *Lincoln* has been a far greater and richer City than it is, and that *London* has now the Pre-eminency; but what *York* ſhall be, God knows. It was, I confeſs, in a fair way of Preferment, by the convenient Situation thereof, upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland* under King *James* I. But, as my Author ſays, thoſe who hope it ſhall be the *Engliſh* Metropolis, muſt wait till the *Thames*

runs

run under the great Arch of *Ouſe* Bridge. So that I am apt to think, the Meaning of the Prophecy is, that *York* ſhall be ſtill as it was before.

YORKSHIRE, *Eboracenſis Comitatus*, ſo called from *York* (*Eboracum.*) Its principal Place is a Maritime County in the North of *England*, and the greateſt in the whole Kingdom. Bounded Northward partly by the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and partly by the *German* Sea, Southward by *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, and *Darby* Shires, Eaſtward by the *German* Sea, Weſtward by *Weſtmorland*, *Lancaſhire*, and a part of *Cheſhire*. From the County of *Durham* it is parted by the River *Tees*, and from *Lincolnſhire* by the *Humber*. It extends to a Square of 80 Miles at leaſt. The whole divided into three general parts, called *Eaſt*, *North*, and *Weſt Riding*: the firſt ſub-divided into ſix Wapentakes or Hundreds, the ſecond into twelve, and the third into ten, in all twenty eight. Now in the Eaſt and North Ridings together there are reckon'd 459 Pariſhes, and 25 Market Towns; and in the Weſt Riding 104 Pariſhes, and 21 Market Towns, in all 563 Pariſhes, beſides many *Chapels of Eaſe* equal to moſt Pariſhes for Bigneſs and Reſort of People, and 46 Market Towns. The ancient Inhabitants of this large County were part of the *Brigantes*, a general Name whereby the *Romans* called not only the People of *Yorkshire*, but alſo thoſe of *Lancaſhire*, *Durham*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Cumberland*. In the time of the Heptarchy, *Yorkshire*, with the aforeſaid Counties, and that of *Northumberland*, made the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*. And now, for Church-Government, the better part of *Yorkshire*, with all *Nottinghamſhire*, make up the Dioceſe of *York*. Other Counties have indeed more of the warm Sun, but this has as much as any of God's temporal Bleſſings. Let a Surveyor, ſays the Ingenious M. *Tho. Fuller*, ſet his Centre at *Pontefract* or thereabouts, and take the Circumference of 20 Miles, he there will meet with a Tract of Ground not exceeded by any, nor equalled for the Goodneſs and Plenty of ſome Commodities: nay, he would term it the *Garden of England*, but that it is ſo far from the Manſion-houſe, the City of *London*. And thoſe, ſays he, who care not to go thither becauſe of its great diſtance, would not deſire (were they but ſettled there) to come from thence, ſuch is the Delight and Pleaſure therein. Then he goes on with the Story of *Tonſtall* Biſhop of *Durham*, who attending King *Henry* VIII. in his Progreſs to *York*, ſhew'd the King a Valley ſome Miles North of *Doncaſter*, which he avowed to be the richeſt that ever he found in all his Travels through *Europe*. For within 10 Miles of *Haſſelwood*, the Seat of the *Vavaſors*, there were 165 Mannor-houſes of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the beſt Quality; 275 ſeveral Woods, whereof ſome of 500 Acres; 32 Parks, and two Chaſes of Deer; 120 Rivers and Brooks, whereof 5 Navigable, and well ſtored with Salmon and other Fiſh; 76 Water-mills, for the grinding of Corn, on the aforeſaid Rivers; 25 Coal-mines, yielding abundance of Fuel for the whole Country; 3 Forges for making of Iron, and Stone enough for the ſame; and, within the ſame Limits, as much Sport and Pleaſure for Hunting, Hawking, Fiſhing, and Fowling, as in any Place of *England* beſides. But to come to a general Deſcription of the County, *Speed* hits it right when he ſays, that if one part thereof be ſtony and barren Ground, another is as fertile, and richly adorned with Corn-fields. If ſome Places be naked and deſtitute of Woods, others are ſhadowed with fine Foreſts. If it be ſomewhere mooriſh, miry, and unpleaſant, it is in other Places as pleaſant and delightful as the Eye can wiſh. As for Rivers, here are many of good note: for, beſides the *Tees* and the *Humber* (this laſt a very large one) you will find in this County the *Swale*, *Youre*, *Nyd*, *Wharf*, *Are*, and *Calder*, whoſe Springs are in the Weſt, the *Derwent* in the North, and the *Hull* in the Eaſt Riding. In this County are bred the beſt Race of *Engliſh* Horſes, whoſe Keeping commonly in ſteep and ſtoney Ground brings them to firmneſs of Footing and hardneſs of Hoof. Here is alſo abundance of Jeat, Alum, Limeſtone, Liquorice, and Medicinal Waters. Amongſt its Manufactures, Cloathing is the principal: next to which, *Rippon* Spurs, *Sheffield* Knives and Blades, and *Sherburn* Pins, are of ſpecial Note: Theſe laſt, though counted a thing next to nothing, yet of that general uſe, that whereas formerly Strangers (according to *Stow*) have ſold Pins in this Land to the Value of threeſcore thouſand Pounds a Year, now there is much of them exported into foreign Parts. As for Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes, for State as well as Conveniency, no County goes beyond this. Amongſt which, *Wereſel-Caſtle* upon the *Derwent*, erected by the Lord *Percy* Earl of *Wincheſter* in *Richard* II.'s Reign, was formerly counted an admirable Fabrick. Laſtly, 'tis obſervable, that this County yields the moſt Titles of Honour of any other, there being at this time two Dukes, one Dutcheſs, one Marquis, and nine Earls, that have their Titles out of *Yorkshire*. The Dukes are of *Richmond* and *Bolton*; the Dutcheſs, of *Cleveland*; the Marquis, of *Hallifax*; the Earls, of *Mulgrave*, *Kingſton*, *Strafford*, *Craven*, *Burlington*, *Holderneſs*, *Derwentwater*, *Falconberg*, and *Scarborough*. Beſides the Knights of the Shire, it has 15 Towns which ſend two Burgeſſes each to Parliament.

YUCATAN, *Ycatana*, a large Province of *New Spain*, ſeated in the Boſom of the Gulf of *Mexico*, in the Form of a *Peninſula*, over-againſt the North Point of *Cuba*; ſo that it divides that great Gulf into two parts, the North called the Gulf of *New Spain*, the South the Gulf *Honduras*. This Land was diſcovered by *Cortez* in 1517, and was then thought to be an Iſland. It is in Circuit 250 *Spaniſh* Leagues. The Air is of the hotteſt, and it has neither River nor Torrent, but plenty of Well-water. It yields *Indian* Fruits and Corn in good plenty. The Inhabitants ſay their Anceſtors came from the Eaſt; and they have a kind of Baptiſm amongſt them. There is vaſt Foundations of Stone Buildings, though they have no Iron, nor any other Metals whatſoever. They never contracted Matrimony before they were Baptized, and they faſted three Days before they were admitted to it; but they had nothing of Chriſtianity beſides this Ceremony, without any form of Words; ſo that it was nothing but a ſhadow of Baptiſm. They have now plenty of *European* Cattel brought in by the *Spaniards*. Mountains running from Eaſt to Weſt divide it into two parts; the North part is very populous, becauſe better watered and cooled by the Breezes; but thoſe that live on the Mountains are moſt healthful, and live longeſt. *Cortez* began the Conqueſt of this Province in 1527. The principal City is *Merida* in 20 North Lat. in which the Governor reſides. The *Indians* called it *Mayapan*. *Yucatan* is 70 Leagues diſtant from the North Cape of *Cuba*.

YVETOT, a little Tract of Land of *Normandy* in the Country of *Caux* near *Caudebeck*, whereof the Lord is ſaid to have formerly had the Title of King, and that from *Clotarius* I.'s days, who having kill'd *Walter* Lord of *Yvetot* in the Church of *Soiſſons*, condemn'd the Action afterwards; and being willing to repair it ſome way, erected the Lordſhip into a Kingdom: In which he did but follow the Practice of the *Feudal* Law, by which the Vaſſal was acquitted of all Homage and Service if the Lord aſſaulted his Perſon; of which there are ſeveral Precedents in Hiſtory. Thoſe that are againſt this Hiſtory, demand a ſight of the original Grant, which cannot be produc'd, and allege, that it's ſeldom that one Kingdom is erected within another; but anſwer'd, That the ancient Tradition and immemorial Poſſeſſion confirmed by the King's Letters is Title enough: And that the County of *Portugal* was erected into a Kingdom by the King of *Caſtile*, and the Kingdom of *Majorca* ſet up by the King of *Arragon*. But be this how it will, the Lords of *Yvetot* do not now enjoy that Sovereignty; and the Lords of *Bellay* that own it, content themſelves with the Title of Prince of *Yvetot*.

YUPI, a Kingdom of *Tartary*, Eaſtward of the Kingdoms of *Niulham* and *Ninche*. The *Yupiens* are called thus becauſe they make themſelves Head-pieces and Corſelets of the Skins of Fiſh, which they have an Art to harden. *Martin. Martini Deſcription of* China, *in* Thevenot's *Collection*, *Vol.* 36.

Z.

Z. THIS Letter is purely *Greek*, and only made uſe of in Words deriv'd from that Tongue. The *Latins* have no need of it, but inſtead thereof have their *ſſ*.

ZAARA, or *Saara*, great Deſarts of *Africa*, between *Biledulgerid*, *Nubia*, *Nigritia*, and the *Atlantick Ocean*. Modern Geographers obſerve ſeveral Towns in it round Rivers and Lakes, whereof the moſt conſiderable are, *Zanhaga*, *Zuenziga*, *Targa*, *Lenta*, *Berdoa*, which for the moſt part give their Names to the Deſarts that environ them. The Air of this Country is exceſſive hot, eſpecially during our Solſtice; for the Sun then caſting its Beams directly upon the burning Sands, dries all the Moiſture, ſo that the People are forced to keep in their little Huts, or ſeek refreſhment in Caverns, the moſt part of the Day. For this they chuſe Places where they may dig Wells, to have Water to quench their exceſſive Thirſt. Theſe Wells prove often Saltiſh, and the Wind ſoon fills them with the Sand it raiſes. It's to this extraordinary Drought that People attribute the great number of Monſters ſeen in theſe Foreſts: For Beaſts of all ſorts meeting where there is Water, and equally hot through the great Heat of the Climate, couple and breed Monſters that partake of the different Kinds. Theſe Deſarts have great Numbers of Lions, Tigers, and Oſtriches: Theſe laſt, the biggeſt of Birds, are ſome of 'em taller than a Man on Horſeback. They never fly, their Bodies being very heavy, and their Wings but narrow, which for all that, help 'em to run as faſt as an ordinary Gallop. Their Feet are cloven like to Deers, and they caſt ſtones with them when they are cloſely purſued. They lay their Eggs in the Sands of theſe Deſarts; and ſome ſay, are ſo forgetful, that they cannot find the Place again; and that the Eggs are hatch'd by other Birds that find and ſit upon them. But a Modern Traveller has diſcover'd the contrary. He ſays indeed, the Oſtriches leave their Eggs when they lay 'em, but keep in ſight, and watch, leſt any thing ſhould deſtroy them, until the Heat of the Sun and Sand hatches the Young Ones. He adds, That the Male and Female ſtand thus Century by turns. They are deaf, which makes it eaſie to take them when they are ſleepy. They will live on any thing, inſomuch that it's obſerv'd, that they digeſt Iron or any other Metal. The People of this Country trade in theſe Eggs, which are bought to make Veſſels of, and to hang 'em in *Moſques*; but the Feathers are far more conſider'd, becauſe ſought for from *Europe*. The Inhabitants of *Zaara* are unpoliſh'd and ſavage, yet a bold ſort of People; for they will ſtand and meet the fierceſt Lion or Tiger that is. They are divided into Families or Clans: Each Head of a Family is Sovereign in his own *Canton*, and the eldeſt is always Head. If he undertakes a War, he chuſes the ſtouteſt Man of all the reſt for his Lieutenant. They follow the *Mahometan* Religion; but are no ſtrict Obſervers of it. *Marmol. of Africa. Vanſleb*'s *Relation of* Egypt.

ZABACHE (Sea of) formerly call'd *Palus Meotis*, to the Eaſt of the *Black Sea*, towards the *Leſſer Tartary*.

ZABARELLA *(Julius)* the Son of *James*, was of a Noble Family of that Name in *Padua*; *James* was a very Learned Man, both in Mathematicks, Philoſophy and Aſtrology, and wrote good Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*: His Son *Julius* likewiſe wrote *Commentaria in Libros Phyſicorum Ariſtotelis & de Anima. De Naturalis Scientiæ Conſtitutione. De Tribus Præcognitis. De Medio Demonſtrationis. De Rebus Naturalibus* XXX. *Thuan. Hiſt. Thomaſin. Elog. des Homes de Lettres.*

ZABULON, Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2288, and died at 124 Years of Age, in 2411. He was chief of one of the Tribes of *Iſrael*. The Lands of this Tribe between the Sea and *Mount Carmel*, comprehended all the Towns of *Caina*, *Bethſaida*, *Nazareth*, *&c.* with *Mount Tabor*, and part of *Galilee*.

ZACA, a Name the *Turks* give that part of their Goods they allow for the Maintenance of the Poor. The *Alcoran* does not expreſs how much this ought to be; but the Doctors think a good *Muſſulman* ſhould give the 10th part of his Revenues. Some Authors make this but the 40th or 50th, and others ſay, it's but one in 100. However this is, the Covetouſneſs and Policy of the *Turks* hinder the Rich from contributing their Proportions. Covetouſneſs will not permit that they part with much of their Wealth, and Policy makes them think it's not ſafe to make it known how rich they are, by an exact Proportion to their Wealth. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

ZACATECAS, or *Los Zacatecas*, a Province of *New Spain* in *Northern America*, between *New Biſcay* and *New Galicia*. Its Name is deriv'd from the People that inhabit it. There are five Towns in it, *viz. Los Zacatecas*, *Durango*, *Nombre de Dios*, *Ellerena*, and *Xerez de la Frontera*.

ZACHARIAH, Father of St. *John Baptiſt*. See St. *Luke*, Chap. 1. *&c.*

ZACHARIAH, ſirnam'd *Scholaſticus*, was Biſhop of *Mitylene*, and aſſiſted at the ſecond General Council of *Conſtantinople*. He wrote a Dialogue, Entitled *Ammonios*, concerning the Creation of the World, againſt thoſe Philoſophers who held it Eternal; which was tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Gilbert Genebrard*. This *Zachariah* likewiſe wrote a Diſſertation againſt the *Two Principles* of the *Manichæans*, inſerted in *Caniſius*'s Works, printed at *Ingolſtadt* in 1604. He died about the Year 560. *Mireus de Script. Eccl. Caniſius. Poſſevin. Geſner.*

ZACHARIE, or *Zechariah*, one of the 12 Leſſer Prophets, was Son of *Barachiah*. He began to Propheſie about the Year of the World 3533, which was the ſecond of *Darius* his Reign. He exhorted the People to re-build the Temple of *Solomon*, and keep God's Commandments.

ZACHARIE, *Zechariah*, ſovereign Pontiff, Son of *Jehoiada*, who was alſo High-Prieſt, and in that Quality, eſtabliſh'd *Joaſh* Son of *Achazar*, but 7 Years of Age, upon the Throne of *Juda*, after he had Anointed him privately. *Zacharie* ſucceeded his Father in his Place and Zeal for God's Glory. Finding *Joaſh*, with all his Court, abandon himſelf to the Worſhip of Idols, he gave him that ſharp *Reprimand* mention'd in Scripture: Whereupon, the Prince forgetting his Obligations to *Jehoiada*, got *Zacharie* ſton'd to Death in the Porch of the Temple, 2 *Chron. cap.* 24.

ZACHARIE (Pope) a *Greek* by Nation, was choſen after *Gregory* III. in 741. He perſuaded *Rachis*, King of the *Lombards*, to quit his Crown, and to retire into a Monaſtery; and being conſulted about conferring the Crown of *France* upon *Pepin*, pronounc'd in his Favour. He died in 752. This Pope tranſlated St. *Gregory*'s Dialogues into *Greek*; the beſt Edition of 'em, is that of *Caniſius*. *Onuphr. Baronius.*

ZACHARIE, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *Sophronius* in 609. *Choſroes* King of *Perſia*, took this Town in 614, and carried our Saviour's Croſs away. The Patriarch was alſo led Captive into *Perſia*, where he was kept until the Emperor *Heraclius* reſtor'd him to his See after he had recover'd the Croſs, and brought it back to *Jeruſalem*. *Baronius. Theophanes.*

ZACHARIE, *Zachariah*, King of *Iſrael*, ſucceeded his Father *Jeroboam* II. but being young, there was an *Interregnum* of about 11 or 12 Years. He began to Reign about the Year of the World 3262, but was kill'd 6 Months after by *Sellum*: A juſt Puniſhment for his many Vices and Impieties. *Torniel. Salian.*

ZACHEUS, a Publican or Farmer of the Taxes rais'd of the *Jews*; yet our Saviour did not diſdain to dine at his Houſe, *Luc.* xix.

ZACHEUS, an Heretick Monk, liv'd about the end of the 4th Age. He retir'd to a Mountain near *Jeruſalem*, imagining no Prayers to be pleaſing to God, but thoſe made in Retirement; and that Prayers in publick in Churches, *&c.* ſignified nothing. He alſo pretended, tho' in no Orders, that he had Power to ſay Maſs. He died in theſe Errors. The Name of *Zacheans* was given to the *Hereticks* of the Sect of the *Gnoſticks*. *Baron. S. Epiphanius.*

ZAFI, a Sea Town of *Africa* in *Buccala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It has a very convenient Port at the Mouth of *Tenſifte*, which renders it a Place of the greateſt Traffick of that Kingdom. *Baudrand.*

ZAFLAN, a Lake of *Africa* in *Upper Ethiopia*, with a Town of this Name. It belonged formerly to the Emperors of *Abiſſinia*, but now the *Galas* poſſeſs it.

ZAGA *(Chriſt.)* Prince of *Ethiopia*, and as ſome have believed, Son of *Haſſe Jacob* King of the *Abiſſinians*, or of *Ethiopia*, vulgarly call'd *Preſter John*. *Jacob*, after ſeven Years peaceful Reign, reſolv'd to exterminate the Roman Catholicks of his Country. *Suſneos* his Couſin, a Pretender to the Crown, and a Favourer of Catholicks, laid hold on this Occaſion to declare War againſt him. *Jacob* being wounded in a Battel fought in 1628, died ſome Days after, leaving two Sons, *Coſmus* and *Zaga Chriſt*, the firſt 18, and the other 16 Years of Age, who were then both in the Town of *Aich* in the Iſle of *Meroe*, the Place where the Emperor's Children are for the moſt part Educated. *Nazerena* their Mother, not thinking them ſafe there, adviſed them to make their Eſcape quickly to ſome Prince, Friend to their Father, and ſent them ſome Gold and Jewels to live on until Diſturbances were over. Prince *Coſme* took to the South, towards the Cape of *Good Hope*: *Zaga Chriſt*, accompany'd with about 500 Men, went Northwards towards the Kingdom of *Sanar* his Patrimony, and paſſed through the Kingdom of *Fundi*, where a Pagan King, call'd *Orbat Vaſal*, and Tributary to his Father, Reign'd. This King received Prince *Zaga Chriſt* very well, and offer'd him his Daughter in Marriage: But becauſe ſhe was a Pagan, he refuſed her. Whereat *Orbat* was ſo offended, that he ſeiz'd him, and ſent an Expreſs to acquaint *Suſneos* therewith, who immediately ſends a Company of his Guards for him, under the Command of a *Venetian* Gentleman call'd *Lombarde*, a *Renagado*, but a Chriſtian in his Heart, who retarded the Execution of his Commiſſion, and in the mean time acquainted *Zaga Chriſt* with his Errand by a *Cophti* Chriſtian. Whereupon this Unfortunate Prince reſolv'd to croſs the Deſarts of *Arabia*, follow'd only by 50 of his Train, whereof ſome periſh'd in the Journey, and he had the ill luck to be robb'd of part of his Baggage by an *Arabian* Prince. Being at laſt arriv'd at *Cairo*, the *Cophtes* receiv'd him very kindly, as being Prince of their Sect, and Son to an Emperor that loſt his Life and Kingdom in the Defence of their Religion. The *Baſſha* too ſent for him to his Caſtle, and treated him there for ſeveral Days. After ſome Reſt, this Prince, with 15 of his truſtieſt Servants, and 8 *Rocolets*, Miſſioners of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, ſet forward for *Jeruſalem*, where he arriv'd in the beginning of *Lent* 1632. Having viſited the *Baſſha*, he retir'd to the *Religious Abyſſines*, and in the Holy-Week aſſiſted at the *Cophtis* Ceremonies: But underſtanding by an *Ethiopian* Prieſt, that the Fire ſaid to come down from Heaven on the *Saturday* of that Week, was ſtruck in the Holy Sepulchre, he changed that Religion for the *Roman Catholick*; yet did not profeſs it publickly, becauſe the Superior of the *Recolets*, fearing it might draw the *Cadi*'s and *Baſcha*'s Anger upon him and all his Order, advis'd him to depart privately, that he might have the greater Liberty to execute what he deſigned. The Day being pitch'd upon, he went away in the Night, in company of three of his Servants, and eight Friars, arrived at *Nazareth* a little after *Eaſter*, and tarried until *September*; during which time he learn'd to ſpeak *Italian*, and ſome little *French*. The Pope hearing of the Adventure of this Prince, to be better ſatisfied, ſent to the Guardian of *Jeruſalem*, to have him come to *Rome*. Being come thither, the Pope gave him a Palace to live in, and kept him almoſt two Years. The Duke of *Crequy* being Embaſſador at that time at *Rome*, perſuaded this Prince to ſee *France*, and go to *Paris*; which he did in 1635, and died three Years after in Cardinal *Richelieu*'s Pleaſure Houſe at *Ruel* near *Paris*, and was buried there with the Prince of *Portugal*. *De Rocoles. Eugen. Roger Relations de la Terre Sainte.*

ZAGATHAY, or *Urbeck*, the Name of a great Country in *Tartary*. See *Tartary*.

ZAGAYA, a Mountain, which the Antients call *Helicon* in *Bœotia*, a Province of *Great Achaia* or *Greece*, near *Mount Parnaſſus*, whereof ſome think it's part. It was at the Foot of this Mountain that the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe* had their Source; and it was there alſo, that *Orpheus*'s Tomb was, in former

mer Days. Poets made this the Muſes Reſidence, adding, That ſuch as drank of the Water of theſe Fountains were preſently inſpir'd by *Apollo*, who indues them with his Poetick Strain. *Spon. l.* 4. *tom.* 2.

ZAGRAB, or *Agram*, Lat. *Zagrabia*, an Epiſcopal Town of *Sclavonia*, in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the *Save*. It's Capital of the County of *Zagrail*, well-peopled, and of great Strength; 45 Miles North of *Vibitz*, 15 Weſt of *Gradiſca*, and 11 from *Cilly* to the South-Eaſt.

ZAGRUS, now *Adilbogia*, a great Mountain of *Aſia*, which parts *Media* from *Aſſyria*. *Niger* pretends, that it's alſo called *Semirami*, and that this Name was given it, becauſe *Semiramis* Queen of the *Aſſyrians*, cut through it to paſs into *Media*; and this Paſſage was for ſome time called *Zagri Pylæ*, that is, the Streights or Gates of *Zagrus*, as the narrow Paſſage of *Mount Oeta*, *Thermopyles*. *Strab. Chaſtalde.*

ZAIRE, a Lake of *Africa* in *Upper Ethiopia*, which was formerly upon the Frontiers of the Empire of the *Abyſſines*. The River *Zaire* runs out of this Lake, and ſome have thought it was the Sourſe of the *Nile*. But *Jerom Lobo*, a *Portugueſe*, who liv'd 12 Years in this Country, and has endeavour'd to diſcover this Truth, is not of their Opinion, as appears by his Treatiſe of the Sources of the *Nile*, and *Upper Ethiopia*, printed at *Coimbro* in 1660. Several think, that this Lake of *Zaire* is the ſame now called the Lake of *Zambeze*. *Baud.* See *Nile*.

ZALDERANE, a great Plain of *Media* upon the Frontiers of *Armenia*, beyond the *Euphrates*, pretty near *Tauris*; formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Perſia*. It was in this Plain that *Selim* I. defeated the formidable Army of *Sophi Iſmael*, King of *Perſia*, on the 26th of *Auguſt* 1514. *Leunclav. lib.* 7.

ZALEUCUS, Legiſlator of the *Locrians*, a People of *Italy*, made a Law, That all Adulterers ſhould have their Eyes put out. His own Son happen'd to be the firſt that tranſgreſſed. The people ſued very much to have him pardon'd; but *Zaleucus* was abſolutely for putting the Law in Execution: Yet willing to ſhare the Puniſhment, he put out his own right and his Son's left Eye; ſhewing thereby, that he was no leſs a good Father, than a juſt Law-Maker. This Example of rigorous Juſtice made ſuch an Impreſſion upon the People, that that Vice was not heard of during his Reign. People add, That he forbad Wine to the Sick, upon pain of Death, if not order'd 'em by their Phyſician; and that he was ſo jealous of the Laws he had eſtabliſh'd, that he ordained, That all who ſhould propoſe an Innovation, ſhould come with a Cord about their Neck, to be hang'd up immediately, if what they propoſed upon due Examination, was found worſe than what they would mend. It's true, *Diodorus Siculus* attributes the ſame thing to *Charondas*, Legiſlator of the *Sybarites*: But 'tis probable both of 'em did ſo, to prevent the Laws from being altered. *Cicero de Leg. Val. Max. Ælian. Var. Hiſtor. lib.* 2. *cap.* 37. *Stob. Serm.* 42. *Diog. Sicul. lib.* 12.

ZAMA, a Town of *Africa*, in antient Times Capital of the Kingdom of *Juba*. It's now *Zamora* in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, famous for the Battel which *Hannibal* loſt againſt *Scipio Africanus*, General of the *Romans*; as appears by an Inſcription to be ſeen there ſtill. It's called *Colonia*, *Ælia*, *Hadriana Auguſta*, *Zama Regia*. *Liv. Polyb. Plin. Strab.*

ZAMA, a Fountain of *Africa*, in the Neighbourhood of the Town of *Zama*, which makes Voices clear that drink of it. *Plin. lib.* 31.

ZAMBALLAT, or *Glapalat*, Souldan of *Egypt*, ſucceeded *Mahomet*. His ill Treatment of the *Mammeluc*'s and Lords of his Court, made them form a Party againſt him, under *Tomombeye*, who was the chief Inſtrument of raiſing him to his great Dignity, and Beſieg'd him in his Palace, took, and put him in Priſon, where he was Strangled by the ſame *Tomombeye*, who ſucceeded him. *Pet. Mart. P. Jov.*

ZAMBEZE, or *Zambere*, a great River of *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, which runs out of the Lake *Zambere* or *Sachaf*, upon the Frontiers of the Empire of *Monomotapa* and *Abyſſinia*; and after it has receiv'd ſeveral Rivers into it, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Ethiopian* Sea, upon the Confines of *Zofala* and *Mozambique*. It's divided into four Arms or Branches before it joins the Sea, whereof the firſt is called *Quilimane*, the ſecond *Cuama*, the third *Luabo*, and the fourth *Luabo el Viejo*. Between theſe Arms are ſpacious and fruitful Iſlands, having Mines of Gold; whereof the *Portugueſe* poſſeſs the richeſt. *Baud. Davity* of *Africa*.

ZAMBRI, King of *Iſrael*, kill'd *Ela*, and put himſelf upon the Throne in 3106. Eight Days after, *Amri*, choſen by the Army, came to Beſiege him in *Therſa*; whereupon, he, for fear of falling into the Enemies Hands, burn'd himſelf and Family.

ZAMEIS, or *Ninyas*, which ſome call the young *Ninus*, Son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, made his Way to the Throne of *Aſſyria* in 2038, by the Death of his Mother. When he had perfectly eſtabliſh'd his Authority, he left all the Care and Management to his Miniſters, and led a voluptuous and idle Life amongſt the Women in his Palace, appearing but very ſeldom in publick. He died in 2076, after 38 Years Reign. All his Succeſſors follow'd his effeminate Example to *Sardanapalus*. *Juſtin. Euſeb. Chron. Diodor. Sic. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6.

ZAMOLXIS, Servant and Diſciple of *Pythagoras*, one of the *Getæ*, accompanied his Maſter into *Egypt*; from whence, after he had learn'd the Cuſtoms of the *Egyptians*, he return'd home, and poliſh'd and civiliz'd his own Country, to the great Satisfaction of the *Getæ* and *Tartars*, who Deify'd him after his Death, believing, that ſuch as died went immediately to wait upon him, and uſed to make People draw Lots to go Embaſſadors to this God: They to whoſe Lot it fell to go, were thrown into the Air, and receiv'd upon the tops of Halberts and other Arms. *Herodotus, lib.* 1.

ZAMORA, a Town of *Spain*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant to *Compoſtella*.

ZAMORIN, a Name the *Indians* give to the King of *Calicut*, whoſe Kingdom is upon the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in the *Peninſula* of *India* on this ſide of the Gulf of *Bengala*. The ſame Emperor was Sovereign in former times of all the Coaſt of *Malabar*, from *Goa* to the Cape of *Comory*; but *Sarami Perymal* having embrac'd *Mahometiſm* to end his Life at *Medina*, divided the Kingdom into four, *viz. Calicut*, *Cochin*, *Cananor*, and *Coulan*; giving one to each of his neareſt Relations; but ordering at the ſame time, that the other three Kings ſhould own him of *Calicut* (to whom he gave the Name of *Zamorin*,) their Sovereign. Since the *Portugueſes* have ſettled in that Country, the *Zamorin* has been ſo much weaken'd, that the King of *Cochin* is far more powerful than he at preſent. *Mandeſlo, tom.* 2. See *Calicut*.

ZAMOSKI (*John*) Great Chancellor of *Poland*, and General of the Armies of that Kingdom. This famous General and great Miniſter of State, by his Heroick Qualities deſerved the Titles of *Defender of his Country, and Protector of Sciences.* His Father *Stanelas Chaſtelim* of *Chelm*, a Town of *Red Ruſſia* in *Poland*, gain'd himſelf alſo great Reputation by his Sword and Pen. He was ſent Embaſſador into *France* for the Duke of *Anjou*, whom the *Polanders* had choſen King. But this Prince being recall'd to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *France*, fallen to him, *Stephen Battori*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, was choſen King of *Poland*; who had ſo great a conſideration for *Zamoski*, that he married his Niece to him, made him Chancellor of the Kingdom, and firſt gave him the Command of 8000 Men in the War of *Muſcovy*, and afterwards of all the Army of *Poland*. *Zamoski* behaved himſelf in all theſe Employments with much Courage, and had great Succeſs, check'd *John Baſilides* Great Duke of *Muſcovy*'s Arrogance, deliver'd *Poleſia*, *Voleſia* and *Livonia*, from under the Servitude of ſo formidable a Neighbour, and maintained a tough War againſt him; during which, this remarkable Occurrence happened. *Zamoski* laid Siege with a powerful Army in the depth of Winter to *Pleskow*, a Town of *Muſcovy*; the Rigour of the Weather prolonging the Siege, ſome *Poliſh* Gentlemen tir'd with lying idle in the Camp, took one *Voinuski*, a Man well verſed in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, along with them, to travel part of the Country: In one Place they found *Cicero*'s Books of the Commonwealth, addreſſed to *Atticus*, and writ in Golden Letters: And ſix days Journey thence, they found in a pleaſant Valley and near a fine Fountain, an old-faſhion'd Tomb, cover'd part with Earth and Moſs; and when they rubb'd theſe off, they found by ſome Characters cut in the Stone, that it was the Poet *Ovid*'s. In 1586 *Stephen Batorri*, King of *Poland*, being dead after 10 Years Reign, the *Poliſh* Gentry that of a long time had admir'd *Zamoski*'s Virtue, judg'd him worthy of the Crown: But he himſelf being againſt the Honour, he voted with the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* for *Sigiſmund*, Prince of *Swedeland*, whom he ſetled upon the Throne, notwithſtanding the Archduke *Maximilian*'s Endeavours to obſtruct it. *Zamoski* was ſo great an Admirer of Learning, that beſides the ſeveral Colleges he perſuaded the King to eſtabliſh, he himſelf Founded a fine Univerſity in a Town he built, and call'd it *Zamoski*. After he had Commanded the Armies of this powerful Kingdom 24 Years, he died in 1605, aged 63. *Academie des Sciences.*

ZAMOSKI, a Town of *Red Ruſſia* in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Belze* or *Belzki*, near a Lake of this Name. It has the Title of Principality, and was built by *John Zamoski* great Chancellor of *Poland*, in a fine Plain near the River *Weper*, and made a Place of Strength, as appeared by its Reſiſtence againſt the *Coſſacks* in 1651. *Baud.*

ZANCHIUS (*Jerom*) Native of *Bergamo* according to ſome, according to others, of *Azane*, a little Town four Leagues off *Venice*, being in the Convent of *Lucca*, *Peter Vermigli*, call'd *Martyr*, the Prior thereof brought him over to the Opinion of *Zwinglius*, which he profeſſed at *Strasbourg*, where he ſucceeded *Martyr*, then invited to *England*. Thence he went to teach at *Chiavene* to the *Griſons*; hence to *Pale* and *Spire*; at laſt he came to *Heidelberg*, where he died at 75 Years of Age. *Zanchius*, ſays our Author, is the moſt moderate of all the Proteſtants, calling the Church of *Rome* his Mother, declaring withal, that he was ready to return to her Communion, provided ſhe would reform ſome Abuſes and Errors ſlip'd into her Creed and Diſcipline. His Works are, *Miſcellanea Theologica. De Tribus Elohim. De Natura Dei. De Operibus Dei. De Incarnatione. Ad Ariani Libellum Reſponſio. Speculum Chriſtianum. De Spirituali inter Chriſtianum & Eccleſiam Connubio, &c. Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam. Labber de Script. Eccl.*

ZANCLE, a Town of *Sicily*, formerly deſtroy'd by *Anaxila*, Tyrant of *Rhegio*. Those of the Country pretend, it was built by the Tyrant *Zanclus*; but *Nicander* maintains, that it derives its Etymology from *Saturn*'s Scythe that was hid there. This Town was afterwards called *Meſſina*. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 15.

ZANQUEBAR, a great Country of *Africa*, between the Coaſt of *Ajan* and the *Cafres* in *Lower Ethiopia*. It comprehends ſeveral Kingdoms, whereof the chief are thoſe of *Lamon*, *Melinde*, *Mombaza*, *Mongalo*, *Mazambique*, and *Quiolo*, whoſe Capitals have the ſame Names. The *Portugueſe* are Maſters of *Mozambique* and *Mombaza*, and have other Fortreſſes. The Country is full of Foreſts and Marſhes, that render the Air very unwholſom. The Inhabitants are Black, and have all curled Hair. They are Idolaters, much given to Divination and Witchcraft. *Magin. in Geogr.*

ZANTE, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* in the *Ionian Sea*, Southward of *Cephalonia* and Weſtward of *Morea*, near the *European* Continent, formerly called *Hytie*, and afterwards *Zacinthus*. It has a Town of the ſame Name, which is a Biſhop's See. The Fortreſs is upon the top of a Mountain, well gariſon'd by the *Venetians*. The Iſland is very well peopled, and produces great ſtore of Wines, Corn, and Oil. *Zante* is about 50 Miles in Circuit, and is divided into three Parts, the *Mountain*, *Plain*, *&c.* It has ſeveral Ports, whereof the moſt conſiderable is *Chieri*, capable of receiving all ſorts of Ships. There are about 50 Villages, beſides the chief Town that bears the Iſland's Name, and lyes in the Northern Part: This may have between 20 and 25000 Inhabitants, and is a Biſhop's See. This and the Iſland of *Cephalonia* make but one Dioceſe, wherein are 50 Pariſhes of *Greeks*, with a great Number of *Caloyers* or *Grecian* Monks, who alſo have their own Prelate: Their Churches have each but one Altar, the Organ-loft turn'd towards the Eaſt; their Altars are only ornamented with Paintings, the *Greeks* allowing of no Repreſentations or Figures, either Rais'd, Carv'd or Caſt. The *Jews* have three Synagogues in it. Here happen in this Iſland frequent Earthquakes, accompanied with terrible Noiſe and naſty Fumes, that infect all the Air. There is but one River in the whole Iſland; whoſe Waters, by their Communication with the Sea, are brackiſh; but there is a very fine Spring below the Caſtle, near the Sea, which furniſhes all the Ships bound to *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, and other Eaſtern Places, with freſh Water. Mr. *Wheeler* ſaith, that this Iſland is not above 30 Miles in Circuit, but one of the moſt fruitful and pleaſant he ever ſaw: Its very Curran Trade pays the charge of the *Venetian* Fleet. The Caſtle of *Zante* is built on the top of a very high ſteep Hill, very ſtrong, and in compaſs a large Mile and half; the Hill ſo rugged, that it will tire a Man to go up half the way: So that if the Gariſon be well provided with Neceſſaries for Defence, it may defie the Forces of any Prince on Earth. *Coronelli. Spoon.*

ZARA, Lat. *Jadera*, a Town and Port, Capital of *Dalmatia*, and an Archbiſhop's See, belonging to the *Venetians*, environ'd by the Sea, being join'd to Land only by a Draw-Bridge: Beſides this, it's defended with 6 ſtrong Baſtions. *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples*, who alſo took the Title of King of *Hungary*, ſold it, with the depending Iſlands, to the *Venetians* in 1409, to whom it belong'd before; for they, being aſſiſted by *Baudouni* Count of *Flanders*, and other Princes that were going to the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, after *Saladin*'s Death, made themſelves Maſters of it in 1200. *Hiſtoire des Jean de Jeruſalem.*

ZARLIN (*Joſeph*) an *Italian*, born at *Chioggia* in the State of *Venice*; he rais'd his Character very much by his skill in Muſick. *Marinus Marſennus* and *Albertus Bannus* look upon him as the moſt knowing Author that ever writ upon that Science. He died at *Venice* in 1599, where his Works were printed in four Volumes in *Folio*. *Thuan. Hiſt.*

ZARMIGETHUSA, formerly Capital of the *Daci* under their King *Decebalus*. It's call'd *Ulpia Trajana* in an antient Inſcription which relates to *Trajan* who Conquer'd the *Daci*: In another Inſcription it's called *Colonia Ulpia*, *Trajana Auguſta*, *Dacia Zarmis*. Now it's called, *Veczel*, or *Venecz*, or *Vathel*; and in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, *Gradiſch*, Borough of *Tranſilvania*. *Lazius*, *Ptolom.*

ZARNATA, a Town of *Tzaconia* or *Braccio di Maina*, in *Morea*; ſituate upon a very pleaſant Height. Its Figure is almoſt Circular; and it's a Poſt, where it ſeems Art and Nature have omitted nothing to make it conſiderable. The *Venetians* attack'd it in 1685; the Captain Baſſa had a conſiderable Army, and was but 5 Miles off it, yet durſt not venture to its Relief. Upon his Retreat the Gariſon ſurrender'd to *Moroſini*, and according to the Capitulation, march'd out 600 Men, who were conducted to the Place agreed upon: But the *Aga*, fearing the loſs of his Head, came to *Venice*. *Moroſini* left a Gariſon in the Place, of 250 Men, under Colonel *Praſtini*. *P. Cornelli.*

ZATMAR, a little, but well-fortified Town in the Mountains of *Upper Hungary*, upon the Frontiers of *Tranſilvania*. It's Capital of a Country, lately erected into an Earldom, and belongs to the Emperor; *Tekeli* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1680, but has loſt it ſince. *Baud. du Val.*

ZATOR, a Town of *Little Poland*, in the Paratinate of *Cracovia*, upon the *Viſtula*, between the Town of *Cracovia* and Province of *Sileſia*. Its Situation is by ſo much the more remarkable, that it's upon the Confluence of the *Skauda* and *Viſtula*. The Country that joins it is call'd the *Dutchy* of *Zator*.

ZATUS, Duke of the *Lazes*, a People of *Perſia*, went to the Emperor *Juſtin* at *Conſtantinople*, about the Year 520, and crav'd the Title and Quality of King, with Baptiſm. The Emperor receiv'd him very honourably, got him Baptized, and gave him the Royal Crown and Cloak. *Zatus*, when return'd into his own Country, eſtabliſh'd the Chriſtian Religion, and Preached the Goſpel to his Subjects, who all after his Example, embraced the Chriſtian Faith. *Zonaras.*

ZAYOLHA, the Name of one of the *Hordes* of *Tartaria Deſerta*. *Horde* ſignifies a Company of *Tartars*, that ſhift Places for the conveniency of Paſture. The *Horde* of *Zayolha* is in the Neighbourhood of the River *Obi*, towards the Northern Ocean or Sea of *Tartary*.

ZAZIUS (*Hulrick*) a *German*, was firſt a Notary in the Town of *Conſtance*, where he was born, and afterwards applying himſelf to the Study of the Law, prov'd very eminent in that Profeſſion, and was preferr'd to the Chair at *Friburg*, where he died in 1535. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Intellectus Legum Singulares. Tractatus dë Judæorum Infantibus Baptizandis. Epitome in Uſus Feudales.* The reſt of his Works are Poſthumous, and not ſo well finiſh'd. *Thuan. Hiſt. Melchior Adam.*

ZEA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, towards the *European* Coaſt. It was formerly called *Ceos* or *Cia*. Its Northern and Southern Coaſts have great Mountains, but the Country between both lyes all in fine Plains. It has a very ſafe Port to the Weſt, with ſeveral Fountains, whereof one is ſaid to turn their Brains that drink of it; but they ſoon come to themſelves again. It had formerly four Towns, whence came its Name *Tetrapolis*. It is the Birth-place of the Poet *Simonides* and of the famous Phyſician *Eraſiſtratus*. As the Country was barren, there was a Law that order'd all of 60 or above 60 Years of Age, to take a Doſe of Poyſon, becauſe they ſeem'd to ſtand in the young Peoples way, and eat up their Victuals. The Town of *Zea* lyes in the middle of the Iſland, and is a Place of great Traffick for Silks and excellent Wines. *Boſchini.*

ZEALAND, is an Iſland of *Denmark* of a Circular Form, containing about 18 *Engliſh* Miles in Circumference; it being not to be commended for its Fertility, for there is no Bread-Corn grows in any part thereof, except Rye, which is in good quantity; it has but few Meadows, yet there is no want of Hay; moſt of their Graſs growing by the ſides of Corn-Fields and in ſome ſcattered Spots of marſhy Grounds; it has no Rivers but about half a ſcore of ſmall Brooks, yet a great number of fine Lakes ſufficiently ſtored with Fiſh: The Air is but indifferent, eſpecially about *Copenhagen*, becauſe of the frequent Fogs and low Situation; yet Colds of the Lungs are very rare here: The Face of the Land is pleaſant in many places, abounding with little Hills, Woods and Lakes, in a very agreeable Diverſity: It has no Sea Ports but that excellent one of *Copenhagen*, but 'tis no ſenſible want, becauſe there are no Commodities in the Iſland for Exportation: The Cattel here are generally ſmall and lean, kept within-doors ſeven or eight Months in the Year: In Summer-time their Beef is ſweet and juicy; but Weather-Mutton was a rare thing till of late, nor is it yet common, they being not uſed to geld their Sheep, and therefore 'twas uſually eaten while it was Lamb. The Feeding of the Commonalty here in all *Denmark*, is very mean, and they have but two Seaſons of the Year, *viz.* Winter and Summer; for a Spring is never known, and the Autumn ſeldom; you immediately leap from extremity of Heat to extremity of Cold, and ſo when Winter is over, from Cold to Heat; where, for *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, 'tis more intenſe than in *England*.

ZEB, a Country of *Africa*, in *Biledulgerid*, with a Town of this Name: It's call'd in Latin *Zebum* and *Zebes*.

ZEBU or *Cebu*, an Iſland of the *Indian* Sea, in the middle of the *Philippines*: The *Spaniards* call it *Iſla des los Pintados*, becauſe when it was diſcovered, the Inhabitants painted their Faces with ſeveral Colours. They built the Town of *Jeſus* upon the Weſtern Coaſt, and it was there *Ferdinand Magellan* contracted Friendſhip with the King of the Iſland, whom he receiv'd into the Protection of the King of *Caſtile*, and made War for him againſt the King of *Matan*, in which he was kill'd in 1520.

ZEDAMET begun the Empire of the *Cheriſs*, who made themſelves Maſters inſenſibly of the Kingdoms of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Taffilet*, *&c.* He retir'd firſt into a Deſart, to lead a ſolitary Life; ſaying, He was deſcended of the Falſe Prophet *Mahomet*; and to raiſe himſelf ſtill higher, began a War againſt the *Portugueſes* and other Chriſtians, and perſuading his two Sons to counterfeit his own pretended Zeal. He compaſſed his Deſign by Force and Hypocriſie, and ſetled himſelf ſo well, that the Succeſſion fell to his Heirs under the Title of *Cherif*, that ſignifies *Wiſe Perſonages*. *Leo Africanus*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 32, *&c.*

ZEIAM, Prince of *Mequinezia* in *Africa*, being baniſh'd his Country by *Mahumet* King of *Fez* his Couſin, came to the Town of *Azamor* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, upon the Coaſts of *Africa*, towards the *Atlantick Sea*: But not meeting with the Reception he expected here, he fled to *Portugal*, and perſuaded the King to undertake the Conqueſt of *Azamor*. The King ſent an Army under the Command of *John Meneſes*; which appearing before the Town, *Zeiam*, inſtead of aſſiſting *Meneſes*, as he promiſed the King, reconciled himſelf with the *Azamoriens*, and ſallied out with them upon the *Portugueſes*, but had the Confuſion of being worſted, and loſing 14000 *Azamonians* upon the Spot. *Bibl. Hiſt.*

ZELA, or *Ziela*, a little Place in *Cappadocia*, formerly a Biſhoprick under the Metropolis of *Amaſia*. It was here *Cæſar* defeated *Pharnaces* King of *Pontus*, when this Prince made an Incurſion into *Cappadocia*. It's of this Victory that *Cæſar* wrote thus to the Senate, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. *Strabo. Ptolomy.*

ZELAND, one of the *United Provinces*, with the Title of a County. Its Name was deriv'd from the *Dutch* Word *Zeelandt*, that ſignifies *Land of Sea*. It conſiſts of 15 or 16 little Iſlands, whereof the chief are *Walcheren*, *Duyvelandt*, *Bevelandt*, *Schouten*, *&c.* The Towns are *Middlebourg*, *Fluſhing*, *Veere*, *Tolen*, *Goes*, *&c.* This Country lyes between *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the *German Sea*. There have been 8 wall'd Towns, and 102 Villages, much leſſen'd by ſeveral Inundations, eſpecially by thoſe of 1304 and 1509. *Zeland* makes one of the ſeven Provinces of *Holland*, and has two Officers or Governors, called *Rentmeeſtre*. The Inhabitants are great Traders, and fiſh much. The Princes of *Orange* are Governors of this Iſland. *Guichardin. des du Pais Bas.*

ZELANDE, a new Part of the Southern Land diſcover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1654. But it's not yet known whether it be an Iſland or Continent.

ZELL, a Town of the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* in *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, Capital of the Dutchy, and the Reſidence of the Dukes of the ſame Name, who are Dukes of *Brunſwick* too. It has a fine and well-furniſh'd Citadel, and lyes upon the River *Aller*, 6 Leagues from *Brunſwick*, and 5 from *Newſtadt*.

ZELL in HAMMERSPACH, or *Zell-am-Hammerſpach*, an Imperial Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, 5 Miles from *Stutgard* to the Weſt.

ZELOTS, a Faction of wicked People, that appear'd when the Emperor *Titus* warr'd againſt the *Jews*. After they had robb'd and plunder'd the Country, they fell upon *Jeruſalem*, where they committed unheard-of Cruelties and Impieties; which obliged the High-Prieſt *Ananus* to make a Speech to the People, to excite them to take Arms againſt theſe Villains, who turn'd the Temple into a Citadel, and made it the Seat of their Tyranny, and had aſſum'd the Name of *Zelots*, to make People believe, that what they did was out of Zeal for the Glory of God, whilſt at the ſame time they profan'd the moſt ſacred things, and caſt Lots for a High-Prieſt unworthy of that Dignity, excluding thoſe from the Temple and Exerciſe of their Function, who, according to the Laws of God and their Country, had a Right to Officiate. The People, mov'd with *Ananus*'s ſtrong Reaſons, took Arms, to beat theſe *Zelots* away: The Engagement was bloody, wherein the *Zelots* were forced from the outward Court; and being cloſely Beſieg'd in the innermoſt, the *Idumeans* came to their Aſſiſtance; and after they had defeated the Guard that lay before the Temple, join'd the *Zelots*, made themſelves Maſters of the Town, kill'd the High-Prieſt *Ananus*, and another Prieſt call'd *Jeſus*. The *Idumeans* being retir'd, the *Zelots* continued their Violences, which made ſeveral *Jews*, to ſecure themſelves from their Fury, to ſubmit to the *Romans*. Theſe ſeditious Knaves divided themſelves into two Factions; of one whereof *John Giſcala* was chief, and exerciſed his Tyranny in *Jeruſalem*. *Joſephus de Bell. Judaic.*

ZEMBLA, or *New Zembla*, ſeparated from the North of *Muſcovy* by the Straight of *Waigats*. Some think it's an Iſland of the *Frozen Sea*; others, that it joins *Great Tartary* towards the Eaſt. The *Hollanders* pretend, that it was not known by any of *Europe* before they diſcover'd it themſelves in 1594, when they ſought a Paſſage to *Japan* and *China*: After many Tryals, they made the Northern Coaſt of this Land the 29th of *Auguſt* 1596; and their Ship being frozen in the Ice, they came a-ſhore, and built them a little Cabin, wherein they paſſed the Winter, until the 29th of *June* 1597, undergoing an almoſt incredible Cold, ſo great, that their Wine loſt its Strength, and their very Breath was frozen, and ſtuck an Inch thick to the Roof, though they kept a continual Fire. The Place where they were forc'd to ſtay was altogether deſart, there being nothing but Bears and Wolfs of an extraordinary Bigneſs, againſt which they had enough to do to defend themſelves, there being three of their Men devour'd by them. Theſe Beaſts liv'd on the Fleſh of White Foxes which they took. From the 4th of *November* until the beginning of *February*, the Sun does not appear upon that Horizon. The *Hollanders* obſerv'd this; for all the time they were there it was Night. *Voyage du Nord.*

ZEMBLIENS, People of the North that inhabit *New Zembla*, about the Straights of *Waigats*. Theſe People are very little, but have great Heads, large Faces, their Eyes are ſmall, ſome have no Beards, their Hair is very black, and their Skin inclining to black too. They have little Lodges or Cabins to retire into in the Winter, and make themſelves Coats of Sea-Calf Skins, or Bird's Feathers: Their Arms are Arrows, pointed with Fiſhes Bones; they alſo make little Boats, 10 or 12 Foot long, of theſe Fiſhes Ribs and Skins; and this is ſo light, that a *Zemblien* finding himſelf purſued upon the Water, puts the Boat, Oars, and all upon his Shoulder, and makes his eſcape to Land. They adore the Sun and Moon, and ſtumps of Trees, which they ſhape like Men; and before theſe they pray devoutly on their Knees. In the Seas that waſh theſe Coaſts, are ſeveral Sea-Monſters; amongſt others, ſome that the *Hollanders* call *Walruſſen* or *Morſen*; but others call them Sea-Horſes or Elephants. Theſe Fiſh are as big and ſtrong as our Oxen, their Skin like a Sea-Dog's, the Hair very ſhort. Their Mouth reſembles a Lion's, and has two Teeth two Foot long, that comes out as white as any Ivory. They have no Ears, are four-footed, and breed but one or two little *Walrus*. They take great pleaſure to roll themſelves upon the Ice; and when they ſee any Fiſhers come, they caſt their little Ones into the Sea, and make Head againſt the Barques of thoſe that purſue them. *Geogr. Blaeu. La Martin. Voyage des Pais Septentrion.*

ZEMBLA, a Lake of *Africa*, towards the Source of the *Nile*, and a River in *Meſopotamia*. It's divided into three Branches; *viz. Cuama*, *Spiritu-Sancto*, and *Los Infantes*.

ZEMONICO, a Strong-hold of *Dalmatia*, 7 Miles from *Zara*. The *Venetians* yielded it to the *Turks* in 1573; but in 1647, the Providitor *Foſcoli* obſerving how the *Turks* of that Gariſon did annoy the Country all about, reſolved to beat them out of it; which he did, and then demoliſhed the Fort. In 1682, *Aſſan Begh Durach* at the Head of a great Number of *Turks*, deſign'd to ſettle himſelf there; but they were all cut off by the *Morlaques*. *P. Coronelli.*

ZENIAL, Son of *Uſum Caſſum* King of *Perſia*, was ſent by his Father in 1473 with a powerful Army to attack *Trebiſonde*. He had good Succeſs in the beginning; for having entred *Cappadocia*, he defeated 40000 *Turks* commanded by *Caſamorat Baſſa*, whom he made Priſoner; and afterwards beat *Mahomet Baſſa* and a Body of 35000 Men. Theſe Succeſſes put him upon engaging *Mahomet* II. in Perſon, who cut all his Army in pieces, and kill'd him himſelf in the Heat of the Battel. This Fight leſſen'd *Mahomet*'s Forces conſiderably, and check'd *Uſum Caſſan*'s Courage. *Boiſſat. Hiſtoire de S. Jean de Jeruſalem.*

ZENICETUS, a famous Pirate, who having built a Fortreſs upon *Mount Olympus*, deſtroy'd all *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Piſidia*, with continual Incurſions; but at laſt being defeated by *P. Servilius*, ſirnam'd *Iſauricus*, and cloſely beſieg'd without hope of Relief, burn'd himſelf and Family. *Strabo, lib.* 14.

ZENOBIA, Wife of *Rhadamiſtus* King of *Iberia*, (that was baniſhed by the *Armenians* for killing their Prince,) accompanied her Husband in his Flight, tho' ſhe was big with Child, and bore the Fatigue for a time; but her Strength failing her, ſhe begg'd of her Husband to kill her, that ſhe might not fall into ſhameful Captivity. He deſir'd her to take Courage; but finding ſhe was quite ſpent, ran her through. Some ſay ſhe died of this Wound; others, that ſhe was found on the Banks of *Araxes* by ſome Shepherds, who bound up her Wound; and underſtanding her Quality and Misfortune, carried her to the Town of *Ataxates*, and thence to *Tiridates* King of *Armenia*, who receiv'd and treated her according to her Quality. *Tacitus.*

ZENOBIA, Queen of the *Palmyrenians*, and Wife of *Odenatus*, an ingenious, couragious and prudent Princeſs. She inur'd her Body to the Fatigues of War, marching often a-foot at the Head of her Army, and by her Courage made her Husband Maſter of all the *Eaſt*; obſerving always this Maxim, to be obliging to ſuch as made uſe of her Clemency, and inflexible to Tyrants. After *Odenat*'s Death ſhe not only held the Provinces under his Government a great while, but likewiſe made a Conqueſt of *Egypt*, but being taken Priſoner at laſt by *Aurelian* in 273, ſhe was carried to *Rome*, as an Ornament of that Emperor's Triumph. She was a handſom, chaſte and learned Princeſs, well vers'd in the *Greek*, *Egyptian* and *Latin* Tongues; epitomiz'd the *Eaſtern Alexandrian* Hiſtory, and took care to teach *Herennianus* and *Timolaus* her Sons, her ſelf; and was ſo Warlike, that ſhe wore her Armour even when ſhe went to the Temples. The only thing which is ſaid to tarniſh her Character, was her being an ill Mother-in-Law. *Trebellius Pollio.*

ZENO, Emperor, call'd *Iſauricus*, married *Ariadne* Daughter of *Leo*, and had a Son by her that liv'd but 10 Months after he was declar'd *Auguſtus*; ſome ſaying, that *Zeno* himſelf, to Reign alone, made uſe of Poyſon to diſpatch him. Soon after *Baſiliſcus*, obſerving the Peoples Love much diminiſh'd to this their vicious and debauch'd Prince, reſolved to deprive him of the Empire; whereat he was ſo frightned, that he fled from *Conſtantinople*; but returned ſoon after, having ſeduc'd by his Preſents, *Hermatius*, *Baſiliſcus*'s General. Then counterfeiting Orthodoxy, he publiſh'd an Edict call'd the *Henoticon*, to reconcile the Orthodox and Hereticks. This *Henoticon* was ſpeciouſly drawn up, and ſeem'd to be a pious Expedient, ſetting forth a ſtrong deſire to procure the Repoſe of the Church, upon which the Happineſs of the Empire depended; however, this was but a Colour; for in reality, this Edict under pretence of receiving the Creeds drawn up by the firſt three General Councils, did no leſs than condemn that of the Council of *Chalcedon*: Notwithſtanding, this fetch of Policy did not ſucceed. The Account given of his Death is thus; that being in a Fit of the Falling-ſickneſs, which he was ſubject to, and given over for dead, the Empreſs *Ariadne* willing to be rid of him, cauſed him to be quickly carried to his Grave; where having recover'd his Speech after ſome time, he cry'd to be taken out: And when the Guards, plac'd there by the Empreſs, anſwered, *There was another choſen in his Place*; *it's no matter*, ſaid he, *Take me hence into a Monaſtery, where I may end my Days*: But they did but laugh at him; ſo that he died mad after he had eat his Slippers and Hands. *Zanares* ſpoke otherwiſe of this Death, ſaying, That *Zeno* being drunk, according to his ordinary Cuſtom, fell down as dead; and that *Ariadne* buried him in this Condition.

This happened *An. Dom.* 491, the 65th of his Age. *Baronius. Godeau.*

ZENO (Philoſopher) Native of *Citium* a Town of *Cyprus*, was Author of the Sect of the *Stoicks*: This Sect had its Name from the *Portico*, where he taught publickly at *Athens*. He was driven by Storm upon this Coaſt, which made him afterwards often thank the Winds that ſo happily forc'd him into the Port of *Pireum*. It's ſaid, that upon an Oracle's recommending to him the Colour of the Dead, he applied himſelf to his Studies, interpreting the Colour recommended to him, to be the pale Colour ſtudious People contract by their conſtant Application. He heard *Crates*, and afterwards having compoſed a Book of the Commonwealth, with ſeveral other Treatiſes, was follow'd by a great number of Diſciples. He placed Man's chief Happineſs in living conformable to Nature, guided by right Reaſon. *Cleanthes*, *Chryſippus*, and the other Succeſſors of *Zeno*, were ſo much for this Maxim, that they maintained, vertuous People could be happy amidſt Torments, and in ſpight of all the Diſgraces of Fortune. They ſpake of God as if they acknowledg'd but one; and *Zeno* held, that the Names of the other belong'd to him, as Titles by which the *Grecians* underſtood the different Effects of his Goodneſs and Power; but withal he fell into a great Error, in thinking this God was nothing elſe but the Soul of the World, which he conſider'd as his Body, and both making up the perfect *Animal*. He alſo had erroneous Opinions concerning his Wiſe Man, the advantages of Fortune, and the creditable Arts, *&c.* It's ſaid, *Zeno* hang'd himſelf after a Fall. His Diſciples kept up this Liberty of being their own Executioners. *Zeno* is thought to have died about 490 of *Rome*. He uſed to ſay, That if wiſe People were never in Love, as ſome held they ſhould not, there would be none ſo unhappy as the Fair Sex, becauſe they would be only admir'd by Fools: That a Friend is a ſecond ſelf. He compared ſuch as ſpoke well and did not act accordingly, to the Coin of *Alexandria*, that appear'd very fine, but had too much Alloy in't. He ſaid, A little Matter ſerv'd ſometimes to finiſh a Work, tho' the Finiſhing was no little matter. His Servant once, as he was beating him for Theft, cry'd out, *'Tis part of my Fate to be a Thief*; *yes Sirrah*, ſays his Maſter, *and to be drubb'd for't too.* He uſed to bid talkative Boys reflect, that Nature gave two Ears and but one Mouth, that they ſhould hear more and ſpeak leſs. The *Athenians* had ſuch great Eſteem for him, that they left the Keys of the City at his Houſe, preſented him with a Crown of Gold, and erected him a Braſs Statue. *Diogen. Laert. Suidas.*

ZENO, a Philoſopher of *Elis*, inventor of Logick, was in great Eſteem in the LXX Olympiad, teaching, There were ſeveral Worlds, and that there was no *Vacuum*; that the Nature of all things was compoſed of Heat, Cold, Drought, and Moiſture, and that the Soul conſiſts of theſe four. Being convicted of Conſpiring againſt *Nearchus*, that Tyrant tortur'd him moſt cruelly, to make him diſcover his Accomplices: In the midſt of his Torments he called to *Nearchus*, pretending he would tell what he deſir'd; but inſtead of doing ſo, took hold of his Ear in his Mouth, and bit it off; and then to put him out of all hopes of knowing any thing from him, ſpit his Tongue in his Face. *Diogenes Laertius* in his Book *De Vitis Philoſophorum*, mentions ſix other *Zeno*'s, whoſe Lives are not written by him.

ZEPHYRUS, a Pagan Deity, thought favourable to tender Flowers, and to the Fruits of the Earth, by a fine gentle Breath that invigorated the natural Heat of Plants, and ſo enliven'd all things. He is repreſented under the Form of a fair Young Man, having on his Head a Crown compoſed of all ſorts of Flowers. They ſaid, he was Son of *Aurora*, and that he was an Admirer of *Chloris*; to whom he gave the ſuperintendence of Flowers: For it's certain, that what the *Romans* called *Flora*, was the ſame the *Greeks* called *Chloris*:

Chloris eram quæ Flora vocor ——

Zephyrus now is the Name of a Weſterly Wind, very healthful and pleaſant, favourable to the Budding and Increaſe of all Fruit. *Pliny.*

ZEPHYRINUS (Pope) ſucceeded *Victor* in 201. He hid himſelf during *Severus*'s Perſecution: But after *Plautian*'s, this Prince's Father-in-Law's Death, the cruelleſt Enemy to Chriſtians that could be, he reſum'd the publick Exerciſe of his Function, which he continued 18 Years. Biſhop *Pearſon* makes him ſit from the Year 197 to 217; and Mr. *Dodwell* from the Year 195 to 214. *De Rom. Pontiff. Succeſſione. Platina. Baronius.*

ZERYNTHUS, a little Place in the Iſland *Samothrace*, now called *Samandrachi*. *Lycoghron* calls it *Antrum Canis*; and it's commonly ſirnamed the Cave of *Hecate*.

ZETHES and *Calais*, two famous *Argonautes*, Sons of *Boreas* and *Orithye*, very expert in ſhooting Arrows. Being favourably received by *Phineus* in their Voyage to *Colchos*, they freed him of *Harpies* that ſpoil'd his Meat always as he was ready to ſit down to it: But having purſued them to the Iſlands of *Strophades*, they were commanded by *Iris* from *Juno*, not to advance farther. At laſt having offended *Hercules*, that Demi-God kill'd and chang'd them into theſe Winds, that blow eight Days before the Dog-Days; and therefore the *Grecians* called them *Prodromes* or Fore-runners. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 6.*

ZEUGITANE, a Country of *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, parted from *Numidia* by the River *Tuſca*, and now part of the Kingdom of *Algier*. It's ſaid, the People of this Country were much given to *Chiromancy* or Fortune-telling, and that the Vagabonds, called *Bohemians* or *Egyptians*, came thence; for the *Germans* call theſe latter *Zigenui*, which has ſome Reſemblance with the former. The firſt that appeared in *Germany* in 1417. were black, disfigur'd, and ill cloathed. They carried their Wives along with them, had a Captain whom they honour'd very much, and was diſtinguiſh'd by his better Garb. They called themſelves *Egyptians*, baniſh'd their Country becauſe their Anceſtors refuſed to receive the Bleſſed Lady with her Son, led thither by *Joſeph*; and endeavour'd to perſuade People, that they were condemned by an Order from Heaven to expiate that Crime by ſeven Years Baniſhment, and roving up and down without any Settlement. Afterwards, being come into *France*, they gave out, that the Pope had ordered this publick Penance, becauſe they renounced the Chriſtian Faith to become *Mahometans*; and that this Puniſhment was to be continued to their Deſcendants. But to paſs this by: It may be, theſe Vagabonds come out of *Nubia* and *Egypt*, had inſenſibly ſpread themſelves in the Countries about the *Danube*, whence they paſſed through *Hungary* into *Bohemia*, where they begun to appear then in *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*; and as they went through theſe Countries, pick'd up thoſe that were willing, and they thought fit for their purpoſe. Some affirm, that they were deſcended of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Singare* in *Meſopotamia*, now *Atalib* in *Diarbek*, who were baniſh'd their Country by *Julian* the *Apoſtate*; but whence they came is not ſo well known, as it's ſure *Ferdinand* V. baniſhed them out of *Spain* and *Brabant* in 1549, *Charles* IX. out of *France* in 1561, the *United Provinces* out of their Dominions in 1582; their Theft, Robbery and Witchcraft, rendering them odious to all Nations. There are ſuch other People in *Turkey*, called *Torloques*, who were baniſhed in ſeveral Places by *Bajazet*. *Spond. Leuncl. Voetius.*

ZEUGMA, was a Town of *Syria*, upon the *Euphrates*, where there are ſtill ſome Remains of a Bridge that was formerly there. It was a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Hierapolis*, but now is but a Borough called *Pont de Monbigz*. They kept in this Town a Chain made uſe of by *Alexander* the *Great*, to hold his Bridge; and *Bacchus* his Cable made of Vine and Ivy Branches. *Pauſan. Plin.*

ZEUXIS of *Heraclea*, flouriſh'd in the fourth Year of the ninty fifth Olympiad (395 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra*,) and was eſteem'd the moſt excellent *Colouriſt* of all the Antients, tho' *Cicero*, *Pliny*, and other Authors tell us, There were but four Colours then in uſe, *viz.* *White*, *Yellow*, *Red* and *Black*. He was cenſur'd by ſome, for making his *Heads* too big, and by *Ariſtotle*, for not being able to expreſs the *Manners* and *Paſſions*; tho' *Pliny* affirms, his *Penelope* was an inſtance of the contrary. *Zeuxis*'s *Helena*, which he painted for the Town of *Crotona*, gain'd him great Reputation. He was likewiſe much admir'd for ſeveral other Pieces; but, being very rich, could never be prevail'd upon to ſell any of 'em, becauſe he thought 'em above any Price, and therefore choſe rather to give 'em away to Princes and Cities. He died, as 'tis generally ſaid, of a Fit of Laughter, at the ſight of a comical Old Woman's Picture which he had drawn. *The ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters*, &c. *bound up with* Dryden*'s Tranſlation of* Freſnoy.

ZIANI (*Sebaſtian*) was Doge of *Venice*, when Pope *Alexander* III. came there, after the taking of *Rome* by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who ſent his Son *Otho* to the *States* to have that Pope deliver'd him; but was, after a Denial and the loſs of a Sea-Fight, wherein this Son was taken Priſoner by *Ziani*, forc'd to a Compoſition. The Pope, as an acknowledgment of his Obligations to the Doge, preſented him with a rich Ring, and gave him his leave to Wed the Gulf of *Venice*, as a Token of the Commonwealth's Right to that Sea. This is done every Year with a great deal of Ceremony. *Daviti.*

ZIBIT, formerly *Saba*, a Town, River, and Kingdom of *Arabia-Fœlix*. The Town is of great Traffick, was taken by the *Turks*, but retaken again by the Prince of the Country.

ZIEGLAR (*James*) born at *Landau* in *Germany*, was a Perſon of a fine Genius, and great Elocution: He was likewiſe a good Philoſopher, Mathematician and Divine. His Book of the Deſcription of the *Holy Land*, is written with a great deal of Exactneſs. He died in 1559. His other Works are, *De Rebus Indicis Liber. Tractatus de Raptu Pauli in tertium Cœlum. Liber de Conſtructione Sphæræ, &c.* *Thuan. Hiſt. Paul. Jov. Elog. Voſſius de Mathem.*

ZIITO, a famous Magician, that appeared at the Court of *Wenceſlaus* of *Luxemburg*, Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Bohemia* about 1490, and had the good Fortune of marrying *Sophia* Daughter to the Prince of *Bavaria*, who brought him a Troop of Gipſies and Mountebanks one Day to *Prague*, becauſe this Magician had a great deſire to ſee theſe ſort of People, and ſhew them, that he knew much more than they. After they had done ſeveral things that ſeemed very ſtrange, he began to appear like another *Proteus*, under the different Figures ſometimes of a Prince, at others of a Peaſant, now in a Boat upon Water, preſently in a Chariot drawn by Cocks, ſurpriſing, by theſe Illuſions, all the Beholders. He often diverted the King as he ſat at Table, hindering the Lords from eating, by turning their

Hands into Horſes Feet, or making their Jaws motionleſs; at other times deſiring the Courtiers to put their Heads out at the Windows to ſee ſome Sight, he wou'd immediately clap them on Deers Horns, and hold them ſo until he was pleas'd to releaſe them. But at laſt the Devil took him away: And this Example of Divine Juſtice mov'd the King to give over thoſe criminal and dangerous Diverſions. *Dubrav. lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Bohem.*

ZIMRI. See *Zambri.*

ZINARA, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, between *Amorgo* and *Levita*. It lyes now Deſart, having nothing in it but Wild Beaſts; but it has been formerly inhabited, as may be obſerved by ſome Ruins of antient Buildings and Pillars. Towards the Weſt of it is the little Iſland of *Charuſſa* or *Chariſa*. *Boſchini Archipelago.*

ZINDIKITES, *Mahometan* Hereticks, or rather Atheiſts, becauſe they neither believe Providence, nor a Reſurrection of the Dead. They hold there is no other God but the four Elements; that Man is but a mixture of theſe, and after Death reſolves into them; and ſo returns, ſay they, as Elements to the God that created them. *Golius* ſays, that *Zendik* was a *Magi* Follower of *Zoroaſtre*. *Ricaut.*

ZINGANES, *Indians* that live near *Sindy*, and rob moſt of the Barques that go thither, or come thence. The *Mogul* makes them Preſents every Year, though they are his Subjects, to give over Piracy; but this does not make them diſcontinue their old Trade. *M. Thevenot.*

ZIRICZEE, a Town of the Iſle of *Schowen* in *Zeland*: It's great, and one of the antienteſt of the Country. The *Dutch* were beaten here in 1304, and the *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1575, but were driven out of it ſoon after.

ZIRIFDIN, or *Amanſiſordin*, a Town of *Arabia Fœlix*, which *Moletius* takes to be the antient *Carman*, or *Acarman*; but it's more probable, that this laſt is the *Chadbar* of our Days, upon a River of this Name; and that *Zirifdin* is the *Omanum* of *Ptolomy* and of *Stephanus*, the ſame that's thought to be *Omanagala*.

ZISCA (*John*) General of the *Huſſites* in *Bohemia* about 1419. He was bred up at the Court of *Bohemia* in *Wenceſlaus* his time; and going to the Army very young, ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions, eſpecially in the Fight wherein he loſt his Eye; and was thence forward called *Ziſca* or *One-Ey'd*. And now the Opinions of *John Huz* having prevail'd over a great part of *Bohemia*, he commanded this Party, and having put himſelf at the Head of 40000 Men, gain'd many Victories over the Roman Catholicks. He built the Town called *Thabor*, from which the *Huſſites* were afterwards called *Thaborites*. As he laid Siege to *Rabi*, he had an Arrow ſhot into the other Eye, and ſo loſt the uſe of it; but ſtill continu'd the War, and won ſeveral Victories, particularly at *Auſſig* upon the *Elbe*, where Nine thouſand of the Enemy were kill'd upon the Spot; but *Ziſca* us'd his Victory ill, killing a great many Gentlemen that cry'd *Quarter*, pulling down Churches, and treating the Prieſts with great inhumanity, but at laſt he died of the Plague; being at the point of Death, he order'd, his Fleſh might be expos'd as Prey to Birds and Wild Beaſts, but that his Skin ſhould be made a Drum, aſſuring them, the Enemy would fly at the very Beat of it: What he deſir'd was done, which had the Effect he promis'd. For the Dukes of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and Archbiſhop of *Treves*, having enter'd *Bohemia* with a powerful Army, and ready to come to a Battel, the Roman Catholicks were ſo frightned on a ſudden, that they ran away ſhamefully, leaving their Baggage and Artillery behind them. Soon after the Roman Catholicks publiſh'd another Croiſade under the three Archbiſhop's Electors, and *Frederic* Duke of *Saxony*; but aſſoon as they ſaw the Enemy, they took to their Heels, as before. Nor is this to be attributed to any thing elſe, but the weak Imagination of theſe People, who firmly believed this Drum bewitch'd them, and were perſuaded the *Huſſites* were Invincible with that Relique of a General who had won ſo many Battels; beſides, they were moſt of them new-rais'd Men, without Diſcipline or Experience, who could not chuſe but be ſomewhat daunted at the ſight of a well-diſciplin'd Enemy, and formidable by the many Battels they had gained. *Æneas Sylvius Hiſtor. Bohem.*

ZITTAW, a Town of *Germany* in *Upper Alſace*, upon the *Neiſs* and Frontiers of *Bohemia*, four *German* Miles from *Gorlitz* towards *Prague*. It belonged to the Elector of *Saxony*. *Wenceſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, fortified it in 1255.

ZIZ, a Ridge of Mountains in the Province of *Cuzt*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the South. They are inhabited by People ſo hardned to Cold, that amidſt Ice and Snow they go but thinly clad, and always bare-headed. There are ſuch Numbers of Adders and Snakes in their Woods, that they creep into Houſes, and draw near the People when they eat, to take what they throw them, and do no manner of hurt if not anger'd. There are Silver Mines in two of theſe Mountains, called *Aden* and *Arucanes*; but the People make no profit of them, becauſe they do not love Work. *Marmol. de l'Afrique, lib.* 4.

ZIZIME, or *Zizim*, Son of *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, and Brother to *Bajazet* II. During the Father's Reign, *Zizime* had the Government of *Lycaonia* in *Aſia Minor*, and *Bajazet*, *Paphlagonia*; ſo that they were both abſent from the Port at the *Sultan*'s Death, who had always kept them aſunder, (excepting one interview,) leſt Friendſhip might unite them againſt himſelf, or Jealouſie make them both diſagree. *Zizime*, whoſe Name ſignified *Love* in the *Turkiſh* Language, was a Man of Senſe, had a noble Soul, and very generous Inclinations, equally tending to Arms and Learning; was Maſter of ſeveral Languages; amongſt others, of the *Greek* and *Italian*, as ſpoken at *Rhodes*; for tho' he was very zealous for the *Mahometan* Religion, yet had a kindneſs for the Knights of *Rhodes*, who were mortally hated by his Father. *Bajazet*, whoſe Name ſignified *Lightning* or a *Thunderbolt*, (a Title his dull and unactive Spirit deſerved but very little) car'd for nothing ſo little as War. Both theſe Brothers pretended to the Crown; *Bajazet*, as *Mahomet*'s eldeſt Son, and *Zizim*, becauſe he was born after the Father was made Emperor, ſaying, *Bajazet* was Son to *Mahomet* when but a private Man: But for all this, his Party prov'd the weakeſt; for not having the conveniency of the Sea, he was forc'd to take his way through *Bithynia*, where he received the Tidings of his Brother's Coronation: Yet this did not daunt him; for by long Marches he came to *Pruſa*, the antienteſt Reſidence of the *Ottoman* Emperors, and then endeavour'd to gain ſome of the Great Men of the Port, and ſtrengthned his Army daily. *Bajazet*, leſt his Brother ſhould make himſelf Maſter of *Aſia*, ſent *Achmet* with a very numerous Army againſt him, who march'd in ſuch Diligence, that he ſoon encamp'd in a Plain not far off *Pruſa*; *Zizim* hereupon took the Field, put himſelf at the Head of the Cavalry, gave the Baſſa Battel, but loſt it; ſo that he was forc'd to apply himſelf for Succour to the Souldan of *Egypt*, the King of *Cilicia*, and Great Maſter of *Rhodes*, all mortal Enemies to the *Turks*. *Caitbei*, Souldan of *Egypt*, received him as a Great Prince, and treated his Wife and Children that follow'd him to *Cairo*, with the ſame regard: But his Mediation for an Accommodation loſt *Zizim* time. The Great *Caraman*, whom *Mahomet* had diſpoſſeſſed of the Kingdom of *Cilicia*, now called *Caramania*, ſent him an Embaſſador with Promiſe of Succour: Whereupon *Zizim* leaves his Wife and Children at *Cairo*, and went to join the *Caraman*, to whom the Great Maſter of *Rhodes* ſent five Galleys. Theſe two Princes encamped near *Laranda*, a Town of *Cappadocia*, which *Bajazet* had no ſooner notice of, but he marches at the Head of a hundred thouſand Men, whilſt *Achmet* advanced with his Army that had paſſed the Winter in *Lycaonia*. Things being thus, and the great *Caraman* thinking it Raſhneſs to come to a Battel, *Zizim* challenged *Bajazet* to put an end to their Diſpute, by ſingle Combat in ſight of both Armies; but he inſtead of anſwering this, propoſes to give *Zizim* what Province he would pitch upon on the Frontiers of *Turkey*, with two hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold Revenue, and a Court becoming his Birth. *Zizim* finding this was but an Amuſement, reſolved to retire; and hearing he was purſued, he, with a few of his Retinue, got into the Deſarts of *Mount Taurus*. The *Caraman* followed ſoon after with his Troops; and *Zizim* ſent one of his truſtieſt Servants to the Great Maſter of *Rhodes*; but this Meſſenger being taken and carried before *Bajazet*, *Zizim* quitted *Mount Taurus*, and marched on the ſide of *Lycia* towards the Sea, with the Great *Caraman*. They were hardly out of the narrow Paſſages of the Mountain, but their Troops were inveſted and cut in pieces by *Achmet*. This new Misfortune made him reſolve to ſend two Embaſſadors to *Rhodes*: Theſe by meer chance found a little Galley that belonged to the Knights upon that Coaſt, in which they embark'd. When they had delivered their Meſſage, the Great Maſter call'd a Council, wherein they reſolved to receive *Zizim*. *Bajazet* no ſooner heard of his being at *Rhodes*, but he propoſes a Peace with the Knights, who had ſued for one at his coming to the Crown, and returned them all their Ships taken ſince the Truce by the *Corſairs* of *Lycia*. *Zizim* apprehending that his Brother ſought Peace for no other end but his Deſtruction, reſolved to ſeek Shelter elſewhere, and preſt the Great Maſter for his Leave to go into *France*. Before he departed, he made ſeveral Acts in Favour of the Order, wherein he promiſed, if it did happen to be his Fortune to recover his Right, to reſtore all the Fortreſſes and Places taken by his Predeceſſors from them; and that he would ever maintain a conſtant Peace and inviolable Friendſhip with the Great Maſter of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*. Then he Embark'd in the great Ship of the Religion, with the Knight *Blanchfort*, and ſeveral others to guard him. Sometime after *Bajazet* promiſed to live in Peace with *Rhodes* upon condition the Great Maſter would always keep *Zizim* under the Guards of the Knights, and hinder his falling into the Hands of any Chriſtian or Infidel Prince, offering withal, to pay 25 thouſand Ducats of *Venice*, every Year for his Penſion. The Prince being arriv'd in *France*, and meeting but cold Reception at Court, quitted it to go to the *Commandery* of *Bourgneaf*, a pleaſant Place upon the Confines of *Poitou* and *la Marche*. Whilſt he was here, the Kings of *Hungary*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*, deſir'd the Great Maſter to let them have him; and at the ſame time the Souldan of *Egypt* ſolicited for him to head an Army againſt *Bajazet*: But the Great Maſter, with King *Charles* VIII. of *France*'s Leave, thought it better to ſend him to Pope *Innocent* VIII. who alſo deſir'd to have him. Being arrived at *Civita Vecchia* the 6th of *March* 1489, *Leonard Cibo*, the Pope's Couſin, receiv'd him, and made the Great Prior *Blanchfort* Governour of the Caſtle where he was to lodge. The Cardinal of *Angiers*, and Prince *Francis Cibo*, met him 12 Miles from *Rome*, where he entr'd in great State. The Pope that pretended

tended to free the Eaſt from the *Turkiſh* Tyranny, promis'd himſelf great Matters from Sultan *Zizim*; but he died without ſeeing the effect of his Hope. His Succeſſor *Alexander* VI. begun his Pontificate by confining the Prince in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, removing the Knights, and putting his own Nephews about him; all contrary to the Great Maſter's Agreement with Pope *Innocent*. But *Alexander* durſt not refuſe him to *Charles* VIII. of *France*, who came to *Rome*, and receiv'd *Zizim* from the Pope in a publick and ſolemn manner, King *Charles* deſigning, when he had conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, to undertake ſomewhat againſt *Greece*, wherein he expected *Zizim* would be ſerviceable; but was much ſurpris'd, as were all other People, when this Prince being taken ill upon the Road, died in a few Days, no Body knew of what. Some ſaid the *Venetians*, corrupted by the *Turks*, and alarm'd by this Expedition, got him poiſon'd, and ſeveral did not ſtick to ſay that the Pope deliver'd him poiſon'd to King *Charles*; and there was a Talk, that he had received a great Sum from *Bajazet* to do it. Some think he died a Chriſtian, and that he was baptized during Pope *Innocent* VIII's Reign: But the Authors that writ moſt of him, ſay nothing of this Converſion. *P. Bouhors Hiſt. d' Aubuſſon.*

ZNAIM, or *Znoimo*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Moravia*. It was often taken and re-taken during the laſt Wars of *Germany*. The *Swedes* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1645. It ſtands near the Borders of *Auſtria*, 7 *German* Miles from *Brune* to the South, and 10 from *Vienne* to the South-weſt.

ZOARE, Lat. *Piſidon*, a great Town of *Africa* in *Barbary*, upon the Coaſts of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, with a good Port. In 1552 ſome of its Inhabitants that were Slaves at *Maltha* promiſed to lead the Chriſtians thither ſecretly, if they had their Liberty given them. This being agreed to, the Prior of *Capoua* ſet Sail with 16 Ships and 300 Knights. Being landed, they aſſaulted the Town according to the meaſures taken before, and made themſelves Maſters of it; the Inhabitants, who expected no ſuch thing, being in no condition to make their Defence. *Boiſſat.*

ZOCOTARA, or *Socotar*, an Iſland of the *Indian Sea*, towards the Mouth of the Streights of *Babelmandel*. It was known by the Ancients under the Name of *Dioſcoride* or *Dioſcurias*, but not known who diſcover'd it. A *Portugueſe*, called *Edward Zeme*, found it out in 1507. Its high Rocks are ſeen afar off: The Coaſts are ſo dangerous, that Ships dare not venture near them unleſs they have a Pilot from the Iſland. The Air is naturally hot, but much temper'd by Breezes from the Sea. The Land is hilly, dry, and barren, only ſome Valleys, which feed a great number of Cattel. Fruit, eſpecially Dates, grow here in abundance. Frankincenſe is very common, and the *Aloes* ſo very good, that the Druggiſts always call their beſt *Socotaria*, gathered in *July*, and the Juice expos'd in Braſs Pots to the Sun in *Auguſt*. The Inhabitants came thither from *Arabia*, as appears by the Conformity of their Language, Garb, and Cuſtoms. Their Commerce is all in Dates. They are Warlike, naturally treacherous, but diſguiſe it in their Dealings with Strangers. Their Religion is Mahometan, and they ſuffer no other. They are under a King who is Tributary to the *Cherif* of *Mecca*. *Plin. l. 6. Daviti d'Affrique. Linſchot. Voyages, chap.* 4.

ZOE, Daughter of *Conſtantine* the Young, was married to the Emperor *Romanus* III. ſirnam'd *Argyrophilus*, whom ſhe got ſtrangled in the Bath to marry *Michael Paphlagon*, a Goldſmith, with whom ſhe had fallen in Love. This fair-fac'd Goldſmith left all the Government to his Brother *John*, who managed his Weakneſs ſo well, that he perſuaded him to turn Monk, and then cloiſter'd the unchaſte *Zoe*. *Cedren. Zonar.*

ZOFALA, or *Sofala*, a Kingdom of *Cafreria* in *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of the *Ethiopian* Sea, towards *Zanguebar*, between the Arms of the River *Zambere*, which forms ſeveral Iſlands there. It belongs to the *Portugueſe*, who built a conſiderable Fortreſs in it in 1560. This Fort is of great Advantage to them, both by reaſon of their Commerce in the *Indies*, and that it ſecures their Trade with the *Cafres*, who bring them Ivory, Ambergreaſe, Gold, and Slaves, in Exchange for Silks, Cloth, *&c.* Here is generally a *Portugal* Factor that keeps People at work in the Mines of *Manica* and *Buro*, towards the South, where they draw a great quantity of Gold. The Fort depends on the Government of *Mozambique*, though it's thought to be 120 Leagues off it. The King of *Sofala* is tributary to the *Portugueſe*. *Daviti.*

ZOFINGEN, a Town of *Argaw* in *Swiſſerland*, in the Canton of *Bern*. It's ancient, as appears by its Privilege to Coin from the Emperor *Charles* the *Burley*. It has had ſeveral other Privileges ſince his Time, and kept them, though it put it ſelf under the Emperor *Rodolphus* I.'s Protection in 1285: but his Son *Albert* beſieging it in 1295, brought it quite under his Obedience. It was burn'd all to one Houſe in 1396; and after it was rebuilt, received new Privileges from the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1415 the Town and whole Country of *Argaw* became ſubject to the Canton of *Bern*, but ſtill preſerves its Privileges. It embraced the Reformation in 1528. *Stumpf. Joſ. Simler.*

ZOHAR, which ſignifies in Hebrew *Splendour*, is the Name of a Book for which the *Jews* have a great Veneration, both upon the ſcore of the Contents, and the Antiquity. It contains Cabaliſtical Explications of the Books of *Moſes*; but the manner of Treating this Subject is ſuch, that it gives but very indifferent Entertainment to People of ſenſe; being oftentimes little better than Jargon upon Letters and Numbers, and Romantick Stories and Conjectures grounded only upon Fancy. However, this Book has been tranſlated into Latin, and run through two Editions, the laſt of which was Printed at *Mantua* in 1680. There is likewiſe a little *Zohar* Printed, which may ſerve for a Supplement to the great one. The elder *Buxtorf* offers to prove the Antiquity of *Points* amongſt the *Jews*, becauſe they are mention'd in the *Zohar*, which the *Jews* miſtake for a very ancient Book. *R. Simon.*

ZOILUS, a Rhetorician, lived in *Ptolomy Philadelphus*'s Time. To eſtabliſh his Reputation, he begun to criticiſe on *Homer*, *Plato*, and *Iſocrates*; which makes his Name to be given to all injurious Cenſurers. *Ælian. Hiſt. var. &c.*

ZOLNOCH, Lat. *Zolnochium*, a City of *Upper Hungary*, ſituate upon the *Tibiſcus*, Capital of a County of its own Name, 40 *German* Miles from *Waradin* to the Weſt, and 60 Eaſt from *Buda*: taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the *Imperialiſts* in *October* 1685.

ZONARAS (*John*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, liv'd in the 12th Age, about 1120. He had ſeveral conſiderable Employments at the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*'s Court, and afterwards became Monk of St. *Baſil*'s Order. He compoſed Annals in three Volumes, tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Jerom Wolfius*, and Printed at *Bale* in 1557. The firſt Volume comprehends the Hiſtory of the *Jews*, from the beginning of the World to the Taking of *Jeruſalem*: The ſecond treats of the *Romans*, from the Foundation of their City to *Conſtantine* the *Great*: The third, of what happened from this Emperor's time to *Alexis Comnenus*'s Death in 1118. *Zonaras* has likewiſe written Annotations upon the Canons of the Apoſtles, and upon thoſe of General and Provincial Councils, and ſeven or eight other Tracts inſerted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin. Geſner. in Bibl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2.

ZONATRIE, the Pagans Worſhip of Beaſts, *ζῶον* ſignifying a *Beaſt*, and *λατρεία Divine Worſhip*. This Superſtition was very common amongſt the *Egyptians*, and is ſo ſtill amongſt the *Indians*, by reaſon of their Belief of a *Metempſychoſis* or Transmigration of Souls into other Bodies, as the *Egyptians* held that *Oſiris*'s Soul had paſs'd into the Body of a Bull. *Voſſius de Origine & Prog. Idol.*

ZOPYR, or *Zopyrus*, Son of *Megabyzes*, and one of *Darius* Son of *Hyſtaſpes* and King of *Perſia* his Courtiers, rendred himſelf famous by what he did to take *Babylon*, which *Darius* laid Siege to a long time; for obſerving the Obſtinacy of the Beſieged, he bethought him of a Stratagem to gain them, which ſucceeded. He cut his Noſe and Ears, and in this condition preſented himſelf to the *Babylonians*; who receiv'd him, in hopes he would revenge that Cruelty, which he pretended was exercis'd by *Darius*'s Order. Thus receiv'd, he made three Sallies, as he had concerted with *Darius*. His Succeſs in theſe, made the *Babylonians* give him the Command of the whole Town which he preſently deliver'd up to *Darius*, who had Beſieg'd it in vain for 20 Months before. *Herodot. Juſtin. lib.* 1.

ZOPYRUS, a certain Phyſiognomiſt, who was laugh'd at by all People becauſe he ſaid that *Socrates* was a debauch'd Man: but *Socrates* ſaid he was in the right; adding, that his Inclinations were naturally bent that way, and would make him very wicked, did not the ſtudy of Philoſophy correct his Nature. *Diog. Laert.*

ZOROANDA, a Place of *Mount Taurus*, upon the Confines of *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*, or *Diarbek*. It's in this Place that the *Tygris* hides it ſelf under ground, as the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and ſhews it ſelf afterwards ſome Leagues from thence.

ZOROASTRES, a famous Aſtrologer, who by his Predictions got himſelf the Empire of the *Bactriens* in *Ninus* King of the *Aſſyrian*'s time. When he was conquer'd by *Semiramis*, it's ſaid he wiſh'd to be conſum'd by the Fire of Heaven, and that he adviſed the *Aſſyrians* to keep his Aſhes carefully, for that their preſervation ſhould prove the Mark of the duration of their Empire. The People receiv'd this Advice as an Oracle; and *Zoroaſtre* being conſumed with Lightning, they took great care of his Aſhes, which they preſerv'd until the Deſtruction of their Empire. *Tho. Stanley Philoſ. Orient. lib.* 1.

ZOROBABEL, of the Family of the Kings of *Juda*, was Son of *Salathiel*, after the Captivity of the *Jews*. He was the chief of thoſe that returned into *Judea*, under *Cyrus*, and began to rebuild the Temple. The *Samaritans* hinder'd this Work, ſo that it was not finiſh'd until *Darius Hyſtaſpes*'s Reign, who knew *Zorobabel*, and gave him what he pleas'd to deſire to carry on the Work; which was finiſh'd 40 Years after, and dedicated ſolemnly about *A. M.* 3540. It's not known when *Zorobabel* died, but he is different from another of the Name, Son of *Phadaia*. *Joſeph. Torniel.*

ZOROYS, Wife of *Mahomet Boabdelin*, the laſt *Mooriſh* King of *Grenade*, ſeeing her Husband and the chief Officers of his Court make great moan, as their Eyes were put out by *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*'s Order, ſaid, *Weep like Women, ſince you would not fight like Men. Pet. Maath Hiſt. Henr.* 4.

ZOSIMUS (Pope) a *Greek* by Nation, ſucceeded *Innocent* I. in 417. *Celeſtius*, an Heretick, and Companion of *Pelagius*, made him reliſh his Doctrine; ſo that he approved one of his Books, and received him as Orthodox; but being afterwards diſabuſed by the Biſhops of *Africa*, he condemned theſe two Hereticks. He died the 26th of *December* 218. *Aneſlas in Zoſim. Baron. in Annal.*

ZOSIMUS, a Greek Hiſtorian that lived in *Theodoſius* the Younger's Time. He writ a Hiſtory of the Emperors, in ſix Books. He goes not beyond the time of the ſecond Siege of *Rome* by *Alaric*. This Hiſtorian was ſo great an Enemy to the Chriſtians, that he is never juſt to the Princes that favour'd them; and amongſt the reſt, is very hard upon *Conſtantine* the *Great*. *Leunclavius* endeavours to excuſe him in his Apology he publiſh'd for him, with the Tranſlation of his Hiſtory. *Baronius.*

ZOSTER, a Town and Promontary of *Attica*, between the Port of *Pireum* now *Il Porto Lione*, and the Iſle *Zea*. *Mythologiſts* pretend that it was here *Latona* firſt untied her Girdle, a Ceremony uſed amongſt the Ancients before the Conſummation of Marriage; and that it was hence the Town had this Name: However, the Place was ſo much given to the Superſtitions of this Goddeſs, that the Inhabitants offer'd Fiſh yearly to her and *Diana*. *Cic. Strab.*

ZOTMONDE, a *Hungarian*, that ſignaliz'd himſelf when the Emperor *Henry* III. laid Siege to the Town of *Presbourg* to revenge the Death of *Peter Allemand* King of *Hungary*, who had his Eyes put out by *Andrew* in 1046. He came out of the Town in the Night-time, ſwam to the Emperor's Veſſels, and bor'd them ſo cunningly, that they were obſerv'd to ſink at Break of Day, which occaſion'd the Raiſing of the Siege. *Bonfin.*

ZOTYPUS, the Citizen of *Argos* that cut *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*'s Head off, when he was ſtruck dead with a ſtone at the foot of the Walls of that City. It's ſaid the *Argien*, when he pull'd off his Head-piece, was ſo frightned at the very ſight of his majeſtick and commanding Face, that if he had not expected a great Reward for the Action, he could never have had Courage enough to go through with it. *Plutarch.*

ZOUCH (*Richard*) a younger Brother of an ancient and noble Family, was born in the Pariſh of *Anſley* in *Wiltſhire*, educated firſt in *Wincheſter* School, from whence he remov'd to *New College* in *Oxford*; where after he had taken his Degree of Bachelor of Law, he fell to practiſe in his Faculty, and became an eminent Advocate in *Doctors Commons*. In the Year 1619 he was admitted Doctor of the Civil Law, preferr'd to the Profeſſor's Chair, and by the Intereſt of his Kinſman *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, was choſen Burgeſs for *Hyeth* in *Kent*. He was afterwards made Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Oxon*, Principal of St. *Albans-Hall*, and at laſt Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He loſt this laſt Preferment during the Uſurpation, but was reſtor'd to it upon the King's Return. He was a conſiderable Scholar in general, and the beſt Civilian of his time. His Works are, *The Dove, or Paſſages of Coſmography*, a Poem, which he wrote in his Youth, and dedicated to *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, his Kinſman. *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Definitionibus, Regulis & Sententiis, ſelectioribus Juris Civilis illuſtrata. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Feudalis ſecundum conſuetudines Mediolani & Norman. pro Introductione ad Juriſprudentiam Anglicanam. Deſcriptio Jur. & Judicii Temporalis ſecundum conſuetudines Feudales & Normanicos. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Eccleſiaſtici ſecundum Canones & Conſtitutiones Anglicanas. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii ſacri ad quam Leges quæ ad Religionem & piam cauſam reſpiciunt, referuntur. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Militaris ad quam Leges quæ rem Militarem & Ordinem Perſonarum reſpiciunt, referuntur. Deſcriptio Juris & Judicii Maritimi ad quam quæ ad Navigationem & Negotiationem maritimam reſpiciunt, referuntur.* Theſe three laſt are Printed together. *Juris & Judicii Fecialis, ſive Juris inter Gentes, & Queſtionum de eodem, Explicatio. Caſes and Queſtions reſolv'd in the Civil Law. Solutio Queſtionis de Legati Delinquentis Judice competente. Eruditionis ingenuæ Specimina, ſcil. Artium Logicæ, Dialecticæ, & Rhetoricæ, necnon moralis Philoſophiæ M. T. Ciceronis Definitionibus, Præceptis, & Sententiis, illuſtrata Queſtionum Juris Civilis Centuria in* 10 *Claſſes diſtributa. The Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of* England *aſſerted againſt Sir* Edward Coke's *Articula Admiralitatis, in the 22d Chapter of his Juriſdiction of Courts.* The Learned Dr. *Zouch* died in *Doctors Commons* in 1660. *Athen. Oxon.*

ZOUCH (*James*) of an ancient Family both in the County of *Surry* and County of *Southampton*, the Son of *James Zouch*, who having raiſed a Troop of Horſe for the Service of King *Charles* I. at his own proper Coſts and Charges, in which Sir *Allen Zouch* and *Edward Zouch*, his two younger Brothers, were Captains, died at *Pedding* in his Return from *Oxford*. He was the Son of Sir *Edward Zouch* Knight Marſhal of *England*, and one of the Privy Council to King *James* I. who for his Fidelity and Service, did by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, dated the 13th of *November*, in the 8th Year of his Reign, grant to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Mannors of *Wokeing*, *Bagſhot*, *Biſleigh*, and *Chobham*, and alſo the Hundreds of *Wokeing*, *Blackheath*, and *Wootton*, all of them being in the County of *Surrey*. He had likewiſe the Mannor and Hundred of *Odiham*, and the Mannors of *Hartley*, *Wintney*, and *Bramſhill* in the County of *Southampton*, which came to him from *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, Baron of *Harringworth*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. All which Hundreds and Mannors (except *Bramſhill*) which he ſold for the maintaining the Troop of Horſe raiſed for the Service of King *Charles* I.) deſcended and came unto, and are now in the poſſeſſion of, *James Zouch*, as Heir Male lineally deſcended from the ſaid Sir *Edward Zouch*.

ZUCCHERO (*Frederic*) Native of the Dutchy of *Urbin* in *Italy*, Brother to *Thadæus*, under whom he learn'd to paint, and after his Death finiſh'd what he had begun at *Rome*; then came to *Florence*, to put an End to what *Vaſari* had left imperfect. Pope *Gregory* XIII. ſent for him hence back to *Rome*; where, upon ſome Difference with his Holineſs's Officers, he made a Piece, wherein he repreſented *Calumny*, and drew thoſe to the life, with Aſſes Ears, that had offended him: And having hung this at St. *Luke*'s Church-door, on that Saint's Feaſt-day, he left the Town to ſhun the Pope's Anger; came into *France*, went thence to *Flanders*, afterwards to *Holland*; hence to *England*, where he drew Queen *Elizabeth*'s Picture; returned into *Italy*, and was pardoned by the Pope. In *Sixtus* V.'s time *Philip* II. King of *Spain* ſent for him to paint the *Eſcurial*. At his Return to *Rome*, he labour'd for the perfect Eſtabliſhment of the Academy of Painters, putting Pope *Gregory* XIII.'s Brief in its full execution. He himſelf was the firſt that was choſen Prince of the Academy. He built a very fine Houſe, where they met; and having laid out his Money on this Work, went to *Venice* to print the Books he had compoſed of Painting. He died at *Ancona*, in the 66th Year of his Age. Beſides Painting, he Carv'd very well, and underſtood Architecture. *Felibien.*

ZUCCORA, a Borough and Caſtle of the Iſland *Piſcopia* in the *Archipelago*, towards *Aſia*. There is a Brook of freſh Water in all Seaſons: and the Inhabitants affirm, that here are many good Mines, but that they dare not work in 'em, leſt the *Turks* hearing thereof, ſhould deprive 'em of both them and the Iſland. *Roſchini.*

ZUENDIBOLD, King of the *Sclavonians* of *Moravia*, and Duke of *Bohemia*, a very vertuous Prince, who preferr'd an Hermitage where he died, to his Kingdom; which he left to his two Sons *Moemarus* and *Suatebogus*, who were ſoon driven out of it by the *Hungarians*. *Regino. Aventin.*

ZUG, Lat. *Tugium*, a Borough, and one of the 13 *Swiſſer-Cantons*, lies between *Zurich* towards the North, *Schwitz* to the Eaſt and South, and *Lucerne* towards the Weſt. It enter'd into the Alliance in 1352, 44 Years after that *Schwitz*, *Uri*, and *Underwald* withdrew themſelves from *Albert* Archduke of *Auſtria*. The City ſtands a Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the Eaſt, and is all Roman Catholick.

ZUICKAW, a Town of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, and in the Country of *Voiglandt*, at the Foot of the *Vandalique* Mountains or *Wenderberg*, and almoſt at the Source of the River *Main*. This being the Seat of *Charlemagne*'s War againſt the *Sclavonians*, the Town was much ſpoil'd. *Henry* the *Fowler* re-eſtabliſh'd it afterwards. It now belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*. *Ferrari.*

ZUINGLIUS (*Ulricus*) the famous Reformer of *Swiſſerland*, was of good Parentage, and born at *Wildhaus* An. 1484. He began firſt to preach in 1519 at *Zurich*, much about the time when *Luther* began his Reformation in *Saxony*, and preach'd againſt *Samſon* a *Franciſcan*, ſent thither with Indulgences, as *Luther* preach'd againſt *Teccelius* on that ſame Account. In 1525. He publiſh'd his Book *De vera & falſa Religione*, which was dedicated and preſented to *Francis* I. of *France*; *Morery* ſays, this Book was full of Errors. The ſame Year the Maſs was aboliſh'd, and Zuinglianiſme ſetled at *Zurich*. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Enthuſiaſts called *Anabaptiſts*. But his oppoſition to the Church of Rome occaſion'd a civil War among the Cantons; and *Zuinlius* taking up Arms in this Quarrel, was killed in the Field in 1531, aged 44. He declar'd againſt the real preſence in the Sacrament. *Thuan.*

ZULCH, or *Zulpich*, Lat. *Tolbiacum*, a Town of the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, 10 Miles from *Cologne*. It's the ſame that was formerly called *Tolbiac*, famous for the Victory won there in 496. by *Clovis*, becauſe it occaſion'd his Converſion. *Hiſt. de Franc.*

ZULCIMIN, otherwiſe called *Soliman*, an *Arabian*, made himſelf Maſter of *Perſia* in 754; and after his great Victory cut off *Marvan* and all the Royal Family. He renew'd *Ali*'s Sect, and took the Title of *Amirel Mocelemin*, that is, Emperor of the Children of Salvation. *Marmol.*

ZULFA, a Town of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, upon the River *Araſs*, ſituate between two Mountains where this River runs. *Cha-Abbas*, to ſave the Charges of defending it againſt the *Turks*, demoliſhed it, with its fine Stone Bridge. The Inhabitants were carried to *Iſpahan*, where that Prince gave them a Suburb now called *Zulfa*, in memory of this Town. *Cogia Nazur*, one of the chief *Armenians* that came from *Zulfa*, got ſo much credit with *Cha-Abbas* and *Cha-Sefi* his Succeſſor, that they made him *Kelanter*, that is, Chief Judge of the *Armenian* Nation; he grew ſo rich, that he built 2 *Carvanſeras*, one on each ſide of the River that *Zulfa* was built upon. This Colony of *Armenians* are moſt of them Merchants and Silk-Weavers, who being Chriſtians, ſuffer no Mahometans among them: Their Houſes are better built than any of the *Perſians*: They have the Privilege of inheriting Lands, and are favour'd more than their Fellow-Subjects. *Tavernier.*

ZUNCHIN, Emperor of *China*, Brother to *Tienki*, and his Succeſſor in 1628, to remedy the Diviſion of the Great ones at

Court which had begun in *Tienki*'s Reign, he put the Eunuch *Gueo*, with ſeveral of his Faction, whoſe Power he ſtood in fear of, to Death. This render'd him odious to the principal Eunuchs and Mandarins, who then began to keep Correſpondence with the Rebels, and manag'd Things ſo well, that *Licungz* their Chief became Maſter of *Pekin*, where *Zunchin* was in his Palace; who finding he was not able to reſiſt their Power, wrote a Letter with his own Blood, inſtead of Ink to *Licungz*, deſiring him to take Compaſſion of his People. Then he cut his Daughters Head off, that was of Age to be Married, leſt *Licungz* ſhould violate her; and getting into the Garden, hanged himſelf with his Garters. This happen'd in 1644. He is the laſt of *Thamin*'s Family. His Wife, with ſome of the Courtiers that were faithful to him, follow'd his Example. *Martini Hiſtoire de la Guarre des Tartars contre la Chine.*

ZURICH, a Town and Canton in *Swiſſerland*, Head of the 13 Confederates. The Town, in Latin *Tigurum*, is very ancient, for the Inhabitants join'd the *Cimbrians* when defeated by *Marius*. *Charlemagne* afterwards built the great Church, wherein his Statue is ſtill to be ſeen. The Canton of *Zurich* is very populous and rich: It's alſo conſiderable for its Bigneſs. *Cæſar* ſpeaks often of *Zurich* in his *Commentaries*. It's divided into two Parts by the River *Limat*, and ſtands between *Schafhouſe* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, 25 Miles from each, 11 from the *Rhine*, and 45 from *Soleurre*. *Cæſar* ſubjected it to the *Romans*. It was burnt by the *Germans A. C.* 300; and Re-built afterwards by *Diocleſian*. The Canton of *Zurich* is bounded by *Berne* and *Lucerne* to the Weſt, *Schafhouſe* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* to the South, and *Appenzel* to the Eaſt. It conſiſts of none but Proteſtants.

ZURICHER ZEE, Lat. *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*, 25 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 5 broad.

ZURZACH, a Borough of *Swiſſerland* upon the *Rhine*, in the Bailywick of *Baden* and Dioceſe of *Conſtance*, famous for its two yearly Fairs, where there come not only a great many *Swiſs* and *German* Merchants; but alſo many from *France*. There is alſo a rich Abby of *Benedictins*, founded by the Kings of *France* of the ſecond Race; who were call'd *Carlovingiens*, and gave it to the Biſhop of *Conſtance* in 1251. *Joſ. Simeler de Script. Heloet.*

ZUSKI, or *Baſili Zutki Knez*, that is, a Lord of the Court of *Muſcovy*, diſcovering the Impoſtor *Griska*'s Cheat, who had uſurped the Title of Great Duke, acquainted the other Lords therewith, and altogether conſpir'd this falſe *Demetrius*'s Death. The Plot was diſcover'd, and *Zuski* condemned to dye; but the Sentence was not executed; for he received his Pardon juſt as they made ready to carry him out. Yet for all this Danger, being ſtill uneaſie under *Griska's* Uſurpation, he invited a great many of the *Knez* and *Bojares* to his Houſe, and engaged them to ſhake off the Impoſtor's Yoke: So during the Ceremonies of his Marriage, knowing that he was drunk, and the Guards in no condition to make any great Reſiſtance, he rung the *Toc-ſin* or Town-Bell at Midnight, and enter'd the Caſtle at the Head of the Conſpirators; where, after they had killed the *Poliſh* Guards, they forc'd the Doors, and ran to the Great Duke's Chamber, who ſaved himſelf thence by leaping out at the Window; but being taken, *Zuski* ſhot him through the Head. This Enterpriſe having ſucceeded ſo well, the Lords and People choſe *Zuski* Great Duke, aud crown'd him the 1ſt of *June* 1606; which was no ſooner done, but another diſputes for it: He was called *Knez Gregoti Scacopski*, but took the name of *Demetrius*, giving out that he was the Great Duke, and had ſaved himſelf, whilſt another taken for him was kill'd. There appear'd a third, that made uſe of the ſame Pretext. Theſe Rumors cauſed much Diſorder, which the *Polanders* fomented, to be reveng'd of the Affront they had received from the *Muſcovites* in *Zuski*'s Enterpriſe. The Succeſs of the War that begun then was of very ill Conſequence to the *Muſcovites*; who imagining that all their Misfortunes were occaſion'd through *Zuski*'s unjuſt Domination, depos'd and ſhut him up in a Cloiſter. In the mean time the *Polanders* ſtill favoured the ſecond *Demetrius*, and at laſt forced the firſt's Wife to own him for her Husband. At laſt the *Muſcovites*, to put an end to their Diſorders, choſe for Great Duke *Uladiſlaus*, eldeſt Son of *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, who conſented upon condition *Zuski* were put into his Hands, which was done in 1610; and *Zuski* died the Year after at *Smolensko* in *Poland*. *Olearius Voyage de Muſcovie.*

ZUTPHEN, a Town and County between *Overyſſel*, *Weſtphalia*, *Gueldres*, and *Cleves*. The Town of *Zutphen* is ſituate upon the *Yſſel*. It's ſtrong by Nature, having the *Yſſel* on the ſide and the *Berkel*, whereof a Branch fills its Ditch, and runs through it, on the other. The others are *Doesbourg*, *Doetecum*, *Lochem*, &c. It was taken by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1672; and the *French* having demoliſhed the Fortifications, quitted it two Years after. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards* in 1586 when Sir *Philip Sidney* was ſlain.

ZUYDERZEE, a Gulf of the Sea of *Germany*, between the County of *Holland*, the Lordſhip of *Over-Yſſel*, and *Friſe*: There is an Arm of this Gulf that reaches *Amſterdam*, where it forms a very convenient Port; but is ſo ſhallow towards the *Texel*, that great Ships muſt unload part of their Burthen, elſe there will not be Water enough for them. *Bleau. Theat. Belg.*

ZWOL, Lat. *Zuvolla*, ſituate upon the River *Aa* not far from the *Yſſel*, and 18 Miles from *Deventer* to the N[illegible]; once an Imperial City and Hanſe-Town, but now exempt. It was a place of great Strength before it was diſmantled by the *French*, who took it in 1672.

ZYGACES, a River of *Thrace*, near the Town of *Philippes*, and upon the Confines of *Macedony*. Poets ſay, *Pluto*'s Chariot, when he carried *Proſerpina* away, broke near this River. *Appian. Claud. de Rap. Pros.*

ZYGANTES, or *Gyzantes*, ancient People of *Africa*, that uſed to paint their Bodies with Vermillion, and liv'd on Hony and Apes. *Herodot. lib.* 4.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

FINIS.